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Harper's International Commerce Series

EDITED BY
FRANCIS W. HIRST

LONDON AND NEW YORK
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1903

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EDITOR'S INTRODUCTION.

The Object of the Series.

THE object of this series is double. In the first place it is to supply in a compact form to managers, clerks, and agents of commercial firms in all parts of the globe accurate information about the commerce, resources, and needs of the principal countries of the world; the second, and equally important, purpose of the series is to supply to teachers and students in technical schools, colleges, and commercial Universities throughout the British Empire and the United States of America what we may perhaps call guide-books to the wealth of modern nations. No intelligent observer of commercial progress in Germany during the last decade can have failed to mark an equally rapid and simultaneous progress in the descriptive literature of industry and commerce. Every University seems to have entered into the competition, and in Germany, at any rate, a teacher of practical economics is seldom at a loss for a book; he is more likely to be embarrassed by profusion than by scarcity. In America the production of monographs upon commercial subjects has been enormous, but these monographs, whatever their scientific merits—and they often exhibit a most laborious research—are not often suited to the uses of commercial instruction. Still less are they likely to deserve or win a place on the small bookshelf which too often satisfies the demands of a great mercantile house.

It is no doubt a mistake for the manufacturer of books to preach to the manufacturer of things; but the best writers on economic questions are those who combine with practical instincts a broad and scientific grasp of commerce and a power of exposition. Such

writers do not lecture a business man on the conduct of his business. But is it not also a mistake for the captains of industry to shut themselves up in their offices, assume pontifical airs, and refuse to listen to the stories of the progress made in other countries and to descriptions of other methods than their own? The shrewdness of the average English commercial traveller does not always make up for his ignorance. His knowledge of men does not always make up for his contempt of books. His readiness to appreciate concrete economies and inventions is admirable, but he would do still better had he the will and the opportunity to study descriptive economics, and to draw lessons from the abstract precepts and principles of the writers and thinkers who have devoted themselves to discovering the mechanism of the production and distribution of wealth.

After all, as Mr. John Morley once told the Midland Institute at Birmingham, long before the establishment of a commercial University (with a Chair of Commerce) in that city, the best thing that can happen to a young man of average abilities is that, after following the primary and higher education in his own town, he should, 'at the earliest convenient moment, be taught to earn his own living.' To earn a living by honest work should be the elementary aim of every good citizen; but let the wage-earning and the profit-seeking be preceded by a training which will make his daily work an intelligible part of an intelligible whole, and help him to continue his education through life, unravelling bit by bit the baffling mysteries of Nature's laws and man's disobedience.

There is probably no form of literature more generally read than biography. The success of others is an incentive to action. We love to read the lives of great men. We learn from their failures and successes. The young man entering a business or profession is encouraged by 'men of invention and industry' The spirit of rivalry is strong, stimulating, and honourable, and it exists between communities and nations as well as between individuals. Happily, nations as well as individuals gain by the inventions, the industry, and the wealth, of their competitors; but the benefit would be far greater if there were more willingness to learn. 'Made in Germany' should be not a bogie, but a stimulus. Nations of

invention and industry should be vehicles of instruction. Foreign successes are worthy of study and emulation. We must watch the developments of commercial policy, says Lord Rosebery. We must study commerce, says Mr. Chamberlain, in Universities founded for that purpose. Mr. Bryce, who knows as much of higher education as any living statesman, concurs. Mr. Carnegie, the prince of manufacturers, is also the Mæcenas of commercial education.

The object, then, of this commercial series is to provide guidance by describing the modern conditions under which the great nations of the world are competing for its markets, exchanging their products, utilizing their own agricultural and mineral resources, and, as they progress in wealth and population, making ever new and larger demands upon the products of other countries.

Each of the series, it is hoped, will have its special value to traders, whether they are trying to enlarge an existing branch of business, or whether they are on the look-out for new markets. Large importing and exporting merchants should welcome the advent of small and compact volumes, containing statistical and other information for which they would have to search through many blue-books and consular reports. An immense amount of time would be saved by boys and young men who are entering importing and exporting houses if they could first master the contents of a book like that of Mr. Harold Cox on Great Britain, or of Mr. Pogson on Germany. Books of this kind have a practical value, and are more interesting than the small works upon elementary economics which were offered with results so unsatisfactory to the youth of the last generation. What is the good of driving into the minds of boys or girls of fourteen, or sixteen, or eighteen, abstract definitions of value or abstract theories of exchange? They would be far better engaged in arithmetic or Euclid, where they have counters, figures, and diagrams to help them. For the same reason, theology often proved a better training for the mind than the old formal logic, because it had the advantage of a close relation to living controversy. We do not in the least depreciate the value of political economy (it should be a principal instrument in the higher education of our citizens); we are

simply discussing how it should be taught, how it should be made most interesting, and how it should be made most useful. Minds exceptionally well informed, or with exceptional powers of abstract reasoning, may no doubt be given theories 'neat,' but even then it would be better for the theories to be diluted with copious illustrations. Let the mind first be fed with facts, with a description, for example, of the economic framework of a nation, its agriculture, its mineral resources, its manufactures, its railways, its harbours, banks, currency, weights and measures, and foreign trade. The means, also, by which it raises its revenue and protects or obstructs its commerce should be made known. If the governing classes, the manufacturing classes, and the journalists of the great nations of the world were acquainted with the records of their own economic progress, and of their neighbours', they would be able, even if they had never committed to memory a definition of marginal utility or of quasi-rent or of the law of diminishing returns, to avoid blunders which cause year by year vast and irretrievable losses to the whole world. It is satisfactory to observe that the new London University, in which is incorporated the London School of Economics, has adopted in its curriculum for the faculty of economics and political science (including commerce and industry) the very idea upon which we are now laying so much stress—that is to say, the advantage of applied over abstract economics. In the first year students are expected to make elementary applications of statistical methods, to study the main outlines of the organization of industry and commerce, and to devote themselves to commercial geography. In the second and third years they are required to acquaint themselves with public finance and with constitutional or commercial law; they may take up banking and currency, or the organization of transport, or international trade, or systems of insurance, or the public administration of a particular country. A school similar to the London School of Economics is now being built up in New York, and there is little doubt that the main outlines of the curriculum devised by the London University under the guidance of many distinguished men and women, who form its Senate, will be more and more widely adopted in those great centres of the world's

commerce which will inevitably in course of time become centres of commercial education.

Germany and its Trade.

The present volume contains a description of the resources and industries of the German Empire, where productive enterprise has won so many peaceful victories during the last thirty years. If a foolish panic about the 'German Bogie' was circulated by alarmist writers a few years ago, that is all the more reason why the minds of the new generation should be brought into contact with the facts. Mr. Pogson's skilful tables show very clearly and accurately the main lines of German progress. Ancient seats of art and industry, great coal and iron fields, splendid waterways, the substitution of a large Free-Trade area for a network of petty and vexatious tariffs, and, above all, an industrious population, now gradually being raised by an efficient system of education to a general level of intelligence far higher than that which most of its commercial rivals have attained—these, it may be suggested to students of German economy and finance, will help us to understand why a country comparatively poor, and very heavily burdened by military expenditure, has grown in many respects so much more rapidly than other Continental Powers. Mr. Pogson has prepared almost the whole of the statistical information contained in this volume, with the exception of the tariff, which the Editor has condensed from a translation issued by the Board of Trade.

Chapter X. will, it is hoped, prove to be a valuable feature of the book, whether the Tariff Bill now before the Reichstag becomes law or not. There are but few people in England who could state the difference between the 'autonomous' and the 'conventional' tariff in Germany. Yet Germany is, after India, our largest customer, and we have been called a nation of shopkeepers! If the Tariff Bill should pass, it is difficult to say whether it will be more disastrous for Great Britain or America. It adds enormously to the taxes on corn and other agricultural produce, which are necessities, and considerably to the taxes on manufactured goods, for which the

demand is more elastic. The German Government, as appears from a recent speech of the German Chancellor, considers that if the Tariff Bill becomes law in its original form the average duty on imported foods will be over 17 per cent., while the duties on manufactured goods will be about 6 per cent. of their values.

Chapter XI., on 'Commercial Education in Germany,' has also been added by the Editor, lest the reader should forget one of the secrets of German success.

F. W. H.

THE TEMPLE, LONDON.
November, 1902.

GERMANY AND ITS TRADE

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BY

G. AMBROSE POGSON



LONDON AND NEW YORK
HARPER & BROTHERS
45 ALBEMARLE STREET, W.

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GERMANY AND ITS TRADE.

CHAPTER I.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE OF TO-DAY: ITS GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND GOVERNMENT.

GERMANY lies in the very centre of Europe, adjoining Denmark on the north, Russia on the east, Austria and Switzerland on the south, and on the west France, Belgium, and Holland. Her coastline on the North and Baltic Seas extends for some 1,200 miles. The rivers Weser and Elbe run into the North Sea, and at their mouths are the old free ports of Bremen and Hamburg. The Oder and Vistula flow into the Baltic Sea; while the 'German Rhine,' the greatest commercial river of Europe, has neither its source nor its outlet in Germany.

The difference between the commercial geography of the Germany of to-day and of the Germany of a century ago may be described in a few sentences. At the beginning of the nineteenth century there were in Germany between thirty and forty Customs areas, with separate and hostile tariffs erected against one another, besides innumerable local tariffs. In 1818 a single Customs law was established for the kingdom of Prussia, and the benefits of the new system were so marked that other States began to join the Prussian Zollverein. In 1828 a rival Zollverein was set up by Bavaria and Württemberg. But the two amalgamated in 1833, and were then joined by most of the other German States. By 1854 the Prussian Zollverein included all Germany except Holstein-Lauenburg, the Mecklenburgs, and the free Hanse towns of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, which had long enjoyed free trade and commercial pros-

perity. After the war of 1866 Lübeck joined the Zollverein, but Bremen maintained its commercial independence until 1888, Hamburg until the following year. After their adhesion the liberal tendencies of commercial policy in Germany, which (having steadily developed in the early seventies) had lost ground in the tariff law of 1879, became again stronger. In 1890 a treaty of commercial reciprocity was negotiated with Austria, and in the following year with Italy, Belgium, and Switzerland. A long and disastrous tariff war with Russia was concluded by a similar treaty in 1894. And from that time until now German commerce has enjoyed, compared with that of most Continental countries, a considerable measure of Free Trade, while Great Britain, in consequence of her Free Trade policy, has consistently enjoyed the most favoured nation treatment in German markets.

The area of the German Empire is 211,168 square miles. A fourth of this area is covered by forests which are under the supervision of the State; and a great timber trade is carried on, large quantities being floated down the rivers.

With an average annual temperature of 8° to 10° Centigrade, which decreases about $\frac{1}{2}$ ° with each 100 metres in elevation, the general climate of Germany may be regarded as a mean between the excessive cold of Scandinavia and the extreme North of Europe and the warmer, enervating conditions of the South, which are both alike unfavourable to commercial activity.

The best climates of Germany are in the Rhine district, from Speier to Cologne, in the Valley of the Neckar as far as Stuttgart, and on the Main as far as Würzburg, where a mean yearly temperature of 10° C., or 50° F., is enjoyed. In contrast with these more favourable conditions, the north-eastern districts, with the flat wastes of Eastern Europe behind them, attain a mean of only 6° C., or 42.8° F. In Germany the yearly mean of summer temperature decreases from west to east—an exception to the ordinary rule. The average rainfall varies comparatively little, amounting on the North Sea coast, by reason of the prevalence of westerly winds, to a maximum of 710 millimetres, and decreasing to about 510 millimetres annually in the east. An excess over the mean is noticeable in the higher districts, that of the Brocken at the summit being no less than 1,700 millimetres. The average in Berlin is 600. With the exception of the districts of the North Sea where autumn rains

are most prevalent, the rainfall is, owing to the general low pressure throughout Germany in summer, which draws the rain winds from the Atlantic, greatest in the month of July. In the following table a brief conspectus is given of the climate and rainfall in eight places of different altitudes and in different parts of Germany :

Locality.	Elevation above Sea-level.	Average Annual Temperature.	Prevailing Winds.	Rainfall.	Locality.	Elevation above Sea-level.	Average Annual Temperature.	Prevailing Winds.	Rainfall.
	Metres.	° C		Cm		Metres.	° C		Cm
Altona	88	8.5	W.	76	Klausthal	591	6.0	W	136
Frankfurt-am-Main	100	10.0	S. W.	64	Brocken	1,140	2.4	S. W.	167
Königsberg	Sea-level	6.7	W. & S.	68	Oberwiesenthal	980	4.5	W & S. W.	100
Breslau	120	8.0	W.	88	München	580	6.9	S. W. & N. E.	81

The German colonies are about five times as large as the Empire, covering an area of some 1,021,575 square miles. But they are not yet self-supporting,* and are more important in a political than in a commercial sense. Their total population is about 13,000,000, of which only 3,400 are Germans and about 1,600 other Europeans. They are as follows : Togoland, 23,160 square miles ; the Cameroons, 191,074 square miles ; German South-West Africa, 326,117 square miles ; and German East Africa, 383,079 square miles. In the South Seas, German New Guinea or Kaiser-Wilhelmsland, 69,000 square miles ; the Bismarck Archipelago, 19,200 square miles ; the Island of Bougainville in the Solomon Group ; the Marschall Islands, twenty-four in number, with an area of 154 square miles ; the Carolines, 950 square miles, with the Pelew and Ladrone, or Marianne, Islands, and Upolu and Savaii in the Samoan Archipelago. In the Asiatic continent German possessions are confined to the leasehold of Kiautschou, 143 square miles, and the bay of the same name, with an area of 212 square miles, besides a sphere of influence of thirty miles in diameter surrounding the Kiautschou territory, and extending over an additional 2,740 square miles.

The German Empire is a confederation of twenty-six States, comprising in one Customs union, or Zollverein, the kingdoms of Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony and Würtemberg ; the grand-duchies of Baden, Hesse, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Saxe-Weimar, Mecklenburg-

* The grants in aid of the German colonies were estimated at £1,090,679 in the Budget of 1902, an increase on the previous year.

Strelitz, and Oldenburg ; the duchies of Brunswick, Saxe-Meiningen, Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Anhalt ; the principalities of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Waldeck, Reuss (elder line), Reuss (younger line), Schaumburg-Lippe and Lippe ; the free Hanseatic cities of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg ; and the imperial province of Alsace-Lorraine.

The Government of Germany is presided over, as regards Imperial matters, the army, navy, post, telegraphs, law (administrative, civil, and criminal), coinage, customs, etc., by the King of Prussia, under the hereditary title of German Emperor (Deutscher Kaiser). The chief separate States of the German Federation—Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, Wurtemberg—are separately controlled in non-Imperial affairs by their respective Governments. Saxony and Wurtemberg have distinct legal and fiscal systems and certain military privileges, and Bavaria has in addition complete control over its own army, except in time of war, when the Kaiser is Commander-in-Chief of all the military forces of the Empire. Baden and other States (twenty-six in all) which make up the federation have various degrees of autonomy. The President of the Bundesrath is the Imperial Chancellor, and is nominated by the Emperor. The Imperial legislature is formed by the Bundesrath, or Federal Council, consisting of 58 delegates (18 Prussian and 6 Bavarian) from the confederated Governments, and the Reichstag, or legislative body, composed of 397 representatives (236 Prussian and 48 Bavarian), nominally elected on the basis of one for each 100,000 inhabitants of the Empire. This distribution is not, however, adhered to. Hamburg, for instance, with a population of more than 700,000 inhabitants, returns but three members to the Reichstag. The Imperial Ministry and Executive are appointed by the Emperor. The Government of the federated States is carried on by separate Ministries acting with minor deliberative elective bodies, called Landtags or Diets. It is by the superior vigour displayed by the Prussians in the arts of war and peace that this powerful Empire has been welded together. It cannot yet be described as a harmonious whole ; for besides the standing antipathy between Prussians and South Germans, there are the much-dreaded Poles in the eastern provinces, while on the west Alsace-Lorraine is still governed like a conquered province, though some relaxations were authorized in the spring of 1902 to soften the rigour of military administration.

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION.

Population.—The population of the German Empire on December 1, 1900, was 56,345,014, of which 27,731,067 were males and 28,613,947 females. The increase since December 2, 1895, was 7·78 per cent., as compared with only 5·7 per cent. from 1890-95; 1885-90, 5·49 per cent.; 1880-85, 3·59 per cent.; 1875-80, 5·87 per cent.; and from 1871-75, 4·06 per cent.

At the census of 1890 it was shown that, of every 1,000 inhabitants, 628 belonged to Evangelical churches, 358 were Roman Catholics, 11 professed the Jewish faith, whilst the remaining 3 were unclassified; 59·99 per cent. of the population were single, 33·93 married, and the remaining 6·08 widowed or divorced. There were only 78 centenarians.

The annual increase during the past fifty years at decennial intervals is shown in the following table:

Year.	Population on December 1.	Annual Increase per Cent.	Year.	Population on December 1.	Annual Increase per Cent.
1850	35,397,000	0·57	1880	45,236,000	1·14
1860	37,747,000	0·88	1890	49,428,000	1·07
1870	40,818,000	0·58	1900	56,345,000	1·50

The natural increase in the population—*i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths—amounts now to about 800,000 annually, and is only fractionally affected by emigration, which reached its maximum as regards German subjects in 1887—*viz.*, 104,787—and its minimum in 1900—*viz.*, 22,309.

The average density of population was on December 1, 1900,

about 103·4 per square kilometre,* against only 72 in France. The growth has been marvellous in certain parts of the Empire. For instance, in the district of Gelsenkirchen in Prussia the density was 2,036; in Beuthen, 1,497; in the Governmental department of Dusseldorf, 400; in certain industrial centres of Saxony, 301; and in Leipzig, 265. Generally speaking, the population is densest in the coal and iron fields of Prussia, in the manufacturing parts of Saxony, and in the fertile and busy provinces of the Rhine; while it is sparsest in the mountains and forests and in the purely pastoral provinces. In the poorest parts of Pomerania, for example, there are only 41, in Luneburg only 39, and in the grand-duchies of Mecklenburg there are but 35 persons to the square kilometre.

To the steady and remarkable increase in the industrial population and their consequent increase in power may be attributed the growing volume of social and economic legislation for the protection of workmen and for their compensation in case of accidents, as well as a multitude of laws and regulations passed for the improvement of sanitary conditions in towns and factories. The growth of commerce and the comparative decline of agriculture is viewed with bitter regret by the country squires, and the agricultural interest is now making a determined effort to secure a change in the tariff, which will give a large measure of protection to all agricultural produce, and so, if the wishes of the Agrarians are realized, increase the population of the agricultural districts. With the help, however, of the Liberal Free Traders and Socialists, the Industrial interest is offering a strenuous resistance to any increase in the price of food and raw materials.

Exclusive of children, old people, and the smaller number of persons physically incapable of working, the productive class numbered in 1895 22·1 millions, or 42·7 per cent., of the population, leaving 29·7 millions, or 57 per cent., nominally dependent upon the labour of others. We say 'nominally,' because in all countries, and especially in Germany, much remunerative, and often heavy, work is performed by the wives and children of workmen and agricultural labourers, and this forms a very considerable factor in the national economy—in part, no doubt, because all the able-bodied men are compelled to serve during two years in the German Army unless they are able to pass certain educational tests.

* A kilometre is about $\frac{1}{3}$ of an English mile.

Classed according to sexes, the productive community comprised in 1895 15·5 millions of males, or 70·2 per cent., and 6·2 millions, or 29·8 per cent., of females. Of the males, no less than 5½ millions fell under the category of 'principals'—that is to say, of independent producers. A military examination, the passing of which entitles young men to serve for one instead of two years, produces an artificially high standard of education, which may perhaps account for a reluctance on the part of qualified men to remain in the ranks of employés. In the absence, therefore, of old-established and large commercial firms, the tendency is for a class, ill-provided with capital and experience, to set up independently in business, not always to their own or the national advantage; for, being in a great measure dependent upon credit assistance, they can only succeed when money is plentiful. When money is scarce their credit capital is necessarily withdrawn, and a multitude of small failures accentuates every period of commercial depression. The crisis of 1901-02 is a striking example. Not until the winnowing process has been effected can confidence be restored. Then commercial enterprise may rally on a sounder basis than before.

Of the productive class, 32·5 per cent. were under 14 years. Of the class described as principals, 1·5 per cent. were between 16 and 20 years, and 12·4 between 20 and 30. Of the non-productive class, 56·1 were under 14 years, and only 2·8 between 14 and 16.

Amongst the 5½ millions of 'principals,' no less than 84·2 per cent. were married, of the employés and workmen, 39·4, and amongst domestic servants, male and female, 10·5 per cent.

The number of able-bodied unemployed at the census of 1895 was 300,000; at the close of 1901 the number had risen in consequence of industrial depression to about 500,000.

The 11¼ millions of households, averaging 4·62 persons in each, comprised 25½ millions of males and 26½ millions of females. Thirty millions were between the ages of 18 and 30 years, and there were no less than 8,600,000 males between 18 and 40, and consequently available for military service.

The marriage-rate is constantly increasing. It stood during the last decade at 8·1 per thousand, or an average of 400,000 marriages per annum. Each marriage produced on an average 4·7 children. Meanwhile there has been a marked improvement in public health. During the half-century the death-rate has decreased, roughly, from

28 to 23 and 22 per thousand, resulting in a surplus of 13.6 per thousand births between 1891-97, as against 9.4 per thousand from 1841-50.

RESULTS OF CENSUS OF JUNE 14, 1895.

Occupation.	Productive.		Engaged in Domestic Service.	Relatives and Dependents without Recognised Callings (Non-productive)	Total Productive, Domestic Service, and Relatives, etc
	Total	Of which Females.			
Agricultural ..	8,292,692	2,753,154	374,697	9,833,918	18,501,307
Industrial and building ..	3,281,220	1,521,118	320,134	11,651,887	20,253,241
Trade and traffic ..	2,338,511	579,608	283,977	3,344,358	5,966,846
Domestic service ..	432,491	233,865	1,270	453,046	886,807
Military and official ..	1,425,961	176,648	191,122	1,217,931	2,835,014
Without profession ..	2,142,808	1,115,549	168,116	1,016,145	3,327,069
Totals 1895 ..	22,913,683	6,379,042	1,339,316	27,517,285	51,770,284
„ 1882 ..	13,986,494	4,961,228	1,324,924	24,910,695	45,222,113
Increase per cent. in 1895 ..	20.7	28.6	1.1	10.5	14.5

The battle of the sexes and the changing conditions and fashions of German life are plainly shown in the foregoing table. Women are becoming more inclined for other occupations and less for domestic service. The increase in the number of non-productive persons as compared with the general increase in population may be regarded as an index of a general rise in the standard of comfort. Seventy years ago four-fifths of the population are supposed to have been engaged in farming. But Germany is now dependent on other countries for part of her food-supplies. In 1895 35.8 of the population were classed as agriculturists, 39.1 as industrial, and 11.5 (against 10.0 in 1882) under trade and traffic, whilst 6.4 per cent. returned themselves as without occupation.

In the year 1900 there were in Germany thirty-three large towns with a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants. The list is headed by Berlin with 1,884,000 (Greater Berlin 2,500,000). Hamburg had 706,000 inhabitants, or, including Altona, 868,000. Munich had exactly half a million. Then came Leipzig with 455,000, Breslau with 423,000, and Dresden, the beautiful capital

of Saxony, with 395,000. Cologne had 372,000 inhabitants, Hanover (with Linden) 287,000, Frankfurt-on-Main 288,000, and Nurnberg 261,000. Magdeburg, Dusseldorf, Stettin, and Chemnitz all had more than 200,000 apiece.

The following table shows the number of foreigners in Germany and of Germans abroad in the years 1880 and 1890.

EXCHANGE OF NATIONALITIES.

Countries from and in on December 1.	Foreign Subjects in Germany.		German Subjects Abroad.	
	1880.	1890.	1880.	1890.
Austria .. .	117,997	142,780	98,510	105,899
Belgium .. .	4,561	4,886	34,196	36,547
Denmark .. .	25,047	13,733	33,158	31,112
France .. .	17,273	9,163	81,988	83,506
Greece .. .	209	159	314	572
Italy .. .	7,115	11,312	5,221	5,234
Luxemburg .. .	7,674	6,466	Not given	9,925
Netherlands .. .	17,598	30,385	42,026	28,732
Norway .. .	1,416	1,588	1,471	1,609
Portugal .. .	92	60	Not given	Not given
Roumania .. .	333	608	"	"
Russia .. .	15,097	14,474	"	"
Servia .. .	Not given	Not given	"	368
Spain .. .	365	262	953	1,826
Sweden .. .	8,483	7,287	953	1,622
Switzerland .. .	28,241	24,635	95,262	94,207
Turkey .. .	222	227	Not given	Not given
United Kingdom .. .	10,465	10,645	40,371	53,591
Other European countries .. .	193	237	Not given	Not given
Totals from Europe ..	262,381	278,907	434,422	454,750
Totals from Asia ..	496	578	Not given	3,689
Totals from Africa ..	305	182	5,080	13,608

EXCHANGE OF NATIONALITIES—*continued.*

Countries from and in on December 1.	Foreign Subjects in Germany		German Subjects Abroad.	
	1880.	1890	1880	1890
British North America	59	44	Not given	27,752
United States	9,046	7,713	1,966,742	2,784,894
Argentines	183	281	4,997	8,225
Brazil	551	591	44,087	44,087
British West Indies ..	59	7	Not given	492
British Guiana .. .	23	4	"	Not given
Chili	241	294	1,078	6,803
Costa Rica	Not given	Not given	Not given	342
Danish West Indies	53	16	"	Not given
Guatemala	Not given	Not given	" 221	221
Mexico	218	236	Not given	Not given
Paraguay	Not given	Not given	"	476
Peru	145	94	" 898	897
Venezuela	192	142	1,171	1,171
Uruguay	44	62	2,125	2,125
Other parts of South America	1,773	212	Not given	Not given
Totals from North and South America	12,587	9,696	2,021,319	2,877,490
Australia	288	121	42,129	49,681
Grand Totals .. .	276,057 Actual number	289,484 Actual number	2,502,950 As far as yet ascertained	3,399,218

In addition to the 289,484 foreigners in Germany on December 1, 1890, of whose nationality there can be no dispute, the revised census tables for that year include a further list of 133,096 persons of foreign nationality who were born in Germany. But as these persons are only foreign by a voluntary declaration, which usually fails to bear the test of legal scrutiny, they have been excluded from the foregoing table.

Most of the above statistics with regard to German subjects abroad are compiled from foreign census reports or from German consular returns. The German Imperial statistics, however, in treating this matter, put the number of Germans abroad at 3,458,665, and the foreigners in Germany at 472,867, and give a result of only 13 7

arrivals for every 100 persons leaving the Empire. It must not be supposed that an inequality of exchange of nationalities necessarily represents a serious economic loss in trade and consumption. Many leave the shores of Germany to serve as agents of German commercial firms in other countries of the Old and the New World, and it may very well be that this flow of emigrants, which is so much deplored by some German writers, has played an important part in the expansion of German exports generally. German commercial travellers are known and feared by their rivals all the world over as pioneers of German trade.

POPULATION STATISTICS.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES WITHIN THE PRESENT AREA OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE, 1851-1899.

Year.	Marriages.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Average per 1,000 Inhabitants				
				Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Yearly Average Loss by Emigration.
1851	296,753	1,361,678	944,402	8·3	38·2	26·5	11·7	
1861	295,434	1,415,639	1,031,273	7·8	37·3	27·1	10·1	
1870	313,961	1,635,646	1,184,315	7·7	40·1	29·0	11·1	
1871	336,745	1,473,492	1,272,113	8·2	35·9	31·0	4·9	
1872	423,900	1,692,227	1,260,922	10·3	41·1	30·6	10·5	
1873	416,049	1,715,283	1,241,459	10·0	41·3	29·9	11·4	} 1·6
1874	400,232	1,752,976	1,191,932	9·5	41·8	28·4	13·4	
1875	386,746	1,793,591	1,246,572	9·1	42·3	29·3	13·0	} 1·7
1876	366,930	1,834,605	1,208,011	8·5	42·6	23·1	14·6	
1877	347,792	1,815,792	1,223,156	8·0	41·6	23·0	13·6	} 1·8
1878	340,016	1,785,080	1,228,607	7·7	40·5	27·8	12·8	
1879	335,113	1,806,741	1,214,643	7·5	40·5	27·2	13·3	} 1·8
1880	337,342	1,764,096	1,241,126	7·5	39·1	27·5	11·6	
1881	338,909	1,748,686	1,222,923	7·5	38·5	26·9	11·6	} 1·8
1891	399,398	1,903,160	1,227,409	8·0	38·2	24·7	13·6	
1892	398,775	1,856,999	1,272,430	7·9	36·9	25·3	11·6	} 1·8
1893	401,234	1,928,270	1,310,756	7·9	38·0	25·8	12·2	
1894	408,066	1,904,297	1,207,423	7·9	37·1	23·5	13·6	} 1·8
1895	414,218	1,941,644	1,215,854	8·0	37·3	23·4	13·9	
1896	432,107	1,979,747	1,163,964	8·2	37·5	22·1	15·4	} 1·8
1897	447,770	1,991,126	1,206,492	8·4	37·2	22·5	14·7	
1898	458,877	2,029,891	1,133,020	8·4	37·4	21·8	15·6	} 1·8
1899	471,519	2,045,236	1,250,179	8·6	37·1	22·7	14·4	

YEARLY AVERAGE DURING THE FIVE SUCCESSIVE DECADES.

Years	Marriages	Total Births	Total Deaths	Average per 1,000 Inhabitants				
				Marriages	Births	Deaths	Excess of Births over Deaths.	Yearly Average Loss by Emigration.
1851-60	284,562	1,340,033	1,013,903	7.8	36.8	27.8	9.0	2.5
1861-70	336,527	1,532,197	1,123,864	8.5	38.8	28.4	10.3	2.2
1871-80	369,092	1,743,888	1,232,854	8.6	40.7	28.8	11.9	1.8
1881-90	367,791	1,798,778	1,247,470	7.8	38.2	26.5	11.7	2.8
1891-99	425,774	1,953,380	1,226,392	8.2	37.4	23.5	13.9	—

The chief points of interest in the above tables are the low excess birth-rate of 4.9 per 1,000 inhabitants during 1871, explained by the Franco-German War, then progressing; the increase in the death-rate during 1892 and 1893, consequent upon the severe epidemic of Asiatic cholera, followed by a steady and remarkable fall, doubtless due to the stringent laws against the adulteration of food products, as well as to the public attention given for the first time throughout the Empire to sanitary science by local administrators in town and country, also the relatively high excess (4.3) of emigration from 1881 to 1885. This fourth phenomenon is somewhat remarkable, as showing the German tendency to emigrate during periods of commercial activity rather than during such a period of depression as was experienced from 1876 to 1880, when the yearly average loss was only 1.7 per 1,000. As suicides are not treated statistically in the above table, it may be mentioned that in 1896 there occurred 10,888, in 1897 11,013, in 1898 10,835, being an average during 1896-98 of 20 per 100,000 inhabitants, and of 8 females to every 33 males, who died by their own hands. It may be added that the population of the area now known as the German Empire has about doubled since 1825. The increase has been three or four times greater in Prussia and Saxony than in the Southern States.

CHAPTER III
**NATURAL RESOURCES AND WEALTH OF
GERMANY.**

AN enormous industrial development has, as we have seen, in the course of seventy years converted the agricultural part of the population from an overwhelming majority into a minority. The decline, however, is not absolute, but only relative. One authority subdivides German soil as follows :

					Percentage of Total Soil of Germany.	
Arable land	...	.	...	.	48·4	—
Hay and pasture	.	...	...	...	20·3	—
Vine lands	...	..	...	...	0·3	
Forest	...	...	..	...	25·7	
Unproductive	...	...	...	...	5·3	

and observes that 'few countries so fully utilize the resources of the soil as Germany.*' The percentage of unproductive land must be considered very small, especially when it is remembered that large areas of Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg are mountainous, and that most of Prussia is poor and sandy. German agriculture has a great advantage over British, in that the poorer classes have not been divorced from the soil. The grip of the German peasantry upon the soil is shown by returns made in 1895, according to which more than 3¼ million holdings (58 per cent. of the total) were of less than 5 acres in extent. For holdings of more than 5 acres the following comparative table has been compiled and published in the *Journal of the Board of Agriculture* :

* Cyrus Adams, 'Commercial Geography' (1902), p. 217.

GERMANY AND ITS TRADE

Size of Holdings.	Germany.		Great Britain.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
5 to 50 acres	2,014,940	86·8	235,481	58·6
50 „ 500 „	292,982	12 6	161,438	40·1
Over „ „ ...	13,809	0·6	5,219	1·3

Between 1873 and 1897 the number of horses in Germany rose from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 millions, of cattle from $15\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and of pigs from 7 to 14 millions. But the importance of Germany as a wool-growing country is fast diminishing; for in the same period the numbers of sheep and lambs in the country fell from 25 to less than 11 millions. The chief corn crops of Germany are rye, oats, wheat, and barley, their quantities being estimated as follows in 1899 :

	Estimated Quantity of Crop for 1899.	
	Tonnen (1,000 Kilogs)	Cwts.
Rye	8,675,000	170,727,000
Oats	6,882,000	135,441,000
Wheat	3,847,000	75,712,000
Barley '... '... '... .	2,983,000	58,718,000

All these crops showed a large increase on the two preceding years. In the following table are set out the quantities in English hundredweights of three other leading products of the soil in the years 1897 and 1899 :

	1897	1899.
	Quantities in Cwts.	Quantities in Cwts.
Potatoes	586,442,000	757,353,000
Clover	137,512,000	162,884,000
Hay '... '... '... .	417,412,000	467,716,000

Four other agricultural plants, which for different reasons play very important parts in German industry, are the beetroot, the vine, hops, and the tobacco plant. Their four products—beetroot sugar, wine, hops, and tobacco—are shown in the following table for the years 1897 and 1898 :—

	1897.	1898.
Beetroot sugar (cwts) ...	248,684,000	227,653,000
Wine (gallons) . . .	61,062,000	30,949,000
Hops (cwts) . . .	469,000	430,000
Tobacco (cwts.) . . .	892,000	640,000

WINE AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, ETC.

Except at high elevations, the ordinary productions of Central Europe are to be found distributed throughout the Empire. The parallel within which **vine culture** for pressing purposes is possible lies a little to the north of the July isotherm of 20° C. But the total production is only about 2½ million hectolitres, as against the 98 million hectolitres yielded by France, Italy, Spain, and Austria-Hungary collectively. But although Germany ranks but tenth on the list as far as the area devoted to vine culture is concerned—having only 116,000 hectares, or one 450th part of the total area of the Empire—she has reached the fourth place in the European list when classed according to the money value of the output, the average annual value of German wine being about £6,000,000, against about £24,000,000 each in France and Spain and £30,000,000 in Italy. Of recent vintages the best have been 1874-75, 1884, 1886, 1889, 1893, 1895, and 1897. Vine culture flourishes chiefly in the western provinces of the Empire, the principal districts adjoining the Rhine and its tributaries. The most famous German wines are white, and are yielded by grapes from Riesling, Sylvaner, Traminer, and Gutedel vines. £375,000 have been successfully spent during the past twenty-five years in fighting the phylloxera. The cultivation and care of the vine is practised with a diligence and skill hardly to be found elsewhere, and the grapes are gathered with a care and punctuality unusual in the vineyards of other countries, in order to obtain the very best material. Red wines are chiefly grown in parts of Baden and in the Metzger district.

The Rheingau, lying along the right bank of the Rhine, between Schierstein and Laub, ranks first in the whole world as regards value of the wine produced. The excellent vintage of 1893 realized per butt of 1,200 litres—for Eltville, 16,000 mks.; Erbach, 33,000; Geisenheim, 14,020; Hollgarten, 15,700; Hattenheim, 35,140; Johannisberg, 24,020, Kiedrich, 20,200, Mittelheim,

13,800; Raenthal, 14,640; Rudesheim, 24,000; Winkel, 15,280; and Hochheimer, 20,060. The Rheingau wines are better known in England and America as 'hock,' an abbreviation of Hochheimer.

The Rhineland district of Coblenz is pre-eminent for the extraordinary Riesling vine grown upon the slaty soil of the Mosel and Saar Provinces. The Riesling wine is characterized by its light colour, fineness, and its bouquet and aromatic taste. The average yield of these two districts amounted between 1893 and 1898 to 266,968 hectolitres, valued at £600,000. The prices paid at the public sales of the Trier wines in 1893 per fuder of 975 litres were—for Grunhäuser, 12,750 mks.; Piesporter, 9,060; Giesberger, 8,020; Scharzhofberger, 7,970. Other fine Moselle wines are Josephshofer, Graacher, Ohlisberger, Karthausershofberger, and Caseler. Somewhat inferior are Uerziger, Erdener, Kinheimer, Trarbacher, Trabener, Throner, Lieserer, etc.; of the Saar wines, Oberemmel, Wawerner, Kauzemer, Ayler, etc. The most noted centres of the wine trade on the Moselle are Trarbach, Traben, Trier, Mullheim, Bernkastel, and Dusemond. On the Rhine, Coblenz and Cologne are the chief centres. The principal Bavarian wines are Forst, Deidesheim, and Ruppertsberg, their vintages in 1893 being valued at 17,000, 17,200 and 12,030 mks. per 1,000 litres respectively. The chief centres of distribution are Neustadt, Deidesheim, Durkheim and Landau. Hesse produces the famous Scharlachberger, after which in repute follow Nackenheim, Nierstein, and Oppenheim. Liebfraumilch is produced on a small area in the neighbourhood of Worms. Mayence and Bingen are the chief commercial centres of the Rhenish Hesse wine trade. The manufacture of sparkling Hock and Moselle, chiefly exported to Great Britain and the colonies, amounts now to about 12 million bottles.

Tobacco culture absorbs about 211 square kilometres, of which 84 are in Baden, and the remainder in the Rheinpfalz, Brandenburg, Pomerania, and Alsace-Lorraine. But as the tobacco manufacture is strictly protected, and as Germans consume about 4 pounds per head, German-grown tobacco is insufficient, and over £5,000,000 worth of raw and manufactured tobacco is imported annually. The Customs and Excise duties on tobacco together produce a large annual revenue.

Beetroot culture for sugar, with an average of 14 to 15 per

cent. of sugar content, occupied 4,000 square kilometres. The main crops are gathered in the districts between the Middle Elbe and the Weser. In the second line of production are Silesia, Posen, Danzig, Mecklenburg, Cologne, and Dusseldorf. German sugar finance is one of the most disputed and disputable features of the national economy, owing to the bounty system, which, however, is doomed if the Sugar Convention of 1902 is carried out. Hops are cultivated chiefly in Southern Germany and in Posen. Rye mainly comes from East Prussia. Wheat and spelt are more generally distributed, the chief districts of cultivation lying between Magdeburg and Hanover. In Central Silesia potatoes are grown to a greater extent than in any other country, but chiefly in the north-eastern districts great quantities are used for the distillation of spirit.

The chief apple-orchards are in Wurtemberg, where there are upwards of 7,000,000 fruit-trees. The average yields, reckoned at the lowest rates, were as follows: Per apple-tree, 60 pf.; pear-tree, 74 pf.; plum-tree, 25 pf.; apricot-tree, 97 pf.; cherry-tree, 1 mk. 19 pf. Whole roads are in Germany lined with fruit-trees, the property of the various municipalities. In many parts of Germany the teachers in the Board schools are instructed in the art of growing fruit-trees. On the paths of the sewage-farms near Berlin there are, for instance, over 120,000 fruit-trees. Fruit-forcing is almost confined to peaches and grapes. Much attention is, however, being now paid to the cultivation of berry bearing plants, as the crops are more certain than those of core- and stone-fruit bearing growths. The Vierlands, near Hamburg, have long been famous for strawberries, and large consignments are also sent from Dresden and Metz. The cider industry of Wurtemberg and Frankfurt-on-the-Main is specially important. The dried fruit industry is being injured by the increasing imports from America.

