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**MEMORANDUM ON
COAL**

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INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Memorandum on Coal
(Vols. I and II)

In connection with the International Economic Conference the League of Nations Secretariat is preparing a series of memoranda dealing with the world economic position, commerce, industry, agriculture, etc. The documents on industry comprise memoranda on coal, iron and steel, cotton, the natural and artificial silk industries, shipbuilding, agriculture, chemical industry, electrical engineering, and a summary memorandum of all these.

The Memorandum on Coal, which has just been issued, is a two-volume production. The first volume contains chapters on the general condition of the coal industry, the world consumption of coal and lignite, production, showing the drop in the production of European exporting countries, the increase in the production of European importing countries, and countries outside Europe, and the increased output in Europe of lignite; prices, imports and exports and the organisation of the industry. A series of annexes discuss customs tariffs and restrictions, labour conditions and compare conditions in leading European coalfields with those in the United States. The statements in the text are supported by numerous tables of statistics. The volume is based on information communicated by members of the Preparatory Committee from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Germany, Great Britain, Poland, Spain and the United States.

The second volume begins with some general observations on the coal industry, prepared by the Mining Association of Great Britain.

This is followed by a chapter surveying the conditions of the coal industry all over the world, first from 1886 to 1914 (production, exports and imports, coal prices and cost of production freights), and second in the post-war period. Chapter two is concerned with the organisation of the coal industry in Great Britain; this again is followed by a mass of statistical information on world production of coal and lignite in 1886 to 1913; average pit-head price per ton raised in various countries 1886-1913; comparison of index numbers of coal prices and index numbers of wholesale prices in various countries, etc.

The Memorandum also includes lengthy notes on the coal industry in Germany and France and a note on certain aspects of the coal problem, namely, substitution of other fuels and of water power for coal and progress in economy of fuel consumption in the United States. In this volume too, a series of tables and other statistical information is given.

PREFACE

The Preparatory Committee for the International Economic Conference, at its first meeting in April 1926, laid down an elaborate plan of documentation in order to enable it to determine "in what domains the economic difficulties which are at present experienced are international in character". It decided that amongst other documents a series of memoranda should be prepared concerning certain industries including coal-mining, and at the same time laid down the general lines on which these memoranda should be compiled. In the early summer of 1926 the Secretariat accordingly drew up a rough preliminary draft which was circulated to certain members of the Preparatory Committee and submitted by them to the industrial associations in their own countries for comment and criticism. A fresh draft was then prepared before the second meeting of the Preparatory Committee in which account was taken of the observations received. By the date of this second meeting, however, all comments expected had not been forwarded and the document then circulated was accordingly provisional in character.

The present volume is based on information communicated by members of the Preparatory Committee from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, Germany, Great Britain, Poland, Spain and the United States, including observations from the Comité central des houillères de France, the Fédération nationale française des travailleurs du sous-sol, the Fachgruppe Bergbau der Reichsverbandes der deutschen Industrie, and the Mining Association of Great Britain.

The memoranda communicated by M. de Peyerimhoff on the French industry, by Dr. Lammerš on the German industry, by Sir Arthur Balfour and Mr. W. T. Layton on the coal industry in general, and the Notes communicated by Dr. Page on the American industry are printed in Vol. II. Note has been taken in the present volume of these documents, and of the Austrian, Belgian, Czechoslovak, Italian, Polish and Spanish observations. The information regarding labour conditions has been furnished by the International Labour Office and by the replies from the different countries.

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I. GENERAL CONDITIONS

In the other memoranda in this series, account is taken, as far as possible, both in the text and in the statistics of the situation in 1926. In the case of coal, it has generally been necessary to take 1925 as the last year under consideration, because of the abnormal position created by the stoppage in British coal-mining.

The crisis in the coal industry in Great Britain has indeed dominated the world situation ever since the granting of the nine months' subsidy in August 1925. During the period in which the subsidy was in operation, the British industry was assisted in finding an export market and in maintaining production at a higher level than would otherwise have been possible; subsequently, the reversal of a large export balance into a steady flow of imports created a situation without parallel even during the strikes of 1921 and 1922. Attention is therefore concentrated on the more normal conditions in 1925.