After the manufacture of flour and other food-stuffs from cereals, sugar provides the most important of agricultural industries, its extraction from beet affording employment to 100,000 workmen in 450 factories. Next in order of importance comes the distilling of spirit from potatoes, 4½ litres per head being consumed in Germany. In 1898 5,985 distilleries worked up 2,261,000 tons of potatoes, obtaining 2,591,154 hectolitres of spirit; whilst 8,052 distilleries produced but 577,262 hectolitres from cereals, and 30 distilleries produced 134,202 hectolitres from molasses. The residue from the

distillation of spirit from potatoes and grain is of great value as a food-stuff; as a matter of fact, the potato distilleries exist more for the sake of the food-stuff thus obtained than for the spirit, since the more extensive raising of cattle, made possible by the feeding with the so-called 'wash,' produces a larger quantity of fertilizer, and consequently a richer condition of the soil. In this regard the distilleries have a higher agricultural value than the sugar manufactories. The residues from the distillation of grain are often dried in a special apparatus, and are placed on the market as a valuable food rich in protein and fats.

The manufacture of **pressed yeast** is always carried on in connection with the manufacture of spirit; rye, maize, and buckwheat are the raw materials. The chief seats of the industry are Stettin, Hamburg, Breslau, Dresden, and Cologne. **Vinegar** is made in 706 establishments, and in 431 as a by-industry, the vinegar and acetic acid exported being valued at about £150,000. The manufacture of **starch** from potatoes occupies 700 establishments and 5,576 workmen. Starch-sugar manufacture was carried on by 2,171 workmen in 28 factories. It is obtained from wet, raw potato starch, which is converted into dextrose by treatment with sulphuric acid.

Beer-brewing was carried on in 11,859 breweries, and afforded employment to 97,682 workmen. The consumption of **meat** amongst the classes with the smallest incomes is about 4½ pf. daily (½d.); in the next class 13½ pf., or 1½d. daily. In 1860 the yearly consumption per head of the population only amounted to 35 pounds, whereas it has now advanced to 80 pounds. The consumption of **corn**, on the other hand, which was in 1884 374 pounds per head, has now fallen to 325 pounds.

About 1,021,000 persons are employed in the manufacture of food-stuffs, equal to about 2.1 per cent. of all active inhabitants, receiving an average of 2.56 mks. (2s. 6d.) daily each in wages.

TIMBER AND MINERALS.

Besides her timber, which supplies, not only fuel, but the raw material of many industries, from lumber-making to the manufacture of toys,* Germany is rich in minerals, her output being now

* Professors of forestry are established in the Universities, and the forests are carefully supervised by officials in every State. Trees are constantly planted to take the place of those cut down, so that the annual crops of timber are maintained.

much larger than that of any other European country except Great Britain. The existence and rapid development of great coal and iron fields are the main natural causes of that industrial expansion of Germany which during the last quarter of a century has been one of the commercial wonders of the world. The Ruhr coalfield, which lies between the Harz Mountains and the Rhine, is said to be the richest in Europe. From the Harz Mountains, Luxemburg, and Alsace-Lorraine iron ore is brought and worked up into steel goods and machinery, locomotives, rails, cutlery, or cannon, in such towns as Essen, Chemnitz, and Mulhausen, as well, of course, as in Berlin, which, however, is fed principally by the iron and coal mines of Waldenburg and Upper Silesia. Adjoining the Ruhr basin are also Barmen and Elberfeld, with their great cotton manufactures, while to the west, on the other side of the Rhine, lies Krefeld, the centre of the silk trade. Saxony also has some coal, but not enough to supply its long-established and flourishing manufactures. Some idea of the mineral resources of Germany and their recent development may be obtained by comparing the total value of the output of German mines in 1871 and 1900. In the former year the total quantity mined, including coal and iron, zinc, lead, copper, silver, and salt, was valued at 314,000,000 marks, in the latter year at 1,263,000,000 marks. The returns, it should be said, include Luxemburg, which, though not a part of the German Empire, is within the German Customs Union, or Zollverein.

To these natural causes must be added the natural consequences of the political and economic consolidation of Germany, and especially the creation of a great free trade area by means of the Zollverein. The wars of Germany have been short and very successful; and there is no doubt that the French indemnity of £200,000,000 (or, roughly, a sudden increment of £5 for every man, woman, and child then living) gave an important stimulus to the development of the Empire. To that have been successively added the immense advantages of substantial unity in currency, customs tariff, postal and telegraphic communication, national education, and legal procedure. The railways became the property of the State; canalization of the Empire is still being carried out in the most complete manner. Elementary education has been supplemented by technical schools of the highest excellence in all parts of the Empire; the working classes have been provided for by the

State in times of sickness and accident, and a provision has been assured to them when of advanced age. It is even argued by some that the system of compulsory military service, which abstracts two years in most cases, and at least one year, of the life of every able-bodied male citizen from productive employments, has had its economic compensations in developing national habits of discipline, punctuality, and attention to detail.

The chief economic dangers which at present threaten Germany are due to political causes. First, the enormous increases of military expenditure are producing serious deficits; secondly, the demand of the agrarian party for increased protection will, if successful, not only increase the cost of living, and therefore the discontent of the towns, but is also likely to lead to disastrous tariff wars with foreign countries.

In the present chapter an attempt has been made to give a general survey of the wealth of Germany and of some of the causes of German prosperity. So far, however, nothing has been said of the foreign trade, and we may therefore conveniently conclude with short tables of imports and exports, which will be greatly extended and supplemented in later chapters.

WEALTH.

EXTERNAL TRADE (IMPORTS AND EXPORTS COMBINED, INCLUDING BULLION), TOTAL AND PER HEAD, 1891-1900.

Year.	Volume	Value		Per Head of Population	
		£	\$	£ s. d.	\$
	Tons.				
1891	49,152,100	379,568,628	1,843,619,048	7 11 11	36 90
1892	49,401,500	361,622,549	1,756,452,381	7 3 3	34 80
1893	51,177,100	361,700,980	1,756,833,333	7 1 11	34.47
1894	54,906,200	359,656,863	1,746,904,762	6 19 7	33.89
1895	56,366,700	375,990,196	1,826,238,095	7 3 10	34 93
1896	62,130,200	407,441,176	1,979,000,000	7 14 0	37 38
1897	68,182,200	424,053,824	2,059,714,286	7 18 0	38 33
1898	72,824,100	463,250,000	2,250,071,429	8 9 9	41 22
1899	75,055,500	497,647,059	2,417,142,857	8 19 7	43.61
1900	78,593,500	529,196,078	2,570,380,952	9 7 10	45.62
Totals	617,789,100	4,160,132,353	20,206,357,143	Increase, 24 per cent.	

The German Government's estimate of the foreign trade per head of the population of the chief trading nations for the year 1899 was as follows :

NATURAL RESOURCES AND WEALTH OF GERMANY 21

Total Foreign Trade of	Million Marks.	Per Head in Marks.
Germany	10,152.0	183
Great Britain	15,638.5	387
France	7,293.1	189
Italy	2,397.1	76
Austria-Hungary	3,014.5	113
United States	9,282.1	125

GERMAN IMPORTS, 1891-1900.

Year.	Volume.	Value.		Per Head of Population.	
		£	\$	£ s. d.	\$
1891	29,012,700	215,852,941	1,048,428,571	4 6 5	20.98
1892	29,509,900	207,205,832	1,008,428,571	4 2 1	19.94
1893	29,815,600	202,651,961	984,309,524	3 19 6	19.31
1894	32,022,500	210,073,529	1,020,357,143	4 1 6	19.79
1895	32,537,000	208,142,157	1,010,976,191	3 19 7	19.34
1896	36,410,300	223,431,371	1,085,233,095	4 4 5	20.50
1897	40,182,300	238,460,784	1,153,233,095	4 8 11	21.55
1898	42,729,800	266,651,963	1,295,166,667	4 17 9	23.73
1899	44,652,300	283,509,804	1,377,047,619	5 2 4	24.85
1900	45,911,800	296,225,490	1,438,809,524	5 5 2	25.54
Totals	362,764,200	2,352,205,832	11,425,000,000	Increase, 32 per cent.	

The percentage of the value of the total imports into Germany during 1900 was thus distributed: Raw materials for industrial purposes, 46.4 per cent.; 1897, 43.2 per cent. Manufactured goods, 19.8 per cent.; 1897, 19.8 per cent. Articles of food and cattle, 29.2 per cent.; 1897, 33.2 per cent. Bullion, 4.6 per cent.; 1897, 3.8 per cent.

GERMAN EXPORTS, 1891-1900.

Year.	Volume.	Value.		Per Head of Population.	
		£	\$	£ s. d.	\$
1891	20,139,400	163,715,687	795,190,478	3 5 5	15.92
1892	19,891,600	154,416,667	750,023,809	3 1 2	14.86
1893	21,361,500	159,049,019	772,623,809	3 2 5	15.16
1894	22,883,700	149,583,334	726,547,619	2 18 1	14.10
1895	23,829,700	167,848,039	815,261,905	3 4 3	15.59
1896	25,719,900	184,009,805	893,761,905	3 9 7	16.88
1897	28,019,900	185,598,040	901,476,191	3 9 1	16.78
1898	30,094,300	196,598,037	954,904,762	3 12 0	17.49
1899	30,403,200	214,137,255	1,040,095,238	3 17 3	18.76
1900	32,681,700	232,970,588	1,131,571,429	4 2 8	20.08

The percentage of the total value of the exports from Germany during 1900 was thus distributed. Raw materials for industrial purposes, 23·4 per cent.; 1897, 21·6 per cent. Manufactured goods, 62·7 per cent., 1897, 60·9 per cent. Articles of food, and cattle, 10·9 per cent.; 1897, 13·6 per cent. Bullion, 3·0 per cent.; 1897, 4·0 per cent.

CHAPTER IV.

CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, BANKS AND BANKING.

SINCE 1876 Germany has had a gold standard ; but calculations are usually made in marks, a mark being practically equivalent to an English shilling. 100 pfennige go to a mark. The ten-pfennig piece is therefore more than a penny.

Coinage.—The coinage requirements of the 56,345,014 inhabitants of the German Empire at the close of 1900 were provided for as follows :

Gold.—153,847,975 gold twenty-mark pieces (almost, but not quite, the equivalent of an English sovereign) ; 60,609,750 ten-mark pieces ; and 826,360 five-mark pieces (the last-mentioned have, however, now been withdrawn from circulation, and ceased to be a legal tender after October 1, 1901).

Silver.—24,134,360 silver five-mark pieces ; 73,749,950 two-mark pieces ; 71,457,200 single mark pieces ; 12,610,800 fifty-pfennig or half-mark pieces ; and 31,527,000 twenty-pfennig pieces.

Nickel.—13,676,000 twenty-pfennig pieces ; 442,065,000 ten-pfennig pieces ; and 421,822,000 five-pfennig pieces.

Copper.—310,630,000 two-pfennig pieces, and 948,800,000 one-pfennig pieces.

It is calculated that in addition to the above metal currency there are about 116,000,000 thaler, or three-mark pieces, also in circulation, bringing up the metallic currency of the Empire to a total value of 4,662,653,400 marks, equal to £228,561,441, or about £4 1s. 1½d. per head of the entire population.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Germany has adopted the metric system of weights and measures.

METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram ($\frac{1}{1000}$ gram) equals 0·0154 grain.
 Centigram ($\frac{1}{100}$ gram) equals 0·1543 grain.
 Decigram ($\frac{1}{10}$ gram) equals 1·5432 grains.
 Gram equals 15·432 grains.
 Decagram (10 grams) equals 0·3527 ounce.
 Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3·5274 ounces.
 Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2·2046 pounds.
 Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22·046 pounds.
 Centner equals 110·24 pounds.
 Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220·46 pounds.
 Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204·6 pounds.

METRIC DRY MEASURES.

Milliliter ($\frac{1}{1000}$ liter) equals 0·061 cubic inch.
 Centiliter ($\frac{1}{100}$ liter) equals 0·6102 cubic inch.
 Deciliter ($\frac{1}{10}$ liter) equals 6·1022 cubic inches.
 Liter equals 0·908 quart.
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9·08 quarts.
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2 838 bushels.
 Kilohter (1,000 liters) equals 1·308 cubic yards.

METRIC LIQUID MEASURES.

Milliliter ($\frac{1}{1000}$ liter) equals 0 0388 fluid ounce.
 Centiliter ($\frac{1}{100}$ liter) equals 0 854 gill.
 Deciliter ($\frac{1}{10}$ liter) equals 0·845 gill.
 Liter equals 1·0567 quarts.
 Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2·6418 gallons.
 Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26·418 gallons.
 Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264·18 gallons.

METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter ($\frac{1}{1000}$ meter) equals 0 0394 inch.
 Centimeter ($\frac{1}{100}$ meter) equals 0·3937 inches.

Decimeter ($\frac{1}{10}$ meter) equals 3·937 inches.

Meter equals 39·37 inches.

Decameter (10 meters) equals 393·7 inches.

Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.

Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0·62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).

Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6·2137 miles.

METRIC SURFACE MEASURES.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1·550 square inches.

Are (100 square meters) equals 119·6 square yards.

Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2·471 acres.

BANKS.

As the successor of the Bank of Prussia, which worked with a capital of 60 millions of marks, the Imperial Bank was established on March 14, 1875, as an institution for the whole of the Empire, the capital being then fixed at 120 millions of marks, equal to £5,882,353 (\$28,571,429). The Imperial Bank Law of 1899, however, provided for an addition of 60 millions of marks capital, one half of which was to be issued on December 31, 1900, and the remainder on December 31, 1905. The reserve fund, as shown in the table, p. 28, amounts to one-quarter of the original capital—viz., £1,470,588 (\$7,142,857)—but is to be increased to two-fifths. Of branch banks attached to the Imperial German Bank there are 15 principal and 52 sub-banking branches, 1 Imperial Bank branch, 195 Imperial Bank branches with cash facilities, 12 ditto without same, and 16 goods depots banks—in all 294 bank offices.

The total transactions of the Imperial Bank amounted in 1900 to 189 milliards of marks, or about 9,454 millions of pounds sterling, an increase, roughly, of 400 per cent. in the past twenty-five years. The net profits were £2,595,000, and dividends 10·96 per cent., against 10·48 in 1899, 8·51 in 1898, 7·92 in 1897, and 7·50 per cent. in 1896.

The Imperial Bank Law of 1876 sanctioned an uncovered and untaxed issue of notes by the Imperial Bank to the amount of 385 millions of marks, or 19½ million pounds, and of 250 millions of marks, or 12½ million pounds sterling, by the thirty-two note-issuing

banks then existent. But since that date twenty-five of those banks have relinquished the right of issuing notes, and their share reverted to the Imperial Bank. By the law of 1899 the total amount allowed on uncovered notes was raised for 1901 to 491·6 millions and 541·6 millions of marks respectively. Of these, 400 to 450 millions fall to the share of the Imperial Bank. The total circulation of Imperial bank-notes in 1898 averaged 1,124·6 millions of marks, or £56,230,000.

The seven private banks entitled to issue notes (see next table) had in 1900 an average note circulation of £5,693,000, of which £3,803,000 were uncovered; their daily liabilities amounted further to about £2,300,000. The average dividend in 1898 was 6·7 per cent. In common with the Imperial Bank, their business is subjected to the regulations imposed by the Imperial Bank Law—viz., to dealings in gold and silver, bills, granting of loans against movable funds, trade in bonds, the collection and payment of moneys, sale and purchase of securities for foreign account, acceptance of money deposits and acceptances, receiving on deposit and taking charge of articles of value.

In addition to the foregoing, there were at the close of the nineteenth century about 108 deposit banks and banks of issue, each possessing a capital of more than 1 million marks, or £50,000, and controlling about $5\frac{2}{3}$ milliards of marks, or £283,000,000, of their own and foreign capital. Of the former about £84,000,000 was in shares, and £17,500,000, or 19·6 of the share capital, in reserve funds. The average dividend in 1898 was 7·86 per cent., the net profits being over £8,000,000. They are subject to the regulations of the Commercial Code, and, with the exception of issuing notes, enjoy the widest privileges. No figures are available in regard to the total returns of these banks. It may, however, be mentioned that the total turnover of five of the principal Berlin banks was, in 1898, over 5,080 millions of pounds sterling, and their dealings in acceptances £23,500,000. The private banks are excessively numerous, and can be counted by hundreds. Of credit institutions for the advance of money to owners of real estate, there are over forty mortgage banks, with a share capital of £27,000,000 and a reserve of £8,000,000. Mortgages amounting to £300,000,000 had been undertaken, of which two-thirds were under 4 per cent., £95,000,000 at 4 per cent., and only about £7,500,000 at a higher percentage.

Of these loans, which were chiefly town mortgages and municipal loans, scarcely one-eighth fell to the land. The net profit was in 1898 about £3,600,000, of which £2,100,000 was paid in dividends at an average of 8 per cent. To these £300,000,000 must be added another £150,000,000 in mortgages undertaken by other credit banks, chiefly of a provincial and Governmental character.

It has been estimated that securities amounting to 20 milliards of marks, or 1,000 millions of pounds sterling, were issued in Germany during the period from 1883 to 1898, and that about one-third of the annual increase in the wealth of the German people, which may be estimated at £300,000,000, is invested in securities.

German share companies numbered at the end of 1899 about 5,000, 85 only dated from 1850, whilst 1,600 were creations of the last ten years. About 4,600 of these undertakings owned a paid-up capital of £340,000,000, in addition to £50,000,000 of preference shares. About nine-tenths of these undertakings were engaged in manufacturing, building, and mining, the remainder, with the exception of about 150 insurance companies, in bank and other credit business. The net profit accruing in 1895 to 3,249 share companies was $34\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds sterling, corresponding to 10·7 per cent.

The Berlin exchange list quotes 1,374 securities, the Frankfort exchange 1,076, and that at Hamburg 433 securities, consisting of German and foreign funds, Government stocks, mortgages, railway preferences and bonds, bank and shipping and industrial shares. As regards produce exchanges, that at Hamburg controls coffee and general merchandise, Bremen principally cotton and tobacco, and Leipzig textiles, besides being the chief seat of the publishing trade.

A review of the principal features of the eight Government banks entitled to issue bank-notes during the closing years of the nineteenth century is afforded in the following tables :

**FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE EIGHT GOVERNMENT BANKS ENTITLED TO ISSUE BANK-NOTES,
CLOSE OF 1900.**

Name of Bank.	Debit Account 1900									
	Capital.		Reserve Funds.		Notes in Circulation.				Total Debits	
					Total.		Of which Unprovided for.			
	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$
Imperial (<i>Reichs</i>) Bank	5,882,358	28,571,429	1,470,588	7,142,857	58,811,814	271,085,952	13,956,471	67,788,571	90,880,080	438,750,476
Frankfurt Bank	881,863	4,285,714	235,294	1,142,857	703,578	3,417,381	435,784	2,116,667	2,872,647	13,952,857
Bavarian Bank	807,647	1,785,714	120,490	585,238	2,996,716	14,555,476	1,258,629	6,112,857	4,017,010	19,511,190
Bank of Saxony at Dresden	1,470,588	7,142,857	272,010	1,321,191	2,808,677	11,213,572	662,304	3,216,905	6,563,284	31,830,238
Wurtemberg Bank	441,177	2,142,857	47,206	229,266	1,071,814	5,205,953	483,187	2,346,667	1,677,255	8,146,667
Baden Bank	441,177	2,142,857	91,078	442,381	713,235	3,464,286	443,235	2,162,857	1,595,032	7,751,667
South German Bank	768,235	3,731,429	90,930	441,905	709,019	3,443,809	459,952	2,234,047	1,634,265	7,937,857
Brunswick Bank	514,705	2,500,000	41,443	201,190	89,304	436,190	60,098	291,905	976,323	4,742,143
Total 1900, eight banks	10,768,235	52,302,857	2,569,069	11,506,905	64,404,667	312,822,610	17,759,510	86,200,476	109,657,696	532,623,095
" 1899, "	10,768,235	52,302,857	2,332,794	11,330,714	64,813,873	314,810,238	17,640,539	85,682,619	109,737,059	533,008,572
" 1898, "	10,708,235	52,302,857	2,306,814	11,204,524	64,060,147	311,149,286	15,676,715	76,144,048	105,793,235	513,852,857
" 1897, "	10,708,235	52,302,857	2,286,666	11,106,667	62,076,961	301,516,667	12,950,294	62,901,429	103,150,932	501,018,809
" 1896, "	10,708,235	52,302,857	2,271,912	11,039,000	61,843,676	300,363,571	11,766,765	57,152,857	103,315,392	501,817,619

**FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE EIGHT GOVERNMENT BANKS ENTITLED TO ISSUE BANK-NOTES,
CLOSE OF 1900—continued.**

Name of Bank.	Credit Account, 1900.							
	Metal Reserve.		Imperial Bank-notes.		Other Government Bank-notes.		Total Credits.	
	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$
Imperial (<i>Reichs</i>) Bank . . .	40,055,735	194,556,429	1,125,637	5,467,381	673,970	3,273,573	90,330,980	438,750,476
Frankfurt Bank . . .	249,167	1,210,238	1,716	8,333	16,912	82,143	2,988,872	14,517,361
Bavarian Bank . . .	1,551,373	7,635,238	8,235	15,715	183,578	891,667	4,017,010	19,511,190
Bank of Saxony at Dresden . . .	1,212,500	5,859,286	23,873	115,952	410,000	1,991,429	6,553,284	31,830,238
Württemberg Bank . . .	505,688	2,456,190	5,676	17,857	79,313	885,238	1,677,255	8,146,667
Baden Bank . . .	260,245	1,204,048	1,226	5,952	8,530	41,429	1,595,932	7,751,667
South German Bank . . .	240,441	1,167,857	4,657	22,619	3,971	19,285	1,634,265	7,937,857
Brunswick Bank . . .	24,363	118,333	833	4,048	4,510	21,904	964,956	4,784,048
Total 1900, eight banks . . .	44,099,510	214,197,619	1,164,853	5,667,857	1,880,784	6,706,667	109,782,540	539,229,524
.. 1899,	44,682,745	217,030,476	1,119,412	5,578,809	1,871,117	6,660,000	109,842,892	538,522,619
.. 1898,	45,725,049	222,098,095	1,147,549	5,487,148	1,510,834	7,338,333	105,879,804	514,273,333
.. 1897,	46,694,265	226,800,714	1,131,471	4,495,715	1,300,930	6,318,809	103,226,716	501,386,905
.. 1896,	47,629,411	231,342,858	1,137,892	5,526,571	1,309,668	6,360,952	103,374,853	502,100,429

CHAPTER V.

RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, AND WATERWAYS.

It has been said that in Germany 'railroad and water transportation supplement, instead of rivalling, one another,' thanks to the good policy and efficient administration of the Imperial Government.

Of the 30,441 miles of full-gauge German railways at the service of the public on January 1, 1900 (1890, 25,985 miles), 27,950 were the property of the State, the remaining 2,491 miles being in private ownership. A considerable number of light railways have been built during the last ten years by private capital, and are under private ownership. In 1896-97 it was found that these (narrow-gauge) lines cost about £4,670 to build, and earned about $3\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. on the invested capital

The normal gauge in Germany is 1 435 metres, equal to 4·708 feet. There were in 1900 90·4 kilometres, or about $56\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of line (1890, 77·4 kilometres) to every 1,000 square kilometres of land, or to each $247\frac{1}{10}$ aeres of same, and to every 100,000 of the population there were 88·9 kilometres, or $55\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of railway (1890, 85·0 kilometres).

The passenger traffic receipts during 1899 averaged per mile: First-class, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., second-class, ·89d.; third-class, ·52d., fourth-class, ·38d.; and for military persons ·26d.

As shown in the following table, the State earnings have steadily risen during the decade treated, from 4·86 to 6·12 per cent., and this notwithstanding the immense sums spent during that period in rebuilding of stations and increasing or improving the rolling-stock. The State officials are for the most part chosen from retired soldiers and officers of the army.

The receipts per mile during 1899 for goods sent by express

train were 4½d. per metric ton; by ordinary goods train, 69d.; and for the carriage of military stores, horses, and cattle, 1½d.

The traffic during 1899 involved 580 cases of derailage, 348 collisions, and 2,723 minor accidents, causing the death of 72 passengers, 537 railway employes, and 338 other persons, and injuries to 348 passengers, 1,552 railway employes, and 291 other persons, or a total of 947 killed and 2,191 injured, together 10·7 per 1,000,000 miles covered, against 15·8 in 1890, the percentage of such combined injuries having been annually reduced.

Railways, it may be added, are densest in the great iron, coal, and manufacturing provinces of the Rhine, Westphalia, Silesia, and Saxony. Splendid services of express trains run from Berlin to most of the great towns of the Empire. It is no doubt to the rapid development of a well-planned and well-managed railway system that the prosperity of modern Germany is very largely due. On the whole, the German railway system is worked extremely well, though perhaps of late years, owing to financial needs, rather with a view to revenue for the Government than with strict regard to the necessities of the public. The preferential railway rates, of which so many exaggerated reports are current in England, are reduced rates on German goods for export, and also for iron ore, coke, and coal. It has not been shown that these reduced rates are not remunerative; many railway experts hold that railway rates in most parts of the world are too high, and that their reduction would result in increased earnings. In so far, however, as the preferential system is adopted, its effect is to benefit German producers and foreign consumers at the expense of foreign producers and German consumers.

In the following tables will be found a financial survey of German railways in the last decade of the nineteenth century:

ENGAGED CAPITAL, FINANCIAL RESULTS, AND STAFF OF GERMAN RAILWAYS, 1890-1899.

Financial Year.	Capital Employed at Close of Financial Year				Traffic Receipts.				Traffic Disbursements				Surplus of Traffic Receipts over Disbursements		Officials and Workmen (Yearly Average).			
	Total		Per Kilometre of Total Railrage										Total.		Percentage of Employed Capital.	State Officials	Sub-Officials	Workmen	Officials and Workmen Total.
	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$								
1890 ..	512,540,020	2,480,523,809	12,275	50,619	63,572,549	310,298,095	89,813,725	100,952,881	24,558,824	119,285,714	4 86	124,461	23,019	252,202	309,682			
1891	522,704,117	2,539,285,714	12,987	60,167	65,832,853	320,000,000	42,745,098	207,619,048	23,187,255	112,980,952	4 40	132,576	24,983	265,652	423,211			
1892	531,911,765	2,583,571,429	12,412	60,286	66,020,412	320,714,286	42,068,824	204,285,714	23,070,588	116,428,571	4 56	142,049	24,158	250,389	416,596			
1893	540,687,255	2,625,932,331	12,421	60,339	68,070,588	335,000,000	42,107,843	204,523,809	26,862,745	130,476,191	5 08	147,947	21,241	247,225	416,413			
1894	548,088,285	2,662,142,857	12,417	60,309	69,117,647	335,714,286	42,156,863	204,761,905	26,960,784	130,952,331	4 98	151,002	19,906	255,206	426,114			
1895	559,166,667	2,715,952,361	12,968	60,048	73,431,373	356,866,667	41,764,706	202,867,143	31,666,667	153,800,524	5 74	152,959	19,519	259,338	481,816			
1896	568,828,529	2,762,857,148	12,858	60,000	77,848,137	378,005,238	43,333,333	210,476,191	34,509,604	167,619,048	6 15	155,048	19,734	267,638	442,415			
1897	581,078,431	2,822,380,952	12,992	60,192	82,206,882	399,285,714	46,666,667	226,666,667	35,539,215	172,619,048	6 21	159,515	20,970	287,268	467,753			
1898	594,868,922	2,889,047,619	12,353	60,000	90,196,078	438,095,238	54,754,902	265,952,381	35,441,176	172,142,857	6 06	174,333	26,675	308,619	500,647			
1899 .	607,990,196	2,953,093,238	12,431	60,331	93,392,157	463,333,333	58,578,431	284,523,809	36,813,726	179,809,524	6 12	183,556	28,064	308,746	500,363			

PLANT AND TRAFFIC OF GERMAN RAILWAYS, 1890-1899.

Financial Year.	Rolling Stock at Close of Financial Year.			Per 100 Kilometres of Traffic Route.			Transport.		Distance covered, in Millions.	
	Locomotives.	Passenger Waggon.	Luggage Waggon.				Persons (including Military).	Goods.		
				Locomotives.	Passenger Waggon.	Luggage Waggon.			In Thousands.	1,000 Metric Tons.
	Per Person and Kilometre.	Per Metric Ton and Kilometre.								
1890	14,188	26,899	288,034	34	64	686	426,056	217,745	11,224	22,411
1891	14,788	27,512	299,640	35	66	706	464,013	230,949	11,679	23,328
1892	15,475	28,901	308,708	36	68	717	488,171	232,811	11,782	23,412
1893	15,715	29,675	314,801	36	69	721	521,479	244,179	12,552	24,661
1894	15,839	30,354	322,616	36	70	729	542,746	252,244	12,811	24,909
1895	16,107	31,423	330,805	35	70	729	592,333	260,499	13,917	26,537
1896	16,350	32,391	346,792	35	71	749	646,461	283,938	15,111	28,087
1897	16,884	33,664	361,956	36	72	767	692,354	301,179	16,192	30,226
1898	17,623	35,086	384,040	36	74	794	756,087	320,840	17,554	32,579
1899	18,291	36,638	398,522	37	76	811	804,712	341,491	18,595	34,981

60 Bicycles, accompanied by their owners, are conveyed by the German State Railways in Prussia, irrespective of distance, at a charge of 50 pf., or 6d. (12 cts.); in Saxony and on private railways without charge.

Electric Tramways.—The only statistics available in regard to tramways are in connection with those propelled by electricity, and are condensed in the following table. No particulars regarding the amount of capital invested are ascertainable; but on September 1, 1899, the total number of motor-cars was 4,504, and of trailers 3,138, the combined energy being 66,041 kilowatt (500 volt \times 2 ampère = 1,000 watt or 1 kilowatt).

ELECTRIC TRAMWAY STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER 1, 1899.

Number of Towns and Districts with Electric-propelled Railways	Total Length of Railways	Of which—			
		With Overhead Transmission.	With Underground Transmission.	With Mixed Service, Overhead and Underground Transmission and Accumulators combined.	With Accumulators only
89	Miles 1,273	Miles 1,052	Miles. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Miles 169 $\frac{1}{2}$	Miles. 49

Many of the large German municipalities own and manage their own tram-lines, and the service is usually rapid and cheap.

Rivers and Canals.—In addition to the traffic facilities afforded by 30,422 miles of railway-lines, Germany has at her disposal 8,798 miles of slower but cheaper communication by rivers and canals, which contribute enormously to her manufacturing prosperity. The length and navigable depths of these waterways are shown in the following table

GERMAN WATERWAYS.

Description of Waterway.	Total Navigable Length.	These can be navigated as follows by Vessels of a Draught of—				
		1·75 m., or 5 74 ft.	1 50 m., or 4·92 ft.	1 00 m., or 3 28 ft.	0·75 m., or 2 46 ft.	Less than 0·75 m., or 2 46 ft.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Total { Natural river streams Canalized river streams Con- structed canals	5,776	985	1,493	2,431	238	629
	1,451	126	207	983	104	31
	1,510	210	170	980	30	120
North Baltic Canal	61	61				
Totals	8,798	1,382	1,870	4,394	372	780

The largest share of the 8,798 miles of river and canals belongs to the river Elbe district—viz., 1,889 miles—closely followed by the Rhine district, intersected by 1,671 miles of waterway. The Rhine navigation has its centre in Cologne, now a large and thriving city. The Oder gives 1,359 navigable miles, the Ems district 812 miles, and that of the river Weser 642 miles.

A quinquennial census is taken of the river and canal shipping, and includes strictly coasting craft of less than 10 tons register, which are not reckoned as sea-going vessels. These amounted at the last census in 1897 to 129 vessels of an aggregate of 2,033 tons.

Of the 20,611 sailing-vessels employed in this trade in 1897, no less than 11,156 were in the Elbe district. Of the 1,953 steamers, 940 were employed in the Elbe, 418 in the Rhine, and 225 in the Oder district. The Rhine steamers are on an average of much greater dimensions, and exceed in horse-power the much larger number employed on the Elbe. River and canal steamers more than doubled in number during the decade 1887-1897. In the same period sailing-vessels increased by 10 per cent. in number and by even more in tonnage, as the tendency is to augment their size and carrying capacity. 54,044 persons were employed in this branch of

industry in 1895, of whom 17,732, or 32 3 per cent., were owners of river or canal craft

The annexed table shows the five-yearly increase in vessels and tonnage from 1887 to 1897 :

Description of Vessel.	On December 31.	Number of Vessels.	Number of Vessels of Ascertain- ed Tonnage.	Capacity of Vessels.						
				Total Tonnage	Number of Vessels, Tonnage of which was—					800 and more Tons
					Under 20 Tons	20	50	100	150	
						But not over—				
				50	100	150	800			
Sailing- Vessels	1887	19,237	19,168	2,049,418	2,814	4,728	8,563	5,870	2,067	1,101
	1892	21,318	21,168	2,688,596	2,313	4,711	8,412	6,210	2,824	1,698
	1897	20,611	20,360	3,266,087	1,986	4,075	2,986	6,150	2,750	2,463
Steamers	1887	1,158	821	51,292	237	233	181	90	66	11
	1892	1,530	1,210	71,957	369	890	235	116	77	23
	1897	1,953	1,585	104,860	519	504	278	127	101	56
Total Vessels	1887	20,395	19,989	2,100,705	2,551	4,956	8,774	5,460	2,136	1,112
	1892	22,848	22,378	2,760,553	2,682	5,101	8,647	6,326	2,901	1,721
	1897	22,564	21,945	3,370,447	2,505	4,579	3,214	6,277	2,851	2,519

Of the 1,953 steamers in service in 1897, 816 were utilized as passenger-vessels, 191 for the carriage of goods only, 876 were classed as tug-boats, 42 were chain-river vessels, and the remaining 28 were steam-ferries.

CHAPTER VI.

GERMAN HARBOURS AND SHIPPING.

Harbours.—The particulars concerning German harbours must necessarily be of greater interest to shipowners and nautical circles than to the public generally, and on this account it seems desirable to condense a large amount of information and present it in a tabular form. Roughly speaking, some £24,000,000 has been expended on harbour accommodation by the German Governments since 1888. About £15,000,000 of this sum was invested in the harbour of Hamburg; at Bremen, Vegesack, and Bremerhaven, £5,700,000; at Geestemünde, £800,000; at Altona, £450,000; and at Stettin, £2,078,000. These immense outlays are closely connected with the rise of Germany as a naval and mercantile Power. To assist in the development of the carrying trade by German-owned vessels, and so to bring the foreign purchaser direct to German ports, has been one of the aims of the Imperial Government. The provision and improvement of ports on the Baltic and North Seas became a necessary complement of this policy. Every kind of device and subvention, direct and indirect, has been employed to help and stimulate private enterprise. German dockyards were assisted by the admission of English rolled plates and other shipbuilding material free of duty, so that German shipbuilders might be able to compete with their British rivals and to lower their rates* of construction. Thus, it was hoped German shipping lines would be encouraged to place their orders in German yards. Postal subventions, such as the £220,000 granted in 1885 for fifteen years to the North German Lloyd, were coupled with conditions

* German railway rates for German materials used in shipbuilding were also lowered in 1898.

requiring the construction of new vessels out of German materials, built in German yards, in which repairs also had to be executed whenever possible. Even non-German coal was not to be burnt except by special leave of the Imperial Chancellor. These conditions involved the constitution of a German Board of Classification, similar to Lloyd's in England and the Bureau Veritas in France. In a word, every possible form of encouragement which Parliament could be induced to sanction has been extended to the shipping industry and the harbours necessary for their accommodation.* Whether this administrative and fiscal policy has had any large effect it is impossible to say, but a considerable expansion in German shipping has taken place in late years, as is shown in a later table, 'Sea-going Vessels in German Harbours, 1889-1899' (p. 61). Between 1871 and 1898 the tonnage of German ships had grown from about 982,000 to 1,650,000. In 1897 the book value of the German merchant steamer fleet was estimated at £15,000,000, of which no less than £7,000,000 were credited to Hamburg. Some of the most famous shipbuilding yards are the Vulcan at Stettin, the Schichau near Danzig, the Germania at Kiel, and that of Blohm und Voss at Hamburg. Curiously enough, the Baltic fleet and the Baltic ports (with the exception of Stettin) have not prospered. This is attributed by some authorities to the protective corn policy of Germany. The share of the traffic falling to the chief German ports during 1899 is shown below :

* Many proposed subsidies have been rejected. In 1898 £324,500 was being paid (see for this and other information Mr. Gaskell's Foreign Office Report, No. 490, January, 1899). It should be observed that the postal subsidies given by the German Government to German steamship companies in 1898 were only about half as large as those given by the British Government to British steamship companies for the same purpose.

TRAFFIC IN THE CHIEF GERMAN HARBOURS, 1899.

Name of Port.	Arrivals.				Departures.			
	With Cargo.		In Ballast or Empty.		With Cargo		In Ballast or Empty.	
	Ships.	Reg. Tons	Ships.	Reg. Tons	Ships	Reg Tons.	Ships.	Reg Tons.
Hamburg ..	9,750	7,170,407	1,409	433,669	9,935	5,358,807	2,399	2,363,877
Stettin ..	4,448	1,427,842	82	37,274	3,373	897,165	978	550,770
Bremerhaven	1,637	1,154,716	82	78,593	1,144	1,041,229	886	242,222
Danzig ..	1,489	542,824	223	108,997	1,464	497,187	270	163,880
Bremen ..	1,964	800,187	84	29,302	1,819	637,361	297	196,261
Lubeck ..	2,718	529,018	80	10,200	2,148	385,579	661	155,607
Kiel ..	3,066	505,566	106	18,831	2,175	363,007	814	140,039
Geestemunde	2,248	337,938	168	9,531	392	66,141	2,051	279,126
Rostock ..	1,839	328,498	62	14,054	1,563	259,141	345	89,482
Konsberg ..	1,419	323,866	31	9,962	1,457	366,821	133	33,618
Swinemunde	645	320,862	5	349	332	138,575	265	188,213
Altona ..	2,421	240,653	81	5,664	478	44,809	1,595	110,774
Pillau ..	288	167,736	127	37,800	194	99,344	103	85,451
Brake ..	266	163,729	104	5,286	345	19,066	151	119,668

The following compilation gives a number of particulars with regard to the harbours and canals of Germany in the year 1901 :

QUAYS, CANALS, ETC., IN GERMANY.

n. t. = neap tide ; h. w. = high water ; l. w. = low water ; l. n. = lowest neap
f. = fixed ; m. = movable ; g. e. = grain-elevator.

Depth.		Canals.		Locks.		Cranes	Remarks (e = electric light)
General	Along Quayside.	Depth over Sill.	Width.	Length.	Width of Entrance		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Under Govern- ment control, but management loaned to private company, & L.
-	o s h. w., 27 ft., l. w., 21 ft.	-	-	-	-	1 f s, 15 tons, 8 m s, 1½ tons 15 m s, 2½ tons	
-	o s h. w., 27 ft., l. w., 21 ft.	-	-	-	-		
-	h. w., 19 ft., l. w., 11 ft.	-	-	-	-		
-	-	o. t., 18½ ft.	180 ft.	-	-	Several up to 20 tons	Pier in Weser outside dock, 1,377 ft. long, with 22 ft. water at o. h. tide
h. w., 22 ft., l. w., 18 ft.	-	-	-	-	-	1½-40 tons, 1 floating, 75 tons	Average depth of Weser channel at o. h. w., 19 ft.
h. w., 14 ft., l. w., 11½ ft.	-	-	-	-	-	1½-4½ tons	
h. w., 20½ ft., l. w., 17 ft.	-	-	-	-	-	2 a. c., 1½ tons	
-	-	h e h. w., 20 ft., l. n. h. w., 15 ft.	-	275½ ft.	36 ft.	2-7½ tons	All docks under Government of Bremen
-	-	h. a. h. w., 26 ft., l. n. h. w., 21 ft.	-	180½ ft.	50 ft.	6-20 tons	
-	-	h. a. h. w., 25½ ft., l. n. h. w., 20½ ft.	-	108 ft.	68 ft.	1 a. c., 75 tons ; others, 5-20 tons	
On sill at h. w., s. t., 24 ft., n. t., 21 ft., l. n., 28 ft.	-	-	-	673 ft.	85 ft.	8, each 50-150 tons, 2 floating elevators, also h. c. and a. c.	
o. a. h. w., 22½ ft., o. a. l. w., 24½ ft.	-	-	-	-	-	-	Three piers about 180 ft. long for discharging cargo

PARTICULARS OF HARBOURS, PORTS,

Name of Port, etc	Description	Water Area	Length.	Breadth.	Length of Quays	Available for Ships drawing—	Entrance.	
							Depth	Width
CUXHAVEN	Tidal docks	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fischerhafen	—	9 14 ac	1,180 ft.	Ex- treme, 525 ft	—	—	—	104 ft
Seeschiffhafen	—	22 24 ac	1,068 ft.	Ex- treme, 820 ft.	4,045 ft	—	o s h w, 3 1/2 ft., o s l w, 23 1/2 ft.	828 ft.
DANZIG	No tides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neufahrwasser Basin	—	18 1/2 ac	—	—	3,000 ft.	—	20 1/2 ft	—
Neu Weichsel Quai	—	—	1,500 ft	—	—	20 1/2 ft	—	—
Newfahrwasser Canal	—	—	4,950 ft	—	Of any size	—	—	—
Port of Danzig	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 ft.	—
Custom Quay	House	—	500 ft	—	—	12 1/2 ft.	—	—
EMDEN	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outer port	—	—	4,600 ft	(Chan- nel) 805 ft.	—	Anchor- age 83-87 ft.	—	—
Locks at Nesser- land	From outer to inner port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Old Sluice	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Lock	Sea lock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inner Port	—	—	—	—	2,220 ft.	1/2, 21 ft. 3/4, 19 ft. 1, 17 ft.	—	—
FLENSBURG	Tidal harbour	90 ac.	—	Ex- treme, 1,000 ft.	3,000 ft.	—	—	—

QUAYS, CANALS, ETC., IN GERMANY—continued.

Depth.		Canals.		Locks.		Cranes.	Remarks (e l = electric light).
General.	Along Quayside.	Depth over SILL.	Width.	Length.	Width of Entrance.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under Govern- ment of Hamburg
o a h w., 10½ ft. o a l w., 9 ft.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	o a h w., 85½ ft., o a l w., 25½ ft.	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	130 tons, 110 tons, 1 m s., 1½ tons	
—	—	—	—	—	—	17½ tons, 1 m s., 1½ tons	
—	—	—	220 ft.	—	—	15 tons 110 tons	
As far as Royal Dockyard, Holm, 32 ft., from Holm to Custom House Quay, 12½ ft.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	14 tons, 13 tons; 160 tons in Royal Dockyard, 1100 tons in Schichau Yard	
36-80 ft.	8 berths 82 ft., 2 berths 87 ft., others in con- struction	—	—	—	—	e. g. e., also coaling machinery	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	o a h w., 21½ ft.	—	396 ft.	Gates 24½ ft. 49½ ft.	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	1½-25 tons	
—	14½ ft.	—	—	—	—	2 sheers, 85-100 tons	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Only available at h.w.

PARTICULARS OF HARBOURS, PORTS,

Name of Port, etc	Description	Water Area.	Length	Breadth.	Length of Quays	Available for Ships drawing--	Entrance	
							Depth.	Width.
NEESTEMÜNDE Geestemünder Canal	—	—	2,600 ft.	—	6,000 ft.	—	—	145 ft.
Geestemünder Dock	—	—	1,724 ft	400 ft	3,600 ft.	—	—	70½ ft.
Fischereihafen	Tidal har- bour for trawlers	—	—	—	4,600 ft.	—	—	361 ft.
LUCKSTADT	Tidal harbour	—	—	—	600 ft.	o s h w, 16 ft.	—	—
Aussenhafen	—	—	—	—	350 ft.	—	—	—
Innenhafen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LAMBURG	Tidal harbour (Hamburg can be reached at h. w o s by vessels up to 24 ft, o n to 20 ft)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Niederhafen	—	12½ ac.	—	—	—	—	o s h w, 25 ft., o s l w, 18½ ft.	—
Johannisbollwerk Sandthorhafen	—	24½ ac	3,412 ft.	Ex- treme, 382 ft.	1,000 ft Sandthor- qual, 3,340 ft. Kaiserqual, 3,412 ft. 604 ft.	—	o s h w, 24½ ft., o s l w, 18½ ft.	231 ft.
Schiffbauerhafen	—	3 ac	—	—	—	—	o s h w, 25½ ft., o s l w, 19 ft.	—
Grassbrookhafen	—	16 ac	—	Average at inner end, 492 ft.	Dalman- qual, 2,903 ft. Eubener- qual, 2,099 ft	—	o s h w, 25½ ft., o s l w, 19 ft.	276 ft.

QUAYS, CANALS, ETC., IN GERMANY—*continued.*

Depth.		Canals.		Locks.		Crane.	Remarks (e l = electric light)
General.	Along Quayade.	Depth over Sill.	Width.	Length.	Width of Entrance.		
—	—	o s., 22 ft., on sill h.s. h w., 26 ft., l.n. h.w., 20 ft.	145 ft.	—	—	—	—
—	—	o.s., 26 ft. on sill h.s. h w., 32 ft., l.n. h w., 24 ft.	—	—	—	12 h dis- charging 20 tons per hour, others 1-20 tons	—
1 w, 1½ ft.	—	—	—	—	—	Several small	—
o.s. h.w., 81 ft., o.n. l w., 21 ft. o.s. h w., 16 ft.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Separated from outer harbour by a lock 40 ft. wide, only to be reached at h.w o.s. by ships of 16 ft.
—	o.s h.w., 25 ft., o.s. l w., 18½ ft.	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	o.s h.w., 24½ ft., o.s. l w., 18½ ft.	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	o.s. h w., 25½ ft., o.s. l.w., 19 ft.	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	o.s. h w., 25½ ft., o.s. l.w., 19 ft.	—	—	—	—	—	—

PARTICULARS OF HARBOURS, PORTS,

Name of Port, etc	Description.	Water Area.	Length.	Breadth.	Length of Quayage.	Available for Ships drawing—	Entrance.		
							Depth.	Width.	
Strandhafen	—	8½ ac.	—	—	Strandquai, 1,788 ft.	—	—	—	
Magdeburger- hafen	—	6 ac	—	—	—	—	o s h w, 22½ ft., o s l w, 18½ ft.	—	
Baakenhafen	—	48½ ac	—	—	Vorsmann- quai, 4,380 ft. Petersen- quai, 4,008 ft. Schleusen- quai, 492 ft. Kirchen- pauerquai, 3,879 ft.	—	o a h w, 26 8 to 27 3 ft., o s l w, 19 0 to 20 8 ft.*	—	
Kirchenpauer- hafen	—	16½ ac	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Segelschiffhafen	—	85½ ac	3,429 ft	Average, 919 ft.	Amerika- quai, 4,901 ft. Asiaquai, 3,927 ft. Segelschiff- quai, 764 ft. Quay at entrance, 902 ft	—	o s h w, 27 3 ft., o s l w, 20 8 ft.*	525 ft.	
Hansahafen	—	90½ ac.	5,348 ft	Ex- treme, 1,328 ft.	Amerika- höft, 658 ft. Oswald- quai, 5,456 ft. Hansahöft, 970 ft.	—	o s h w, 27 3 ft., o s l w, 20 8 ft.*	—	
Indiahafen	—	27 18 ac.	2,790 ft.	Ex- treme, 400 ft.	Australia- quai, 2,150 ft. Indiaquai, 406 ft Afrika- quai, 313 ft	—	o s h w, 27 3 ft., o a l w, 20 8 ft.*	—	
Petroleumhafen	—	19½ ac.	2,624 ft.	328 to 722 ft.	—	—	o s h w, 27 3 ft., o a l w, 20 8 ft.	—	
New harbour for Hamburg- America Line	Will be completed in 1908	—	3,300 ft.	Ex- treme, 760 ft.	—	—	—	—	660 ft.
Fischereihafen	—	—	—	—	400 ft.	—	o a h w, 20 ft., o a l w, 12 ft.	—	—

* These measurements relate to each quay.

GERMAN HARBOURS AND SHIPPING

QUAYS, CANALS, ETC., IN GERMANY—continued

Depth		Canals.		Locks.		Cranes.	Remarks (e l. = electric light)
General.	Along Quayside.	Depth over Sill.	Width.	Length.	Width of Entrance.		
-	o. s. h. w., 25 8 to 27 8 ft., o. s. l. w., 19 0 to 20 8 ft.	-	-	-	-	-	
-	o. s. h. w., 22 3 ft., o. s. l. w., 10 4 ft.	-	-	-	-	-	
-	o. s. h. w., 25 8 to 27 8 ft., o. s. l. w., 19 0 to 20 8 ft.*	-	-	-	-	-	
-	o. s. h. w., 25 0 ft., o. s. l. w., 18 6 ft.	-	-	-	-	-	
-	o. s. h. w., 27 8 ft., o. s. l. w., 20 6 ft.*	-	-	-	-	-	
-	o. s. h. w., 27 8 ft., o. s. l. w., 20 8 ft.*	-	-	-	-	-	
-	o. s. h. w., 27 8 ft., o. s. l. w., 20 8 ft.*	-	-	-	-	-	
-	o. s. h. w., 27 8 ft., o. s. l. w., 20 8 ft.*	-	-	-	-	-	
h. w., 31 8 ft. l. w., 25 8 ft.							
-	o. s. h. w., 20 ft., o. s. l. w., 13 ft.						

Very numerous, o, h., and s. of every description,
up to 150 tons.

CONATE, INC.
Bonnicks
(e l. = electric light)

* These measurements relate to each quay

PARTICULARS OF HARBOURS, PORTS,

Name of Port, etc	Description.	Water Area	Length	Breadth.	Length of Quays	Available for ships drawing—	Entrance	
							Depth	Width.
Kuhwarder Har- bour	Will be completed in 1903	—	3,450 ft.	Ex- treme, 790 ft	None	—	—	600 ft.
HARBURG (ELBE)	Tidal docks	—	—	—	—	At o a. h. w. not more than 16 ft.	—	—
Verkehrshafen	—	—	—	Aver- age, 590 ft	2,180 ft.	—	—	—
Hafenkanal	—	—	—	—	1,900 ft.	—	o a h w, 10½ ft., o a l w, 11½ ft., o a h w, 12½ ft., o a l w, 8½ ft.	50 ft.
Oestlicher Bahn- hofskanal	—	—	—	—	1,640 ft.	—	o a h w, 12½ ft., o a l w, 7½ ft.	50 ft.
Westlicher Bahn- hofskanal	—	—	—	—	1,085 ft	—	o a h w, 12½ ft., o a l w, 9 ft.	20½ ft.
Kanalplatz	—	—	—	—	755 ft.	—	o a h w, 14 ft., o a l w, 9 ft.	—
Kauffahrtskanal	—	—	—	—	1,215 ft.	—	o a h w, 8 ft., o a l w, 3 ft.	26 ft.
Neue Quai	—	—	—	—	1,640 ft.	—	o a h w, 19 ft., o a l w, 14 ft.	—
Wieskanal	—	—	—	—	1,345 ft.	—	o a h w, 19 ft., o a l w, 14 ft.	52 ft.
Petroleumhafen	—	—	—	Aver- age, 490 ft.	985 ft.	—	—	—
Westlicher Binnenkanal	—	—	—	—	855 ft.	—	o a h w, 14 ft., o a l w, 9 ft.	50 ft.
Winterhafen	—	—	—	Aver- age, 148 ft.	1,060 ft.	—	o a h w, 16 ft., o a l w, 11 ft.	—
KAISER WILHELM CANAL (See also Bruns- büttel)	—	—	58 miles	—	—	26½ ft.	—	—

QUAYS, CANALS, ETC., IN GERMANY—continued.

Depth.		Canals.		Locks.		Cranes.	Remarks (e. l. = electric light)	
General.	Along Quayside.	Depth over Sill.	Width	Length	Width of Entrance.			
h w., 80 ft., l. w., 24 ft.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under control of the Hamburg Government Sea-going vessels enter the waterway (Köhlbrand) at Altona	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	o. s. h. w., 17½ ft., o. s. l. w., 12½ ft.	On sill, 17 ½ ft	—	128 ft., at high-water vessels of any length can pass	55 ft.	4 hand, 1½ tons; 1 s., 2 tons, 1 hand, 15-20 tons		
—	o. s. h. w., 10½ ft., o. s. l. w., 11½ ft.	—	Average, 200 ft.	—	—	8 h., 1½ tons		
—	o. s. h. w., 14½ ft., o. s. l. w., 9½ ft.	—	Extreme, 115 ft.	—	—	12 h., 1 ton		
—	o. s. h. w., 12½ ft., o. s. l. w., 7½ ft.	—	Average, 100 ft.	—	—	—		
—	o. s. h. w., 14 ft., o. s. l. w., 9 ft.	—	Average, 200 ft.	—	—	2 hand, 1½-2 tons		
—	o. s. h. w., 8 ft., o. s. l. w., 8 ft.	—	Extreme, 65 ft.	—	—	Hand cranes		
—	o. s. h. w., 10 ft., o. s. l. w., 14 ft.	—	Average, 200 ft.	—	—	—		
—	o. s. h. w., 19 ft., o. s. l. w., 14 ft.	—	Average, 200 ft.	—	—	—		
—	o. s. h. w., 15 ft., o. s. l. w., 10 ft.	On sill, 14 ft.	—	123 ft.	29 ft.	—		At high water vessels of any length can pass lock
—	o. s. h. w., 14 ft., o. s. l. w., 9 ft.	—	Average, 150 ft.	—	—	—		
—	o. s. h. w., 16 ft., o. s. l. w., 11 ft.	Minimum depth, 27 ft. 10 in	At water level, 190 ft. ; at depth of 21 ft., 111½ ft. ; minimum at bottom, 73 ft.	Double set of locks at each end 492 ft.	52 ft.	—		Height from normal water level to fixed bridges at Grünau and Lauenau, 138 ft Extreme length of masts from water level must not exceed 131½ ft.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

PARTICULARS OF HARBOURS, PORTS,

Name of Port, etc.	Description	Water Area	Length	Breadth.	Length of Quays	Available for Ships drawing—	Entrance.	
							Depth	Width.
Brunsbüttel Harbour	—	—	2,290 ft.	828 ft.	—	—	—	—
Holtenau Harbour	—	—	2,625 ft.	656 ft.	—	—	—	—
KIEL	—	—	—	—	—	Any draught	—	—
Handelshafen	—	40 ac.	—	—	Ex- tremes, 1,500 ft. Aver- age, 4.0 ft.	4,875 ft.	—	—
Construction Basin (for war- vessels only)	—	4½ ac.	700 ft.	—	700 ft.	—	30 ft.	—
Equipment Basin (Government— for war-vessels only)	—	—	930 ft.	700 ft.	—	—	84 ft.	—
KONIGSBERG	—	—	—	—	Inner harbour, 10,000 ft.	—	16 ft.	—
LEER	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Städtischer Hafen	Dock	217 ac.	—	—	6,500 ft.	—	o s h w 17 ft., o s l w, 8 ft.	—
Public Quays Vorhafen	Entrance to dock	—	220 ft.	120 ft.	3,200 ft. 250 ft.	—	o s h w, 17 ft., o s l w, 16 ft.	140 ft.
Fiskalischer Dockhafen	—	250 ac.	960 ft.	240 ft.	2,060 ft.	—	—	50 ft.
LÜBECK	—	50 ac.	—	—	8,000 ft.	—	17-18 ft.	—
MEMEL	No tides	—	Of jetty, 4.6 ft.	—	Entrance, 960 ft., other, 1,725 ft.	—	—	—
NORDENHAM	—	—	—	—	3,000 ft.	—	—	—
Fischerhafen	Tidal har- bour for trawlers	—	—	—	1,312 ft.	—	131 ft.	—

QUAYS, CANALS, ETC., IN GERMANY—*continued.*

Depth.		Canals.		Locks.		Cranes.	Remarks (e l. = electric light).
General.	Along Quayside.	Depth over Sill.	Width.	Length.	Width of Entrance.		
—	18-20 ft.						
From basin to harbour, 295 ft.; length, 600 ft.; depth, 84 ft.							
—	16 ft.	Old canal 80 miles long New canal 20 miles long	to Pillau 18 ft. deep. to Pillau; 21½ ft. deep	—	—	17½ tons, 18 tons, 125 tons	
—	—	—	—	—	—	14 s and others, ½-16 tons	Rise and fall of o s. tides, 8-9 ft.
—	23 ft.	—	—	—	—	Coal- staithes shipping 10-20 tons per hour	
—	—	o s., 16 ft., o n., 15 ft.					
—	17-18 ft.						
19 ft.	—	—	—	—	—	112½ tons	Depth on bar, 20½ ft.
h. w., 34 ft., l. w., 23 ft.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Two jetties into river Weser, 3,117 and 100 ft. respectively
o l w., 10½ ft.							

PARTICULARS OF HARBOURS, PORTS,

Name of Port, etc	Description	Water Area.	Length.	Breadth.	Length of Quays.	Available for ships drawing—	Entrance	
							Depth.	Width
OLDENBURG	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Government Pier	—	—	660 ft.	—	—	—	—	—
PAPENBURG	Twenty miles from Emden	—	Of canal, 1½ miles, of basin, 1,250 ft.	200 ft.	4,000 ft.	—	—	—
PILLAU (See also Königs- berg)	No tides, variation about 3 ft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bar Harbour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pillau Harbour	—	—	—	—	51,400 ft.	—	—	—
Railway Quay	—	—	—	—	2,310 ft.	—	—	—
Town Quay	—	—	—	—	1,500 ft.	—	—	—
Petroleum Quay	—	—	—	—	400 ft.	—	—	—
Ballast Quay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RENSBURG Obererhafen	—	—	—	—	670 ft.	—	—	—
Dungerfabrik	Private jetties	—	—	—	300 ft.	—	—	—
Kreishafen	On Kaiser Wilhelm Canal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ROSTOCK	Harbour in river Warnow	80 ac.	—	—	6,000 ft.	—	—	—

QUAYS, CANALS, ETC., IN GERMANY—*continued.*

Depth.		Canals.		Locks.		Cranes	Remarks (e.g. = electric light)
General.	Along Quay-side.	Depth over Hill.	Width.	Length.	Width of Entrance.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Vessels drawing more than 11 ft. cannot reach pier at o. t. h. w.
—	o. t. h. w., 14 ft., o. t. l. w., 10 ft.	—	—	—	—	—	
—	11 ft.	11 ft.	—	300 ft.	34 ft.	Up to 25 tons	Canal from locks to town available for vessels 300 ft. long, 11 ft. draught, and 35 ft. beam
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Good anchorage outside break-water, 7 fathoms; between break-water and harbour entrances, 5 fathoms
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Canals, Pillan to Königsberg: old, 30 miles long, 12½-13 ft. deep; new, 30 miles long, 21½ ft. deep
On bar, 2½ feet, in port, 22 ft.	—	—	—	—	—	1 20 tons	
—	21½ ft.	—	—	—	—	—	
—	21½ ft.	—	—	—	—	—	
—	23 ft.	—	—	—	—	—	
—	16½ ft.	—	—	—	—	—	Also two private jetties, Carlsbütte and Gamsstait, with 17½ ft. of water
—	20 ft.	—	—	—	—	—	
16½ ft.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17-18 ft.	17-18 ft.	—	—	—	—	—	

PARTICULARS OF HARBOURS, PORTS,

Name of Port, etc.	Description	Water Area	Length	Breadth.	Length of Quays	Available for Ships drawing—	Entrance	
							Depth.	Width.
STETTIN	Harbour in river Oder	150 ac	—	—	26,000 ft.	—	—	—
Harbour Basin	—	29 ac	—	—	8,500 ft.	—	—	—
STRALSUND	Harbour	15 ac	—	—	2,000 ft.	—	16 ft.	—
SWINEMÜNDE	Mouth of river Swine	120 ac.	—	—	2,900 ft.	—	22-23 ft.	—
TÖNNING	Tidal harbour	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steamer Piers, etc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEORSACK	Tidal harbour	—	—	—	800 ft.	—	—	—
WARNEUNDE	Mouth of river Warnow	25 ac	—	—	5,000 ft	—	17-18 ft.	—
WEENER	—	—	—	—	—	—	o s h w, 14-15 ft. o s l w, 8-9 ft.	—
WILHELMSHAFEN	Government harbour solely for war purposes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
WISMAR	—	12 ac	—	—	2,500 ft.	—	17-18 ft.	—
WOLGAST	Harbour	10 ac.	—	—	1,200 ft.	—	15 ft.	—
WYK AUF FÖHR	Tidal harbour	1 ac.	—	—	500 ft.	—	o s h w, 9 ft. o s l w, nil	—
Shipwrights' Wharf	F. C Lorentzen, Wwe	—	—	—	150 ft.	8 ft.	—	—

QUAYS, CANALS, ETC., IN GERMANY—*continued.*

Depth.		Canals.		Locks.		Cranes.	Remarks (e. l. = electric light).
General.	Along Quayside.	Depth over Sill.	Width.	Length.	Width of Entrance.		
22-28 ft.	22-28 ft.	—	—	—	—	1 40 tons, several small	
—	28 ft.						
—	15 ft.						
—	22-28 ft.						
b. w., 11 ft., l. w., 9 ft.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sea bar and Eider River: h. w., 154 ft., l. w., 78 ft. Steamers of 1,200 to 1,400 tons can always reach Tonning
—	h. w., 104 ft., l. w., 78 ft.						
h. w., 20 ft., l. w., 18 ft.	—	—	—	—	—	1½-2 tons	
—	17-18 ft.						
—	a. s. h. w., 14-15 ft., a. s. l. w., 8-9 ft.						
—	17-18 ft.						
—	15 ft.	—	—	—	—	None	
—	a. s. h. w., 8 ft., a. s. l. w., nil						
—	—	—	—	—	—	None	Good anchorage in road in 8 to 4 fathoms

The chief lines trading to and from German ports are as follows :

To Great Britain :

Bailey and Leetham, Hull. Hamburg agent, A. Kirsten.
 W. F. Beaumont, Boston Line. Agent, H. M. Gehrckens.
 Bristol Steam Navigation Company. Same address, Hamburg.
 R. Conon and Co.'s Aberdeen Line. D. Fuhrmann.
 Co-operative Wholesale Society, Goole Line. Same address.
 General Steam Navigation Company, London. Wm. Pott.
 Great Central Railway Company, Grimsby. H. C. Rover.
 Hamburg-Londoner Dampfschiffs Linie. A. Kirsten.
 Leith, Hull, and Hamburg Steam Packet Company. Hugo
 and v. Emmerik.
 Limerick Steamship Company. Paul Gunther.
 Liverpool and Hamburg Steamship Company. Hugo and
 v. Emmerik.
 Lynn and Hamburg Steamship Company. G. Meyer and Co.
 Palgrave, Murphy and Co., Dublin, Plymouth, Swansea, and
 Belfast. D. Fuhrmann.
 Dampfschiffs Rhederei, London. H. J. Perlbach and Co.
 Nachf.
 Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., Southampton. A. Kirsten.
 West Hartlepool Steam Navigation Company. Glafcke and
 Hennings.
 T. Wilson, Sons and Co., Hull. Pearson and Langnese.

To Russia :

Finska Angfartygs Aktie Bolaget, Helsingfors. Hamburg
 agent, H. M. Gehrckens.
 Hamburg-Finland Linie. Ernst Russ.
 Hamburg-Libau Linie. L. F. Mathies and Co.
 Dampfschiffahrts-Gesellschaft 'Neptun.' Bremen.

To Sweden :

Bismarck Linie. Hamburg
 Hamburg-Stockholmer Dampfschiffs Linie.
 Svenska Lloyd, Hamburg agent, Aug. Bolten.

To Norway :

Bergenske Dampskibs-Selskab. Hamburg agent, F. Reimers.
 Yelo-Linien. S. Stein.
 Sondenffjelds Norke Dampskibs-Selskab. R. M. Sloman.

To Denmark :

Esbjerg Dampskibs-Selskab. J. Thode.
 Det Forenede Dampskibs-Selskab. Copenhagen.

To Holland :

Continentaler Rhederei-Actien Gesellschaft. Hamburg agent,
 F. W. Dahlstrom.
 Groninger-Rotterdammer Dampfschiffahrts-Act-Ges.
 Hamburg-Rotterdam Linie.

To Belgium :

Linie A. Kirsten, Hamburg.

To France :

Linie Worms and Co., Havre.
 Linie Adolf Deppe, Antwerp.

To Italy, Austria, Portugal, Spain, and Turkey :

Deutsche Dampfschiffs-Gesellschaft 'Hansa,' Bremen.
 Deutsche-Levant-Linie, Hamburg.
 Compañia Maritima, Barcelona.
 Oldenburg-Portugiesische-Dampfschiffs-Rhederei. Hamburg
 agent, Oscar Ott.
 R. M. Sloman's Mediterranean Line, Hamburg.

To North America :

Hamburg-America Linie.
 Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.
 Union Linie, Hamburg.
 Vogemann Linie, Hamburg.

To West Indies, Mexico, etc. :

Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

To Brazil, La Plata, and West Coast South America :

Booth Iquitos Steamship Company and Red Cross Iquitos
Steamship Company. Hamburg agent, Hugo and
v. Emmerik.

Kosmos Linie, Hamburg.
Hamburg-Amerika Linie.
Hamburg-Sudamerikanische Linie.

To Africa (West Coast) :

Elder, Dempster and Co., Hamburg.
Woermann Linie, Hamburg.

North Africa :

Deutsche-Levant Linie, Hamburg.

South Africa :

Deutsch-Australische Dampfschiff-Gesellschaft, Hamburg.
Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, Hamburg.

To Asia (Turkey in Asia) :

Deutsche Levant Linie, Hamburg.

Eastern Asia :

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.
Hausa Linie, Hamburg.
Hamburg-Amerika Linie

To Australia :

Norddeutscher Lloyd, Bremen.
Deutsch-Australische Dampfschiff-Gesellschaft, Hamburg.

The following table contains tonnage, financial and other particulars in regard to 1,340,809 tons out of the total German tonnage, amounting in 1900 to 1,519,048 tons :

LEADING GERMAN SHIPPING COMPANIES, WITH TONNAGE, CAPITAL, DIVIDENDS, ETC., 1899.

Name of Shipping Company.	Number of Ships in Service.	Total Tonnage.		Share Capital.		Preference Shares.		Book Value of Vessels.		Actual Profits.		Dividend paid.	Paid to Shareholders.	
		Gross.	£	¢	£	¢	£	¢	£	¢	%		£	¢
HAMBURG.														
Hamburg-Amerika Linie . . .	70	385,238	3,921,569	19,047,619	625,000	3,085,714	4,165,447	20,232,170	875,247	4,251,200	8	254,902	1,238,085	
Hamburg Südamerik. Dampf-Ges.	29	108,200	551,471	2,678,572	166,667	809,524	891,102	4,328,209	58,850	285,845	10	55,147	267,857	
Deutsch Dampf-Ges. 'Kosmos' . .	25	90,000	539,216	2,619,048	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	59,814	288,095	
Deutsch-Austral. Dampf-Ges. . .	20	91,000	441,177	2,142,867	83,338	404,762	525,582	2,552,826	57,446	279,022	10	29,412	142,857	
Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie . . .	13	81,818	490,196	2,380,952	—	—	291,426	1,415,497	—	—	6	14,706	71,428	
Deutsche Levante Linie	20	41,900	196,079	952,381	9,804	47,619	244,755	1,188,809	15,996	77,692	7	13,726	66,667	
Chinesisch. Küstenf.-Ges.	9	14,000	117,647	571,429	—	—	—	619,048	—	—	4	4,706	22,657	
Asiatisch Küstenf.-Ges in Ligu.	8	4,280	49,019	238,085	—	—	—	—	5,223	25,870	9	4,412	21,429	
Dampf-Rhederei v. 1899 A.-G. . .	6	8,650	98,089	476,190	—	—	83,088	408,572	6,475	31,450	10	4,902	23,809	
Kontinentale Rhederei A.-G. . .	—	—	98,089	476,190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nord-Ostsee-Rhederei	10	7,900	61,273	297,619	—	—	70,490	842,381	7,196	34,952	10	6,128	29,762	
Dampfschiff-A.-G. 'Albia' in Ligu.	8	5,700	24,509	119,048	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	8,676	17,857	
Akt-Ges. 'Alster'	5	18,000	122,549	595,238	—	—	72,647	352,857	—	—	8	5,750	27,929	
Rhederei-A.-G. v. 1896'	5	17,500	122,549	595,238	—	—	88,971	189,286	7,451	36,190	8	3,922	19,048	
BREMEN.														
Norddeutscher Lloyd	64	313,811	3,021,569	19,047,619	1,525,392	7,400,048	4,586,029	22,032,143	1,000,590	4,859,676	7	294,118	1,428,572	
D Dampf-Ges. 'Hansa'	88	112,145	785,294	3,571,428	—	—	838,873	4,074,524	67,919	427,084	14	68,627	338,383	
Dampf-Ges. 'Argo'	26	52,000	343,187	1,666,667	—	—	831,532	1,612,099	28,869	115,937	6	20,558	100,000	
Dampf-Ges. 'Neptun'	47	29,000	171,568	888,384	—	—	—	—	18,728	90,989	9	15,441	75,000	
Rhederei 'Bifurgis' A.-G.	10	20,872	95,688	464,286	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	7,647	37,148	
Dampf-Ges. 'Triton'	8	4,521	58,824	285,714	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3,941	14,286	
Oldenb.-Portug. Dampf Rhederei	10	12,260	68,627	338,383	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	9,808	47,619	
BALTIC														
Flensburg. Dampf-Ges. v. 1869	7	—	98,089	476,190	—	—	—	—	9,886	48,259	10	9,808	47,619	
Flensburg. Dampf-Komp.	10	12,000	147,059	714,286	—	—	—	—	12,925	62,779	10	12,255	59,324	
Neue Dampfer-Komp. Stettin . . .	20	10,719	98,089	476,190	—	—	172,728	886,965	5,872	26,098	5	4,902	23,809	
Totals	458	1,840,809	12,571,078	61,050,523	2,410,196	11,706,667						906,828	4,404,495	

In presenting the next table, showing particulars of the shipping traffic in German harbours and the German and foreign proportion of same, it may be mentioned that the tonnage of German vessels was 1,519,048 tons in 1900—viz., 2,066 sailing vessels of 586,583 tons, and 853 steamers of 970,130 tons. Of this number only 840 vessels, of 218,750 tons, were owned in Baltic ports. At the end of 1900, 793 vessels, of 988,854 tons, carried the Hamburg, and 402, of 541,796 tons, the Bremen, flag.

Comparatively few foreigners are employed on German vessels. Of the 50,574 seamen engaged in Hamburg in 1900, only 1,959 were foreigners—viz., 189 Americans, 28 Arabs, 36 Chinese, 349 Danes, 21 Englishmen, 124 Hollanders, 6 Japanese, 92 Indian natives, 168 Norwegians, 239 Austrians, 179 Russians, 324 Swedes, and 127 Swiss. Of the 25,847 seamen engaged at Bremen, only 790 were non-German.

1,014 desertions were notified at Hamburg, and 1,413 at Bremen.

Of the 355 deaths notified at Hamburg, 27 were due to suicide; at Bremen, 5 out of 220 deaths notified.

The average wages for A.B.'s rose from £2 2s. per month in 1881 to £2 16s in 1899.

The compulsory national insurance of seamen extended to 52,655 persons, earning about £1,850,000 in 1900, payments being about 1½ farthings per ls., or 15s. 5d. per head per annum.

Under the law of June 30, 1900, a captain earning about £16 per month would, if wholly incapacitated, receive a monthly pension of about one-third of his former income; if killed, his widow would receive about £1 12s. 6d. per month, and his child the same amount. An A.B. earning £2 14s. per month, if incapacitated, would receive £2 6s. per month, and if killed his widow and child would each receive about 14s. per month.

The steam fishing fleet of Germany in 1901 numbered 130 vessels. The North Sea fishery realizes about £550,000 annually, that of the Baltic about £350,000. The number of boats employed was 17,349, manned by 41,954 men.

Of the 120 lifeboat stations, 76 are on the Baltic and 44 on the North Sea coast. The income was about £14,500, and the expenses amounted in 1900 to about £13,000.

Out of the 172 persons on the 23 ships lost on the German coast in 1900-1901, 163 were saved and 9 were lost.

SEA-GOING VESSELS IN GERMAN HARBOURS, 1889, 1895, AND 1899.

Year	ARRIVALS									
	With Cargoes.				In Ballast or Empty				Totals	
	Steam.		Sailing		Steam		Sailing		Steam and Sailing	
	Vessels	Reg. Tonnage	Vessels	Reg. Tonnage	Vessels	Reg. Tonnage	Vessels	Reg. Tonnage	Vessels	Reg. Tonnage.
1889	25,721	8,469,642	29,105	2,068,650	1,943	744,996	8,044	805,503	64,818	12,588,791
1895	31,548	12,326,349	26,088	1,899,922	1,624	696,637	7,628	262,824	66,688	15,188,222
1899	45,066	14,412,175	32,149	2,374,522	1,882	614,787	9,850	388,567	89,046	17,690,051
Of which— German										
1889	21,499	6,252,244	19,818	1,088,098	1,016	367,568	6,105	189,221	48,408	7,907,041
1895	35,819	8,091,882	23,680	1,366,167	1,814	496,205	7,361	210,710	67,804	10,254,464
Foreign										
1889	9,879	6,078,105	6,270	811,914	608	328,059	1,528	68,108	18,280	7,276,181
1895	10,246	6,820,793	8,269	1,008,855	568	228,582	1,759	77,887	20,842	7,735,587
Of which in 1899—										
British	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels	Tonnage		
Swedish	5,084	4,197,777			189	155,500				
Danish	4,142	910,678			216	47,852				
Norwegian	4,610	845,529			1,225	81,591				
Dutch	1,462	661,639			97	49,902				
Russian	2,241	281,718			549	32,647				
Other nationalities	616	220,101			35	17,899				
	210	218,706			16	22,348				
Total Foreign in 1899	18,515		7,329,148		2,327		406,439			

SEA-GOING VESSELS IN GERMAN HARBOURS, 1889, 1895, AND 1899.

Year.	DEPARTURES.									
	With Cargoes.				In Ballast or Empty				Totals.	
	Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.		Steam and Sailing.	
	Vessels.	Reg. Tonnage.	Vessels.	Reg. Tonnage.	Vessels.	Reg. Tonnage.	Vessels.	Reg. Tonnage.	Vessels.	Reg. Tonnage.
1889	22,141	6,976,035	24,247	1,540,499	5,490	3,324,378	12,859	855,942	64,737	12,506,854
1895	26,371	8,777,813	23,577	1,450,032	6,627	4,325,844	10,567	732,288	67,142	15,285,937
1899	37,415	10,373,941	28,424	1,749,805	9,962	4,660,954	18,528	1,041,671	89,029	18,026,871
Of which—										
German.										
1895	19,871	5,527,684	18,932	977,552	2,829	1,194,101	7,585	361,990	48,937	8,081,317
1899	30,248	6,940,659	22,918	1,207,422	6,323	1,649,534	9,961	511,145	68,545	10,306,760
Foreign:										
1895	6,500	3,250,179	4,645	472,530	3,808	3,131,243	3,032	400,858	18,175	7,254,810
1899	7,172	3,638,282	6,106	542,383	3,639	3,011,420	3,867	580,526	20,784	7,717,611
Of which in										
1899—										
British	Vessels	Tonnage	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.		
	2,995	1,991,666			2,212	2,332,852				
Swedish	2,812	679,065			1,536	281,937				
Danish	4,863	666,460			1,679	258,267				
Norwegian	814	316,066			725	336,745				
Dutch	1,747	230,174			1,016	34,008				
Russian	398	155,585			253	87,979				
Other nationalities	149		133,159		85	111,138				
Total Foreign in 1899	18,278		4,175,665		7,506		3,541,946			

CHAPTER VII.

IMPERIAL AND NATIONAL REVENUES, EXPENDITURE, AND DEBTS.

THE German public service is of a threefold nature, certain branches, already mentioned in the opening chapter of this volume, falling under Imperial administration, for which provision is made in an Imperial budget, whilst other important branches come within the sphere of the Federal States of the Empire, each of which consequently possesses a separate financial administration and a separate budget of its own. On the third and lowest rung of the financial ladder stands the expenditure of municipal and other local authorities, which often control very extensive sums. In Berlin, for example, the municipal budget alone amounts to £8,000,000 (\$38,857,000).

Great and imposing as is the outward strength lent to Germany by its unification under Prussian hegemony, it must be conceded that the burdens which have been entailed are of a most serious character, especially as the strain upon the taxpayer tends to increase year by year. Thus, the Imperial expenditure increased 41 per cent. in five years, from £59,270,117 (\$287,883,438) in 1896 to £83,177,828 (\$404,006,596) in 1900.

As regards revenue, the Imperial budget is divided into twelve classes, and, as a closer investigation of the separate items of revenue seems advisable, a rough analysis of its principal features may be added :

Imperial Receipts.—1. Customs and Excise receipts amounted in the estimate for the closing year of the century to £38,712,010 (\$188,029,762), against £1,744,000 in 1872, being an increase of about 402 per cent., and were derived as follows: Customs, £23,180,000; tobacco duty, £595,000; sugar, £5,000,000; salt, £2,340,000; spirits, £6,080,000; beer and brewing, £1,480,000.

2. Stamp duty, which yielded £3,258,971 (\$15,829,286), against £254,000 in 1872, was derived as follows: From playing-cards, £72,000; bill stamps, £510,000; shares, bills of sale, lottery tickets, etc., £2,630,000; and statistical duties, £46,000.

3. The gross receipts from posts and telegraphs were estimated for 1900 at £19,274,995 (\$93,621,405), against £4,998,000 in 1872, showing an increase of 294 per cent.

4. The administration of the railway department yielded £4,224,265 (\$20,517,857), against £1,260,000 in 1872.

The so-called 'matricular' contribution of the Federated States towards the requirements of the Imperial administration, estimated in 1900 at £25,865,804 (\$125,633,905), appears again under the expenditure item 'Imperial Treasury,' £25,504,642 (\$123,879,690), which is the estimated value of the special Customs and Excise taxes assigned, under various laws, to the Federated States yearly in order to defray these 'matricular' contributions. This should be borne in mind when analyzing Imperial revenue and expenditure, as the effective totals will really be reduced by these amounts.