It is possible to overrate the effect on the coal industry of the political, economic and financial disturbances arising out of the war. In point of fact, the world production of coal and lignite¹ in 1925 was 9.5 per cent above the average level in 1909-13. The outstanding fact in coal production is that, of the total average world production in 1909-13, 78 per cent was produced in three countries, the United States, Germany (post-war boundaries) and Great Britain. In 1925 the proportion produced in these three areas was 76.7 per cent. These great exporting countries are faced with a certain contraction in external markets. In Europe there has been a decided movement in favour of each country supplying its own fuel and power requirements as far as possible. Industrial depression has also reduced the demand in certain countries. Taken as a whole, European consumption has declined. In the countries outside Europe there has been a remarkable expansion in the coal industry, especially in China and Japan, so that Pacific markets, which were formerly largely supplied from Europe, are receiving increasing quantities from Asiatic sources. The British report², in referring to the national security policy fostered throughout the world, but especially in Europe, by the war, suggests that this tendency towards a self-sufficing policy in coal "has now almost reached its limit".

Of the factors likely to effect a permanent reduction in the demand for coal, the most important are :

- (1) Improved methods of combustion, and the increasing indirect use of coal for the generation of gas and electricity instead of direct use, effecting substantial savings in coal consumption per unit of heat ;
- (2) The competition of oil-fuel ;
- (3) The supply of hydro-electric power.

¹ Except where otherwise stated, "coal and lignite" means coal and lignite converted in terms of hard coal on the basis of 9 tons of lignite = 2 tons of coal. All the conversions have been effected on this basis. It should, however, be noted that the ratio currently used in Czechoslovakia is 7 to 1, which corresponds roughly to the calorific value of Czechoslovak lignite as compared with that of coal.

² See Vol II.

(1) Detailed information of the economies recently effected in the utilisation of coal are generally lacking. The increase in indirect consumption (as gas or electricity) certainly indicates a large saving on direct use. Other economies by improved methods of combustion, etc., should be taken into account. The adaptation of low temperature carbonisation processes to industrial use would undoubtedly create economies in fuel and increase the productive value of coal. These purely scientific questions lie outside the scope of this memorandum, but they are of fundamental importance to the future of the industry.

(2) Oil fuel is now increasingly used in industrial processes; an example is the conversion to oil-burning of installations in the Chile nitrate mines. Its increasing use in sea transport is shown in the following table :

Table A.
TONNAGE OF STEAMSHIPS AND MOTOR-SHIPS LAUNCHED IN THE WORLD.
PROPORTIONS BURNING COAL AND OIL.

Period	Types of Engines			Fuel			
	Steam reciprocating	Steam turbines	Motors	Coal		Oil	
	Gross tons (000's)	Gross tons (000's)	Gross tons (000's)	Gross tons (000's)	Per cent	Gross tons (000's)	Per cent
1918-1919	2,634	1,051	76	2,491	66.2	1,270	33.8
1919-1920	2,821	1,286	80	2,111	50.4	2,076	49.6
1920-1921	2,373	755	102	1,260	39.0	1,969	61.0
1921-1922	1,421	870	227	895	35.5	1,622	64.5
1922-1923	842	603	165	663	41.1	948	58.9
1923-1924	610	99	164	468	53.5	406	46.5
1924-1925	895	114	302	671	51.2	640	48.8
1925-1926	576	146	602	419	31.6	906	68.4

Source : *Annual Report of the Society's Operations* (Lloyd's Register of Shipping) 1925-26.

It is estimated that as much as seven to eight million tons of shipping has been adapted for oil burning and can readily be converted backward or forward to coal or oil according to the price. The great liners converted to oil could not be reconverted without enormous expense.

There has recently been a shift back to coal, except in the big liner companies, where oil has special advantages because of the time saved in taking in fuel, the saving in labour and the smaller space occupied by oil. It has been stated that, with oil at 72s. 6d. per ton, a competitive price for coal, taking all considerations into account, would be 48s. 6d. Much depends on the voyages in question. Vessels fitted to burn oil, bunkering, say, in California or at Panama, Borneo or Singapore, could obtain oil cheaply there, sufficient to take them to Europe and back. A boat of 8,000 tons, using one of these routes, would, if converted into oil-burning, reduce the demand for coal by at least 2,000 tons of coal per voyage ¹.