The £11,585,628 (\$56,273,048) appearing as 'Extraordinary Revenue' is derived mainly from loans.

Imperial Expenditure.—A like investigation of the table of Imperial expenditure shows that after deduction of the amount credited to the Federated States under the item of 'Imperial Treasury,' viz, £25,504,642 (\$123,879,690), the actual disbursements to be met were estimated at £83,177,828 (\$404,006,596).

The largest item of ordinary or 'recurring' expenditure was for the army, viz., £26,545,152 (\$128,933,595), against £13,339,000 in 1872, being an increase in round figures of 100 per cent. Roughly calculated, £6,000,000 were devoted to army pay, £7,000,000 to victualling the troops, £1,500,000 to clothing, and £2,000,000 to weapons (including artillery).

The regular naval estimates of 'recurring' expenditure amounted to £3,622,628 (\$17,595,619), against £742,000 in 1872, showing an increase of 400 per cent. Towards this amount, about £800,000 was debited as naval pay, £15,000 for clothing, £55,000 for victualling, and £1,000,000 for repairs and keeping in order of the vessels. But as far as the actual expenditure for 1900 is concerned, the regular expenses hardly constituted one-half, a further sum of £3,864,681 being included in the item of 'Extraordinary

Expenditure,' thus bringing the real naval expenditure for 1900 up to £7,487,309.

The cost of the public debt was £3,808,848 (\$18,500,119), against only £29,000 in 1872.

Pensions rose from £1,043,000 in 1872 to £3,341,377 (\$16,229,548) in 1900.

The cost of posts and telegraphs, which in 1872 amounted to £4,295,000, had increased in 1900 to £16,788,976 (\$81,546,453), or roughly 300 per cent.

Home Office charges were £2,391,603 (\$13,913,167), against £41,000 in 1872. They included £25,000 for sanitary control and £16,000 for physical technical institutes.

The importance attached to foreign relations (including the diplomatic and consular services, estimated at £400,000) is shown by the Foreign Office item of £613,172 (\$2,978,262), which was in 1872 only £219,000.

The extraordinary, or 'non-recurring,' expenditure, estimated for 1900 at £21,243,593 (\$103,183,167), comprised £6,300,000 for the army and £3,864,681 for the navy. The expedition to China was provided for by an estimate of £7,490,000. The German colonies entailed an expenditure of over £1,000,000, not including the cost of Kiautschou.

The total imports and exports of the German colonies amounted in 1899 to £2,627,000, about half of this sum being accounted for by the East African and South-West African protectorates. The gross value of the trade between Germany and her colonies appears to be somewhat over £1,000,000 annually.

The total expenditure on the army and navy is now between 50 and 60 per cent. of the whole imperial estimates. The distinction made by German finance between recurring and non-recurring expenditure really covers two distinctions: (a) That between ordinary or normal expenditure (on establishments and maintenance) and extraordinary expenditure on war; (b) that between ordinary or normal expenditure and capital expenditure—*e.g.*, on fortifications, harbours, and the like. It might be supposed that 'non-recurring' expenditure does not recur. But it always does appear in the German budget. Only its amount is liable to much greater fluctuations than that of 'recurring' expenditure, and is often provided for by borrowing.

IMPERIAL REVENUE, 1896-1900.

Nature of Revenue	1896.		1897		1898		1899		1900 (estimated)	
	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$
Customs and Excise receipts	85,858,602	174,170,786	85,951,775	174,622,905	88,824,201	186,146,119	88,447,564	190,745,309	88,712,010	188,029,762
Imperial stamp duty	2,870,192	16,984,648	2,895,274	14,062,762	3,209,363	15,568,838	3,832,985	16,188,786	3,258,971	15,829,286
Posts and telegraphs	14,698,068	71,966,476	15,920,750	77,329,857	17,115,284	83,131,719	18,315,887	88,980,458	19,274,995	98,621,405
Imperial Press Office	806,475	1,482,762	846,471	1,682,857	948,759	1,693,978	952,206	1,710,714	868,431	1,789,524
Railway Department	8,628,708	17,115,148	8,701,725	17,979,809	8,928,147	19,079,572	4,259,549	20,689,238	4,224,265	20,517,857
Imperial Bank	435,741	2,116,452	624,053	2,545,405	687,181	3,837,738	1,079,662	5,244,071	728,162	3,636,786
Miscellaneous departmental receipts	726,026	3,526,405	812,118	3,944,548	882,014	4,284,072	897,867	4,858,648	909,514	4,417,643
Imperial invalid funds	1,409,451	6,845,929	1,409,995	6,848,548	1,887,475	6,789,167	1,469,030	7,185,286	1,474,328	7,161,024
By sale of disused fortification ground plots	88,040	408,881	20,152	97,881	27,606	134,524	50,863	244,619	10,127	49,190
Compensation sums from Federal States	675,255	3,279,809	762,441	3,703,286	777,833	3,778,047	782,142	3,748,976	704,015	3,710,928
Federal contributions to Imperial expenditure	19,577,182	65,089,167	20,583,280	69,975,928	22,297,000	108,299,714	24,017,343	116,653,667	25,865,804	125,638,905
Regular revenue—totals	80,166,666	389,380,953	82,928,029	402,798,286	88,984,902	492,212,381	93,008,508	451,731,762	95,590,622	464,297,310
Extraordinary revenue	909,152	4,707,309	3,020,471	9,813,714	2,033,578	9,877,861	3,717,750	19,057,643	11,583,628	56,273,048
Total revenue	81,135,818	394,088,262	84,948,500	412,607,000	91,018,480	442,089,762	96,721,348	469,789,405	107,174,250	520,570,358
“ expenditure	79,847,176	387,829,142	83,392,455	415,734,786	90,966,033	441,835,143	96,107,407	466,807,405	108,682,470	527,886,286
Total surplus	1,288,642	6,259,120	—	—	52,422	274,619	613,941	2,982,000	—	—
“ deficit	—	—	648,915	3,127,786	—	—	—	—	1,506,220	7,315,928

IMPERIAL EXPENDITURE, 1896-1900.

Nature of Expenditure.	1896.		1897.		1898.		1899.		1900 (estimated).	
	£	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£	₹
Reichstag	88,956	189,214	85,465	172,262	80,470	148,000	88,700	188,362	84,274	166,476
Imperial Chancellor and Chancery	8,059	39,143	8,505	41,309	10,402	50,524	11,846	55,095	11,421	55,476
Foreign Office	531,544	2,581,786	563,221	2,735,643	598,250	2,903,788	620,931	3,013,952	613,172	2,973,362
Home Office	1,671,005	8,116,309	1,840,720	8,940,643	1,980,844	9,669,809	2,199,657	10,084,048	2,391,603	11,616,357
War Office	23,180,529	112,591,143	24,825,382	118,151,857	25,170,946	122,258,881	25,340,279	123,081,357	26,545,152	128,938,595
Supreme Military Court of Appeal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,848	62,405
Admiralty	2,770,755	13,457,958	3,086,868	14,748,048	3,248,157	15,776,762	3,510,843	17,052,607	3,622,628	17,595,619
Imperial Judicial Administra- tion	95,308	462,928	95,500	443,857	96,524	468,833	108,446	502,452	108,892	504,619
Imperial Treasury	20,577,059	99,945,714	21,484,985	104,355,643	23,210,333	112,735,905	23,657,162	114,906,214	25,504,642	123,379,690
State Railway Department	16,482	82,238	17,853	86,714	17,995	87,405	18,108	87,929	19,211	98,809
Imperial National Debt	3,544,368	17,215,500	3,550,598	17,245,792	3,548,520	17,211,381	3,701,916	17,980,738	3,808,848	18,500,119
Accountant-General's Office	88,544	177,500	89,642	192,547	41,671	202,466	42,789	207,833	41,981	203,905
General pension funds	2,702,216	13,125,048	2,835,544	13,772,648	3,004,946	14,545,452	3,157,403	15,335,952	3,341,377	16,229,548
Imperial invalid funds	1,409,451	6,845,905	1,401,250	6,806,071	1,387,476	6,739,167	1,489,029	7,135,286	1,474,828	7,161,024
Posts and telegraphs	12,928,063	62,798,452	13,849,765	67,270,286	14,804,073	71,905,500	15,773,971	76,616,429	16,788,976	81,546,453
Imperial printing-office	225,647	1,096,000	239,804	1,164,762	237,897	1,155,500	257,985	1,253,072	260,049	1,263,096
Railway management	2,195,819	10,662,976	2,396,739	11,641,548	2,611,966	12,686,690	2,820,809	13,730,214	2,864,475	13,913,167
Regular expenditure—totals	71,931,755	340,382,809	75,721,386	367,769,595	80,005,470	388,508,000	82,730,426	401,633,500	87,488,877	424,708,119
Extraordinary expenditure	7,915,421	38,446,333	9,871,069	47,945,191	10,960,588	53,237,148	13,376,891	64,973,905	21,248,593	103,183,167
Total expenditure	79,847,176	378,829,142	85,592,455	415,734,786	90,966,058	441,835,148	96,107,407	466,607,405	108,682,470	527,886,286

IMPERIAL AND NATIONAL REVENUES

The foregoing tables of Imperial revenue and expenditure must not be regarded as presenting a complete index to the resources and expenses of Government. As already stated, Germany is a federation of twenty-five independent States, in addition to Alsace-Lorraine, known as the Reichsland, under Imperial administration, each of which has its own domestic economy and its own separate budget for purposes of internal requirements. For the general convenience and welfare these Federal States have willingly or under compulsion conceded to Imperial administration the control of foreign affairs, of the navy, and, with certain restrictions, also of the army. The only Imperial railways are those of Alsace-Lorraine, the other lines in Germany, with unimportant exceptions, being the property of the various component States of the Empire. According to a very exhaustive report by Mr. H. Gastrell, H.M. Commercial Attaché at Berlin (No. 2,400 of 1900), the separate Federal budgets for 1900 amount in the aggregate to £184,412,000. Adding thereto the joint revenues accruing from those receipts, £46,920,000 in all, which are paid into the Imperial Exchequer and do not appear in the budgets of the separate States as their own revenue, and other small items, the whole effective German revenue, of the States and Empire combined, would amount for that year to about £224,033,000, giving, with a population of 56,345,000 souls, a yield of £4 3s. 1d. per head. In the admirable report just alluded to, in order to compare the German revenue with the £116,900,000 of British revenue for 1900, the revenue accruing from the entire German State railway system, which in all the Federated States amounted to about £94,700,000, is very properly deducted from the 224 millions, which gives a net German revenue of £129,300,000, or a total taxation of £2 5s. 1d. per head for national and Imperial purposes.* This, of course, is less than in Great Britain. A financial comparison of the German Empire of 1872 with the German Empire of 1900 shows that the revenue has grown by about 250 per cent. and that a debt of no less than 118 million sterling has been created, involving an annual charge for interest of £3,787,000, and incurred mainly for naval and military purposes. It is impossible to say how much of the increased

* The three paying properties of the German Empire which go in relief of taxation are the postal and telegraphic monopoly, the railways in Alsace-Lorraine, and the printing-office.

revenue is due to heavier taxation, how much to the growing wealth or population of the Empire. How heavy a burden German industries have to bear may be judged from a single fact. The army had grown from a peace footing of 400,000 in 1874 to a peace footing of 600,000 in 1900; and in the latter year the Empire contained about 3,000,000 *trained* soldiers. It should be added that the growth of revenue suffered a check at the beginning of the new century, owing to the acute commercial depression which set in towards the end of the year 1900.

IMPERIAL AND STATE DEBTS.

The Imperial debts amounted in 1900 to £118,554,790 (\$575,837,546). These, with the Imperial loans, to the aggregate value of £112,671,569, and the Federal loans are shown at length in the table 'Imperial Debts,' which will be found on the following page.

IMPERIAL DEBTS.

Amount of Federal and Imperial Debts in Nominal Value.

Close of Financial Year.	Consolidated Debt (bearing interest)				Treasury Bills				Government Loan Certificates (without interest).		Government Bank-notes (without interest)		Totals.		Also Arrears of Interest.			
	Federal Loans.		Imperial Loans.		Bearing Interest		Without Interest.		£	\$	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$		
	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$										
	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$		
Dec 31, 1868	—	—	—	—	520,412	2,571,428	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	520,412	2,571,428	7,877	88,262
" 1870	18,091,662	63,588,071	—	—	6,851,882	80,852,000	—	—	4,860,441	21,179,286	—	—	—	—	23,808,985	115,619,357	77,166	874,808
" 1875	2,206	10,715	—	—	750	3,643	—	—	8,098	15,047	—	—	—	—	5,892,182	28,618,928	5,898,186	28,648,833
Mar. 31, 1877	1,706	8,286	790,020	3,880,958	165	786	651,961	3,166,667	2,657	12,905	8,271,627	40,176,476	8,727,133	47,246,073	—	—	804	1,476
" 1887	882	4,286	23,888,882	115,762,143	—	—	2,664,412	12,892,857	—	—	6,562,182	31,878,452	83,050,858	160,532,738	14,705	71,429	—	—
" 1893	882	4,286	55,885,417	414,486,809	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,882,358	28,571,428	91,218,652	443,062,028	139,162	675,929	—	—
" 1894	882	4,286	98,907,573	456,122,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,882,358	28,571,428	99,790,868	484,698,214	142,387	691,505	—	—
" 1895	882	4,286	102,020,578	495,528,524	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,882,358	28,571,428	107,903,813	524,104,288	157,588	764,428	—	—
" 1896	882	4,286	104,179,171	506,018,119	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,882,358	28,571,428	110,062,406	534,588,838	142,858	693,881	—	—
" 1897	868	4,214	104,989,858	509,819,505	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,882,358	28,571,428	112,856,103	548,158,214	140,010	680,048	—	—
" 1898	868	4,214	106,972,882	519,582,572	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,882,358	28,571,428	114,851,392	567,849,618	131,824	640,286	—	—
" 1899	868	4,214	108,968,171	529,278,076	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,882,358	28,571,428	118,554,790	575,837,546	126,701	615,405	—	—
" 1900	868	4,214	112,071,569	547,201,904	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

The debts of the former North German Confederation have been reduced to £882

The responsibility of payment of the Imperial debts falls diversely upon three financial national groups, according to the purposes for which the various loans were incurred. Thus, of the whole indebted capital there falls—

(A) Upon the financial community of all the Federal States, at 3½ per cent	£52,204,207—at 3 per cent.	£50,598,858
(B) Upon the financial community of all the Federal States, with the exception of Bavaria, that kingdom not participating in the Imperial military loans incurred, at 3½ per cent.	5,247,456	790,667
(C) Upon the financial community of all the Federal States, with the exception of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, these kingdoms not participating in the Imperial postal and telegraph loans incurred, as they still preserve their own inner control of these departments, at 3½ per cent.	3,331,951	497,804

Totals £60,784,814 £51,887,254

Exact figures in regard to the individual revenues and debts of the Federated States are in many cases very difficult to obtain, and those given below must be regarded as only approximately correct :

REVENUE, DEBT, AND MATRICULAR CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE
FEDERATED STATES IN 1899.

State.	Total Ordinary Revenue.	Debt.	Contributions to Empire.
	£	£	£
Prussia	116,314,000	325,282,000	14,902,000
Bavaria	18,967,000	71,759,000	2,738,000
Saxony	11,852,000	38,672,000	1,773,000
Baden	7,055,000	16,283,000	813,000
Wurttemberg	4,074,000	24,258,000	984,000
Hesse	1,871,000	12,099,000	485,000
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1,531,000	5,594,000	279,000
Saxe-Weimar	523,000	97,000	153,000
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	?	?	47,000
Oldenburg	579,000	2,804,000	174,000
Brunswick	872,000	956,000	203,000
Saxe-Meiningen	381,000	434,000	109,000
Saxe-Altenburg	228,000	44,000	84,000
Coburg and Gotha	149,000	146,000	101,000
Anhalt	1,320,000	350,000	137,000
Schwarzburg Sonderhausen	149,000	162,000	36,000
Schwarzburg Rodolstadt	139,000	194,000	41,000
Waldeck	77,000	98,000	27,000
Reuss (elder line)	77,000	none	31,000
Reuss (younger line)	136,000	52,000	62,000
Schaumburg-Lippe	50,000	24,000	19,000
Lippe	67,000	63,000	63,000
Lubeck } Bremen } Hanse towns .. { Hamburg } Alsace-Lorraine (Reichsland) ..	244,000 1,168,000 4,065,000 2,887,000	930,000 6,929,000 17,265,000 35,000	38,000 91,000 318,000 774,000
Prussia alone	116,314,000	325,282,000	14,902,000
All other German States	58,461,000	199,253,000	9,583,000
Imperial (1900)	73,256,000	118,554,000	—
Grand totals	248,031,000	643,089,000	24,485,000

Prussia being the main factor in the above statistics, the following table, showing the expansion of the revenue and public debt of that State, is added :

DEVELOPMENT IN PRUSSIA OF REVENUE AND PUBLIC DEBT,
WITH INTEREST THEREON, 1872-1900.

Description	1872.	1880	1890	1900 (estimates).	Comparison of 1872 with 1900
	£	£	£	£	£
Total revenue (ordinary)	88,250,000	89,891,000	80,981,000	119,987,000	+80,730,000
Amount of public debt	64,363,000	75,760,000	261,549,000	329,584,000	+265,221,000
Interest thereon	2,478,000	8,122,000	10,040,000	11,587,000	+9,059,000

The total debts of the German Empire in the year 1900 may be approximately estimated at £648,138,790 (\$3,148,402,694), arrived at by adding to the estimates for 1900 for Prussia—viz., £329,584,000 (\$1,600,836,571), a sum of £200,000,000 (\$971,428,572) for the remaining States, and further the sum of £118,554,000 (\$575,837,000) shown officially in the preceding table as the separate debt of the Empire.

CHAPTER VIII.
POST-OFFICE, TELEGRAPHS, AND
TELEPHONES.

THE object of the present chapter is to give, in a concise, statistical form, the necessary information with regard to the present conditions of the three Imperial services now existing for the transmission of intelligence—services which play a part in the modern economics of distribution similar, and only second in importance, to that taken by roads, railways, and waterways in the transmission of persons and goods. And it may be said that as the railway train is to the steamer and the steamer to the cart, so is the telephone to the telegraph and the telegraph to the letter-post.

IMPERIAL POST-OFFICE STATISTICS, 1890, 1895, AND 1899.

Year.	Average Population in Postal Districts of German Empire.	Number of Post-Offices at Close of Each Year.	Total Post and Telegraph Employees at Close of Year.	Letters passed through the Post-Offices.		Postal Parcels. Value undeclared.	
				Totals.	Per Head of Population.	Totals.	Per Head of Population.
1890	40,230,000	24,052	128,687	1,634,447,000	22 19	109,146,000	2 22
1895	52,001,000	31,701	174,398	2,103,825,000	40 46	138,322,000	2 66
1899	55,119,000	30,388	200,945	2,724,294,000	49 43	172,019,000	3 12

Year	Letters and Parcels. Value declared.				Articles sent against Payment on Delivery						
	Totals.	Amount of Value declared.		Value per Head of Population.		Cash collected thereon.			Value per Head of Population.		
		£	§	£	§	£	§	£	§		
1890	11,019,000	740,453,480	3,025,681,100	15 8 8	75 88	4,880,392	23,704,702	0 1 11	0 47		
1895	12,126,000	818,840,584	3,962,989,769	15 12 7	78 19	10,532,843	51,159,524	0 8 11	0 97		
1899	12,027,000	844,801,569	4,108,613,338	15 6 7	76 63	22,663,008	110,077,357	0 8 0	2 00		

IMPERIAL POST-OFFICE STATISTICS, 1890, 1895, AND 1899.

With an increase, during the decade treated in these postal tables, of 5,880,000 persons in the population, or, roughly, 12 per cent., the number of post-offices was increased 46 per cent., whilst the staff employed was nearly doubled. The increase in letters and postal matter was 40 per cent., being 49, as against 33, per head of population ten years ago. But the average of 49 per person in 1899, notwithstanding the vast increase of correspondence in Germany by means of post-cards and a suburban and town tariff of five-eighths of a penny for letters, and three-eighths of a penny generally for light newspaper matter, by no means betrays the full capacities of the German letter-writer, sender of advertisements, etc., since private posts carrying town letters for $\frac{1}{4}$ d. were in existence in most large towns during the period under review. The carriage of postal parcels increased 40 per cent. per head of the population. The advantage offered to shopkeepers, traders, and the public generally by the 'Post Nachnahme' system of payment on delivery is amply proved by the value of the articles thus forwarded having risen from 1s. 11d to 8s., or 317 per cent. The 'Eincassiren' system of drawing upon individuals by means of postal money draughts presented by the postal officials shows only the comparatively slight increase of 8 per cent. Postal-orders as current in England are unknown in Germany, but against this convenient method of payment the value of post-office orders paid out increased about 50 per cent. in value per head of population. As regards combined postal and telegraphic revenue, the value of the individual to the State rose from 4s. 6d. to 6s. 11d., or 54 per cent.

Year	Cash collected by Postal Officials from the Public.				Post-Office Orders						Total Postal and Telegraphic Revenue			
	By Postal Draughts in Value of—		Value per Head of Population		Paid out to Public		Issued to Public.		P O Orders paid out to the Public Value per Head of Population		Postal and Telegraphic Postage		Value per Head of Population.	
	£	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£	₹	£	₹
1890	28,503,726	188,440,607	0 10 10	2 81	240,816,569	1,169,680,476	239,061,073	1,165,525,238	4 17 10	23 76	11,212,304	54,459,702	0 4 6	1 09
1895	31,136,127	151,232,619	0 11 9	2 90	290,580,882	1,411,392,857	289,140,049	1,404,894,524	5 11 9	27 14	14,418,432	70,032,381	0 5 7	1 36
1899	32,878,235	159,604,283	0 11 9	2 90	402,545,784	1,955,222,381	401,157,848	1,948,480,958	7 6 1	35 48	19,294,509	93,716,191	0 6 11	1 08

IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH STATISTICS, 1890, 1895, AND 1899.

The Imperial telegraph service shows an equally enormous extension during the last ten years, the number of stations having been increased by 36 per cent., and the receipts of telegrams per head of the population by 53 per cent. Notwithstanding the keen competition of the telephonic system and the successive cheapening of rates, especially abroad (the average cost of a home as well as of a foreign message having fallen about 21 per cent.), the total revenue from telegrams has nearly doubled.

Year.	Number of Telegraph Stations.	Total Length of Telegraph and Telephone Wires.	Total Number of Telegrams		Telegrams received per Head of Population.
			Received	Sent Out	
1890 ..	17,452	Miles. 219,912	22,158,069	21,806,005	0 45
1895 ..	20,718	306,288	31,446,528	30,007,456	0 60
1899 ..	23,716	296,595*	37,858,243	37,008,996	0 69

* Length of telephone-wires no longer included.

Year.	Total Revenue from Telegrams.		Average Cost per Telegram			
			Inland.		Foreign.	
	£	\$	£	\$	£	\$
1890 .. .	1,655,588	3,041,420	0 0 9½	0.198	0 2 10½	0 688
1895 .. .	2,326,961	11,302,881	0 0 7½	0.159	0 2 8½	0 561
1899 . . .	3,831,609	16,424,762	0 0 7½	0.157	0 2 3½	0 552

GERMAN TELEPHONE STATISTICS, 1895 TO 1899.

The statistics for 1899 show that with a population of 55,119,000 persons in the Imperial postal districts, the Government telephones were used about 11½ times annually per head of the population. The average annual charge for a telephone in Germany ranges from 100 mks. to 150 mks., and the cost of a message of five minutes' duration to a distant town about 1 mk., or 1 shilling.

Year	Number of Districts with Stations	Length of Lines	Length of Wires	Number of Public and Private Tele-phones	Number of Connections between Towns and Country.	Number of Messages sent per Telephone
1895	594	Miles 12,319	Miles 128,663	131,577	700	524,472,100
1896	587	13,521	147,945	151,101	800	594,951,000
1897	681	15,406	178,801	178,981	951	685,910,000
1898	11,778	32,127	302,086	212,121	1,251	563,127,800*
1899	13,175	33,732	336,514	229,391	1,964	621,395,800*

* During 1898 and 1899 the number of actual messages, whereas from 1895 to 1897 each connection was counted as a message.

POSTAL RATES.

The following table gives a conspectus of postal rates

Countries.	Ordinary Letters			Post-cards.		Printed Matter		Sample Post.		Business Papers	
	Weight			Single	Reply paid.	Weight.		Weight		Weight.	
GERMANY Local post	Grammes	Pf.	Pf	Pf	None	Grammes	Pf	Grammes	Pf	Grammes.	Pf
	250	5	2			50	2	250	5	250	5
						50-100	3	250-350	10	250-500	10
						100-250	5			500-1,000	15
						250-500	10				
Country post and places in AUSTRIA-HUNGARY	20	10	5	10		50	3	350	10	250	10
	20-250	20				50-100	5	250-350	20	250-500	20
						100-250	10			500-1,000	30
						250-500	20				
						500-1,000	30				
POSTAL UNION	15 (no limit to weight)	20	10	20		For each 50 up to 2 kilos	5	For each 50 up to 350 only	5	For each 50 up to 2 kilos	5
								with initial-mum. 10 pf.		with initial-mum. 20 pf.	

Railway express or hand express letters pay an additional 25 pf., and should be marked 'Sofort durch Eilboten zu bestellen.' This express delivery post is current for town as well as for country post.

Registered letters require an additional 20 pf. in stamps, must be marked 'Einschreiben,' and handed in at a post-office against receipt.

'Declared value' letters and parcels containing notes or articles of value up to any amount can be insured at the post-office; they should be marked 'Werthbrief' and 'Werthpaket' respectively.

Articles sent for payment on delivery—*i.e.*, 'Nachnahmesendungen'—are charged a small fee, increasing with the payment levied.

Collection of money—*i.e.*, 'Postauftrage'—is effected by the German post up to 800 mks., or £40 (\$190), at an extra charge of 30 pf.

Post-office orders—'Postanweisungen'—are issued to all countries at 20.45 mks. to £1, 4.24 mks. to \$1, etc., but are paid out from Great Britain only at 20.40 mks., and from the United States at 24 cts. to 1 mk. The rates of transmission are too various for a work limited in space.

Parcel post—*i.e.*, 'packet post'—permits the despatch of parcels up to 100 pounds in weight, the rates ascending according to weight and to distance traversed. The charge for 10 pounds for 50 miles is 3d. (6 cts.), up to 700 miles 6d. (12 cts.).

Rates of conversion for foregoing postal tables: 1 gramme = 15.432 grains; 1 ounce = 437.5 grains, or about 28 grammes; 5 pf. = $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (1 ct.); 10 pf. = 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.); 20 pf. = 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. (5 cts.); 1 kilo = 1,000 grammes, or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds avoird.

The following is a selection from the list of Imperial telegraph rates (1902):

Country.	Per Word		Country.	Per Word.	
	Mks.	Pf.		Mks.	Pf.
Germany:			Costa Rica	4	30
Throughout the Empire	—	5	Egypt	1	45
Town telegrams ..	—	3	France and Monaco ..	—	12
Afghanistan	4	10	Great Britain and Ireland	—	15
Africa:			Honduras	3	90
German East Africa ..	5	30	British India	4	10
Cape Colony, Natal,			Panama	5	15
and the late Re-			Italy	—	15
publics	3	60	Japan	6	35
Rhodesia	4	—	Luxemburg	—	5
Sierra Leone	5	65	Mexico	2	60
Argentine Republic ..	5	20	Netherlands (Holland) ..	—	10
Australia:			Austria-Hungary	—	5
South and West Aus-			Persia	1	55
tralia	3	60	Peru	6	35
Victoria	5	—	Philippine Islands ..	8	85
New South Wales ..	5	5	Portugal	—	20
Queensland	5	25	Russia	—	20
Tasmania	3	60	" in Asia	1	—
New Zealand	5	30	Samoa	6	65
Belgium	—	10	Spain	—	20
Burmah	4	35	Turkey	—	45
Brazil	5	—	United States, Canada ..	1	5 to 60
China	5	75			

CHAPTER IX.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

THE present chapter is concerned with the state of German trade with foreign countries in 1900, which is compared with earlier years of the last decade. In the following year (1901), it is interesting to observe, Germany stood second among the great nations of the world in respect of foreign trade, as the figures issued by the American Bureau of Foreign Commerce show :

Country	Value of Imports in Dollars.	Value of Exports in Dollars.
United Kingdom	2,541,476,000	1,695,225,000
Germany	1,420,150,000	1,130,738,000
United States	880,421,000	1,465,380,000
France	909,907,000	804,069,000

In the following tables will be found—first, the precise statistics of the value of the imports in the years 1900, 1899, 1895, and 1891, arranged in order of descending importance, and, second, a corresponding table showing roundly the actual percentage of the year's import trade held by each article in the same years. This second or percentage table is therefore presented as a partial index of the actual increase or decrease in the national powers of consumption during the period under review.

Table III. gives the 'Countries of Origin' from which the imports are derived, classified in order of importance.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

TABLE I.
IMPORTS INTO GERMANY, 1891, 1895, 1900.

Nature of Imports classified according to Consecutive Value in 1900.	Absolute Value in Thousands.			
	1900.		1895	1891
	£	₹	£	£
Cotton (raw)	15,588	75,714	10,819	11,078
Sheep and lambs' wool (raw and carded)	12,823	62,286	12,157	12,084
Wheat	8,387	40,739	7,083	8,010
Coffee (raw)	7,687	37,095	9,026	10,775
Gold (coin)	6,734	32,809	2,445	7,128
Coal	6,612	32,119	3,108	3,769
Malza	6,318	30,690	1,431	2,525
Copper	6,254	30,381	1,970	1,843
Timber (for building and cabinet work)	5,514	26,786	2,118	1,682
Woolen yarn	5,422	26,333	5,858	4,186
Raw silk (undyed)	5,308	25,762	4,838	4,632
Gold	5,078	24,643	2,328	3,706
Eggs	5,058	24,571	3,647	2,760
Tobacco-leaves (raw)	4,794	23,286	4,333	3,676
Cowhides	4,774	23,190	4,044	2,544
Machinery of all descriptions	4,743	23,048	1,515	1,588
Rye	4,705	22,857	3,022	6,725
Barley	4,584	22,024	4,402	5,098
Lard and grease	4,332	21,143	2,583	2,823
Petroleum	4,117	20,000	3,020	3,206
Horses	3,808	18,476	3,667	3,668
Nitrates of soda	3,799	18,452	3,490	3,392
Timber (cut transversely)	3,733	18,148	2,897	2,226
Iron ore	3,686	17,905	1,338	951
Indiarubber and guttapercha	3,618	17,571	1,338	1,294
Bran, malt culms, rice sweepings, etc.	3,588	17,429	1,098	1,745
Linseed	3,485	16,929	1,888	1,583
Brown coal	3,319	16,119	1,985	1,333
Cotton yarn	3,083	14,076	2,779	2,073
Oilcake	2,985	14,500	1,328	1,686
Pig-iron	2,868	13,905	441	642
Hides and skins	2,725	13,238	1,789	1,968
Wool (combed)	2,534	12,309	1,583	1,206
Rice	2,299	11,167	1,049	1,426
Oats	2,289	11,119	1,010	682
Raw meat	2,225	10,869	1,333	897
Bladders, guts, etc.	2,020	9,869	1,265	543
Wine in casks	1,868	9,072	1,710	1,956
Herrings (salted)	1,863	9,043	1,441	1,618
Timber (longitudinally cut)	1,770	8,505	1,672	2,010
Palm-kernels, copra, etc.	1,755	8,524	1,440	1,299
Silk goods	1,740	8,432	1,403	1,588
Cotton goods	1,725	8,381	691	568
Calfein	1,652	8,024	1,314	838
Tin	1,642	7,976	661	824
Flax	1,608	7,800	1,848	1,706
Rapeseed	1,534	7,548	912	1,230
Poultry (live)	1,534	7,548	862	667
Jute	1,475	7,167	1,338	990
Cocoa in bean (raw)	1,407	6,833	529	471
Clover-seed, etc.	1,397	6,786	956	1,068
Oxen	1,324	6,428	1,118	789
Fish (fresh)	1,270	6,167	1,069	716
Hemp	1,230	6,073	1,348	1,441
Other goods	88,551	430,048	66,118	63,995
Total imports	296,225	1,438,809	208,143	215,853

TABLE II.
RELATIVE VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GERMANY, 1891 AND
1895-1900.

Nature of Imports classified according to Consecutive Value in 1900	Percentage of Value of Imports						
	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1891
Cotton (raw)	5.3	4.0	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.1
Sheep and lambs' wool (raw and combed)	4.8	5.7	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.8	5.6
Wheat	2.8	3.1	4.3	3.6	4.3	3.4	3.7
Coffee (raw)	2.6	2.2	2.5	3.3	4.2	4.8	5.0
Gold (coin)	2.3	2.2	2.8	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.3
Maize	2.2	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.7
Coal	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.8	1.8	0.7	1.2
Copper	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.8
Timber (for building and cabinet work)	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.2	1.9	0.8
Woolen yarn	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.8	1.9
Raw silk (undyed)	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.1
Gold	1.7	2.5	3.2	2.0	2.8	1.1	1.7
Eggs	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.4
Tobacco leaves (raw)	1.6	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.7
Cowhides	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.2
Machinery of all descriptions	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7
Rye	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	3.1
Barley	1.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.4
Lard and grease	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3
Petroleum	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5
Horses	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
Nitrate of soda	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.6
Timber (cut transversely)	1.3	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.0
Iron ore	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.4
Indiarubber and guttapercha	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6
Bran, malt culms, rice sweepings, etc	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.8
Linseed	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7
Brown coal	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Cotton yarn	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6
Oilcake	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.8
Pig iron	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Hides and skins	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Wool (combed)	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6
Rice	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.1	0.7
Oats	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.3
Raw meat	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4
Bladders, guts, etc	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3
Wine in casks	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Herrings (salted)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Timber (longitudinally cut)	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9
Palm-kernels, copra, etc	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6
Silk goods	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Cotton goods	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.3
Calfskin	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
Tin	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Flax	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.8
Rapeseed	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6
Poultry (live)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3
Jute	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Cocoa in bean (raw)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Clover-seed, etc.	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
Oxen	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Fish (fresh)	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3
Hemp	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7
Other goods	29.0	29.0	28.5	31.6	30.4	31.8	32.0
Total imports	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

TABLE III.

IMPORTS INTO GERMANY, 1891, 1895, 1898, 1900, SHOWING ORIGIN.

Countries of Origin classified according to Consecutive Values in 1900.	Absolute Value in Thousands.				
	1900.		1898.	1895	1891.
	£		£	£	£
United States of America	50,089	243,048	43,000	25,083	22,378
Great Britain	41,211	200,167	40,475	28,353	33,176
Russia	35,123	170,595	35,942	27,882	28,451
Finland	687	3,005	466		
Austria-Hungary	35,506	172,452	32,412	25,755	29,358
France	14,975	72,738	15,005		
Algiers	407	1,976	193	11,269	12,833
Tunis	24	167	5		
Argentina	11,500	55,837	7,152	5,804	5,373
British East Indies	10,089	48,762			
" Malacca	652	3,309			
" Ceylon	524	1,572	10,828	7,947	7,696
Portuguese Indies	—	—	—		
Belgium	10,809	53,500	9,872	8,784	12,343
Holland	10,559	51,286	9,024	8,054	13,829
Italy	9,137	44,881	8,348	7,157	6,574
Switzerland	8,358	40,595	8,505	7,083	7,108
Australia	5,991	29,095	4,255	5,573	1,922
Brazil	5,662	27,500	5,127	5,628	7,578
Sweden	5,142	24,976	5,044	3,083	2,559
Chili	4,883	21,286	4,069	4,005	3,700
Dutch East Indies	4,104	19,929	3,084	3,872	1,240
Spain	4,040	19,619	2,358	1,402	1,711
Denmark	3,505	17,034	3,215	3,378	3,006
Egypt	1,980	9,534	1,206	863	804
China	1,735	8,429			
Hong Kong	24	119	1,986	1,323	598
Kiautschou	5	24			
Roumania	1,760	8,548	1,667	1,794	1,436
Turkey in Asia	1,083	5,262			
" Europe	412	2,000	1,446	1,053	681
" Africa	—	—			
Guatemala	1,069	5,190	968		
Costa Rica	225	1,095	196	1,931	951
Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador	122	595	123		
Norway	1,010	4,905	1,426	750	970
Free harbours at Hamburg and Cuxhaven	990	4,809	769	701	858
British South Africa	912	4,429	971	638	848
Orange Free State	—	—	—		
Portugal	863	4,190	863	662	608
Japan	804	3,904	505	333	353
Uruguay	735	3,667	505	422	203
Mexico	622	3,072	554	563	603
Cuba, Porto Rico	578	2,809	613	657	510
Ecuador	529	2,572	416	266	196
Dominican Republic	360	1,963	211	750	676
Haiti	230	1,119	226		
Venezuela	475	8,309	475	662	294
British West Indies	466	2,262	287	412	318
Serbia	461	2,238	309	275	191
Greece	417	2,024	412	392	211
Bolivia	373	1,809	191	64	505
Transvaal	362	1,762	29	25	
Peru	343	1,666	196	235	412
British West Africa	1,332	6,714	1,142		
Portuguese West Africa	823	1,572	853	3,234	2,544
Other countries	3,500	17,000	2,525		
Total Imports	296,225	1,438,809	266,652	208,142	215,253

**IMPORTS INTO GERMANY, WITH RELATIVE PERCENTAGES
OF EXPORTING COUNTRIES, 1891, 1895, 1898, 1900.**

Countries of Origin classified according to Consecutive Values in 1900.	Percentage of Value of Imports.			
	1900.	1898.	1895	1891
United States of America	16.9	16.1	12.1	10.4
Great Britain	18.9	15.2	18.6	15.4
Russia	1.9	18.8	18.4	13.2
Finland	0.2	0.2		
Austria-Hungary	12.0	12.2	12.4	13.6
France	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.9
Algiers	0.1	0.0		
Tunis	0.0	0.0		
Argentina	3.9	2.7		
British East Indies	3.4	4.1	2.8	2.5
" Malacca	0.2			
Ceylon	0.1	0.0	3.8	3.6
Portuguese Indies	—			
Belgium	3.6	3.7	4.2	5.7
Holland	3.6	3.4	3.9	6.4
Italy	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.0
Switzerland	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.3
Australia	2.0	1.6	2.7	0.9
Brazil	1.9	1.9	2.7	3.5
Sweden	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.2
Chile	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.7
Dutch East Indies	1.4	1.1	1.6	0.6
Spain	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8
Denmark	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7
Egypt	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1
China	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3
Hong Kong	0.0			
Kiautschou	0.0			
Roumania	0.6			
Turkey in Asia	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3
" Europe	0.1			
" Africa	0.0			
Guatemala	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4
Costa Raco	0.1	0.1		
Honduras, Nicaragua, and Sal- vador	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5
Norway	0.3	0.5		
Free Harbours at Hamburg and Cuxhaven	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
British South Africa	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Orange Free State	—	0.0		
Portugal	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Japan	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Uruguay	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Cuba, Porto Rico	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Ecuador	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Dominican Republic	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Haiti	0.1	0.1		
Venezuela	0.2	0.2		
British West Indies	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Servia	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Greece	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bolivia	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Transvaal	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Peru	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
British West Africa	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.2
Portuguese West Africa	0.1	0.1		
Other countries	1.2	1.0		
Total imports	100	100	100	100

The student of these tables may expect an immediate commentary upon them. But it is desired in this chapter to treat imports and exports together, for the wants of a country are satisfied partly by its own products and partly by those of other countries. The exports represent the superfluities of domestic production, while the imports represent those domestic demands which cannot be satisfied by domestic production. Accordingly, it will be well to present at once the corresponding table of exports arrayed in a descending order of importance for the years 1900, 1895, and 1891 (Table A), and, second (Table B), showing the percentage of the year's export trade held by the same articles of export during the same years, which again will serve as a partial index of the increase or decrease in the national powers of production during the period under review. Tables C and D give 'the countries of destination'—*i. e.*, the countries which import from Germany—in order of importance.

TABLE A.
EXPORTS FROM GERMANY, 1891, 1895, 1900.

Nature of Exports classified according to Consecutive Value in 1900	Absolute Value in Thousands.			
	1900.		1895.	1891
	£	§	£	£
Cotton goods	11,995	58,262	9,015	7,191
Woolen goods	11,559	56,143	10,887	11,167
Machinery of all descriptions	11,216	54,476	4,456	8,969
Coal	10,632	51,643	5,245	6,873
Sugar	10,608	51,500	9,448	11,167
Silk goods	6,838	33,214	6,279	7,181
Ironware (coarse)	6,819	33,119	8,878	8,897
Woolen underclothes, etc.	4,832	23,714	3,230	3,814
Gold coinage	4,819	23,465	8,044	6,920
Books, maps, and music	3,858	18,738	2,574	2,113
Aniline and other dyed goods	3,789	18,405	3,098	2,171
Gold and silver ware	3,608	17,500	1,166	1,534
Ironware (fine)	3,485	16,929	1,613	1,362
Coloured and copper engravings	3,441	16,714	2,290	1,960
Woolen yarn	2,784	13,524	2,294	1,769
Coke	2,735	13,256	1,745	1,462
Leather (lacquered, dyed, etc.)	2,623	12,738	2,579	1,740
Toys of all descriptions	2,618	12,714	1,726	1,892
Hides and skins (for furriers)	2,025	9,833	1,426	1,689
Leather goods (fine)	1,907	9,292	2,755	3,118
Wheat	1,887	9,167	492	5
Porcelain (coloured and gilt, etc.)	1,868	9,072	804	664
Raw cotton	1,731	8,300	1,235	948
Copper and brass ware (fine)	1,628	7,906	745	490
T and angle iron	1,510	7,333	799	471
Sheet iron and iron bars	1,485	7,214	829	618
Iron wire	1,466	7,119	1,274	1,152
Cotton yarn	1,427	6,929	819	1,086
Pianos	1,412	6,857	951	1,015
Cowhides	1,388	6,733	1,515	882
Wool (combed)	1,383	6,733	917	794
Wooden ware	1,378	6,691	1,049	1,128
Gloves (leather)	1,353	6,571	1,265	1,456
Coloured, gold, and silvered paper	1,338	6,560	1,245	1,166
Cabinet work (coarse)	1,279	6,238	642	622
Rice	1,266	6,148		
Iron (wrought, in bars, etc.)	1,245	6,048	1,373	1,128
Cement	1,245	6,048	688	750
Hops	1,240	6,024	1,338	1,284
Seagoing steamships (iron and steel)	1,221	5,929		
Silver (in bars, etc.)	1,172	5,690	1,127	2,029
Beer	1,068	5,285	711	667
Sheep wool (raw, carded, etc.)	1,074	5,214	1,196	1,030
Indiarubber and gutta-percha	1,064	5,119	399	340
Coarse goods of white rubber	1,034	5,024	323	294
Zinc (raw, scrap)	1,025	4,976	789	1,289
Instruments (astronomical, etc.)	1,006	4,881	1,417	843
Telegraph cables	985	4,786	245	142
Railway lines	961	4,667	500	701
Flour (corn, rice, etc.)	917	4,452	897	892
Body linen (cotton and linen)	897	4,357	475	441
Brushes	848	4,065	510	515
Copper and other wire	848	4,065	245	151
Vegetable, straw, and other fibre	818	3,976	608	559
Calfskins	809	3,929	520	372
Other goods	77,480	376,333	61,500	59,628
Total exports	232,970	1,191,571	167,848	163,716

TABLE B.
RELATIVE VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GERMANY,
1891 AND 1895 TO 1900.

Nature of Exports classified according to Consecutive Value in 1900.	Percentage of Value of Exports.						
	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1895.	1893.	1891
Cotton goods	5.2	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.4	5.4	4.4
Woolen goods	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.7	6.5	6.8
Machinery of all descriptions	4.8	4.8	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.7	2.0
Coal	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.6
Sugar	4.6	4.7	5.3	6.1	6.3	5.6	6.8
Silk goods	2.9	3.3	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.4
Iron ware (coarse)	2.9	2.2	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.4
Woolen underclothes, etc.	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.0
Gold coinage	2.1	2.3	5.2	0.8	2.7	1.8	3.1
Books, maps, and music	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3
Aniline and other dyed goods	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.3
Gold and silver ware	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.9
Ironware (fine)	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.8
Coloured and copper engravings	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2
Woolen yarn	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1
Coke	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Leather (lacquered, dyed, etc.)	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1
Toys of all descriptions	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
Hides and skins (for furriners)	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9
Leather goods (fine)	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.9
Wheat	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	—
Porcelain (coloured and gilt, etc.)	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4
Raw cotton	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6
Copper and brass ware (fine)	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
T and angle iron	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Sheet iron and iron bars	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Iron ware	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
Cotton yarn	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7
Pianos	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Cowhides	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.5
Wool (combed)	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Wooden ware, fine wood bronze	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7
Gloves (leather)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9
Coloured, gold, and silvered paper	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7
Cabinet work (coarse)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Rice	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	—	—	—
Iron (wrought, in bars, etc.)	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7
Cement	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Hops	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8
Seagoing steamships (iron and steel)	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	—	—	—
Silver (in bars, etc.)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.2
Beer	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Sheep wool (raw, carded, etc.)	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Indiarubber and gutta-percha	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
(same goods of white rubber)	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Zinc (raw, scrap)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3
Instruments (astronomical, etc.)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Telegraph cables	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Railway lines	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Flour (corn, rice, etc.)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Body linen (cotton and linen)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Brushes	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Copper and other wire	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Vegetable, straw, and other fibre	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Calf skins	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other goods	33.3	34.3	33.5	36.3	37.6	36.6	36.4
Total exports	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE C.
EXPORTS FROM GERMANY, 1891, 1895, 1898, 1900,
SHOWING DESTINATION.

Countries of Destination classified according to Consecutive Value in 1900	Absolute Value in Thousands				
	1900		1898	1895	1891
	£	ƒ	£	£	£
Great Britain	44,716	217,190	89,402	83,240	84,120
Austria-Hungary	25,094	121,585	22,240	21,808	17,049
United States of America	21,554	104,690	16,402	18,074	17,540
Holland	19,407	94,202	18,780	12,015	18,157
Russia	16,927	77,859	20,079	10,929	12,872
Finland	1,676	8,148	1,515		
Switzerland	14,819	69,548	12,544	10,730	9,049
France	13,608	66,005	10,069		
Algiers	25	110	10	9,041	11,006
Tunis	20	95	15		
Belgium	12,407	60,202	9,181	7,804	7,515
Sweden	6,779	32,029	5,245	3,755	3,603
Italy	6,240	30,309	4,628	4,088	4,348
Denmark	6,152	29,881	5,892	4,940	3,008
Norway	3,461	16,809	3,098	2,079	1,901
Japan	3,451	16,762	2,108	1,279	701
British East Indies	2,700	13,405			
" Malacca	588	2,857	2,779		
" Ceylon	83	405		2,101	1,622
Portuguese India	00	000	000		
Free harbours at Hamburg and Cuxhaven	3,892	16,476	2,905	1,819	2,001
Argentina	3,137	15,258	2,191	1,858	911
Spain	2,602	12,929	1,311	1,530	2,422
China	2,152	10,452			
Kiautschou	200	1,900	2,358	1,735	1,612
Hong Kong	172	833			
Australia	2,348	11,405	1,618	1,128	1,446
Brazil	2,240	10,881	2,216	3,000	2,720
Chili	1,956	9,500	995	2,181	905
Turkey in Europe	1,132	5,500			
" in Asia	544	2,643	1,819	1,912	1,818
" in Africa	10	48			
Mexico	1,373	6,600	995	799	676
Dutch East Indies, etc	1,338	6,500	922	569	617
Roumania	1,245	6,048	1,819	1,672	2,000
Portugal	1,015	4,929	765	637	704
British North America	990	4,762	1,173	799	838
Egypt	799	3,738	574	284	309
German West Africa	387	1,851	216		
" South-West Africa	250	1,214	142	127	176
British South Africa	618	2,976	711		
Orange Free State	000	000	10	637	200
Uruguay	588	2,837	412	436	240
Cuba, Porto Rico	579	2,809	226	162	200
Peru	485	2,357	338	295	412
Servia	432	2,095	196	83	196
Greece	318	1,548	269	191	225
Philippines, etc	309	1,500	75	157	147
Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador	108	524	69		
Costa Rica	88	429	64	495	307
Guatemala	79	381	93		
Ecuador	260	1,809	152	79	63
Venezuela	245	1,190	211	299	455
Free harbours, Bremerhaven & Geestmünde	406	2,382	329		
British West Africa	373	1,809	338		
Portuguese East Africa	299	1,453	98	1,995	1,569
Other countries	2,137	10,381	2,195		
Total exports	232,971	1,181,571	196,598	167,848	163,716

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

TABLE D.

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS FROM GERMANY, WITH RELATIVE SHARES OF RECEIVING COUNTRIES, 1891, 1895, 1898, 1900.

Countries of Destination classified according to Consecutive Values in 1900.	Percentage of Value of Exports.			
	1900.	1898.	1895.	1891.
Great Britain	19.2	20.0	19.8	20.8
Austria-Hungary .. .	10.7	11.3	12.7	10.4
United States of America .. .	9.3	8.3	10.8	10.7
Holland	8.8	7.0	7.2	8.0
Russia	6.9	10.2	6.5	7.9
Finland	0.7	0.8	6.4	5.5
Switzerland	6.2	6.4	5.9	7.1
France	5.9	5.1	4.6	4.6
Algiers	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.2
Tunis	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.7
Belgium	5.3	4.7	2.9	2.2
Sweden	2.9	2.7	1.2	1.2
Italy	2.7	2.4	0.8	0.4
Denmark	2.6	3.0	1.4	1.0
Norway	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.0
Japan	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9
British East Indies .. .	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.0
" Malacca .. .	0.2	1.3	1.0	1.0
Ceylon	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.6
Portuguese India .. .	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6
Free harbours at Hamburg and Cuxhaven .. .	1.5	1.5	0.9	1.5
Argentina	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.5
Spain	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.5
China	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.0
Kiautschou	0.1	1.2	1.0	1.0
Hong Kong	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.9
Australia	1.0	0.8	2.2	1.7
Brazil	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.6
Chili	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.1
Turkey in Europe .. .	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.4
" in Asia .. .	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4
" in Africa .. .	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.5
Mexico	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Dutch East Indies, etc. .. .	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
Roumania	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5
Portugal	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
British North America .. .	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
Egypt	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
German West Africa .. .	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
" South-West Africa .. .	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
British South Africa .. .	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1
Orange Free State .. .	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
Uruguay	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Cuba, Porto Rico .. .	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.2
Peru	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Sorvia	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Greece	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Philippines, etc. .. .	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador .. .	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3
Costa Rica	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guatemala	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ecuador	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Venezuela	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
Free harbours, Bremerhaven and Geestemünde .. .	0.2	0.2	1.2	1.0
British West Africa .. .	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.0
Portuguese East Africa .. .	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.9
Other countries	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0
Total exports	100	100	100	100

Testing very briefly the relative values of the imports during the decade under review, those of raw products are seen to have increased in far greater proportion than those of manufactured articles from abroad. Even in the latter, however, Germany is still an improving market, owing to the greater purchasing power of a population which is steadily growing in wealth and numbers. Great Britain, at all events, has no reason to complain of German prosperity. In 1854 she exported to Germany £9,000,000 worth of goods, in 1894 £17,000,000 worth, and in 1899 the export of English goods to Germany reached the grand total of £26,000,000. In 1901 there had been a further remarkable expansion; for the Board of Trade returns show that the value of British exports to Germany was over 34 millions—two millions in excess of German exports to the United Kingdom in the same year. That a general increase has taken place in the export of all manufactured articles will be seen from an analysis (p. 93) of the import and export trade of 1900 as compared with 1891. The imports of raw cotton have increased by 40 per cent., whilst the exports of cotton goods have risen 67 per cent. In the woollen industry imports and exports remain comparatively stationary. Foreign coal, as the necessary complement of new industries, factories, and increased steam traffic, was purchased to an additional amount of 75 per cent., and brown coal by 149 per cent. Imports of timber for cabinet work and for building purposes rose 228 per cent., and exports of these manufactured articles rose 106 per cent. Though purchases of raw silk rose 15 per cent., the export of silk goods fell 5 per cent., the home demand for silk garments having, it would seem, considerably increased. Thirty per cent. more of raw tobacco was being imported at the close of the ten years treated. Imports of cowhides increased 87 per cent., hides and skins 39 per cent., and calfskins 92 per cent.; and a corresponding rise of 31 per cent. is shown in the exports of leather for furriers, of 51 per cent. in lacquered and dyed leather, and of 57 per cent. in cowhides. The fine leather work declined in consequence of Austrian and other competition. 198 per cent. more foreign machinery was taken in 1900, the value being £4,745,000, as against £11,216,000 of German machinery exported in 1900, the latter showing an increase on 1891 of 239 per cent. Twenty-eight per cent. more petroleum was also required in 1900 than in 1891. The consumption of the

German smelting-works rose 288 per cent. 180 per cent. more raw rubber and guttapercha was imported, while the exports of the manufactured materials had increased during the ten years by 339 per cent. Half as much again cotton yarn was needed, and the exports of cotton goods increased by 31 per cent. Foreign purchases of pig-iron rose 346 per cent., and the exports of coarse ironware grew to an increased extent of 75 per cent, fine ditto to that of 152 per cent., T and angle irons 220 per cent., sheet iron and iron bars 142 per cent., iron wire 27 per cent., and railway lines 37 per cent. 239 per cent. more raw copper was received, against an increased export of 233 per cent. of fine copper and brass ware. Thirty-five per cent. more of palm-kernels and copra were imported, and of cocoa, raw and in beans, 199 per cent. The export of cement grew during the ten years under review some 66 per cent. Astronomical, surgical, and scientific instruments were exported abroad to an increased extent of 20 per cent., and the exports of telegraph cables grew by no less than 523 per cent.

The supply of food-stuffs produced at home has failed to keep pace with the growing wants of an increased population. Germany can no longer supply itself with the necessaries of life. Imports of wheat, with an increase of about 13 per cent. in the population of the Empire, rose $4\frac{7}{10}$ per cent., maize 150 per cent., and oats 230 per cent. Imports of live oxen rose 68 per cent., live poultry 133 per cent., eggs 80 per cent., raw meat 148 per cent., salted herrings 15 per cent., and fresh fish 74 per cent. Imports of rapeseed and clover-seed rose over 20 per cent. each. On the other hand, imports of rye had fallen in 1900 43 per cent., and of barley 12 per cent., compared with 1891.

Variations in Import and Export of Particular Articles between 1897 and 1900.

A nearer analysis of the various articles treated in the following tables of imports and exports shows that the following variations occurred between 1891 and 1900:

Raw cotton, the staple article as regards value of imports, is being successfully pushed by America at the expense of India, the former having introduced 225,293 tons in 1897 and 256,235 in 1900, against the latter's exports of 46,735 tons in 1897, and only 25,838

in 1900. But there was an increase of 20 per cent. in the imports of Egyptian cotton from Egypt. Holland's purchases from Germany increased 100 per cent., and Russia took 11,043 tons, against 7,621 in 1897.

Cotton waste to the amount of 12,968 tons arrived from America in 1900, against 5,868 in 1897, 9,829 tons from England, against 6,737 in 1897; and from India 1,090 tons, against 525 in 1897. Holland purchased to an increased extent of 50 per cent. 4,066 tons of coarse-woven cotton goods were taken by Great Britain in 1900, against 3,808 in 1897. By Egypt, 331 against 159; India, 755 against 155; Japan, 959 against 52; and by Argentine, 1,264 against 544, in 1897. Exports of cotton lace increased in 1900 to 1,365 tons, against 1,002 in 1897, the excess going all to England. The same remark applies to cotton hosiery. The United States, on the other hand, in consequence of increased tariffs, took only 3,862 tons in 1900, against 4,213 in 1897.

The imports of sheep and lambs' wool from England, which amounted to 17,186 tons in 1897, fell to 9,027 tons in 1900, and from America from 1,447 tons to 321. On the other hand, German exports fell from 10,461 tons in 1897 to 7,885 in 1900; England's purchases fell from 1,113 tons to only 304 in 1900.

Analyzing the 160,826 tons of coffee purchased by Germany in 1900, against 136,395 in 1897, it is found that Brazil supplied the whole of the increase. Imports from the Dutch East Indies fell off from 14,000 to 11,804 tons. British India sent 2,326 tons, against 2,289 in 1897. England's 6,085 tons remained nearly stationary. Imports of coal rose from 6,072,009 to 7,384,049 in 1900, England's contribution rising from 4,808,901 to 6,033,316 tons. Germany's coal exports to Austria rose from 4,942,869 to 6,004,061 tons, to Russia from 333,973 to 844,455, and to France from 650,671 tons in 1897 to 803,860 in 1900. 1,334,157 tons of maize were required in 1900, against 1,266,305 in 1897, American supplies rising from 976,034 tons to 1,124,602 in 1900.

Of the imports of raw copper (which increased from 67,573 tons in 1897 to 83,503 in 1900), 66,264 was supplied by America in 1900, against 50,420 in 1897. England's share increased from 8,661 to 9,546 tons.

Austria supplied most of Germany's wood and timber requirements. Imports from America, which were 152,864 tons in 1897,

increased to 256,878 in 1900. Canada did not figure at all in the timber statistics.

Of the 24,750 tons of woollen yarn imported in 1900, 20,758 were contributed by England, against 18,820 in 1897, out of a total of 22,683 tons. Finland and the Argentines were the only improved markets for German exports of this article, the total of which amounted to 8,830 tons in 1900, against 8,763 in 1897. Italy imported raw silk to the value of £3,500,000, out of a total import valued at £5,313,000.

Of the half-silk goods exported to an amount of £4,400,000, England took £1,900,000, against only £700,000 in 1897. America reduced her share from £1,200,000 in 1897 to £985,000 in 1900. Holland, Sweden, and the Argentines were better markets for this class of goods. In 1900 Japan purchased five times the quantity of silk handkerchiefs and shawls which she had taken from Germany in 1897.

Eggs, imported in 1900 to the value of £5,158,000, were derived in equal quantities from Austria and Russia.

America contributed 10,452 of the 58,073 tons of leaf tobacco required by Germany in 1900, whilst 17,831 tons were purchased from the Dutch East Indies, and 11,349 tons from Brazil. Greater Britain does not figure at all in these statistics.

Of the 89,464 tons of machinery of all descriptions imported in 1900, America contributed 29,883, against 10,259 in 1897. England's supply fell during that period from 33,609 tons to 31,760. Imports from Austria also rose from 2,544 in 1897 to 5,437 in 1900. Belgium's purchases from Germany increased from 8,364 to 13,010 tons; those of France from 12,048 to 24,310; of England from 4,305 to 9,439; of Austria from 18,773 to 24,496; of Russia from 32,583 to 40,123; of Spain from 2,153 to 9,135; and of the Dutch East Indies from 1,923 in 1897 to 5,022 in 1900. The Argentines, France, and England took a greatly increased number of sewing-machines.

Of the 726,712 tons of pig-iron bought abroad by Germany in 1900, England contributed 670,191 tons, her share in 1897 being 362,009 out of 423,127 purchased. Exports from America to Germany rose from 18,034 tons to 30,901. Of German T and angle irons, England took 47,016 tons in 1900, against 29,395 in 1897. Italy was an increased purchaser of railway wheels and axles, viz.,

6,203 tons, against 2,212 in 1897. Holland took 7,546 tons of this material, against 4,157 in 1897. Of fine ironware, 633 tons arrived from America, against 415 in 1897; while England's exports to Germany fell a little, from 465 to 432 tons, in 1900. On the other hand, she purchased from Germany 3,884 tons in 1900, against 2,855 in 1897. Spain, China, Dutch East Indies, and the Argentines were also considerably larger purchasers. Japan took 2,906 tons of coarse ironware, against 877 in 1897; Spain, 3,910 against 1,779, and Chili, 2,843 against 1,405.

Russia imported rice from Germany to the extent of 14,130 tons, against 2,341 in 1897. Of the whole 290,554 tons required by Germany in 1900, 210,258 tons arrived from British India.

Japan was an increasing purchaser of German paper, America of porcelain. France imported 12,877 tons of slate from Germany, against 7,538 in 1897. The imports from England and Holland remained stationary.

The brief statistics of international trade with Germany possible in a work of the present nature have been completed by the following table of comparisons of imports and exports at the commencement and close of the decade under review in actual values as well as relative percentages of the aggregate trade of the year. The great progress of imports from the United States—*i.e.*, raw materials—in comparison with those from Great Britain is due mainly to the fact that Germany, like England, is becoming more of a manufacturing and less of an agricultural country, and consequently the principal increases of her imports are made up of food and raw materials.

COMPARATIVE TABLE, SHOWING RISE AND FALL IN TRADE BETWEEN GERMANY AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1891 AND 1900.

Countries— to and from.	Imports.				Exports.			
	Actual Value in Thousands.		Relative Value.		Actual Value in Thousands		Relative Value	
	1891.	1900.	1891.	1900	1891	1900.	1891	1900
	£	£	%	%	£	£	%	%
Great Britain	98,176	41,211	15.4	18.9	84,120	44,716	20.8	19.2
Austria-Hungary	29,858	85,505	18.8	12.0	17,049	25,084	10.4	10.7
United States of America	22,878	60,089	10.4	16.9	17,540	21,554	10.7	9.8
Holland	18,829	10,559	6.4	8.6	18,157	19,407	8.0	8.8
Russia	28,451	85,759	18.2	12.1	12,872	17,968	7.9	7.6
Finland								
Switzerland	7,108	8,858	8.3	2.8	9,049	14,819	5.5	6.2
France	12,888	15,416	5.9	5.2	11,666	18,653	7.1	5.9
Algiers								
Tunis								
Belgium	12,848	10,809	5.7	8.6	7,515	12,407	4.6	5.8
Sweden	2,559	5,142	1.2	1.7	3,608	6,779	2.2	2.9
Italy	8,574	9,187	8.0	8.1	4,848	6,240	2.7	2.7
Denmark	8,696	8,505	1.7	1.2	5,808	6,152	2.2	2.6
Norway	970	1,010	0.5	0.8	1,061	3,461	1.2	1.5
Japan	858	804	0.2	0.8	701	3,451	0.4	1.5
British East Indies	7,696	11,015	8.6	8.7	1,622	3,431	1.0	1.4
Malacca								
Ceylon								
Portuguese India								
Free harbours at Hamburg and Cuxhaven	858	990	0.4	0.8	2,661	3,892	1.6	1.5
Argentina	5,878	11,500	2.5	8.9	911	3,137	0.6	1.4
Spain	1,711	4,040	0.8	1.4	2,422	3,662	1.5	1.1
China	598	1,764	0.8	0.6	1,612	2,598	1.0	1.1
Kiautschou								
Hong Kong								
Australia	1,922	5,891	0.9	2.0	1,446	2,848	0.9	1.0
Brazil	7,578	5,662	8.5	1.9	2,720	2,240	1.7	1.0
Chili	4,760	4,888	1.7	1.5	965	1,956	0.6	0.8
Turkey in Europe	681	1,495	0.8	0.5	1,813	1,686	1.1	0.7
Asia								
Africa								
Mexico	608	682	0.8	0.2	676	1,378	0.4	0.6
Dutch East Indies, etc.	1,240	4,104	0.6	1.4	617	1,838	0.4	0.6
Roumania	1,488	1,760	0.7	0.6	2,896	1,245	1.6	0.5
Portugal	608	868	0.8	0.8	794	1,015	0.5	0.4
British North America	—	—	—	—	839	980	0.5	0.4
Egypt	804	1,990	0.1	0.7	809	769	0.2	0.3
German West Africa	—	—	—	—	176	637	0.1	0.8
South-West Africa								
British South Africa	848	912	0.4	0.8	260	613	0.2	0.8
Orange Free State								
Uruguay	206	755	0.1	0.2	240	588	0.1	0.3
Cuba, Porto Rico	510	578	0.2	0.2	265	579	0.2	0.3
Peru	412	843	0.2	0.1	412	485	0.2	0.2
Serbia	191	461	0.1	0.1	196	432	0.1	0.2
Greece	211	417	0.1	0.1	225	818	0.1	0.1
Philippines, etc.	—	—	—	—	147	309	0.1	0.1
Transvaal	—	362	0.0	0.1	Not given	Not given		
Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador	951	1,416	0.4	0.5	897	275	0.2	0.1
Costa Rica								
Guatemala								
Ecuador	196	529	0.1	0.2	68	269	0.0	0.1
Venezuela	294	475	0.1	0.2	485	245	0.2	0.1
Dominican Republic and Hayti	676	490	0.3	0.2				
British West Indies	318	466	0.1	0.2				
Bolivia	506	378	0.2	0.1				
Free harbours at Bremerhaven and Geestmunde	2,544	5,205	1.2	1.8	1,569	3,375	1.0	1.4
British West Africa								
Portuguese East Africa								
Other countries								
Totals	315,858	296,235	100	100	163,716	232,971	100	100

CHAPTER X.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL POLICY AND THE GERMAN TARIFF.

GERMANY owes much of its prosperity to the Zollverein, which, begun on a humble scale by Prussia in 1818, is now co-extensive with the German Empire. The German Zollverein has destroyed more Protectionist tariffs than any other institution in the world, and remains a standing guarantee of absolute internal Free Trade between Prussia, Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and all the lesser federated States and cities of the Empire.

The policy of the German Empire in its commercial relations with other countries has never been either completely Free Trade or completely Protectionist. In the seventies it inclined to Free Trade; in the eighties to Protection, as a result of the autonomous tariff of 1879. Few of the 'autonomous duties' fixed in that year have been altered. But by the side of the 'autonomous' has been set up the so-called 'conventional' tariff. It is all-important to bear in mind the distinction between the two, which is as follows: Goods imported from countries which have no commercial treaty with Germany, or enjoy no most-favoured-nation clause, have to pass the high scale of duties fixed in the autonomous tariff. But the goods of a country which has such a treaty or clause pay duties according to the lower scale of the conventional tariff. Now, the tariff of 1879 restored or increased the duties on agricultural as well as on industrial imports. Duties on grain and on wood, abolished in 1864, were reintroduced, and a tax was also placed upon petroleum. The taxes on coffee, wine, rice, tea, tobacco, cattle, and textiles were raised. Those on iron were restored, and many other articles previously admitted free were made dutiable.

In 1885 the tariff was again revised, duties on grain being trebled, and those on wood doubled. Those on cattle, brandy, etc., were also raised. A further general rise in duties occurred in 1887. But, on the other hand, reductions were allowed to 'most favoured nations' by virtue of tariff treaties with Switzerland (1883), Spain (1889), Belgium, Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Switzerland (1891), Servia (1892), and with Roumania (1893). It was in this year that the German Government for the first time made use of the full powers conferred upon it by the autonomous tariff, and imposed the 50 per cent. surtax on Russian imports. Russia retaliated; but both countries suffered so heavily from the tariff war that they were glad to arrive at a compromise in the tariff treaty of 1894, under which the trade between Germany and Russia has expanded enormously.

German duties are levied, for the most part, according to weight—i.e., upon the double hundredweight, or per 100 kilogrammes gross or net, certain allowances being made for some goods according to the nature of the packing.

As is well known, the existing commercial treaties expire on December 31, 1903. Before commencing negotiations for the new commercial agreements which must replace them, a thorough examination of the present conditions of German industry and agriculture was undertaken by State officials and professors under Governmental direction. At the time of this investigation, which was completed in the summer of 1900, the influence of the agrarian party was predominant. But the new tariff proposals published in 1900 professed to aim at the encouragement of manufactures as well as the protection of German agriculture. It was hoped that the new tariff might pass the Reichstag in the winter of 1901-02. But a strong combination of Socialists and Liberals, supported by many chambers of commerce, and an agitation in the towns, made this impossible. The Tariff Bill was therefore referred to a committee, which further raised many of the duties on agricultural produce, and thereby lessened the likelihood of the Bill passing into law. In the existing state of uncertainty, it has not been thought desirable in the present manual to incorporate the whole text of 'the proposed new German tariff,' but its main tendency may be illustrated by the following table, which shows the duties at present imposed on imported grain under the existing tariff, and the duties proposed to be levied in the future under the new tariff. The

latter, it will be observed, substitutes the word 'maximum' for 'autonomous,' and 'minimum' for 'conventional.'

	Present Duties.		Proposed Duties.	
	Autonomous.	Conventional.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Rye (100 kilogs.)	Marks. 5	Marks. 3.50	Marks. 6	Marks. 5
Wheat „	5	3.50	6 50	5.50
Barley „	2.25	2	4	3
Oats „	4	2.80	6	5

These duties were increased in committee by the agrarian majority, but the new duties on rye, wheat, and oats, if carried in accordance with the Government proposals, would constitute about a third of the average price. The Tariff Bill also raises the duties on vegetables, seeds, hops, fruit, animals, poultry, meat, lard, butter, cheese, eggs, etc., as well as on a large number of goods manufactured abroad, though German manufactures will not receive nearly so much protection as German agriculture.

In lieu of setting out the whole of the existing tariff, we propose to give (with a few careful abridgments of the less important details) a translation prepared by the Board of Trade of such parts of the German Customs Tariff as concern the more important branches of British trade. The rates comprised in the following tables cover about 25 of the 28 millions' worth of direct exports from the United Kingdom to Germany in 1900.* Students of the tariff should be warned that an article is usually subject to a higher rate of duty if it is combined with an article subject to a higher rate of duty. The rates of the new tariff are omitted, but the numbers and classification are retained, as they may be of practical use should the new tariff become law. Altogether there are nearly a thousand different articles included in the proposed new tariff.

The rates of the existing tariff here given are the conventional or minimum rates. It will be convenient to set out first a table of contents which will serve as a guide to the new tariff, should it be passed into law, and will make comparison with the more important parts of the existing tariff easy.

* Board of Trade Return, August, 1900 (Cd. 779).

GERMAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

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Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Fish and Salted Fish Roe.	
113	Fish, living or not, fresh, also in ice:	Mks pf
	Carp	Free.
	Others	Free.
114	Herrings, salted, not cut open:	
	In whole, half, quarter, or half-quarter casks	Cask ... 3 00
	Otherwise packed; also salted herring roe and herring pickle	100 kilogs. 2 00
115	Fish, prepared (with the exception of salted herrings not cut open):	
	Dried, salted, or simply prepared without vinegar, oil, or spices	" 8 00
	Simply prepared with vinegar, oil, or spices	" 12 00
	Prepared more delicately for the table	" 60 00
116	Caviar and substitutes for caviar (salted fish-roe), even if pressed or smoked; caviar pickle	" 150 00
	Hides and Skins.	
151	Hides and skins for the preparation of leather (green, salted, limed, dried), also with the hair taken off and split, but not further worked	*Free.
152	Skins of hares and rabbits, raw	Free
153	Skins to be prepared for furriers' work, raw	Free.
	Products of Oil-milling, and of other Processes for the Extraction of Fatty Oils.	
	Fatty oils:	
164	In casks:	
	Rape-seed oil	100 kilogs. 9 00
	Linseed oil	" 4 00
	Beech-mast oil, ground-nut oil, poppy-seed oil, niger oil, sesame oil, and sunflower oil	" †10 00
	Olive oil, pure	" 8 00
	Note—Pure olive oil, officially made unfit for consumption	Free.
	'Lavai' and 'sulphur' oils (oils obtained from the kernels, husks, etc., of olives by treatment with water or bisulphide of carbon)	(As olive oil.)

* Sheep skins, split, without the hair, 3 mks. 00 pf. per 100 kilogs.; goat skins, split, without the hair, 1 mk. 00 pf. per 100 kilogs.

† Ground-nut oil, in casks, officially denaturated, 6 mks. 00 pf. per 100 kilogs.

Where the word 'Note' occurs in the Classification column the reference is to the classification established by the Tariff now in force.

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff.
	Products of Oil-milling, etc.—cont.	
	Fatty oils—cont.	
	In casks—cont.	
	Cotton-seed oil	100 kilogs. 10 00
	<i>Note.</i> —Cotton-seed oil, officially denaturated	" 4 00
	Wood oil ('Holzöl')	" 9 00
	Castor oil	" 2 00
	<i>Note.</i> —Castor oil officially made unfit for medicinal purposes	" 2 00
	Other fatty oils	" 9 00
	<i>Note.</i> —Fatty oils, not specially mentioned, officially denaturated	" (?) 2 00
165	In receptacles other than casks :	
	Olive oil, pure	" 10 00
	Cotton-seed oil, beech-mast oil, groundnut oil, poppy-seed oil, niger oil, sesame oil, and sunflower oil	" 20 00
	Castor oil and other fatty oils not elsewhere mentioned	" *20 00
	<i>Note.</i> —Castor oil in tin receptacles, weighing, with the tin, at least 15 kilogs., officially made unfit for medicinal purposes	" 2 00
	Vegetable fats :	
166	Cocoa butter (cocoa oil)	" 45 00
187	Nutmeg butter (nutmeg balsam); laurel oil, of a buttery nature :	
	In casks	" 9 00
	In other receptacles	" 20 00
168	Cotton stearine	" 10 00
169	Palm oil, palm-nut oil, cocoa-nut oil, and other vegetable tallow, e.g., shea butter, Malabar tallow, not intended for food	" 2 00
170	Oleic acid (oleine) and oil dregs	" †3 00
	Slate.	
231	Slate :	
	Rough blocks	Free.
	Rough slabs; roofing slates	100 kilogs. 0 50
	Mineral Fuel.	
236	Coal, anthracite, cannel coal, and lignite, broken up or not; peat, coke, etc.... ..	Free.

* Castor oil in tins, weighing, with the tin, at least 15 kilogs., 2 mks. 00 pf. per 100 kilogs.

† For oleic acid.

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rate of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Chemical Primary Materials, Acids, Salts, and other Combinations of Chemical Primary Materials not otherwise specified.	Mks pf
263-266	Quicksilver and alloys of quicksilver (amalgams). Alkali-metals and other metals not intended for the production of metal wares. Bromine. Iodine	Free.
267	Phosphorus: Red (amorphous) Yellow	Free. Free.
268-273	Sulphur, raw or refined, also powdered; 'Spencemetal' (a mixture of sulphur and sulphur-metals). Ammoniacal liquor (gas liquor); spirit of sal ammoniac. Muratic acid. Sulphuric acid and sulphuric acid anhydrid. Nitric acid. Boric acid and borax (borate of soda)	Free.
274	Oxalic acid and oxalate of potassium ...	100 kilogs. 8 00
275	Acetic acid, also crystallized acetic acid, when the immediate receptacle, including contents, weighs— 5 kilogs. and over Less than 5 kilogs.	" *8 00 " †48 00
276	Lactic acid and lactate	Free.
277	Tartaric acid and citric acid	Free.
278	Salt (chloride of sodium), including common, rock, and sea salt; also all materials from which deposits of salts tend to be formed; mother-lye, fur-stone, and articles of rock-salt; also saline deposits	{ 100 kilogs. ‡12 00 " §12 80
279	Thornstone (a deposit formed in the graduation of brine)	Free.
280	Spring-salts, natural or artificial, and marsh-salts	(?)
281-284	Chloride of barium. Iodide of potassium; iodide of sodium; iodide of ammonium. Bromide of potassium; bromide of sodium; bromide of ammonia; bromide of iron. Carbonate of ammonia	Free.
285	Soda, natural and artificial . Raw, also crystallized Calcined, also dephlegmated or refined in other ways	100 kilogs. 1 50 " 2 50 " 2 50
286	Bicarbonate of soda	" 2 50

* In casks or tubs.

† In bottles or jars.

‡ Imported by sea.

§ Imported over the land frontier.

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Chemical Primary Materials, etc.—cont.	Mks pt.
287	Caustic soda, fixed (sodium-hydroxide) or in solution (soda-lye); caustic potash, fixed (hydroxide of potassium) or in solution (potash-lye)	100 kilogs. 4 00
288	Potash of all kinds	„ 1 50
289	Raw potash from beetroot molasses, saline, etc.	Free.
290	Chloride of lime and bleaching-lyes; peroxide of barium and peroxide of hydrogen ...	100 kilogs. 3 00
291-295	Chlorate of potash, if not imported in capsules. Sulphate of soda (Glauber's salt) and bisulphate of soda. Sulphate of potash and phosphate of potash. Sulphate of copper (blue vitriol, blue copperas), also sulphate of copper and sulphate of iron, mixed. Sulphate of iron (green vitriol); sulphate of zinc (white vitriol)	Free.
296	Ammonia-alum, potash-alum, and soda-alum; sulphate of alumina, aluminate of soda, chloride of alumina, acetate of alumina; artificial alumina and refined bauxite ...	100 kilogs. 3 00
297, 298	Chrome-alum, iron and copper alum. Oxide of lead (litharge, yellow, white, and red), in lumps, flakes, or powder	Free.
301-304	Nitrate of soda (Chili saltpetre). Nitrate of potash; nitrate of barium; nitrate of lead. Chromate of soda and bichromate of soda; chromate of potash and bichromate of potash; oxide and hydroxide of chromium. Manganate of potash; permanganate of potash	Free.
305	Soluble glass (silicate of potash or soda) ...	100 kilogs. 1 00
306	Blood-lye salts of potash (ferrocyanide of potassium and ferricyanide of potassium); blood-lye salts of soda (ferrocyanide of sodium); cyanide of potassium	„ 8 00
307-311	Acetates not otherwise mentioned. Sugar of lead, Goulard water. Tartar, crude and refined. Tartar-emetie and other preparations of antimony. Carbonate of magnesia, artificial	Free.
312	Carbonate of strontium (artificial); chloride of strontium, strontium-oxide, and strontium-hydroxide	100 kilogs. 2 00
313	Salts of zinc not otherwise mentioned; chloride of zinc, fixed or in solution ..	Free.

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Artificial Manures.	Mks pt
357-360	Guano, artificial and natural guano; animal and sinew meal; ground animal manure (<i>poudrette</i>). Bone-ash. Thomas's phosphate meal. Manures treated with acids (superphosphates), combined or not with other substances	Free.
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products, not elsewhere enumerated in the Tariff.	
368	Incandescent mantles for lighting purposes, annealed (<i>seasoned</i>), also if impregnated, or in combination with common metals or alloys of common metals	*
369	Albumen and albuminous substances, animal and vegetable, not included under other tariff numbers	Free.
371	Glue in the rough	100 kilogs 3 00
372	Glue of all sorts (except albuminous glue), solid or liquid; gelatine, even if coloured	" 3 00
373	Sheets, spangles, capsules (empty or filled), lozenges, and other moulded articles of gelatine not mixed with sugar	" †30 00
374	Elastic glue for the manufacture of printing rollers and the like, also printing plates for hectographs and similar apparatus for manifolding	" 3 00
378	Collodion and celloidin	" 20 00
379	Chloroform and chloral hydrate	" ‡20 00
380	Bromoform and iodoform	Free.
381	Tanning extracts, not otherwise mentioned	Free
382	Artificial sweetening materials (saccharin, sucrose, sugarine, dulcine, and similar substances)§	Free.
383	Liquorice, raw or purified: Mixed with sugar, honey, oil of aniseed, sal ammoniac, or other flavouring or medicinal ingredients, or made up for retail sale; also pectoral lozenges and syrup	100 kilogs. 60 00
	Other kinds	Free.