¹ Evidence of Sir E. W. Glover and Mr. R. D. Holt before the British Royal Commission on the Coal Industry.

The increase in the use of oil-fuel at sea affects Great Britain more seriously than other countries, because of the large place in her exports filled by bunker coal.

(3) Under the third head the following figures concerning the existing and prospective development of water-power for the generation of electricity, given in Vol. I¹ of the Report of the World Power Conference of 1925, are of interest :

Country	H.P. in millions	
	In operation	Estimated further development
Austria58	2.28
Finland19	2.54
France	1.34 ²	10.72 ³
Italy	1.53 ⁴	8.00
Norway	1.82	16.00
Spain	1.26	6.00
Sweden	1.42	11.60
Switzerland	1.49	8.00
Total H.P.	9.63	65.14
Kilowatts, in millions.	7.18	48.6
Annual load factor. .	50%	50%
Units generated, in millions.	31,450	213,000
Assumed consumption of coal per unit generated .	2 lb. (0.9 kg.)	2 lb. (0.9 kg.)
Equivalent total in tons of coal (2,240 lb.)	28,000,000	190,000,000

It will be seen that the water-power actually utilised in these countries only represents the equivalent of the potentialities of about 2.3 per cent of the world production of coal and lignite in 1925.

Italy is frequently quoted as an example of the effect on the consumption of coal of an increased supply of hydro-electric power. The following table illustrates the progress made :

Consumption of Electric Power in Million Kwh. in Italy.

	Lighting	Railways and tramways	Industry	Total
1914-15	209	40	2,275	2,524
Percentage	8.3	1.7	90.0	100
1923-24	550	161	5,588	6,199
Percentage	9.0	2.6	88.4	100
1924-25	600	500	6,400	7,500 ⁵
Percentage	8.0	6.6	85.4	100

¹ See Summary in Report of Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, Vol. III, Appendix No. 4.

² 1 kw.

³ 8 kw.

⁴ Italian statistics show 2.6 millions in 1925.

⁵ Information supplied direct (calculation of the electrical trade); the official figure is rather lower : 7.05 million kwh.

The estimated corresponding coal economy on the railways (in thousands of tons per annum) is : 1914-15, 95 ; 1919-20, 150 ; 1924-25, 325. Nevertheless, consumption of coal in Italy shows an increase in 1923-25 as compared with the average of 1909-13, but the addition of the new provinces should be taken into account. Consumption per head shows a decrease.

The increasing use of alternative primary sources of power in the United States illustrates the change in demand for different kinds of fuel.

Percentage Production of Power in the United States¹.

	Coal	Oil	Gas	Water-power	Total
1911-15	83	9	4	4	100
1921-25	70	19	5½	5½	100
1926	67	21	6	6	100

In Germany great interest is being shown in the recent development of the chemistry of coal, especially in the production of fuel oil — the production of mineral oils from coal by the application of hydrogen. The economic possibilities of the process are now being tested for its application on a commercial scale. If success is achieved, a great impulse will be given to coal-mining, and some compensation will be provided for the effect on the demand for coal by the increased use of water-power, oil, etc. But the results of the experiments now being made cannot yet be foreseen².

The import and export figures given in Annex IV, Table VIII, bring out clearly the fact, which is common knowledge, that it is in the great exporting countries, more especially in Great Britain, where, before the war, one-third of the coal raised was for foreign markets, that the crisis in the industry is most seriously felt. The year 1925 saw an absolute drop of more than 17 million metric tons in British exports as compared with the average 1909-13, and of more than 27 million metric tons as compared with 1913.

But the difficulties experienced by the coal industry in the great producing and exporting countries are not due so much to a general decrease in demand as to changes in the distribution of production and in the direction of the trade, both of which are dealt with in detail in the sections on production and trade. The former is likely to be permanent, failing a great reduction in price in the main exporting countries ; the second is partly due no doubt to circumstances which may be susceptible of modification by political and commercial understandings and agreements.

Post-war difficulties have led at various times to the imposition of restrictions on the import of coal. Restrictions on the import of coal, whether direct or indirect, are, however, few, and ultimately the determining factors must be price and cost of production.