* In combination with common metals, as wares of the metals with which combined; in combination with other materials, free.

† Capsules filled with medicinal preparations, free.

‡ Chloral hydrate, free.

§ The whole saccharine and sugar tariff will, however, be entirely altered if the Sugar Convention at Brussels is confirmed by the Parliaments of the different Powers concerned

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products, etc.—cont.	Mks pf
884	Artificial balsams, etc., not containing ether or alcohol	Free.
885	Artificial balsams, etc., containing ether or alcohol	100 kilogs. 20 00
886	Prepared medicaments and other pharmaceutical products, not mentioned in or included under other Nos. of the tariff ... <i>Note to Nos. 885 and 886.</i> —Pharmaceutical products containing ether or alcohol are to be subject to duty as spirits, if, for the production of similar articles in Germany, spirits which have not been rendered unfit for consumption (i.e., which have not been denaturated) can only be used subject to payment of the spirit tax.	*Free.
887	Patent medicines	(Various rates)
888	Chemical products, not mentioned in or included under other tariff numbers ...	Free
	Raw Silk, Artificial Silk, Floss Silk, and Spun Silk.	
	Raw silk, and silk of the 'Steckmuschel':	
	Not dyed:	
	Not twisted, or only once twisted ...	Free.
	Twice twisted	100 kilogs. 140 00
390	Dyed (even if dyed white):	
	Not twisted, or only once twisted ...	" 36 00
	Twice twisted	" 140 00
	<i>Note to Nos. 889 and 890.</i> —Silk, twisted twice, not in combination with other textile materials, intended for weaving, knitting, embroidery, or the manufacture of button-makers' wares, trimmings, or lace, with certificate of permission and under control:	
	Not dyed	Free.
	Dyed (even if dyed white)	100 kilogs. 36 00
	Floss silk (waste silk):	
394	Not combed	Free.
395	Combed:	
	Undyed	Free.
	Dyed (even if dyed white)	100 kilogs. 36 00
896	Yarn of floss silk, single or otherwise:	
	Twisted or not:	
	Not dyed	Free.

* Not containing ether, alcohol, honey, syrup, or sugar.

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Silk—cont.	Mks. pt.
	Yarn of floss silk, single or otherwise— <i>cont.</i>	
397	Dyed (even if dyed white)	100 kilogs 86 00
	Silk twist of all kinds, even if mixed with other textile materials or yarns, dyed or not, made up for retail sale :	
	Of raw silk or artificial silk	" *140 00
	Of floss silk	{ " †86 00
398	Yarn of raw silk, artificial silk, or floss silk, even if mixed with other textile materials or yarns, in combination (but not wound round) with metal threads ...	100 kilogs 800 00
	Wares composed wholly or partly of Silk (Raw Silk, Artificial Silk, Floss Silk).	
	Close-woven tissues for upholstery and tapestry work (except velvet and plush), and tissues of the nature of velvet and plush :	
400	Wholly of silk :	
	Imported in the piece, to be sold by measure	" 600 00
	Finished off (as curtains, gobelins, coverlets, etc.), even if with edging or fringes	" 600 00
401	Partly of silk :	
	Imported in the piece, to be sold by measure	" 450 00
	Finished off (as curtains, gobelins, coverlets, etc.), even if with edging or fringes	" 450 00
402	Velvet and plush and tissues of the nature of velvet and plush (with cut or uncut pile) :	
	Wholly of silk	" 600 00
	Partly of silk	" 450 00
403	Close-woven tissues, not otherwise mentioned :	
	Wholly of silk	" 600 00
	Partly of silk	" 450 00
404	Tulle, wholly or partly of silk :	
	Unfigured	" 250 00
	Figured	" 600 00
405	Bolting cloth, wholly or partly of silk ...	" 600 00

* Twist of raw silk not mixed with other materials.

† Twist of dyed floss silk not mixed with other materials.

‡ Twist of undyed floss silk not mixed with other materials.

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff.
<i>Silk—cont.</i>		
407	Knitted and netted tissues; knitted and netted wares:	Mks. pf
	Wholly of silk	100 kilogs. 600 00
	Partly of silk	" 450 00
408	Lace tissues and lace of all kinds, including lace insertions, edgings, and finished-off articles of lace or lace tissue, even if they have not a wavy or scalloped border, wholly or partly of silk	" 600 00
409	Embroideries on materials wholly or partly of silk:	
	On open-woven tissues	" 600 00
	On other materials wholly or partly of silk	" 600 00
	<i>Note.</i> —If metal threads are used for embroidering, the duty will be increased by 20 per cent.	
410	Small wares (edgings, ribbons, cords, braids, and the like); also button-makers' wares; also articles made in the same way as so-called cotton 'sparterie':	
	Wholly of silk	" 600 00
	Partly of silk	" 450 00
	<i>Note.</i> —Braid wholly or partly of silk for making trimmings, with permit and under control	" 36 00
Wool and other Animal Hair (excluding the Hair of Horses' Manes and Tails).		
411	Sheep's wool (also glovers' wool); hair of the alpaca, camel, goat, Angora goat (mohair), and of all other animals of the goat tribe; hare, rabbit, beaver, musk-rat, and nutria hair; coarse hair of cattle, deer, dog, swine, and other similar animals; all these combed, bleached, dyed, also curled or milled	Free.
412	Artificial wool (shoddy), dyed or undyed ...	Free.
414	Wool or other animal hair, carded or combed, with the exception of that mentioned in the foregoing class	100 kilogs. 2 00
Wool or Animal Hair, Spun.		
415	Yarn of the hair of cattle, deer, dog, or swine, or other coarse animal hair—of one or two strands:	
	Unbleached	" 3 00
	Bleached, dyed, printed	" 8 00

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff	
		Mks	pf
	Wool, etc —cont.		
	Genappes, mohair, and alpaca yarn :		
416	Unbleached :		
	Single	100 kilogs	3 00
	Of two threads	"	8 00
	Of three or more threads	"	24 00
417	Bleached, dyed, printed :		
	Single	"	3 00
	Of two threads	"	24 00
	Of three or more threads	"	24 00
	Hard combed yarn of lustrous wool, over 20 centimetres in length, mixed or not with other animal hair, if the yarn has not lost the quality of hard combed yarn as a result of the mixture :		
418	Unbleached :		
	Single	"	*3 00
	Of two threads	"	*3 00
	Of three or more threads	"	*24 00
419	Bleached, dyed, printed :		
	Single	"	*3 00
	Of two threads	"	*24 00
	Of three or more threads	"	*24 00
	Yarn of wool or other animal hair, mixed or not with vegetable textile materials, except cotton, not coming under Nos. 415 to 419; also roving and slubbing :		
	Combed yarn (worsted yarn), unbleached.		
420	Single	"	8 00
	Of two threads	"	10 00
	Of three or more threads	"	24 00
421	Combed yarn (worsted yarn), bleached, dyed, printed :		
	Single	"	12 00
	Of two threads	"	24 00
	Of three or more threads	"	24 00
422	Carded yarn, unbleached :		
	Single	"	8 00
	Of two threads	"	10 00
	Of three or more threads	"	24 00
423	Carded yarn, bleached, dyed, printed :		
	Single	"	12 00
	Of two threads	"	24 00
	Of three or more threads	"	24 00

* For yarn not mixed with other materials.

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Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Rates.
	Wares of Spun Wool, etc.	
	Wares of spun wool or animal hair, mixed or not with vegetable textile materials:	Mks. pf.
	Carpets made with indication for cutting (without sewing) or in the piece, printed or not:	
425	Of dyed or undyed yarn of cattle, deer, dogs, swine, or similar coarse animal hair, mixed or not, provided that the animal hair yarn predominates; also carpets of plaited cloth list	100 kilogs. 24 00
426	Other:	
	Knotted ('geknapft')	" 100 00
	Woven	" 100 00
	Close-woven tissues for furniture or upholstery (except velvet and plush and tissues similar to velvet and plush), dyed, printed, or woven in colours:	
427	In the piece, for sale by measure:	
	Weighing more than 200 grammes to the square metre	" *135 00
	Weighing 200 grammes or less to the square metre	" 150 00
429	Velvet and plush and tissues similar to velvet and plush (with cut or uncut pile):	
	Not figured, or figured only by stamping	" 150 00
	Figured otherwise than by stamping	" 150 00
430	Tissues not included under Nos. 425 to 429:	
	Weighing more than 700 grammes to the square metre	" *135 00
	Weighing more than 200 grammes and up to 700 grammes to the square metre	" †150 00
	Weighing 200 grammes or less to the square metre	" *135 00
	Weighing 200 grammes or less to the square metre	" †150 00
431	Knitted and netted stuffs	" 220 00
	Knitted and netted wares:	‡
432	Underclothing, cut	
	" shaped in manufacture	§
433	Other knitted or netted wares, cut or shaped in manufacture	

* Unprinted. † Printed.
 ‡ Chargeable as other woollen tissues, according to class.
 § Unprinted, 100 mks. 00 pf. per 100 kilogs.; printed, as ordinary piece goods, according to weight, per square metre.

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Wool, etc.—cont	Mks pf
434	Wares of spun wool, etc—cont Lace of all kinds, including insertion, point lace, and lace piece goods, with or without wavy or scalloped edges; tulle	100kilogs 300 00
435	Trimmings (edgings, braids, cords, laces, and similar wares); also button-makers' wares	„ 150 00
	Cotton.	
436	Cotton : Dyed, carded, combed, or milled	Free.
	Spun Cotton; Cotton Yarn.*	
	Spun cotton, mixed or not with other vegetable or animal textile materials, except silk :	
437	Unbleached .	
	Single	100 kilogs 12 00
	Double	„ 15 00
	Of three or more threads	„ 24 00
	Bleached :	
	Single	„ 24 00
	Double	„ 24 00
	Of three or more threads	„ 24 00
	Wicks not woven	„ 24 00
	Yarn :	
438	Single, unbleached :	
	Up to No 17 English	„ 12 00
	Above No. 17 and up to No. 30 English	„ 18 00
	„ 30 „ „ 45 „	„ 18 00
	„ 45 „ „ 60 „	„ 24 00
	„ 60 „ „ 79 „	„ 24 00
	„ 79 English	„ 24 00
439	Single, bleached, dyed, or printed :	
	Up to No. 17 English	„ 24 00
	Above No. 17 and up to No. 30 English	„ 30 00
	„ 30 „ „ 45 „	„ 30 00
	„ 45 „ „ 60 „	„ 36 00
	„ 60 „ „ 79 „	„ 42 00
	„ 79 English	„ 48 00
440	Of two threads, single twist :	
	Unbleached.	
	Up to No. 17 English	„ 15 00

* It may be observed that in the proposed new tariff many of the rates of duty on cotton yarns are reduced, but those on cotton manufactures are generally increased.

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Cotton Yarn—cont.	
	Yarn—cont.	Mks pf
	Above No. 17 and up to No. 30 English	100 kilogs. 21 00
	" 80 " " 45 "	" 21 00
	" 45 " " 60 "	" 27 00
	" 60 " " 79 "	" 33 00
	" 79 English	" 39 00
	Bleached, dyed, or printed :	
	Up to No. 17 English	" 24 00
	Above No. 17 and up to No. 30 English	" 30 00
	" 80 " " 45 "	" 30 00
	" 45 " " 60 "	" 36 00
	" 60 " " 79 "	" 42 00
	" 79 English	" 48 00
441	Of three or more threads, single twist :	
	Unbleached	" 48 00
	Bleached, dyed, printed	" 48 00
442	Of two or more threads, cable twist :	
	Unbleached	" 70 00
	Bleached, dyed, printed	" 70 00
443	Cotton thread of all kinds, made up for retail sale	" 70 00
	Cotton Manufactures.	
	Manufactures of cotton yarn, mixed or not with other vegetable textile materials or with horsehair, but not mixed with silk, wool, or other animal hair :	
444	Close-woven tissues for furniture and upholstery (except velvet and plush, and tissues similar to velvet and plush) dyed, printed, figured, or woven in colours :	
	In the piece, to be sold by measure	" (?) 100 00
	Made with indication for cutting (as curtains, hangings, coverlets, etc), with or without edgings or fringes	" (?) 100 00
	<i>Note.</i> —Cuttings from goods in the piece, having a length of 4 metres or less, are to pay duty under this latter heading.	
	Velvet and plush, and tissues similar to velvet and plush :	
445	With uncut pile :	
	Unbleached	" 120 00
	Bleached, dyed, printed, woven in colours	" 120 00

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Cotton—cont.	Mks pf
	Manufactures of cotton yarn, etc.— <i>cont.</i>	
446	Cut, with pile made from the weft : Unbleached	100kilogs. 120 00
	Bleached, dyed, printed, woven in colours	" 120 00
447	Cut, with pile made from the warp : Unbleached	" 120 00
	Bleached, dyed, printed, woven in colours	" 120 00
	<i>Note to Nos. 445 to 447.</i> —Velvet and plush, and tissues similar to velvet and plush, figured in any way other than by stamping, are to be subject under the proposed new tariff to a surtax of 20 marks per 100 kilogrammes.	
448	Cotton felts (tissues woven like felts): Unbleached	" 65 00
	Bleached, dyed, printed	" 65 00
	Open woven tissues for curtains, also ornamented with scalloped edges sewn on :	
449	In the piece to be sold by measure : Unbleached	" 200 00
	Dressed, bleached, dyed, printed, woven in colours	" 230 00
	Bound with ribbon	(?)
450	Made with indication for cutting, bound with ribbon or not ...	100kilogs. 230 00
451	Tulle : Unbleached, not figured	" 80 00
	" figured	" 150 00
	Dressed, bleached, dyed, printed ...	" 150 00
	<i>Note.</i> —Unbleached figured tulle for embroidery, with special permission and under control	
	Tissues not included under Nos. 444 to 451 :	
452	Unbleached, weighing 80 grammes or more to the square metre, and having— In warp and weft in a square of 5 millimetres :	" *85 00
	35 threads, or less	
	More than 35 and up to 44 threads	
	More than 44 threads	

* This is the rate for unbleached close-woven tissues, except coverlets, felted cloth for paper factories, and cut velvets.

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff.
	Cotton—cont.	Mks pf
	Manufactures of cotton yarn, etc.—cont.	
	Unbleached, weighing 40 grammes or over, but less than 80 grammes, per square metre, and having—	
	In warp and weft in a square of 5 millimetres :	
	85 threads or less	100 kilogs.*85 00
	More than 85 and up to 44 threads	
	44 threads	
454	Ditto, weighing less than 40 grammes per square metre, and having—	
	In warp and weft, in a square of 5 millimetres :	
	85 threads or less	" †100 00
	More than 85 and up to 44 threads	
	44 threads	
455	Dressed, bleached	
456	Dyed, printed, woven in two colours ...	" ‡120 00
	<i>Note.</i> —For the purpose of establishing the weight-class of dyed and printed tissues, the weight ascertained per square metre will be decreased by 15 per cent.	
457	Woven in more than two colours	
	<i>Note to Nos. 452 to 457.</i> —Figured tissues are subject to a surtax of 5 per cent.	
458	Knitted and netted stuffs	" 95 00
	Knitted and netted wares :	
459	Gloves, hair-nets †	" 95 00
460	Stockings, socks, underclothing :	
	Cut	" 95 00
	Shaped in manufacture	" 95 00
461	Fishing-nets	" 3 00
463	Knitted and netted wares, cut or shaped in manufacture, not otherwise mentioned; incandescent mantles for lighting purposes	
464	Lace of all kinds, including insertions, point lace, and lace piece-goods, with or without wavy or scalloped edges :	
	Embroidered	" 350 00
	Woven	" 350 00
	Other	" 350 00

* This is the rate for unbleached close-woven tissues, except coverlets, felted cloth for paper factories, and cut velvets.

† This is the rate for bleached close-woven tissues, except coverlets, felted cloth for paper factories, and cut velvets.

‡ This is the rate for dyed close-woven tissues, except coverlets, felted cloth or paper factories, and cut velvets.

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Cotton—cont.	Mks. 1/2
465	Embroidery on cotton foundation: Flat-stitch embroidery (' <i>plattstitchsticker- even</i> ')	100 kilogs. 275 00
	Chain-stitch embroidery	" 275 00
	Other	" 275 00
466	Rope, string, or cord; twine of cotton twist, having a diameter of more than 1 milli- metre, made up for retail sale or not . .	" 48 00
468	Wicks, woven or plaited	" 120 00
469	Trimmings (edgings, ribbons, cords, laces, and similar articles); button-makers' wares	" 120 00
	Other Vegetable Textile Materials.	
470	Flax, hemp, ramie, jute, manila hemp, New Zealand hemp, agave fibre, pineapple fibre, cocoanut fibre, vegetable down, peat wool, and all other vegetable fibres, hackled, carded, combed, bleached, or dyed, not included under No. 471	Free.
	Yarn:	
	Linen yarn (yarn of flax or of flax tow), even if mixed with jute, but without admixture of other textile materials:	
472	Single, unbleached:	
	Up to No. 8 English	100 kilogs. 5 00
	Above No. 8 and up to No. 14 English	" 6 00
	Above No. 14 and up to No. 20 English	" 6 00
	" 20 " " 35 "	" 9 00
	" 35 " " 75 "	" 12 00
	Above No. 75 English	" 12 00
473	Single, bleached, dyed, or printed:	
	Up to No. 20 English	" 12 00
	Above No. 20 and up to No. 35 English	" 15 00
	" 35 " " 75 "	" 20 00
	Above No. 75 English	" 20 00
474	Twisted, of two or more strands, whether bleached, dyed, printed, or not	" 36 00
	Yarn of hemp and of hemp tow, also yarn of manila hemp, New Zealand hemp, agave fibre, pineapple fibre, cocoanut fibre, or of vegetable textile materials not otherwise mentioned, all these yarns, even if mixed with other textile materials included under	

GERMAN COMMERCIAL POLICY AND THE GERMAN TARIFF 113

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff.
	Linen, Hemp, Jute, etc.—cont.	Mks. pf
	this sub-section, but without admixture of cotton or animal textile materials:	
475	Single, unbleached:	
	Up to No. 6 English	} 100 kilogs. 5 00
	Above No. 6 and up to No. 8 English	
	" 8 " " 10 "	
	" 10 " " 14 "	
	" 14 English	} " 6 00
	<i>Note.</i> —Cocoa-nut fibre twisted into strands or spun (cocoanut yarn), not bleached, dyed, etc., may be imported for industrial purposes, duty-free, with permit.	As linen yarns
476	Single, bleached, dyed, or printed:	
	Up to No. 6 English	} 100 kilogs. 12 00
	Above No. 6 and up to No. 10 English	
	10 " " 20 " "	
	Above No. 20 English	As linen yarns
477	Twisted of two or more threads, whether bleached, dyed, printed, or not	100 kilogs. *36 00
	Ramie yarn, even if mixed with flax or jute, but without admixture of other textile materials:	
478	Single, unbleached:	
	Up to No. 8 English	" 5 00
	Above No. 8 and up to No. 11 English	" 6 00
	" 11 " " 20 "	" 6 00
	" 20 " " 22 "	" 9 00
	" 22 " " 33 "	" 9 00
	" 33 " " 35 "	" 9 00
	" 35 English	" 12 00
479	Single, bleached, dyed, or printed:	
	Up to No. 11 English	" 12 00
	Above No. 11 and up to No. 20 English	" 12 00
	Above No. 20 and up to No. 22 English	" 15 00
	Above No. 22 and up to No. 33 English	" 15 00
	Above No. 33 and up to No. 35 English	" 15 00
	Above No. 35 English	" 20 00
480	Twisted of two or more threads, whether bleached, dyed, printed, or not	" 36 00

* For twisted hemp yarns only; twisted yarns of manila hemp, etc., pay duty as single linen yarns.

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rate of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Linen, Hemp, Jute, etc.—cont.	Mks. pf.
	Jute yarn, without admixture of other textile materials, of one or more threads:	
481	Unbleached:	
	Up to No. 8 English	100 kilogs. 4 00
	Above No. 8 and up to No. 14 English	" 5 00
	" 14 " " 20 "	" 5 00
	" 20 " " 35 "	" 9 00
	" 35 English	" 12 00
482	Bleached, dyed, or printed:	
	Up to No. 14 English ...	" 12 00
	Above No. 14 and up to No. 20 English	" 15 00
	" 20 " " 35 "	" 20 00
	" 35 English	" 20 00
483	Yarn of textile materials included under this sub-section, without admixture of cotton or animal textile materials, prepared for retail sale:	
	Single:	
	Sewing thread	" 36 00
	Other kinds	As yarns not prepared for retail sale
	Twisted, of two or more threads:	
	Sewing thread	100 kilogs. 60 00
	Other kinds	" 36 00
	Wares of the textile materials included in this sub-section:	
	Ropemakers' wares of textile materials included in this sub-section, without admixture of cotton or of animal textile materials:	
484	Cables, rope, or cordage, bleached or tarred, but not dyed	" 10 00
	Ditto, dyed; also all other ropemakers' wares	" 24 00
	Cables, rope, or cordage, bleached or tarred, but undyed	" 10 00
	Ditto, dyed; also all other ropemakers' wares	" 24 00
485	Buckets, girths, hammocks, nets, pipes, soles, rope-ladders, straps, transmission bands, and other ropemakers' wares not mentioned above, even if in combination with other materials, so far as they do not thereby become liable to higher rates of duty... ..	" 24 00

GERMAN COMMERCIAL POLICY AND THE GERMAN TARIFF 115

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff.
	Linen, Hemp, Jute, etc.—cont.	Mks. pf
	Carpets and matting, imported in the length as piece goods or finished off (without sewn borders), made of loose, twisted, or spun jute, manila hemp, agave, pineapple, or cocoanut fibres, even if mixed (so far as they are not comprised under No. 425):	
486	Knotted ('geknapft')	
	Undyed	100 kilogs. 12 00
	Dyed or printed	" 24 00
487	Woven:	
	Dyed, printed, woven of coloured threads, or with patterns	" 24 00
	Other, including matting of tarred rope and tarred carpets	" 12 00
488	Handkerchiefs of linen yarn, imported in the piece or singly, figured or unfigured:	
	Unbleached, having in warp and weft together in a square of 2 centimetres—	
	Up to 120 threads	12, 24, or 36 mks. per 100 kilogs., as ordinary unbleached linen tissues, according to class
	More than 120 threads	100 kilogs. 60 00
489	Bleached, dyed, printed, or woven of coloured threads, having in warp and weft together in a square of 2 centimetres—	
	Up to 120 threads	" 60 00
	More than 120 threads	" 120 00
490	Close-woven tissues of jute for furniture and hangings (with the exception of velvet and plush, and tissues resembling velvet and plush), dyed, printed, woven in colours, or figured—	
	Having up to 120 threads in warp and weft together in a square of 2 centimetres	" 60 00
	Having more than 120 threads in warp and weft together in a square of 2 centimetres	" 120 00
491	Velvet and plush, and tissues resembling velvet and plush, with cut or uncut pile:	
	Unbleached	" 60 00
	Bleached, dyed, printed, or woven of coloured threads	" 120 00

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Linen, Hemp, Jute, etc.—cont.	Mks. pf
	Velvet and plush, etc.—cont.	
	<i>Note.</i> —Velvet and plush, and tissues resembling velvet and plush, figured otherwise than by stamping, will pay a surtax of 20 mks. per 100 kilogrammes.	
	Close-woven tissues of yarns or textile materials comprised in this sub-section, mixed or not with horsehair, but without admixture of other animal textile materials or cotton, not included under Nos. 486 to 491, not figured:	
	Of flax, or of tow or flax, or ramie, mixed or not with other textile materials comprised in this sub-section:	
492	Unbleached, having in warp and weft together in a square of 2 centimetres—	
	Up to 40 threads	100 kilogs. 12 00
	From 41 to 80 threads	" 24 00
	" 81 „ 120 „	" 36 00
	More than 120 „ ...	" 60 00
493	Bleached, dyed, printed, or woven of coloured threads, having in warp and weft together in a square of 2 centimetres—	
	Up to 120 threads	" 60 00
	More than 120 threads	" 120 00
	Of hemp, tow of hemp, manila hemp, New Zealand hemp, agave fibre, pine-apple fibre, cocoanut fibre, or of vegetable fibre not otherwise mentioned, mixed or not with jute, but without admixture of flax or ramie:	
494	Unbleached, having in warp and weft together in a square of 2 centimetres—	
	Up to 40 threads:	
	Packing thread	" 10 00
	Other kinds	" 12 00
	From 41 to 80 cloth	" 24 00
	" 81 „ 120 „	" 36 00
	More than 120 „	" 60 00
495	Bleached, dyed, printed, or woven of coloured threads—	
	Having up to 120 threads in warp and weft together in a square of 2 centimetres ..	" 60 00

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Linen, Hemp, Jute, etc.—cont.	Mks pf
	Close-woven tissues of yarns or textile materials— <i>cont.</i>	
	Having more than 120 threads in warp and weft together in a square of 2 centimetres	100 kilogs. 120 00
	Of jute, without admixture of other textile materials comprised in this sub-section:	
496	Unbleached, having in warp and weft together in a square of 2 centimetres—	
	Up to 40 threads:	
	Packing cloth	" 10 00
	Other kinds	" 12 00
	From 41 to 80 threads	" 24 00
	" 81 " 120 "	" 36 00
	More than 120 "	" 60 00
497	Bleached, dyed, printed, or woven of coloured threads—	
	Having up to 120 threads in warp and weft together in a square of 2 centimetres ...	" 60 00
	Having more than 120 threads in warp and weft together in a square of 2 centimetres ...	" 120 00
498	Figured close-woven tissues of yarn or textile materials comprised in this sub-section mixed or not with horsehair, but without admixture of other animal textile materials or cotton, not included under Nos. 486 to 491, whether unbleached, bleached, dyed, printed, or woven of coloured threads ...	" 150 00
499	Gauze, tulle, and similar open-woven tissues	" *100 00
500	Knitted and netted tissues, and knitted articles and netting not otherwise mentioned	" 100 00
501	Lace tissues and lace of all kinds	" 600 00
502	Small wares (edgings, tapes, cords, braids, laces, and the like), also button-makers' wares; wicks, woven or knitted; also articles made in the same way as so-called cotton 'sparterie'	" 100 00
	<i>Note.</i> —Embroideries on tissues of yarn of the materials comprised in this sub-section are to be treated as embroideries on cotton tissues.	
503	Bookbinders' cloth, smooth or pressed ...	" 30 00

* This is the rate for gauze; tulle is not separately tariffed.

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff.
	Linen, Hemp, Jute, etc —cont.	Mks. pf
	Waterproof tissues (except those woven with indiarubber or guttapercha):	
504	Oil cloth:	
	Coarse with rough surface, not printed, without impressed patterns (packing cloth); packing felt, not dyed ...	100 kilogs. 10 00
	Coarse, with smooth surface or printed, or having impressed patterns; leather cloth; packing cloth with paper lining; oil cloth other than coarse, except waxed muslin and waxed taffetas; dyed packing felt . .	{ " *10 00 " 30 00
	Waxed muslin and waxed taffetas . .	" 50 00
505	Tissues rendered waterproof, or by any kind of treatment with materials other than indiarubber, guttapercha, or celluloid:	
	Coarse, also slate cloth	" 10 00
	Other than coarse	" 30 00
507	Emery cloth, pumice stone cloth, linen coated with flint, glass, or sand (sand paper, etc)	" 6 00
508,	Carpeting of linoleum or similar materials,	
509	imported in the piece or as finished articles, dyed or printed	" 12 00
510	Wall-hangings, linocrusta, and the like of linoleum or similar materials	" 70 00
	Clothing, Millinery, and other Sewn Articles of Textile Materials or Felt, not otherwise mentioned.	
517	Of silk:	
	Of open-woven tissues, lace, or embroidery, wholly or partly of silk	{ " 1,200 00 " †675 00
	Of other tissues, entirely of silk	" 1,200 00
	Of other tissues or of felt, partly of silk	" ‡675 00
518	Of tissues or felt of wool or other animal hair, mixed or not with vegetable textile materials	" ‡300 00
519	Of cotton, mixed or not with other vegetable textile materials	" ‡300 00
520	Of vegetable textile materials other than cotton	" ‡300 00

* Coarse unprinted oil cloth.

† This is the rate for articles made of half-silk open-woven tissues.

‡ Clothing, etc., of lace or embroidery pays 1,200 mks. per 100 kilogrammes.

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff.
	Clothing, Millinery, etc.—cont.	Mks. pf.
	<i>Note to Nos. 518 to 520.</i> —Clothing, millinery, and other sewn articles comprised in Nos. 518 to 520, if they consist of lace or embroidery, will under the proposed tariff be subject to a surtax of 100 per cent. If they are only ornamented with lace or embroidery, including that wholly or partly of silk, they will pay a surtax of 50 per cent.	
521	Of waterproof tissues (except indiarubber and guttapercha tissues):	
	Of coarse waterproof tissues; also of slate cloth or emery cloth	100 kilogs. 50 00
	Of tissues coated with celluloid or similar materials	" 150 00
	Of other waterproof tissues	" 70 00
522	Of tissues, as well as of felt, coated or impregnated with indiarubber, or made with internal layers of indiarubber, or in combination with indiarubber threads; also of tissues of indiarubber threads in combination with yarn, not otherwise mentioned:	
	If the tissue or yarn consists wholly or partly of silk	" 130 00
	Ditto ditto of other textile materials ...	" 130 00
	Artificial Flowers of Textile Materials; Umbrellas and Parasols; Shoes of Textile Materials or Felt.	
523	Flowers (petals, buds, etc.) ready for use, made of textiles or yarn, also of felt, alone or in combination with other materials, also so-called tubes (' <i>Stoffschlauche</i> ') for stalks	" 900 00
	<i>Note.</i> —So-called fancy flowers, imitation butterflies, and similar articles, which are used for the same purposes as natural flowers, are to be treated as artificial flowers under the proposed new tariff.	
	Umbrellas and parasols, so far as they are not liable to higher rates of duty owing to their combination with other materials:	
524	Of lace, embroidery, or of textile material with sewn work, or ornamented by sewing	" 120 00

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing tariff
	Artificial Flowers of Textile Materials; Umbrellas and Parasols, etc.—cont.	Mks. pf
525	Umbrellas and parasols—cont.	
	Other:	
	Of materials consisting wholly of silk	100 kilogs. 120 00
	Of materials consisting partly of silk ...	.. 120 00
	Of other textile materials ... ..	.. 120 00
526	Shoes of plated scraps or strips of cloth, not having soles or other materials sewn on ...	.. 135 00
527	Shoes of textiles or felt, having soles of other materials sewn on:	
	Of textiles wholly or partly of silk ...	.. 65 00
	Of scraps or strips of cloth, or of felt; of cotton, woollen, or linen cords, braids, or the like ... ..	.. 65 00
	Of other textile materials, also of water-proof tissues	{ .. *50 00 .. *65 00
	Human Hair and Articles thereof, Prepared Feathers for Ornament, Fans, and Hats.	
528	Human hair, in the rough, boiled, dyed, heckled, spun, or formed into curls	.. 100 00
529	Matted human hair (' <i>Haargewirre von Menschenhaaren</i> '), not capable of being used by wig-makers or for other kinds of hair manufacture	Free.
530	Wig-makers' and other manufactures of human hair and imitations thereof ...	100 kilogs. 200 00
531	Ornamental feathers, prepared:	
	Ostrich feathers and herons' feathers (egrettes) ... ..	.. 900 00
	Other feathers; also skins (bodies) of birds, heads, wings, and other parts of birds, prepared for ornamenting hats or the like ... ..	.. 900 00
532	Fans (hand fans):	
	Wholly or partly of ostrich feathers ...	.. 200 00
	Wholly or partly of silk, lace, embroidery, or ornamental feathers other than ostrich feathers ... ..	.. 200 00
	Other, so far as they are not rendered liable to higher rates of duty by reason of combination with other materials ..	.. 200 00

* According to quality.

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Hair, Feathers, Fans, Hats, etc.—cont.	Mks. pf
533	Men's hats of textile materials, without reference to degree of finish:	
	Of textile materials wholly or partly of silk; hats of all kinds with springs (opera hats)	100 kilogs. 300 00
	Of other textile materials, including those of textile materials coated or impregnated with indiarubber; varnished hats for men of any kind of textile material, as well as of felt	Each *0 20
534	Ladies' hats of textile materials:	
	Of textile materials consisting wholly or partly of silk, of lace, embroidery, or of textile materials with sewing work:	
	Not trimmed	" 0 20
	Trimmed†	" 1 00
535	Of other textile materials, including those coated or impregnated with indiarubber:	
	Not trimmed	" 0 20
	Trimmed†	" 1 00
536	Hats of waterproof tissues (except those of indiarubber tissues), trimmed or not	100 kilogs. †50 00
	Men's hats of felt (except those varnished):	" †65 00
537	Of hair felt:	
	Not trimmed	} " 180 00
	Trimmed	
538	Of woollen felt:	
	Not trimmed	} " 180 00
	Trimmed	
539	Ladies' hats of felt of all kinds:	
	Not trimmed	Each 0 20
	Trimmed†	" 0 80
540	Hat bodies of felt, completely or only partially shaped:	
	Of hair felt	} 100 kilogs. 180 00
	Of woollen felt	
541	Hats of straw, untrimmed	Each 0 15
	Hats of cane, bast, rush, whalebone, palm-leaf, or shaving, untrimmed	" 0 20
	Hats of straw, cane, bast, rush, whalebone, palm-leaf, or shaving, trimmed	" 0 40
	Hats of cork or loofah, untrimmed	100 kilogs. 80 00
	" " trimmed	" 120 00

* Varnished felt hats, 180 mks. 00 pf. per 100 kilogs.
 † I.e., lined, bound, etc., but not ornamented with feathers, flowers, lace, etc.
 ‡ According to quality.

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Waste of Textile Materials and the like.	Mks pf
543	Waste of textile materials of all kinds, no longer capable of being put to their original use	Free.
	Leather.	
544	Half or entirely dressed sheep, goat, lamb, or kid skins without the hair, not dyed nor further prepared, split or not	} 100 kilogs.* 3 00 " † 1 00
545	Leather, half or entirely dressed, whether prepared or not, not otherwise mentioned : Of a net weight of more than 3 kilogrammes each piece	
	Entire hides or half-hides, with the heads, necks, bellies, and hoofs unseparated ; head, neck, and belly pieces and hoofs, as well as horse-hide and pig leather, without regard to the weight of the pieces	} " 18 00 " ‡ 30 00
546	Bend leather	
547	Of a net weight of from 1 to 3 kilogrammes each piece	} " § 30 00 " ¶ 36 00
548	Of a net weight of less than 1 kilogramme each piece	
549	Glove leather of all kinds	} " § 36 00 " ¶ 36 00
550	Dressed goat and kid leather, with the exception of glove leather and varnished leather	
551	Dressed sheep and lamb's leather, with the exception of glove leather and varnished leather	} " ¶ 36 00 " ¶ 18 00
552	Parchment ; also 'transparent' leather and drum leather	
553	Varnished (lacquered) leather of all kinds	} " ¶ 36 00 " ¶ 36 00
555	Worked (tanned, dyed, etc) fish or reptile skins	
	Leather Wares.	
	Boots and shoes of leather of all kinds, including those made from hides with the hair still on and those made from fish or reptile skins .	
555	With soles of wood	} " ¶ 50 00 " ¶ 55 00
556	With soles of other materials : Weighing more than 1,100 grammes (2 425 pounds) per pair	

* Half-dressed sheep skins.

† Half-dressed goat skins.

‡ For sole leather.

§ Brussels and Danish glove leather.

¶ Other kinds of glove leather.

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Leather Wares--cont.	Mks. pf
	Boots and shoes, etc.—cont.	
	Weighing 1,100 grammes or less per pair; also boot uppers of leather of all kinds with elastic insertions, without regard to weight	100 kilogs. 65 00
557	Driving belts of leather of all kinds as well as of raw hide (without the hair), with or without layers of coarse textile materials or felt	" 45 00
558	Sticks ('stocks'), riding whips, and the like, of animal sinews, whether combined or not with other stuffs, so far as not chargeable with higher duties as a consequence of such combination :	
	Not varnished	" 50 00
	Varnished	" 65 00
559	Saddlers' and trunk-makers' wares as well as other wares not separately mentioned, of leather of all kinds, raw hide (with or without the hair) or skin, or entirely or partly covered with such materials; also saddlers' and trunk-makers' wares of coarse vegetable textile materials or of the rope-makers' wares mentioned under Nos. 484 or 485 :	
	Of a net weight of 2 kilogrammes or over each piece	" *50 00
	Of a net weight of less than 2 kilogrammes each piece; also leather hangings and clothing of leather, without regard to weight	" †65 00
560	Glove leather cut out or stamped for gloves	" 100 00
561-	Gloves entirely or partly of leather, excepting those covered or lined with fur, and excepting also padded fencing-gloves (which are treated as saddlers' wares)	" 100 00
	Note.—Gloves entirely or partly of leather with cuffs of textile material sewn on are classed as sewn articles of such textile material.	
	Indiarubber Wares.	
	Wares of soft indiarubber :	
569	Indiarubber, dissolved, with or without mixture with resin	" 3 00

* Coarse wares.

† Fine wares.

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Indiarubber Wares—cont.	Mks pf
	Wares of soft indiarubber—cont.	
570	Soft indiarubber paste, whether dyed or mixed with asbestos, graphite, or other material or not; rolled sheets of the same; cuttings and strips of indiarubber, unmanufactured; indiarubber sheets with wire or wirework rolled in; all the foregoing, not vulcanized; also 'gutta-percha paper'	100 kilogs. 8 00
571	Cut sheets ('patent sheets') of crude, refined, or dyed indiarubber, mixed or not with sulphur or other material, not vulcanized	" 8 00
572	Indiarubber threads, drawn or cut: Not combined with textile materials, or only with vegetable or animal textile materials loosely wound round or plaited thereon	" 8 00
	Wound round with silk or with yarn in which silk is contained	" 40 00
	Ditto, ditto, with other textile material	" 40 00
573	Indiarubber tubing For tyres of wheels of vehicles	" (?) 40 00
	For stalks of artificial flowers	" (?) 60 00
	On tubing of hemp or other vegetable textile materials (except cotton) impregnated or coated with indiarubber	" 24 00
	Not in combination with other materials	" 40 00
	In combination with other materials On tubing of textile materials other than those above mentioned, impregnated or coated with indiarubber, or with an internal layer of indiarubber; also of indiarubber with an underlayer of similar stuffs, all these combined or not with other materials— Of a thickness of more than 4 millimetres	" 40 00
	Of a less thickness	" 90 00
	On tubing of indiarubber with yarn wound or plaited round it, combined or not with common metal	" 120 00
574	On driving belts of coarse textile material in combination with indiarubber	" 24 00

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff.
	Indiarubber Wares—cont.	Mks pf.
	Wares of soft indiarubber—cont.	
	On driving belts of other than coarse textile material in combination with indiarubber	100 kilogs. 40 00
575	Waggon covers, manufactured, of coarse textile materials impregnated or coated with indiarubber, or with an internal layer of indiarubber	" 24 00
576	Boots and shoes of indiarubber, with or without soles of other material :	
	Unvarnished	" 40 00
	Varnished	" 60 00
578	Wares of soft (also vulcanized) indiarubber, or wares entirely or partly coated with indiarubber, not otherwise mentioned :	
	Not varnished, dyed, nor printed; floorcloths of such indiarubber with or without an underlayer of textile material or felt; sheet indiarubber combined with textile material or felt by rolling; piston packing, stuffing-box packing, etc., in combination with indiarubber or with stearic acid, talc, tallow, or asbestos	" 40 00
	Varnished, dyed, printed, or furnished with impressed patterns; floorcloths of such indiarubber, with or without an underlayer of textile material or felt	" 60 00
579	Textile materials or felt impregnated or coated with indiarubber or with internal layers of indiarubber; textile materials in combination with indiarubber threads, etc.; all these when the textile wares or yarn consist—	
	Entirely or partly of silk	" 90 00
	Of other textile material	" 90 00
	<i>Note.</i> — Embroidered textile materials of the foregoing kinds will be charged as sewn articles of such materials.	
580	Indiarubber print cloths and artificial card leather for factories, with special permission and under control	Free.