Cost of production itself must depend not only on labour costs and the natural configuration of the mines, but also on the extent to which mechanical appliances in coal-getting are employed. In a note supplied by the Mining Group of the

¹ See Vol II.

² Information supplied direct.

Reichsverband der deutschen Industrie¹, it is stated that the increase shown in Germany in output per head per shift since 1922 must not be attributed solely to the lengthening of the shift, but also to the rationalisation of the industry and to the increased application of machinery. In Great Britain, in 1925, 18.7 per cent of the coal output was estimated to have been raised by mechanical means as against 8.5 per cent in 1913². In the United States of America, where the natural configuration of the mines is more favourable for the use of machinery, the amount of coal extracted in this way was 69.5 per cent in 1923³.

On the question of international action to assist the coal industry, the opinion is expressed by the Mining Association of Great Britain that, with the restoration of normal financial and economic conditions in Europe and the abandonment of a rigorous policy of "economic nationalism", no remedy will be necessary.

The "Fédération nationale des Travailleurs du sous-sol", however, draws attention to the danger of the attempt by certain countries to control the markets for their products, leading to reprisals by those favourably situated with respect to other materials, and general political and economic tension. The Federation recommend the establishment of a central coal bureau to ascertain requirements and ensure equitable division of the coal supply, avoiding over-production and the consequent evil effects on wages, output, etc.

The German note says that, in view of the extraordinary depression on the European coal market, which does not seem to be of a merely transient character, and of the acute price-cutting war waged in these markets by the coal producers, there is much to be said in favour of some international agreement being reached.

II. CONSUMPTION.

In Annex IV, Table IX, the consumption of coal and lignite in 1909-13, 1913 and 1923-25 in 26 countries is given in terms of coal. Information as to changes in stocks of fuel during the period under review has been received from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France and Poland but, since it was only available for these countries, Table IX of Annex IV and the summary table below have been based solely on production and the movement of trade, the other figures being shown in footnotes. The error thus involved is — probably — never greater than 10 per cent of consumption. The figure for total consumption includes coal consumed at the mines, miners' coal and metallurgical coke. Table B shows for certain countries total consumption, consumption per head, and the percentage which the excess of imports over exports forms of consumption in each case, *i.e.*, the extent to which each country is dependent on external supplies.

¹ See Vol. II.

² British Royal Commission, Evidence, Vol. III, Appendix No. 1.

³ *Ibid.*, Vol. II, page 118.

Table B.

CONSUMPTION OF COAL, COKE, BRIQUETTES AND LIGNITE (in terms of coal).*

Countries	Consumption				The balance of imports as % of total consumption	
	Total in metric tons (000,000's)		Per head in metric tons		Average	
	Average 1909-13	1925	1913	1925	1909-13	1925
<i>North America :</i>						
Canada	23	25	4.0	2.6	49.7	62.4
U.S.A.	442	508	5.1	4.4	—	—
<i>South America :</i>						
Argentine	4	3	0.5	0.3	100.0	100.0
Brazil	2	2 ⁽¹⁾	0.1	0.07 ⁽¹⁾	98.8	86.8 ⁽¹⁾
Chile	2	0.5	0.5	0.1	85.8	40.6
<i>Europe :</i>						
Austria	—	6	—	0.9	—	86.0
Belgium	25	31 ⁽³⁾	3.5	3.9	8.4	24.6 ⁽³⁾
Czechoslovakia	—	16	—	1.1	—	—
France	61	74	1.6	1.8	35.1	35.7
Germany	159	138	2.6	2.2	—	—
Hungary	—	3	—	0.4	—	30.7
Italy	10	11	0.3	0.3	98.6	87.8
Netherlands	10 ⁽²⁾	12	1.6	1.6	81.2 ⁽²⁾	41.0
Poland	—	21	—	0.7	—	—
Russia	34	17	0.3	0.1	18.4	—
Spain	7	8	0.4	0.4	41.0	22.3
Sweden	5	5	1.1	0.8	94.0	94.4
Switzerland	3	3	0.9	0.7	100.0	100.0
United Kingdom	184	176	4.2	3.9	—	—
<i>Asia :</i>						
China	14	20	0.03	0.05	6.9	—
India	15	21	0.05	0.07	—	0.8
Japan	16	31	0.4	0.5	—	—
<i>Africa :</i>						
Union of South Africa	6	10	1.2	1.4	—	—
<i>Oceania :</i>						
Australia	8	13	2.2	2.2	—	—
New Zealand	2	2	1.4	1.2	4.7	25.6

⁽¹⁾ 1924. ⁽²⁾ 1913. ⁽³⁾ Including Luxemburg.

(*) For fuller details and explanations, see Annex IV, Table IX.

Consumption of coal per head is to some extent an index of the degree of industrialisation of any country.

In the United States, water-power accounted in 1925 for 6 per cent of the power raised. Leaving water-power out of account, the following table ¹ shows the changes in the consumption of fuel for power and all other purposes. Gasoline and kerosene are omitted, also wood fuel.

Fuel Consumption in the United States in Terms of Coal or Coal Equivalent.

	Average 1911-15		Average 1921-25		Increase
	Metric tons (000,000's)	%	Metric tons (000,000's)	%	%
Coal	466	89.6	491	82.2	5
Oil	30	5.8	68	11.3	126
Natural gas	24	4.6	39	6.5	62.5
Total	520	100	598	100	15

More heat and power, however, is now being derived from fuel than formerly, the increase since 1913 being estimated at 26 to 28 per cent.

The fuel consumption on railways shown below affords an example of the economy in use effected ². Pre-war figures are not available.

Lbs. of Coal or Equivalent consumed :

	Per 1,000 gross freight-ton-miles.	Per passenger train-car-mile
1920	197	18.8
1922	186	17.9
1924	170	17.0
1925	159	16.1
1926 (estimated)	155	—

This means a fuel economy of 21.3 per cent for goods traffic and of 14 per cent for passenger traffic within the last seven years.

In Great Britain the consumption of coal in the twelve months ending June 1925 showed a decrease of 5 per cent as compared with 1913. The division among classes of consumers in 1913 and 1924 is shown in the following table ³ :

¹ See Vol. II. The amounts have been converted into metric tons. Conversions to coal equivalents are on the basis of 4.2 barrels of petroleum to 2,000 lb.; natural gas at 22,000 cubic feet to 2,000 lb.

² See Vol. II.

³ Appendix to Report of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, Vol. III, page 6. Under "manufactured fuel" only that retained for home consumption, under "electricity stations" only those belonging to recognised undertakings and to railway and tramway authorities are included. The share of exported coke from coke ovens and gasworks is not distinguished in the 1913 returns; it has therefore been divided between the two, which may cause a slight error.

Approximate Distribution of the Coal available for Consumption in Great Britain in 1913 and 1924 (000,000's).

Tons of 2,240 lb.

	1913	%	1924	%	Increase or decrease
Coke ovens	(18.6)	(10.1)	16.2	9.0	— 2.4
Gasworks	(16.4)	(8.9)	16.7	9.2	+ 0.3
Manufactured fuel	0.3	0.1	0.1	—	— 0.2
Electricity stations	4.9	2.7	7.7	4.3	+ 2.8
Railway transport	13.2	7.2	13.5	7.5	+ 0.3
Bunkers (coastwise trade)	1.9	1.0	1.3	0.7	— 0.6
Blastfurnaces	2.8	1.5	1.5	0.8	— 1.3
Collieries	18.0	9.8	16.6	9.2	— 1.4
Domestic use	39.3	21.5	40.3	22.4	+ 1.0
General manufacturing and other purposes	68.4	37.2	66.5	36.9	— 1.9
	183.8	100	180.4	100	— 3.4
Foreign bunkers	21.5		17.9		— 3.6

The decrease in British consumption is thus more than accounted for by the decreased demand of industry — 3¼ million tons in the iron and steel industries and over 1¼ million tons for general manufactures.

In Germany the average post-war consumption per head shows a substantial decrease, which is explained mainly by the condition of German heavy industry, but partly by more economical methods of using coal. In 1925, pig-iron production was 93 per cent and steel production 100 per cent of the pre-war production within post-war boundaries, but the index for the three preceding years was much lower¹. Coke production fell from 31.7 million tons in 1913 to 26.8 million tons in 1925, a decrease of nearly 16 per cent². It is stated that lignite, which was first regarded as a substitute for coal, is now preferred for certain purposes, that it is used almost exclusively in the nitrate industry and is preferred in the glass industry. In 1924, 41 per cent of the public electricity supply was derived from lignite fuel³.