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Indiarubber Wares—cont.	Mks. pt
	Hardened indiarubber and wares thereof	
581	Hardened indiarubber paste, not vulcanized	Free.
582	Hardened indiarubber paste for dental purposes, combined with colour, metal powder, or other substances	(?)
583	Hardened indiarubber (vulcanite) in plates, bars, even if cut up, but not further worked; rough pressed goods of indiarubber requiring further working ...	Free.
	Unworked plates or sheets of hardened indiarubber, with an underlayer of textile material or paper	100 kilogs. 40 00
584	Tubes of hardened indiarubber, not further worked	" 40 00
585	Other wares of hardened indiarubber ...	" 40 00
	<i>Note.</i> —Wares of guttapercha or Balata-gum, or wares entirely or partly coated with these materials, so far as not specially mentioned, will be classed as indiarubber wares under the proposed new tariff.	
	Earthenware.	
	Bricks for building, of brick-clay colouring in the burning, baked or not, unglazed :	
713	Hollow bricks, perforated bricks, and shaped bricks, rough or smooth ...	Free.
714	Other :	
	Rough (stock bricks), also scouring bricks (polishing bricks)	Free.
	Smooth (facing bricks)	Free.
715	Bricks for building, of brick-clay colouring in the burning, glazed	100 kilogs. 0 75
716	Dutch brick (' <i>klinker</i> ') ; paving slabs more than 3 centimetres thick, of clay or common stoneware, of one colour, glazed or not ...	{ *Free. }
	<i>Note.</i> —Dutch brick (' <i>klinker</i> ') and paving slabs more than 3 centimetres thick, of clay or common stoneware, are subject, if no more than one colour, to duty as paving tiles of several colours (No. 728).	{ 100 kilogs. †1 00 }
	Roofing tiles of clay, baked or not :	
	Unglazed :	
717	Roofing tiles and hollow roofing tiles ...	{ Free. }
	Pantiles and grooved roofing tiles ...	{ 100 kilogs. †1 00 }

* Unglazed.

† Glazed

‡ Grooved roofing tiles.

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff.
	Earthenware—cont.	Mks. pf.
	Roofing tiles of clay— <i>cont.</i>	
718	Glazed of all kinds	100 kilogs. 0 75
719	Pipes of earthenware, glazed or not :	
	Drain pipes	{ *Free. } 100 kilogs. †1 00
	Other pipes ; pipe form-pieces	
720	Articles of common stoneware (except those distinguished in Nos. 716 and 728) :	
	Pipes, pipe form pieces, sole stones (bottom stones for furnaces), stone coffins, gutter spouts, etc., mangers and cattle troughs	„ (?) 1 00
	Jars and other vessels for household purposes	„ 1 00
	Bricks and slabs of all kinds for technical purposes	„ (?) 1 00
	Cocks for vats, etc. (' <i>Kuhlschlangen</i> '), pumps, and other articles for technical purposes (except bricks and slabs)	„ 1 00
721	Pottery of clay colouring in the burning, formed on the lathe or by moulding :	
	Unglazed	Free.
	Glazed, of one or more colours, even if sprayed with colour, or painted in some similar simple manner	100 kilogs. 1 00
722	Stoves and parts of stoves :	
	Of one colour or white	{ „ †1 00 „ ‡8 00 „ ¶16 00
	Of more than one colour	
723	Tobacco pipes, of one colour or white, unglazed	„ 1 00
724	Fire-proof bricks of all kinds :	
	Rectangular, weighing less than 5 kilogrammes net, each	} „ *0 50 „ †1 00
	Rectangular, weighing 5 kilogrammes, net, each, or more ; other than rectangular, without regard to weight	
725	Crucibles, retorts, muffles, capsules, tubes, cylinders, slabs, and other shaped fire-proof products of clay	„ 1 50
726	Crucibles and other articles of graphite	„ 2 00
727	Architectural ornaments of clay or clayey substances, glazed or not	„ 1 00

* Unglazed.

† Glazed.

‡ Common.

§ Other than common, of one colour or white.

¶ Of two or more colours, or painted, enamelled, gilt, or silvered.

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
		Mks pf
	Earthenware—cont.	
728	Paving tiles of clay or of calcined clayey materials, including paving tiles:	
	Of one colour, unglazed, and without impressed ornamentation	100 kilogs. 0 75
	Unglazed, but with patterns produced by pressing together various coloured clays	„ 3 00
	Unglazed, with impressed ornamentation; also glazed tiles of one colour or white	„ 8 00
	Unglazed tiles of more than one colour, or painted or ornamented; also glazed tiles of more than one colour, enamelled, or with metallic glazing, etc.	„ 16 00
	Of one colour, unglazed, and without impressed ornamentation	„ 0 75
	Unglazed, but with patterns produced by pressing together various coloured clays	„ 3 00
	Unglazed, with impressed ornamentation; also glazed tiles of one colour or white	„ 8 00
	Unglazed tiles of more than one colour, or painted or ornamented; also glazed tiles of more than one colour, enamelled, or with metallic glazing, etc.	„ 16 00
	Articles of stoneware, fine stoneware, and fine earthenware, not otherwise mentioned	
730	Of one colour	„ 8 00
731	Of more than one colour, with or without enamelled or metallic coating:	
	Ornamental vessels, figures, and other articles of luxury	„ 16 00
	Other articles	„ 16 00
732	Articles of earthenware of all kinds (except porcelain and articles similar to porcelain) in combination with other materials, so far as they do not become liable to higher duties on account of such combination	„ 16 00
733	Porcelain and articles similar to porcelain (soft porcelain, unglazed porcelain, biscuit ware, Parian, jasper, etc.)	
	White	„ 10 00
	Coloured, with or without enamelled or metallic coating	„ 20 00
	Combined with other materials	„ 24 00

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
Earthenware—cont.		
<p>Porcelain, etc.—cont. <i>Note to No. 733.</i>—Porcelain beads pay the same duties as glass beads (see No. 761). <i>Note to Nos. 731 and 733.</i>—Trade marks which are not ornamental do not render white earthenware or earthenware of one colour liable to duty as 'coloured' or as 'of more than one colour.'</p>		
Mks pt		
Glass and Glass Ware.		
735	Glass in the lump, enamel and glazing in the lump, coloured or not	100 kilogs. 3 00
	Glass powder (ground glass)	Free.
736	Rough rods and tubes of natural coloured glass; glass tubes and rods, without distinction of colour, used for the manufacture of beads and blown art wares, etc....	100 kilogs. 3 00
737	<p>Hollow glass: Neither moulded nor ground, polished, smoothed, cut, engraved, or figured: Of natural colour White (or half-white) transparent, with or without separate rings of massive white (or half-white) glass</p>	<p>„ 3 00 { 100 kilogs. } 8 00 { gross wt. } { 100 kilogs. } *15 00 „ †10 00</p>
738	<p>Coloured or white non-transparent ... With the bottoms only moulded, or with the stoppers shaped or ornamented by grinding, moulding, etc.:</p>	<p>„ *15 00 „ †10 00 „ 12 00</p>
739	<p>Coloured or white non-transparent ... Other Moulded, ground, polished, smoothed, cut, engraved, or figured, in any other way:</p>	<p>„ *15 00 „ †10 00 „ 12 00</p>
740	<p>Other Painted, gilt or silvered, also figured by colours being applied or burnt in ...</p>	<p>„ 20 00</p>
<p><i>Note to Nos. 737-740.</i>—The rough 'strawing' of hollow glass of all kinds with osier (peeled or not), bast, rush, straw, or cane, or the affixing of metal foil, labels, etc., does not affect the tariff classification of the goods.</p>		

* Of coloured glass.

† Of alabaster or milk-white glass.

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff.
	Glass and Glass Ware—cont.	Mks pf
	Plate and sheet glass, not otherwise mentioned:	
	Neither ground, polished, cut, figured, ribbed, scalloped, curved, frosted, engraved, ornamented with glass applications, cut in facets, nor foliated:	
741	Not coloured nor opaque;	
	Plate glass, cast and blown; so-called crude glass (rough cast plates) more than 5 millimetres thick	100 kilogs. 3 00
	Sheet glass, including 'crude' glass, 5 millimetres or less in thickness, if the length and breadth together amount to—	
	120 centimetres or less	" 6 00
	More than 120 and up to 200 centimetres .. .	{ 100 kilos. } 8 00 { gross wt. }
	More than 200 centimetres .. .	" 10 00
742	Coloured or opaque	" 24 00
	Bull's-eye glass .. .	" 12 00
743	Ground, polished, cut, figured, ribbed, scalloped, curved (including curved 'crude' glass), frosted, engraved, or ornamented with glass applications, but not cut in facets nor foliated ...	" 24 00
744	Cut in facets but not foliated; cathedral glass and antique glass (white or not)	" (?) 24 00
745	Foliated:	
	Not cut in facets	" 24 00
	Cut in facets	" (?) 24 00
746	Painted, gilt, or silvered, figured or not by means of colours applied or burnt in	" 20 00
748	Opal glass	100 kilogs. (?) 10 00
749	Dry plates for photographic purposes, covered on one side with a sensitive substance, with or without negative pictures thereon ...	{ 100 kilos. } * 24 00 { gross wt. }
750	Wired glass:	
	Rough, not coloured, with level surface, ribbed or not	†
	Ground, polished, coloured, figured, curved	{ 100 kilos. } 24 00 { gross wt. }
751	Skylight tiles of crude glass, sheet glass, or wired glass .. .	" 8 00

* Negative pictures, free.

† Over 5 millimetres thick, 3 mks. 00 pf. per 100 kilogs. (gross weight); other as sheet glass, according to measurement.

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff.
Glass and Glass Ware—cont.		
		Mks. pf
752	Rough optical glass (even if ground for testing the clearness)	{ 100 kilos. } 3 00
753	Crude glass in balls or segments, for the manufacture of clock or spectacle glasses, whether cut or coloured, or not	{ gross wt. } *8 00
754	Watch glasses, including those of coloured glass:	{ 100 kilogs. } †15 00
	Not ground nor moulded	{ 100 kilogs. } 8 00
	Ground (also with the edges only ground) or moulded	{ 100 kilogs. } *12 00
755	Spectacle glasses and other eye-glasses, and glasses for stereoscopes, coloured or not, but not ground or mounted	{ " } †15 00
756	Spectacle glasses, ground, and other ground eye-glasses (whether prepared or not for immediate use); burning glasses; magnifying glasses; glasses for stereoscopes, ground; optical glass, ground; all these coloured or not, but not mounted	{ " } *12 00
757	Spectacles and mounted eye-glasses; mounted burning glasses; telescopes of all kinds; mounted magnifying glasses; microscopes; opera glasses; photographic apparatus; stereoscopes	{ " } †15 00
758	Glass pendants for chandeliers; glass buttons; all these coloured or not or with loops, shanks or eyes	" } †120 00
	<i>Note.</i> —Painted, gilt, or silvered glass buttons pay duty under No. 763.	" } 12 00
759	Small glass plates; glass beads, bugles and scales; glass drops; small glass balls.	
	White or coloured	" } 2 00
	Painted, gilt, or silvered	" } 15 00
760	Imitation gems of glass, containing lead or not; glass paste and glass corals, not mounted:	
	Rough	" } 20 00
	Worked (ground, etc.)	" } 20 00
761	Glass beads, imitation gems of glass, glass paste, glass corals and the like, sewn or strung on thread, cord, or wire, ready for use as ornaments or for trimming	{ " } \$24 00
		{ " } \$120 00

* White. † Coloured.

‡ Burning glasses and magnifying glasses, 24 mks per 100 kilogs.; microscopes and photographic apparatus, as materials of which made; astronomical telescopes, free.

§ According to condition.

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
Glass and Glass Ware—cont.		
		Mks. pf
762	Articles made of imitation gems of glass, of paste or glass corals, not previously mentioned	100 kilogs 60 00
763	Glass not otherwise mentioned, moulded, stamped, ground, polished, smoothed, cut, engraved, figured, or not; glass thread and spun glass .	
	Not coloured nor opaque . . . . .	.. 12 00
	Coloured or opaque . . . . .	.. 15 00
	Painted, gilt, or silvered, figured or not by the application or burning in of colours . . . . .	.. 20 00
764	Paintings on glass, glass mosaics, photographic pictures of all kinds on glass, or annealed or engraved on glass . . . . .	.. *20 00
765	Teeth of enamel or of moulded material not otherwise mentioned:	
	Combined with small pins or tubes of platinum . . . . .	.. 200 00
	Other; also sets of such teeth . . . . .	.. 24 00
766	Glass, entirely or for the most part covered with textile material or thread, or with felt of any kind . . . . .	.. 120 00
767	Articles of glass and enamel combined with other materials, so far as they are not specially mentioned in any other numbers of the tariff, or are not subject to higher rates of duty as a result of combination with other materials:	
	Painted, gilt, silvered, or figured by the application or burning in of colours; also opal glass, paintings on glass, glass mosaics, art glass work, photographic pictures of all kinds on glass . . . . .	.. 24 00
	Other . . . . .	.. 24 00
768	Glass waste	Free.
Iron and Iron Alloys.		
777	Fig-iron and non-malleable iron alloys	100 kilogs. 1 00
	Iron tubes, including tube-form-pieces (' <i>Rohrenformstücke</i> ') of non-malleable cast-iron:	
778	More than 7 millimetres in thickness:	
	Rough	} .. 2 50
	Worked	

* Photographs on glass, free.

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
Iron and Iron Alloys—cont.		
		Mks. pf
	Iron tubes, etc.—cont.	
	Seven millimetres or less in thickness :	
779	Rough	} 100 kilogs. 2 50
	Worked	
780	Rollers of non-malleable cast-iron :	
	Rough	{ " *3 00
	Worked	
781	Art castings and other fine castings, not malleable	" †6 00
	Non-malleable cast-iron, not otherwise mentioned :	" 24 00
782	Rough, weighing per piece, net weight—	
	More than 100 kilogrammes	} " ‡2 50
	More than 40 kilogrammes and up to 100 kilogrammes	
	More than 5 kilogrammes and up to 40 kilogrammes	
	Five kilogrammes or less	
	Worked, weighing per piece, net weight—		" §6 00
783	More than 100 kilogrammes ... ..	" ||10 00
	More than 40 kilogrammes and up to 100 kilogrammes	} " 1 50
	More than 5 kilogrammes and up to 40 kilogrammes	
	Five kilogrammes or less	
784	Blooms, puddled bars, ingots, mill-bars, billets, crucible steel in ingots	" 1 50
785	Malleable iron in bars (rolled, forged, or drawn); also shaped ('façonné'), and hoop-iron :	
	Not more than 12 centimetres long for recasting	" 1 50
	Weighing 1 kilogramme or over per linear metre	" 2 50
	Weighing less than 1 kilogramme per linear metre	" 2 50
	With patterns or ornaments impressed in the rolling	" 2 50

* As very coarse iron wares.
 † As coarse iron wares in the rough.
 ‡ Very coarse wares of cast-iron.
 § Coarse wares of cast-iron in the rough.
 || Coarse wares of cast-iron in the rough, ground, varnished, or coated with common metals, but not polished nor lacquered.

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff.
Iron and Steel—cont.		
Mks. pf		
786	Sheets and plates : Rough, scaled, straightened, dressed, or varnished :	
	More than 1 millimetre in thickness ...	100 kilogs. *3 00
	More than 0·5 millimetre and up to 1 millimetre ...	" †5 00
	0·5 millimetre or less ...	
787	Ground, polished, lacquered, browned, or artificially oxidized :	
	More than 1 millimetre in thickness ...	" 5 00
	More than 0·5 millimetre and up to 1 millimetre ...	" 5 00
	0·5 millimetre or less ...	" 5 00
788	Tinned (tinplate) or otherwise coated with other common metals or alloys of common metals :	
	More than 1 millimetre in thickness ...	" 5 00
	More than 0·5 millimetre and up to 1 millimetre . . .	" 5 00
	0·5 millimetre or less ...	" 5 00
	<i>Note to Nos. 786 to 788.—In the case of sheet-iron less than 5 millimetres in thickness and cut otherwise than rectangularly, the duty will be increased by 15 per cent.</i>	
789	Sheet-iron, corrugated, ductile, grooved, or with embossed surface (' <i>Warzenblech</i> ') :	
	Rough	" 5 00
	Worked	" 10 00
790	Sheet-iron, except that specified in No. 789, pressed, flanged, welded, rounded, drilled, or cored :	
	More than 1 millimetre in thickness . .	" (?) 5 00
	1 millimetre or less ...	" (?) 5 00
791	Wire, rolled or drawn, including shaped (' <i>façonnet</i> ') wire, polished, lacquered, or coated with other common metals or alloys thereof, having a thickness of—	
	1·5 millimetres or more ...	" 3 00
	0·5 millimetre and less than 1·5 millimetres ...	" 3 00
	Less than 0·5 millimetre ...	" 3 00
792	Ditto, ditto, rough or worked otherwise than as above mentioned, having a thickness of—	
	1·5 millimetres or more ...	" 3 00

* For rough sheet-iron, straightened, but not scaled.

† For sheet-iron, scaled, dressed, or varnished.

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff.
Iron and Steel—cont.		
	Wire, rolled or drawn, etc.—cont.	
	0·5 millimetre and less than 1·5 millimetres	100 kilogs. 3 00
	Less than 0·5 millimetre	" 3 00
793	Spiral-pipes, rolled or drawn; also tube-form-pieces (' <i>Rohrenformstücke</i> '): ..	
	Rough	" 5 00
	Worked	" 10 00
794	Other tubes, rolled or drawn:	
	Rough:	
	Two millimetres or more in thickness ..	" 5 00
	Less than 2 millimetres in thickness ...	" 5 00
795	Worked:	
	Two millimetres or more in thickness ...	" 10 00
	Less than 2 millimetres in thickness ..	" 10 00
796	Rails for railways, cogged rails, flat rails, switch-rails, switch-tongues of malleable iron, all these also drilled or riveted in the lower flange; railway-sleepers, fish-plates, and bed-plates	" 2 50
797	Axles and parts of railway-wheels (including hubs, tyres, frames, and rims), railway-wheels and sets of wheels	" 2 50
798,	Malleable cast-iron, forgings, and other wares of malleable iron not elsewhere mentioned:	
799		
	Rough:	
	Very coarse	" 3 00
	Coarse	" 6 00
	Worked:	
	Coarse	" 10 00
	Fine	" 24 00
800	Construction pieces of wrought-iron, whether painted or not	(As above, except as to 'Fine' goods)
801	Steam boilers and drums of wrought-iron, together with collected parts of the same, and boiler fittings:	
	Boilers with more than 10 similar tubes of a width amounting to 800 millimetres, or less, clear; and boilers of all kinds of non-malleable cast-iron: Weighing per piece, net weight:	
	5,000 kilogrammes or under ...	" *5 00
	More than 5,000 kilogrammes ...	
802	All other kinds of boilers	

* Marine engines and boilers, free.

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
Iron and Steel—cont.		
		Mks pf
803	Cask-buoys for anchors; reservoirs for gas, water, and other purposes; recipients and other apparatus for factories:	
	Rough	100 kilogs. 8 00
	Worked:	
	Coarse	" 10 00
	Fine	" 24 00
	Tube-joints, cocks, valves, slide-valves, and similar fittings of wrought-iron for steam boilers and drums, reservoirs and similar apparatus, and for conduits:	
804	Not in combination with other common metals or alloys thereof, weighing per piece, net weight:	
	Ten kilogrammes or over	{ " *2 50
	Less than 10 kilogrammes	{ " †5 00
806	Vices of all kinds, anvils and anvil-beaks, anchors and crowbars; hammers, weighing more than 10 kilogrammes per piece net weight	{ " ‡10 00
807	Blocks and reels for pulleys; windlasses and other portable lifting-tackle	{ " 3 00
	<i>Note.</i> —Detachable chains and cables for such lifting-tackle are dutiable separately.	{ As machinery. 100 kilogs. 3 00
808	Spades, shovels, hoes, kitchen pans, etc., coal-scoops, ladles for use in foundries, fireirons, ploughshares, and loam boards for ploughs	{ " \$2 50
		{ " †6 00
		{ " ‡10 00
809	Forks, large, for hay, manure, turnips, coke, road-metal and similar purposes	" 10 00
810	Forged scythes and sickles and chaff-cutters...	" 10 00
811	Hand-saws and saw blades:	
	Blades for circular, band, and fret saws	" **15 00
	Other saw blades and hand-saws	" 15 00
812	Files and rasps:	
	Not more than 16 centimetres long	{ " 15 00
	More than 16 centimetres, but not more than 35 centimetres, long	
	More than 35 centimetres, long	
	More than 35 centimetres long	

* Cast-iron tube joints and shaped pieces.

† Rolled and drawn wrought-iron tube-joints, rough.

‡ Rolled and drawn wrought-iron tube-joints, worked.

§ Plough-shares.

|| Not ground nor polished.

¶ Ground or varnished, but not polished nor lacquered.

** Circular saws pay as parts of machinery.

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
Iron and Steel—cont.		
813	Drills not otherwise mentioned; cutters for vines and roses; hedge-shears, pruning-shears, sheet-metal shears, sheep-shears, chisels, planes, tube-cutters, ratchet drills, machine-knives, screw-cutters, cutting compasses	100 kilogs. 15 00
815	Pincers Hammers ¹ weighing 10 kilogrammes or less each, axes, ¹ choppers, ¹ pickaxes ¹ ('hacken'), drawing-knives, ¹ mincing-knives, meat-choppers, ¹ hand-screws, adjustable wrenches, ¹ vice-pins, tightening tools (spanners, etc.), braces, and all other tools not specially mentioned	" 10 00 " (a)10 00
816	Appliances, not separately distinguished, for agricultural, household, or industrial purposes, e.g., weighing-machines, not separately distinguished, flat-irons, ploughs ('Kultivatorem'), potato-forks, harrows, hand-rakes, hay-rakes: Weighing 8 kilogrammes, or over ... " less than 8 kilogrammes .	" *6 00 " †10 00
817	Card clothing	" 36 00
818	Spindles of all kinds	" †6 00 " \$10 00 " †24 00
819	Shafts, healds, mails ('Weberlitzsenringe'), slays and reeds, shuttles, spools of all kinds, and similar fittings for weaving and spinning machinery	" (?) 24 00
820	Bolts for fish-plates and sleepers, cramp-hooks, screws and rivets of wire more than 13 millimetres thick, nuts and washers for screws, insulator supports, horseshoes and calkins: Rough Worked	" †3 00 " **10 00 " ††6 00
821	Railway couplings, buffers, points, and parts of signals	

(a) For the articles marked ¹ in the Classification column; rate for the other articles doubtful.

* Not ground nor varnished.

† Ground, varnished, or coated with common metal, but not polished nor lacquered.

‡ Not ground nor polished. § Ground. ¶ Polished or lacquered.

¶ Bolts for fish-plates, horseshoes, cramp-hooks, and railway buffers.

** Screws and nuts of wire, other than fine.

†† Coarse iron wares, not ground, polished, lacquered, or coated with common metal.

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Iron and Steel—cont.	Mks. pf
	Axles (except railway axles) and parts thereof :	
822	Patent axles	100 kilogs. 24 00
823	Other :	
	Rough	" 6 00
	Worked	" *10 00
		" †24 00
824	Carriage-springs, including railway-carriage springs :	
	Rough, or only polished at the edges; buffer springs	" 8 00
	Entirely polished, or worked in any other way	" 10 00
825	Wire rope, barbed wire, plaited wire, and wire gauze, wire brushes, wire baskets, boot irons (' <i>stiefeisen</i> '); screws and rivets not more than 13 millimetres in thickness; hooks not otherwise mentioned; handles for boxes and coffins, spikes, staples, buckles (except ornamental buckles); wire springs; hooks and eyes; nails, not otherwise mentioned, with or without heads of other common metals, or alloys of such metals	" 18 00 " §6 00 " a10 00 " b24 00
		(Wire rope for ships and for towing, free.)
826	Wire tacks; ' <i>Klommern</i> ' and ' <i>Schlaufen</i> ' of wire	100 kilogs. c6 00
827	Cut nails (tacks, etc.):	" d10 00
	Of a length of 20 millimetres or more	" e24 00
	" " less than 20 millimetres	
828	Stove pipes and rings, boxes, drums, chests, baths, combs, house and kitchen utensils, revolving shutters and blinds, bells and alarms; all these of sheet-iron; also parts of such articles :	
	Rough	" 6 00
	Worked	
	Coarse	" 10 00
	Fine	" 24 00

* Coarse.

† Fine.

‡ Wire rope.

§ Coarse wares in the rough.

a Coarse, ground, varnished, or coated with common metals, but not polished.

b Fine wares.

c Coarse, in the rough.

d Coarse, ground, varnished, or coated with common metals.

e Fine

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rate of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Iron and Steel—cont.	Mks. pt.
829	Chains (except bicycle chains) and parts thereof:	
	Rough	100 kilogs. f6 00
	Worked	
	Coarse	" f10 00
	Fine	" 24 00
830	Snaffles, curbs, stirrups, spurs, etc., and other riding and driving gear:	
	Rough	" 6 00
	Worked	
	Coarse	" 10 00
	Fine	" 24 00
831	Skates and roller skates:	
	Not polished, combined with wood or not	" 10 00
	Polished, in combination with leather, etc.	" 24 00
832	Building and furniture fittings, hinges:	
	Rough	" 6 00
	Worked	
	Coarse	" 10 00
	Fine	" 24 00
833	Locks and keys:	
	Not combined with other common metals or alloys thereof	" 10 00
	With lock-bolt sockets, key-hole guards and covers, and the like, of other common metals or alloys thereof	" 24 00
834	Safes and cash boxes	{ As furniture, see below
835	Furniture, gymnastic appliances, etc.:	
	Coarse, not otherwise mentioned, combined or not with wood	100 kilogs. 6 00
	Ditto, ground, varnished, or enamelled, or coated with copper, zinc, tin, or lead, but not polished nor lacquered	" 10 00
	Fine	" 24 00
836	Fine cutlery, beads and ornamental buckles, so far as they do not come under No. 887, thimbles, corkscrews, nut-crackers, steel balls, buttons (of sheet-iron or not), and similar wares:	
	Rough	{ " *6 00
		" +10 00

f Chain cables for ships and for towing, free.

* Coarse iron wares, combined with wood or not.

+ Coarse iron wares, ground, varnished, coated with copper, zinc, tin, or lead, or enamelled, but not polished nor lacquered.

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff.
	Iron and Steel—cont.	Mks. pf
	Fine cutlery, etc —cont.	
	Worked	{ 100 kilos. *15 00
837	Wrought art wares	" †24 00
838	Umbrella and parasol frames, and parts thereof... ..	" (?) 24 00
839	Springs not specially mentioned	" 24 00
840	Pens (completely finished or not), with or without gilt tips	" 60 00
841	Needles :	
	Sewing needles, with or without gilt eyes	" 60 00
	Needles for sewing, knitting, and embroiderying machines	" 60 00
	Carding-needles ('Kratzen-nadeln'), larding pins and other needles; also fish-hooks	" 24 00
842	Iron sand and steel shavings	" 6 00
843	Iron waste :	
	Scrap iron; iron borings, turnings, and shavings, iron filings; bar-iron ends, sheet-iron corners, and other iron waste only fit for smelting or forging	" 1 00
	Other iron waste	Free.
	<i>Notes to the Iron Category.</i>	
	1. The term 'iron' includes 'steel' for purposes of the Customs tariff.	
	2. Under the proposed tariff iron products will be considered as 'worked' in opposition to 'rough,' if they have undergone surface operations, or alteration of form to fit them for some special purpose, to improve their appearance, or to protect them against rust.	
	To the 'worked' class belong especially all wares filed, turned, planed, ground, or polished, heated, tempered, or annealed after manufacture, coloured gray, brown, or otherwise by heating with a covering of oil, cleaned by bran or by emery; also all wares painted, varnished, lacquered, enamelled, oxidized, coated with other common metals or alloys thereof (except those specified in Note 3), and all wares riveted, screwed, or otherwise connected. 'Worked' wares also include those from which the traces of casting, forging, or rolling have been partly or wholly removed. Moreover, it	

* Planes, tailors', metal-workers', and gardeners' shears, saws, and machine knives.

† Fine iron wares, including knives, scissors, side arms, fine cast or wrought iron wares, polished, etc

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff.
	<p>makes no difference whether the roughness is removed immediately on manufacture or by a special process, or whether any alteration of the form of the article is entailed thereby.</p> <p>Wares which have received a finished appearance immediately on manufacture are to be considered as 'worked.'</p> <p>On the other hand, the cutting of screw threads on the ends of tubes, on screws, and on nuts, preliminary preparation for testing for flaws, the removal of seams, etc., the smoothing of broken surfaces, making of rivet holes, and the boring of holes with or without a worm (so long as there are not special provisions for perforated and drilled articles), the furbishing of certain parts, or a rough coating of oil paint or tar, or of graphite priming, are not to be considered as 'working.'</p> <p>3. Iron in bars, wire, sheets, and tubes, and other iron wares, which have been mechanically coated with copper, copper alloys, nickel, or aluminum, or which have been chemically nickelled, are subject to a surtax of 50 per cent, so far as no special regulations are applicable. If special rates of duty apply to the above-named articles in a polished or generally 'worked' condition, duties will be collected according to these special rates.</p> <p>4. The combination of iron wares with other materials only affects their classification for duty (so far as not specially provided for in the category for iron goods), if it is provided in other tariff headings that wares, even if only partly consisting of some other material, yet have to pay duty as goods entirely manufactured of such material.</p>	
	Copper and Copper Alloys.	
869	Copper, unwrought (in cakes or so called 'rosettes,' blocks, bars, or slabs, in powder, etc.); copper coins; copper alloys, unwrought	Mks. pf.
		Free.
870	Rods, sheets, plates, and other forms, hammered or rolled	100 kilogs. 12 00
871	Wire (except cemented wire); iron wire with wire of copper or copper alloys wound round it or plated or twisted thereon ...	" 12 00
872	Cemented wire	" 12 00
873	Wire cable, neither lacquered, polished, nor nickelled	" 12 00
874	Cylinders; also iron cylinders with a covering of copper more than 5 millimetres thick for use in dressing textiles or for printing	" 8 00
	Printing plates of copper or copper alloys, combined or not with wood, iron, lead, zinc, or tin	" 80 00

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Copper, Brass, etc —cont.	Mks pf
875	Wire gauze of all kinds for industrial purposes, especially for use in the manufacture of paper, endless, or in rolls or pieces; drying cylinders for printing establishments ('vordruckwalzen'), smooth or ribbed . .	100 kilogs. 80 00
876	House and kitchen utensils of copper, not nickelled: Neither lacquered nor polished Lacquered or polished	" 18 00 " 80 00
877	Coarse wares of copper and coarse wares of cast brass, not previously mentioned; tubes of copper or brass, cast, soldered, rolled, or drawn, including socket and flange pipes and tube joints and form-pieces, bent or not; all these neither lacquered, polished, nor nickelled, combined or not with other materials, so far as they do not come under the provisions of No. 874 of the tariff; upholstery springs of copper or brass wire, neither polished nor lacquered	" 18 00
878	Wares, other than coarse wares, of copper or cast brass not previously mentioned; all lacquered or polished wares of copper (except house and kitchen utensils) or of cast brass; wares of sheet brass (except tubes); wares of copper or brass wire not previously mentioned; wares of tombac, all these so far as they do not come under the provisions of Nos. 874, 879, or 887; sheet copper and sheet brass	" 80 00
879	Copper, tombac, and brass wares, varnished, coloured, or nickelled, so far as they are not comprised in the class of 'finely worked ornamental articles,' etc., under No. 887 of the tariff	" 60 00
880	Wares of copper alloys other than tombac or brass, so far as they are not comprised in the class of 'finely worked ornamental articles,' etc., under No. 887 of the tariff . Fine, especially all polished, nickelled, coloured, lacquered, or varnished wares Other than fine, neither polished, nickelled, coloured, lacquered, nor varnished; sheet-metal	" 60 00 " 30 00
	<i>Note to the Copper, etc, Category.</i> —Common metals and alloys of common metals, not otherwise mentioned in the	

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff.	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff.
	tariff, intended for the manufacture of metal wares, as well as wares of such metals, will be classed as copper and copper wares under the proposed new tariff.	
	Machinery.	Mks pf
892	Steam locomotives, running on rails: Locomotives with tenders, weighing 10,000 kilogrammes or less	100 kilogs. 8 00
	Locomotives with tenders, weighing more than 10,000 kilogrammes; locomotives without tenders	" 8 00
	Tenders for locomotives	" 8 00
895	Sewing machines (including cross-stitch machines) and knitting machines to be worked by hand, without stands, top parts of sewing machines (including cross-stitch machines) and of knitting machines, also parts thereof (except needles)	" 24 00
897	Stands for sewing machines (including cross-stitch machines) and knitting machines, and parts of such stands, including the table tops or tables belonging thereto ...	(?)
898	Machines and parts of machines firmly attached to card clothing	{ 100 kilogs. *18 00
893,	Machinery other than locomotives—	{ " †36 00
894,	Of wood	" 8 00
896,	Of cast-iron	" 8 00
899-	Of wrought-iron	" 5 00
906	Of other common metals	" 8 00
	<i>Note to the Machinery Class.</i> —The tariff rates for machinery are also applicable to machinery imported in parts if all the parts pertaining to one machine are presented at the same time. The omission of single unimportant parts will not be taken into consideration. On the other hand, separate parts of such machinery are subject on importation to the duty on the material of which made, unless they are expressly assimilated to entire machines, or are otherwise specially tariffed.	
	Electro-technical Products.	
907	Dynamos, electric motors, continuous current transformers, as well as finished armatures	

* Weighing at least 200 kilogs. each.
 † Weighing less than 200 kiloga each.

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Electro-technical Products—cont.	<i>Mks. pf</i>
	and collectors, convertors, and reaction coils—	{ 8 mks, 5 mks, and 8 mks. per 100 kilogs., according as preponderating material is cast-iron, wrought-iron, or other common metal.
	Weighing 500 kilogrammes or less ...	
	Weighing over 500 and up to 3,000 kilogrammes ...	
	Weighing over 3,000 kilogrammes ...	
	<i>Note.</i> —Machines firmly attached to dynamo-generators or motors are subject to duty according to the rates of the section for machinery	
908	Accumulators and their electrodes:	{ According to material of which made.
	Not combined with celluloid or vulcanite ...	
909	Combined with celluloid or vulcanite ...	
	Cables encased in a protective cover of metal, in sheet metal, metal wire, or the like, for conducting electric currents, and intended to be laid under water or in the earth	100 kilogs. 8 00
910	Arc lamps and cases for the same .	{ According to material of which made.
	Arc lamps	
	Complete cases for arc lamps in combination with glass shades; reflectors; refractors	
911	Electric incandescent lamps ...	(?) 100 kilogs.*24 00
912	Telegraph appliances; telephones; electric appliances for illumination, transmission of power, or electrolysis, and for surgical or dental purposes; electric measuring, counting, and registering apparatus; resistances and shunts; galvanic and dry batteries and thermo-electric couples; other electrical appliances; component parts of such articles	,, 60 00
	<i>Note to this Section</i> —The nature and condition of the material used for electro-technical products has no effect upon the tariff classification for duty.	
	Vehicles and Vessels.	
913	Vehicles intended to run on rails: In combination with motive machinery (except steam locomotives)	100 kilogs. 8 00

* If of glass in conjunction with other materials (so far as not liable to be classed as hardwares), except in cases where platinum wire is used.

Tariff No.	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff
	Vehicles and Vessels—cont.	Mks. pf
	Vehicles intended to run on rails—cont.	
914	Without motive machinery :	
	Goods-waggons, covered or not	(?) 6 p cent. <i>ad val</i>
	Passenger carriages without leather work or upholstery ; service-waggons (? mail vans, guards' vans, and the like)	6 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	Passenger carriages with leather work or upholstery ; tram-cars for passengers ; cars of all kinds for mono-rails	10 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>
	<i>Note to Nos 913 and 914.</i> —Bodies of cars, underframes of cars with sets of wheels, and also the bodies of cars attached to underframes without sets of wheels, are subject to duty according to their class as finished carriages. If it is not readily possible to distinguish the class of carriage to which they belong, they will be treated as goods-waggons.	
915	Vehicles not intended to run on rails, combined with motive machinery (motor cars and motor cycles).	
	Weighing—	
	50 kilogrammes or less each	} Each *150 00 100 kilogs.†8 00
	Over 50 and up to 100 kilogrammes	
	" 100 " 250 "	
	" 250 " 500 "	
	" 500 " 1,000 "	
	" 1,000 kilogrammes	
	Vehicles not intended to run on rails, without motive machinery :	
916	Cycles	„ (?) 24 00
917	Carriages—	
	Two-wheeled, without regard to the number of fixed seats, and four-wheeled with not more than four fixed seats—	
	Without cover	} Each 150 00
	With cover	
	Four-wheeled, with more than four fixed seats—	
	Without cover	} Each 150 00
	With cover	
918	Waggons and carts :	
	On springs, with covered body :	
	Rough, or only coarsely painted	} (?)
	Varnished, or with upholstery	

* With leather work or upholstery.
† Without leather work or upholstery.

Tariff No	Classification under Proposed New Tariff	Rates of Duty under Existing Tariff.
	Vehicles and Vessels—cont.	Mks pf
	Vehicles not intended to run on rails, etc.—cont.	
	Waggon and carts—cont.	
	On springs, with uncovered body:	
	Rough, or only coarsely painted ...	(?)
	Varnished, or with upholstery ..	
	Without springs	
	<i>Notes to Nos. 917 and 918.</i>	
	1. Carriages put together in the rough are to pay half the duties on completed carriages.	
	2. Sledges for passengers are subject to duty as uncovered carriages with not more than four fixed seats.	
	3. Sledges for carrying goods are subject to duty as carts without springs.	
	4. Vehicles to be driven by hand or foot, or also hand carts, hand sledges, and hand cars, will pay duty according to the material of which made.	
	Parts of cycles (except motive machinery and parts thereof)	
919	Of iron—	{ 6 mks., 10 mks, or 24 mks, per 100 klogs., according to condition.
	Rough	
	Worked	
	<i>Note.</i> —The provisions of Note 4 to the iron and steel category are to apply to these articles.	
920	Of other common metals or alloys of common metals, of wood, cork, vulcanite, horn, leather or celluloid; finished wheels for cycles	{ At present pay duty according to materials of which made.
	Vessels, including ordinary articles of equipment therefor, marine engines and other motive machinery:	
921	Sea-going vessels	} Free.
922	Pleasure vessels, for rivers and lakes—	
	With motive machinery	
	Without motive machinery	
923	Other vessels for rivers and lakes	
924	Floating docks and pontoons, with or without machine equipment	"
925	Vessels of all kinds, imported to be broken up:	
	Entirely or mainly of common metals ...	"
	Other	"

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Should the proposed new tariff be passed, trouble is almost certain to ensue in regard to the commercial treaties.

The three classes of commercial treaties at present existing between the German Empire and foreign countries are as follows :

I. Treaties in which mutual tariff concessions have been made, and in which most-favoured-nation treatment has been conceded on both sides.

II. Treaties which contain no special tariff agreement, but only the right to most-favoured-nation treatment, either by treaty or by the decision of the Federal Council, after due authorization by the Reichstag (example, Turkey), amongst the other usual subjects of agreement.

III. Treaties in which Germany has granted neither most-favoured-nation treatment nor tariff concessions.

Full details in regard to the foregoing are set forth in the following tables :

I. TREATIES (WITH TARIFF CONCESSIONS BY GERMANY AND MOST-FAVOURED-NATION CLAUSES)
IN FORCE AT CLOSE OF 1901.

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GERMANY AND ITS TRADE

With—	Date of Signature	Date of Termination	Remarks
Austria-Hungary	December 6, 1891	December 31, 1903 (if one year's previous notice be given)	Came into force February 1, 1892; can continue after December 31, 1903, and until expiration of one year's previous notice to terminate.
Belgium	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
Greece	July 9, 1884	At one year's notice	Made for ten years certain, to count from ten days after date of ratification. Can continue after December 31, 1903, and until expiration of one year's previous notice to terminate
Italy	December 6, 1891	December 31, 1903 (if one year's previous notice be given)	Came into force February 1, 1892, can continue after December 31, 1903, and until expiration of one year's previous notice to terminate.
Roumania	October 21, 1893	Ditto	Came into force January 1, 1894; can continue after December 31, 1903, and until expiration of one year's previous notice to terminate. Modifications of treaty allowed by mutual agreement.
Russia	February 10, 1894	Ditto	Came into force March 20, 1894; can continue after December 31, 1903, and until expiration of one year's previous notice to terminate.
Servia	August 21, 1892	Ditto	Came into force January 1, 1893; can continue after December 31, 1903, and until expiration of one year's previous notice to terminate
Switzerland	December 10, 1891	Ditto	Came into force February 1, 1892; can continue after December 31, 1903, and until expiration of one year's previous notice to terminate. Modifications of treaty allowable by mutual agreement.

II. TREATIES (INCLUDES MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION TREATMENT) IN FORCE AT CLOSE OF 1901.

With—	Date of Signature.	Date of Termination.	Remarks.
Argentine Republic	September 19, 1857	At one year's notice	Made for eight years certain. Then at one year's notice.
Bulgaria	Treaties of 1862,	1890, and 1898	See treaties with Turkey.
Chili	(Old treaty 1862)	At less than one year's notice	Denounced August 27, 1896, but eventually prolonged. Is now again put into force, but the former notice of one year to terminate it is reduced to less.
Columbian Republic	July 23, 1892	At one year's notice	Made for ten years certain; from April 12, 1894, date of ratification. Then at one year's notice.
Denmark and Colonies	Various old treaties		See State Papers for details.
Egypt	July 19, 1892	March 12, 1912	Came into force April 1, 1893. Modifications are allowable at end of seventh and fourteenth years.
Ecuador	March 28, 1887	At one year's notice	Made for ten years certain; from March 29, 1888, date of ratification. Then at one year's notice.
France	May 10, 1871	Cannot be terminated	The Frankfort Treaty of Peace of May 10, 1871, placed the commercial relations with Germany on a permanent most-favoured-nation basis.
Great Britain and Colonies	Commercial treaty of May 30, 1865. Treaty of navigation of August 16, 1865, with Prussia	At one year's notice Expired July 30, 1898 (has been renewed yearly for space of twelve months)	Notice of termination given by H.M. Government on July 30, 1897 (in order to enable Canada and any other British colonies so disposed to grant preferential Customs treatment to Great Britain). By the two commercial treaties then existing with Germany and Belgium, it was impossible to do this, as both those countries, under the said treaties, could claim an equally privileged treatment for their imports into British colonies. Briefly, therefore, there is at present merely general most-favoured-nation treatment on both sides, with the exceptions of Canada and Barbadoes

II. TREATIES (INCLUDES MOST-FAVOURLED-NATION TREATMENT) IN FORCE AT CLOSE OF 1901

—continued.

With—	Date of Signature	Date of Termination	Remarks.
Guatemala	September 20, 1887	At one year's notice	Made for ten years certain ; from June 22, 1898, date of ratification. Then at one year's notice.
Honduras	December 12, 1887	Ditto	Made for ten years certain ; from July 2, 1888, date of ratification. Then at one year's notice.
Japan	April 4, 1896	Tariff (on side of Japan only) January 1, 1911; rest July 17, 1911 (if one year's previous notice be given)	The tariff part came into force on January 1, 1899, the rest only on July 17, 1899. To last twelve years certain from those dates. Article XVII, on reciprocal protection of patents, trade marks, etc., came into force, however, on November 16, 1896, at one year's notice after expiry of twelve years.
Libania	October 31, 1867	At one year's notice	Made for twelve years certain ; from July 1, 1868, date of ratification. Then at one year's notice.
Morocco	June 1, 1890	Indefinite	Ratified July 10, 1891 ; five years later modifications might be mutually agreed upon. Treaty continues in force until such revision occurs or a new Convention is concluded.
Mexico	December 5, 1882	At one year's notice	Made for ten years certain ; from July 26, 1883, date of ratification. Then at one year's notice.
Netherlands and Colonies	December 31, 1851	Ditto	Ratified May 7, 1852. Good up to January 1, 1854. After that treaty to continue good until expiration of one year's previous notice to terminate.
Nicaragua	February 4, 1896 .	April 7, 1907 (if one year's previous notice be given)	Made for ten years ; from April 7, 1897, date of ratification. Continues after that until expiration of one year's previous notice to terminate

II. TREATIES (INCLUDES MOST-FAVOURED-NATION TREATMENT) IN FORCE AT CLOSE OF 1901

—continued.

With—	Date of Signature.	Date of Termination.	Remarks.
Orange Free State	April 28, 1897	May 17, 1901 (if one year's previous notice be given)	Came into force two months after ratification, i.e., on May 17, 1898. Made for three years certain. Continues after that until expiration of one year's previous notice to terminate. Subsequent modifications allowable by mutual consent.
Paraguay	July 21, 1887	May 18, 1908 (if one year's previous notice be given)	Made for ten years; from May 18, 1888, date of ratification.
Persia	June 11, 1873	At one year's notice	To expire only on expiration of one year's notice to terminate.
Salvador	January 12, 1888	August 22, 1899 (if one year's previous notice be given)	Made for ten years; from August 22, 1889, date of ratification. The Convention of that date renewed the old 1870 treaty, which had been terminated by Salvador on March 25, 1880. It therefore ceased April 1, 1881.
Sweden and Norway	Various old	treaties	See State Papers for details.
Tonga	November 1, 1876	No provisions as to termination	Came into force on November 1, 1876. There are no provisions as to its termination.
Transvaal	January 22, 1885	At one year's notice	Came into force one month after date of ratification, June 24, 1886, i.e., on July 24, 1886, for ten years certain. Continues after that until expiration of one year's previous notice to terminate.
Tunis	November 18, 1896	Indefinite	No provisions, apparently, as to termination.

II. TREATIES (INCLUDES MOST-FAVoured-NATION TREATMENT) IN FORCE AT CLOSE OF 1901—*continued.*

With—	Date of Signature	Date of Termination	Remarks
Turkey	March 22, 1761 (partly in force still); August 28, 1890 (practically not in force on Turkish side)	March 12, 1912 (tariff only on Turkish side)	The 1890 treaty came into force March 1, 1891, for twenty-one years certain, but later ceased to have much force in practice. But mutual most-favoured-nation treatment is accorded. Modifications are allowed at end of seventh and fourteenth years. Tariff, however, not yet in force, and was indefinitely suspended. The old 8 per cent. ad valorem duties are still levied.
United States	—	—	A commercial treaty between the United States and Prussia was signed in 1828, and it contained a most favoured-nation clause. It appears doubtful if this applies to the Empire. Most-favoured-nation treatment usually mutually accorded.
Zanzibar	December 20, 1885	July 4, 1901 (if notice of revision be given one year previously)	Came into force on August 19, 1886, ratified July 5, 1886. Revision allowed at end of fifteen years if one year's notice given on July 5, 1900. If not then, treaty considered to be prolonged for another ten years longer.

III.—TREATIES CONTAINING NEITHER TARIFF CONCESSIONS BY GERMANY NOR MOST-FAVoured-NATION TREATMENT.

With—	Date of Signature	Duration.	Remarks
China	September 2, 1861	Perpetual	Cannot be revoked.
Congo State	November 8, 1894	Ditto	Ditto.
Corea	November 20, 1883	Ditto	Cannot be revoked. Proposals to revise must be notified one year beforehand.
Siam	February 7, 1862	Ditto	Ditto Ditto.

CHAPTER XI

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

THERE is no problem which excites so much interest in the whole English-speaking world as that which is summed up under the title of Commercial Education. Almost every public speaker and writer has had something to say upon it during the last few years, and all seem to turn their eyes instinctively to Germany as towards the country which has made most way towards its solution. That the Governments of the different German States have long realized the value of education, and have spent immense labour and much money in elaborating systems, is true. Nor is it fanciful to connect the progress of many German industries (and especially those which depend most upon practical applications of science) with the steady improvement and development of education in all its branches in the primary and secondary schools, as well as in the high schools and Universities. But as yet, even in Germany, commercial education, in the strict sense, has not got beyond the experimental stage. Prussia has three main types of secondary school—the fully classical, the semi-classical, and the non-classical. ‘The first of these (the Gymnasium) requires all its scholars to learn (of course, in addition to many other subjects) Latin and Greek as well as French. The second type (the Realgymnasium) teaches Latin, French, and English, but not Greek. The third type (the Oberrealschule) teaches French and English, but no Greek or Latin. Each of these three types of school has a very carefully designed course of instruction which is planned to extend over nine years. There are also three sub-types of school (classical, semi-classical, and non-classical), each with a course of instruction planned to extend over six years. The course of the Progymnasium corresponds to that appointed for the

first six years of a *Gymnasium*. The course of the *Realprogymnasium* corresponds to that appointed for the first six years of a *Realgymnasium*. The course of the *Realschule* generally corresponds to that appointed for the first six years of an *Oberrealschule*. Of these sub-types of school, the *Progymnasien* and the *Realgymnasien* are comparatively unimportant. But, in point of numbers, the *Realschulen* with their six years' course are more important than the *Oberrealschulen* with their course of nine.' School fees are comparatively small, but the secondary schools are not free.

In all three types of school the German language is very carefully taught, and in the first two linguistic discipline is the main part of a boy's training. The differences in the three types may be collected from a brief summary of the curriculum. In the *Gymnasium* and *Progymnasium* Latin is begun in the lowest class (at nine years of age), French two classes higher (at eleven), Greek a class higher still (at twelve). Much attention is paid to instruction in the mother-tongue. All boys learn some elementary science, but natural science never occupies more than one-sixth of the weekly lessons. In the *Realgymnasium* and *Realprogymnasium* Latin is begun in the lowest class (at nine years of age), French two classes higher (at eleven), and English a class higher still (at twelve, or at the same point at which a boy in a fully classical school begins Greek). Here, again, natural science never occupies more than one-sixth of the week's lessons. In the *Oberrealschule* and *Realschule* French is begun in the lowest class (at nine years of age), and English three classes higher (at twelve). Natural science is taught all through the school. And in the four highest classes of the *Oberrealschule* nearly one-fifth of the week's lessons are given to scientific subjects.*

So far then secondary education in Germany, even in the *Realschule*, cannot be said to have invaded the province of commercial education. Indeed, until quite recently Germany was not even convinced of the desirability of commercial education. In Paris, London, Chicago, Antwerp, Vienna, and Tokyo schools of commerce have been established for some time, and faculties of commerce have been created in several English, American, and Belgian Universities.

* See, for the information above given, the first report in vol. ix. of the *Special Reports on Educational Subjects* (Cd. 836) issued in 1902 by the Board of Education. Later in the same volume is a paper on 'Recent Developments in Higher Commercial Education.' Both are by Mr. M. E. Sadler.

It is only during the last four years that Germany has adopted the idea of training business men otherwise than by apprenticeship. In that short time, however, four remarkable schools have been established in the German Empire, at Leipzig, Aachen, Cologne, and Frankfort-on-Main. The aims of the Handels Hochschule at Cologne (which has been founded by private munificence) are described as follows:

1. To give a thorough general and commercial education to young men who intend to devote themselves to a commercial career.
2. To provide those who intend to be teachers in commercial schools with an opportunity of prolonging the special preparation, theoretical and practical, necessary to their practical efficiency as teachers of commercial subjects.
3. To offer to the junior officials in the civil and consular services, to the secretaries of Chambers of Commerce, etc., an opportunity for acquiring technical knowledge of commercial subjects.
4. To furnish men who are already in business, as well as those engaged in allied callings, with an opportunity for extending their knowledge of particular branches of commercial science.

The curriculum of this school in the winter semester of 1901-02 consisted of six parts: (1) Economics and statistics, including tariffs and railway rates; (2) law (company, contracts, bankruptcy, insurance, etc.); (3) geography, articles of commerce, technology, etc. (under this third head were included electro-technics, industrial hygiene, study of special articles of commerce, etc.); (4) languages; (5) commercial arithmetic, book-keeping, etc.; (6) general—*e.g.*, art and German history and English literature.

In three out of the four schools local men of business are attached to the staff, and both the municipality and the chamber of commerce share in the management. The Aachen school is a 'royal technical high school.' In the academic year 1901-02 its commercial department offered forty-three courses of instruction, which, in addition to economics, law, and languages, included the following very highly-specialized subjects:

1. Study of various articles of commerce:

Among those included in the list are tumbers, indiarubber, resin, hides, wool, horns, feathers, ivory, whalebone, cochineal, meat, fat, honey, wax. The course of instruction comprises: (1) Description of the organisms from which the articles in question are taken; (2) exact description of the different varieties; (3) adulteration and imitation; (4) geographical distribution of the articles in question; (5) chief markets; (6) statistical summary of supply and demand.

2. Study of mineral substances used in trade and commerce.
3. Encyclopædic course on experimental physics :
 Sound, light, heat, mechanics, electricity, magnetism.
4. Encyclopædic course on mechanical engineering :
 Simple parts of machines, turbines, windmills, steam-engines, gas engines, measurement of power.
5. Chemistry in application to trade and industry :
 Topics dealt with include gums, sugar, brewing, vinegar-making, glass manufacture, gas manufacture, paraffin, soap, dyeing
6. Practical chemistry
7. Mechanics (two courses)
8. Building construction.
9. Planning and equipment of factories.
10. Telegraphs and telephones, with practical instruction.
11. Art applied to industrial and commercial purposes
 Designing of placards, wrappers, etc
 Artistic packing of goods.
 Arrangement of goods in shop windows.
 Artistic arrangement of exhibits.

Upon this course Mr. Sadler well observes that nothing could give the reader a better idea of what is meant by modern science in the service of practical life. He declares that these courses are of first-rate quality, and they are clearly well designed to give students 'an intellectual grip of the scientific problems of modern industry.' Attached to the Aachen school are many collections, laboratories, and workshops.

From some points of view, probably the best German public school is the *Handelslehranstalt* at Leipsic, directed by the local Chamber of Commerce, and subject to the control and inspection of the Saxon Government. It contains three divisions, with a course of three years for the first and second and one year for the third.

Division I. is for clerks in employment who wish to increase their mercantile knowledge, the classes entailing ten hours' attendance per week.

Division II. is for youths over fourteen years of age, who have completed their ordinary education and are desirous of an extended knowledge of mercantile matters and of modern languages. Thirty-six hours of study are afforded in this division weekly.

Division III. (*Fachwissenschaftlicher Kursus*) affords a higher commercial education during a period of one year, and receives youths from a *Gymnasium*, *Realgymnasium*, or *Realschule*, who have acquired the (*Einjährige*) educational certificate entitling them to one year's service in the army instead of two. The two classes into which this higher third division is divided are—(a) a pupil class (*Schüler-abtheilung*), with thirty-four hours' study weekly, and (b) an apprentice class (*Lehrlings-abtheilung*), with ten hours' a week.

Those in Class (a) are taught English, French, Spanish, and Italian, commercial arithmetic and law, book-keeping, correspondence, political economy and commercial knowledge, history of trade, a knowledge of articles of merchandise in general and other kindred subjects, at a cost of £12 per annum. Class (b) teaches English and French correspondence, commercial arithmetic and law, book-keeping, and political and commercial economy. The Leipzig school is furnished with a collection of raw products and manufactured goods, laboratories, etc., and possesses a library of 6,000 volumes.

A similar school at Chemnitz, founded by the Union of Manufacturers and Traders, offers pupils the additional advantage of visits to the various industrial establishments in that manufacturing centre. The fees are £12 per annum.

Another type of commercial education is provided by the institution known as the *Praktisches Handels Institut* at Lubeck, for enabling already trained men to acquire a knowledge fitting them to supervise and manage firms or factories. The curriculum, which entails an attendance of eighteen months, includes office work and the conduct of business affairs, such as an actual purchase and sale of goods. A knowledge of consignments, insurance, freighting, shipping, brokerage, etc., is also acquired.

At the Lübeck *Handels Schule* lessons are given in Swedish, Danish, and Russian, in addition to the other usual subjects cited as studied at Leipzig, etc.

Attendance at the Royal Commercial School of Munich entitles passed students to admission into the Royal Academy of Agriculture and Beer Brewery at Weihaan Stephan, or to enter the Civil Service at a higher grade than would otherwise be possible.

The Chambers of Commerce generally display a most praiseworthy activity. Thus, the Chamber of Commerce at Frankfort

instituted during the winter of 1897-98 a course of advanced commercial lectures, including: 'Commercial Policy,' by the legal adviser of the chamber; 'Money, its Value, etc.,' by a bank director, 'General Principles of Traffic'; 'Commercial Policy, embracing Maritime and Colonial Politics'; 'Industries and Industrial Policy'; and 'Inland Navigation.'

Altogether there are in the German Empire twenty-two Universities, with a staff of 2,500 professors for their 32,000 students, and twenty-six technical high schools of University rank, with 1,200 professors and 15,000 students. These high schools involve an annual cost of £200,000. There are also 370 agricultural schools and about 1,700 working agricultural continuation schools, besides numerous special industrial schools and polytechnics, which furnish advanced education in mining, building, navigation, manufactures, weaving, ceramics, industrial art, smelting, modelling, and other branches of art and industry.

The 200 primary commercial schools (*Kaufmännische Fortbildungsschulen*) in Prussia are principally supported by merchant associations, merchant guilds, and Chambers of Commerce.

It is computed that the whole cost of education in Germany is about £25,000,000 annually. Of the 250,000 recruits admitted into the two services in Germany in 1898, 200 only had not been to school, and only 1 in 1,250 could not read, against 1 in 141 in 1888 and 1 in 59 in 1878.

The foregoing sketch of German commercial education, though short, will be found to supplement in some respects the information contained in Mr. Sadler's admirable volume of reports to the English Board of Education. To that volume, however, all readers of this chapter who desire to pursue the subject are confidently referred. They will find an admirable criticism of the spirit and practice of German education, which exposes with equal impartiality the good and the bad side of government by experts relentlessly controlled by the most efficient bureaucracy in the world.

APPENDIX.

LIST OF GERMAN CONSULATES IN THE
BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Super-Intending Consulate at—	District Consulates.	Name of Consul, with Rank.	Particulars of Consular District.
London	—	Freiherr v. Lindenfels, General Consul E. Reimer, Vice-Consul	Great Britain and Ireland.
Aberdeen	—	C. F. Ludwig, Consul	Aberdeen, Newburgh, Stonehaven.
Amble	—	A. P. Scott, Vice-Consul	Coast, from Dunstanborough Castle to Creswell Point.
Arbroath	—	D. McKenzie, Vice-Consul	
Barrow-in-Furness	—	J. W. Little, Vice-Consul	
Belfast	—	Sir O. Jaffe, Consul	Coast, from Ballycastle to Newcastle Pier (Dundrum Bay).
Birmingham	—	C. T. Menke, Consul	
Blyth	—	W. M. Ward, Vice-Consul	Coast, from Creswell Point to St. Mary's Island.
Bradford	—	V. Edelstein, Consul	West Riding of Yorkshire, except Sheffield Consular District.
Bristol	—	G. Nebendahl, Vice-Consul	
Cardiff	—	M. Krieger, Consul	Cardiff, Penarth Dock, and Barry Dock.
	Bridgewater	G. B. Sully, Vice-Consul	
	Gloucester	B. W. Rowles, Vice-Consul	
	Milford	J. Phillips, Vice-Consul	Milford Haven, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Tenby, Saunders Port.

THE UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Super-intending Consulate at—	District Consulates	Name of Consul, with Rank.	Particulars of Consular District.
Cardiff— <i>continued</i>	Swansea	F. W. Dahne, Vice-Consul	Coast, from Caermarthen Bay to Towy River, and from Swansea Bay to Nash Point, with harbours of Llanelly, Burry Port, and Caermarthen on the one, and Port Talbot and Porthcawl on the other side.
Cork	—	Sir J. H. Scott, Vice-Consul	Cork, Queenstown, Youghal, Kinsale and Crookhaven.
Dartmouth	—	W. H. Goodbridge, Vice-Consul	Dartmouth, Brixham, Exeter, Torbay, Salcombe.
	Brixham	A. Kendrick, Consular Agent	
	Teignmouth	P. Ward, Consular Agent	
Dover	—	N. Schjott, Vice-Consul	Dover, Deal, Sandwich, Folkestone, Romney, Lydd.
Dublin	—	J. Murphy, Consul	Dublin, Wicklow.
Dundalk	—	J. F. Faircl, Vice-Consul	Dundalk, Drogheda.
	Newry	J. Stokes, Consular Agent	
Dundee	—	L. F. Zoller, Consul	
Falmouth	—	R. Fox, Vice-Consul	Falmouth, Penryn, Truro.
Fowey	—	C. L. Toyne, Vice-Consul	Fowey, Polruan, Par, and Charlestown.
Glasgow	—	J. Kiep, Consul	Glasgow, Greenock, Troon, and Ardrossan.
		O. Froude, Vice-Consul	
	Ardrossan	W. Anderson, Consular Agent	
	Ayr	J. G. Smith, Consular Agent	
	Campbelltown	J. C. Boyd, Consular Agent	
Grangemouth	—	A. Mackay, Vice-Consul	Grangemouth, Alloa, Clackmannan, Kennetpans, and Boness.
	Alloa	C. Graham, Consular Agent	Alloa, Clackmannan, and Kennetpans.
	Boness	G. Denholm, Consular Agent	Boness.
	Greenock	O. Lietke, Consular Agent	
	Troon	G. Paton, Consular Agent	Troon and Irvine.

THE UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Super-intending Consulate at—	District Consulates.	Name of Consul, with rank.	Particulars of Consular District.
Great Yarmouth	—	M. Butcher, Vice-Consul	Great Yarmouth, Blakeney.
Guernsey	—	S. T. Tandevin, Vice-Consul	Island of Guernsey.
Hartlepool	—	O. K. Trechmann, Consul A. F. Trechmann, Vice-Consul	
Harwich	—	S. Groom, Vice-Consul	Harwich, Ipswich, Colchester, Mistley.
Hull	—	W. Schultetus, Consul	Hull, Scarborough, Bridlington, Gooles.
Inverness	Great Grimsby —	D. H. Bunz, Vice-Consul W. Corner, Vice-Consul	Inverness, Nairn, Findhorn, Lossiemouth, Burghead, Portmahomack, Invergordon, Fort William, Isle of Skye.
Jersey	—	E. Falle, Vice-Consul	Island of Jersey
Kirkwall (Orkney Islands)	—	W. Cowper, Vice-Consul	Kirkwall, Stromness, Longhope.
Leith	—	H. Knoblauch, Consul	Edinburgh, Leith, coast on south side of Firth of Forth from Queensferry to Dunbar inclusive.
	Berwick-on-Tweed	J. M. Edney, Vice-Consul	Coast, from Eyemouth to Dunstanborough Castle, inclusive of Holy Island.
	Burntisland	J. W. Connel, Vice-Consul	Harbours of Burntisland, St. David's, Charlestown, Dysart, Kirkcaldy, Wemyss, and Methil.
	Charlestown	G. McEwan, Consular Agent	
	Methil	J. Cairns, Consular Agent	Methil and Leven.
	St. David's	Jas. Cairns, Consular Agent	
	West Wemyss	J. K. Kirk, Consular Agent	
	Prestonpans	R. S. White, Consular Agent	Morrisonshaven, Prestonpans, and Cockenzie.
Lerwick (Shetland Islands)	—	A. J. Robertson, Vice-Consul	Shetland Islands.
Lamerick	—	J. Boyd, Vice-Consul	

THE UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Superintending Consulate at—	District Consulates	Name of Consul, with Rank.	Particulars of Consular District.
Liverpool	—	L. F. Bahr, Consul	Liverpool, Birkenhead, Garston, and Runcorn
	Fleetwood	Ed. Meyer, Vice-Consul	
	Holyhead	G. Schjoth, Consular Agent	
London-derry	—	H. Edwards, Vice-Consul	—
	Lowestoft	W. Donnell, Vice-Consul	
Lynn	—	B. S. Bradbeer, Vice-Consul	Lynn, Wisbeach, Boston, Wells.
	—	H. de C. Woodwark, Vice-Consul	
	Boston	T. Ridlington, Consular Agent	
Manchester	—	J. R. Sandberg, Consular Agent	South-east Lancashire, North-east ditto
	—	C. Collmann, Consul	
	—	A. J. Smith, Vice-Consul	
Middlesbrough	—	F. Rahtkens, Consul	East Cheshire and North Staffordshire.
	—	E. Millar, Vice-Consul	
Montrose	—	F. Gordon, Consul	Middlesbrough and Whitby.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	—	—	Montrose, Inverbervie.
	—	—	River Tyne from Newcastle to mouth, with coast from St. Mary's Island to Souther Point.
Newport, (Monmouthshire)	—	T. Jones, Vice-Consul	Newport, Chepstow.
	Nottingham	—	
Padstow	—	C. Lasser, Vice-Consul	Padstow and Bude.
Penzance	—	R. S. Langford, Vice-Consul	Penzance, Mountsbay, St. Ives, and Hayle.
Perth	—	E. Mathews, Vice-Consul	Perth, Newbury.
Peterhead	—	J. Lowe, Vice-Consul	Peterhead, Fraserburgh.
	Fraserburgh	R. Robertson, Consul	
Plymouth	—	J. L. McCallum, Consular Agent	—
Poole	—	T. W. Fox, Consul	—
	—	G. F. Wanhill, Vice-Consul	—

THE UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Super-Intending Consulate at—	District Consulates.	Name of Consul, with Rank.	Particulars of Consular District.
Portsmouth	—	R. W. Beale, Vice-Consul	Portsmouth, Gosport, Isle of Wight, roadsteads of Yarmouth, Lymington, the Motherbank, St. Helen's Road and Bembridge Harbour.
Ramsgate	—	H. B. Hammond, Vice-Consul	Ramsgate and Margate.
Rochester	—	B. G. Bentham, Vice-Consul	Rochester, Sheerness, Faversham.
Scully Isles	—	J. E. Hooper, Vice-Consul	
Sheffield	—	J. Jonas, Consul	District of the Cutlers' Company, inclusive of North Derbyshire.
Shoreham	—	J. E. Brown, Vice-Consul	Shoreham, Brighton, Newhaven, Littlehampton.
Southampton	—	F. Keller, Consul	
Stornaway (Hebrides)	—	M. Macfarlane, Vice-Consul	The Long Island.
Sunderland	—	<i>Vacant</i> , Consul	Sunderland, Seaham Harbour.
Waterford	—	J. G. Strangman, Vice-Consul	Waterford, New Ross, Wexford, and Dungarvon.
Weymouth	—	T. J. Templeman, Vice-Consul	Weymouth, Portland, Bridport.
Wick	—	E. Buick, Vice-Consul	Wick, Thurso, Lybeter, and Helmsdale.

GREATER BRITAIN.

Super-Intending Consulate at—	District Consulates.	Name of Consul, with Rank.	Particulars of Consular District.
Belize	—	C. Melhado, Consul	British Honduras.
Bridgetown (Barbados)	—	W. Haenschell, Consul	Islands of Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada.
Caloutta	Castries (S. Lucia)	W. Peter, Consular Agent	
	—	Freiherr S. v. Sternberg, Consul-General	British India and Ceylon.
		Wm. Eleeck, Consul	

GREATER BRITAIN—*continued.*

Super-intending Consulate at—	District Consulates	Name of Consul, with Rank	Particulars of Consular District.
Calcutta— <i>continued.</i>	Akyab (British Burmah)	F. Muller, Consul	Province Arracon.
	Bassein (British Burmah)	J. C. Bachmann, Consul	Town and port of Bassein inclusive of Dramond Island.
Bombay	—	Graf Pfeil, Consul	Presidency of Bombay, Dis- trict of Mangalore (Madras Presidency), Native States within these districts, the Central Provinces, the Native States in Central India, and the Nizam's dominions.
	Aden	S. Schmuck, Consul	Territory of Aden.
	Kurrachee	A. Thole, Consul	Provinces of Scinde and Punjaub, with Native States within same and State of Cutch.
Cochin (Malabar Coast)	—	C. F. Roth, Consul	Native States of Travancore and Cochin and the British district Malabar, with Lacadivi Islands
Colombo	—	P. Freudenberg, Consul	Ceylon
Madras	—	A. Gerdes, Consul	Coromandel Coast from Madras to Cape Comorin, with exception of French States of Pondicherry and Karikal.
Moulmein (British Burmah)	—	E. J. Foucar, Consul	Province of Tenasserim.
Rangoon (British Burmah)	—	<i>Vacant</i> , Consul	Town and port of Rangoon.
Cape Town	—	J. H. Focke, Consul-General Freiherr v. Gebstattel, Vice- Consul	British South Africa.
	Durban (Natal)	<i>Vacant</i> , Consul	Colony of Natal.
	East London (Cape Colony)	H. Malcomess, Consul	British Kaffraria, Griqualand
		J. Dircks, Vice- Consul	East and Transkei District.
	Kumberley (Cape Colony)	<i>Vacant</i> , Consul	Griqualand West.

GREATER BRITAIN—*continued.*

Super-intending Consulate at—	District Consulates.	Name of Consul, with Rank.	Particulars of Consular District
Cape Town — <i>continued.</i>	Mossel Bay (Cape Colony) Port Elizabeth	Fr. Mataré, Vice-Consul <i>Vacant</i> , Consul	Eastern Districts of Cape Colony.
Freetown (Sierra Leone)	—	W. Eachborn, Consul	Colony of Sierra Leone.
Georgetown (British Guiana)	—	H. Seedorf, Consul	Colony of British Guiana.
	New Amsterdam (Berbice)	A. J. P. Wainwright, Consular Agent	
Gibraltar	—	F. Schott, Consul	Gibraltar.
Hamilton (Bermuda)	—	J. A. Conyers, Consul	Island of Bermuda.
Hong Kong	—	O. Gumprecht, Consul Dr. Lang, Vice-Consul	
Kingston (Jamaica)	—	W. Schiller, Consul	Island of Jamaica.
Lagos	—	O. Martin, „	Settlement Lagos, Porto Novo, Niger Districts, and Coast Territory (Protectorate) up to the western border of the Cameroons.
Valletta (Malta)	—	Freiherr M. T. v. Summelsdorf, Consul	Island of Malta.
Mahé	—	J. H. Brooks, Consul	Seychelles Islands.
Montreal (Canada)	—	F. Bopp, Consul	Dominion of Canada.
	Chatham (N.B.)	A. Morrison, Consul	Counties Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester, and Ristigouche.
	Dawson City (Klondike)	W. Wensky, „	Yuxon Territory.
Halifax (N.S.)	—	M. C. Grant, „	Province of Nova Scotia.
	Picton	C. Dwyer, Consular Agent	
	Pugwash	A. Wilson, Consular Agent	
	Sydney (Cape Breton)	G. H. Dobson, Consular Agent	
	Quebec (Canada)	E. Hecker, Consular Agent	
	St. John (N.B.)	R. Thomson, Consul	Counties of Westmoreland, Albert, St. John, Charlotte.

GREATER BRITAIN—*continued.*

Super-intending Consulate at—	District Consulates	Name of Consul, with Rank	Particulars of Consular District.
Halifax— <i>continued.</i>	Toronto (Canada)	S. Nordheimer, Consul	Province of Ontario, with exception of counties in Montreal Consular District
	Vancouver	J. Wulffsohn, Consul	British Columbia.
	Victoria (British Columbia)	C. Lowenberg, Consul	Island of Vancouver.
	Winnipeg (Canada)	W. Hespeler, Consul	Provinces of Manitoba, Assi- niboia, and Alberta.
Nain (Labrador)	—	C. A. Martin, Consul	Labrador.
Nassau (Bahamas)	—	R. W. Sawyer, Consul	Bahamas.
Port Louis (Mauritius)	Inagua (New Providence)	F. Williams, Consular Agent	Islands of Inagua and Mava- guana.
	—	H. Stein, Consul	Island of Mauritius.
Port of Spain (Trinidad)	—	H. Hoffmann, Consul	Islands of Trinidad and Tobago.
Port Stanley (Falkland Islands)	—	H. Schlottfeldt, Consul	Falkland Islands.
Singapore	—	H. Eschke, Consul — Heintges, Vice- Consul	Straits Settlements.
	Penang	<i>Vacant</i> , Vice- Consul	Island of Penang.
St. Helena	Sandakan (Borneo)	R. Lorentzen, Vice- Consul	British Borneo.
	—	W. J. Williams, Consul	Island of St. Helena.
St. John's (Newfound- land)	—	R. H. Prowse, Vice-Consul	St. John's, Harbor Grace.
Sydney	—	P. v. Buri, Consul- General	Australia, with Tasmania, New Zealand, and the Fijis.
	—	— Grunow, Vice- Consul	
Adelaide	Auckland (N.Z.)	H. Mucke, Consul C. Seegner, „	Colony of South Australia. Province of Auckland (N.Z.)
	Brisbane	W. v. Plennies, Consul	Colony of Queensland, with exception of Consular Dis- trict of Cooktown.
Christchurch (N.Z.)	—	P. Klippenberger, Consul	Province of Canterbury and Westland County (N.Z.).

GREATER BRITAIN—*continued.*

Super-intending Consulate at—	District Consulates.	Name of Consul, with Rank.	Particulars of Consular District
Sydney— <i>continued.</i>	Cooktown (Queensland)	Dr. Kortum, Vice-Consul	Queensland North of 18° Lat and islands in Torres Straits, and Gulf of Carpentaria.
	Dunedin	B. Hallenstein, Vice-Consul	Province Otago (N.Z.).
	Freemantle	<i>Vacant</i> , Vice-Consul	West Australia.
	Levuka (Fiji)	P. Hoerder, Vice-Consul	Fiji Islands.
	Melbourne	W. A. Brahe, Vice-Consul	Colony of Victoria.
	Newcastle	J. C. Ellis, Vice-Consul	
	Wellington (N.Z.)	F. A. Krull, Consul E. Focke, Vice-Consul	Provinces Wellington, Hawkes Bay, Taranaki, Nelson, and Marlborough (N.Z.).

LIST OF GERMAN CONSULATES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND TRANS-MARINE POSSESSIONS.

Super-intending Consulate at—	District Consulates.	Name of Consul, with Rank.	Particulars of Consular District.
Chicago	—	Dr. Wewer, Consul Dr. Lettenbaur, Vice-Consul Dr. Zoepffel, Vice-Consul	North and South Dakota, Illinois (with exception of part of Consular District of St. Louis), Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Wyoming.
	Milwaukee	Freiherr v. Baumbach, Consular Agent	
Cincinnati	—	— Polher, Consul	Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, West Virginia.
New York	—	— Bunz, Consul-General	Connecticut, New Jersey. New York, Vermont.
	—	— Geissler, Consul	
	—	— Frantsen, Vice-Consul	
	—	— Bertram, Vice-Consul	
Baltimore (Maryland)	—	G. A. v. Lingens, Consul	Maryland and District of Columbia.

GERMAN CONSULATES IN THE UNITED STATES—*continued.*

Super-intending Consulate at—	District Consulates	Name of Consul, with Rank	Particulars of Consular District	
New York— <i>continued</i>	Boston (Massachusetts)	W. T. Reincke, Consul	Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island.	
	Charleston (South Carolina)	C. O. Witte, Consul	South Carolina.	
	Galveston (Texas)	F. Runge, Consul	Texas.	
	Cuero	E. Reisset, Consular Agent		
	Mobile (Alabama)	E. Holyborn, Consul	Alabama, Florida.	
	New Orleans (Louisiana)	Freiherr v. Meysenburg, Consul	Louisiana, Mississippi.	
	Pensacola	H. Boyer, Vice-Consul	Florida.	
	Washington	G. Dittmar, Consular Agent		
	Philadelphia (Penn.)	—	— Ritschl, Consul	Delaware, Pennsylvania.
		Richmond (Virginia)	A Osterloh, Consul	Virginia.
Norfolk		W. Lamb, Vice-Consul		
Savannah (Georgia)		J. Bauers, Consul	Georgia.	
Darien		A. Schmidt, Vice-Consul		
Wilmington (North Carolina)		<i>Vacant</i> , Consul	North Carolina.	
San Francisco (California)	—	Rosenthal, Consul-General	Arizona, California, Idaho.	
	—	— Lohan, Vice-Consul	Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and the territory of Alaska	
	Helena (Montana)	C Rasch, Consular Agent		
	Los Angeles (California)	M. Esternaux, Consular Agent		
	Portland (Oregon)	K. v. Wintzingerode Consul	Idaho, Oregon.	
St Louis (Missouri)	Tacoma	H. Grise, Consul	State of Washington.	
	—	— Frommann, Consul	Arkansas, Colorado, Indian territory, Kansas, Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, also counties St. Clair, Madison, and Mours in State Illinois.	

Transmarine Possessions of the United States of America.

Super- Intending Consulate at—	District Consulates.	Name of Consul, with Rank.	Particulars of Consular District.
Havana	—	Freiherr v. Bruck, Consul	Island of Cuba.
	Cienfuegos	F. W. Hunicke, Vice-Consul	Western part of Province Santa Clara to town of same name (latter included).
	Matanzas	<i>Vacant</i> , Consul	
	St. Iago de Cuba Trinidad de Cuba	C. W. Schumann, Consul P. O. Jansen, Vice- Consul	Eastern part of Province Santa Clara, with excep- tion of town of same name.
Honolulu	—	J. F. Hackfeld, Consul	Hawaii Islands.
Manila	—	Dr. Kruger, Consul	Philippine Islands, the Sulu group, and island Guam of the Ladrone group.
	Cebu	<i>Vacant</i> , Vice- Consul	
	Iloilo	<i>Vacant</i> , Vice- Consul	
San Juan (Puerto Rico)	—	C. H. Lundt, Consul	Island of Puerto Rico.
	Aguedilla	G. Saunders, Vice- Consul	
	Mayaguez	F. Philippi, Vice- Consul	
	Ponce	H. C. Fritze, Vice- Consul	

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MAP OF
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English Miles