The Belgian figures for 1923-25 are for the Customs Union of Belgium and Luxemburg and therefore include the Luxemburg steel industry. They show an absolute increase of 5,596,000 tons over the pre-war figure. In Belgium alone the consumption of coal for metallurgical coke averaged 383,480 tons a month in 1913; in 1925, the monthly average was 461,768 tons⁴.

French production of about 47 million metric tons (excluding the Saar) leaves a deficit of 26 million tons to be imported to meet a consumption of over 73 millions. This consumption figure is practically the same as in the present boun-

¹ See *Memorandum on Iron and Steel*. Geneva, 1927.

² Information supplied direct.

³ Report of the British Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, page 244.

⁴ Administration des Mines. *Revue de l'Industrie minière*, August 1926.

daries in 1913, 61 millions for the former French territory and 10 or 11 millions for Alsace-Lorraine. There is therefore a retardation of what formerly was considered normal development. In the ten years before the war, coal consumption regularly increased by about 1½ million tons per annum. It is expected that the industrial development realised since the war will lead eventually to an increased consumption in spite of the competition of liquid fuels and hydraulic power ¹.

The figures ² given by French official statistics give a consumption reckoned in coal of 75,631,000 metric tons in 1925. The consumption of three important classes of consumers was in 1913 and 1925 as follows :

	1913	1925
	(Metric tons, 000,000's)	
Metallurgy.	12.5	11.2
Railways	9.1	11.6
Mining	5.1	4.9

In 1913, gasworks consumed 4.7, shipping 1.7, industries other than iron and steel 19.8 million tons, and approximately 12 millions went into domestic consumption. Post-war figures for these categories of consumers are not available.

Austria has increased her production of lignite from 2.5 to 3 million metric tons. She has effected economies in the use of coal by the electrification of many stretches of railway, and by improvements and consequent economies in the generation of heat and power.

Effective consumption in Italy within pre-war boundaries probably remains about the level of 1913, in spite of the greatly increased industrial production. The reason is to be sought in the development of water-power. Consumption of coal among the various classes of consumers was roughly as follows in 1925: railways and tramways 3.5, bunkers 1, industry 6 and domestic consumption 1 million metric tons. Only a small amount of coal enters directly into domestic consumption, most of which is in the form of gas. The consumption of coal by the metallurgical and engineering industries, by the chemical industries and by gasworks increased in 1920-25. Other industries use hydro-electric power in an increasing degree ³.

The actual decrease in Switzerland and in Sweden has been made good to some extent by the same means as in Italy, by the use of water-power; but the production of pig-iron and of steel in Sweden is also less than in 1913.

Russian ⁴ consumption has fallen by more than 40 per cent. Russian industry before the war consumed the equivalent of 22.4 million tons of coal in coal, wood, etc.; in 1923-24 fuel consumption was only 11.3 million tons for industrial purposes. The changes in consumption to make good the shortage of coal are as follows, the various fuels used being reduced to coal equivalents :

¹ See the French Memorandum, Vol. II.

² Communicated direct. The figures in Annex IV, Table IX, used in the preceding paragraph, give different results for reasons explained in the footnote to the table.

³ Mortara *Prospettive Economiche*, 1926, pages 292-3.

⁴ Ramsin, *Russian Power Resources*. *World Power Conference Report*, Vol. I, page 1255.

	Average 1909-13 %	Average 1923-24 %
Coal	23.3	13.5
Lignite	0.4	0.8
Oil, etc.	8.6	6.9
Peat	0.7	1.3
Wood and vegetable fuel .	67.0	77.5
Total	100	100

In 1923-24 the Russian railways used 21 per cent wood, 25 per cent oil and 54 per cent coal.

Polish consumption of 20.6 million metric tons of coal and lignite was distributed in 1925 as follows : metallurgy, 14.65 per cent ; gas and electricity works, 4.9 per cent ; railways, 17.32 per cent ; mines, 15.66 per cent ; bunkers, 1.09 per cent ; various industries, 18.46 per cent ; domestic, 27.92 per cent ¹.

In Spain consumption has fallen. The diminution is partly explained by the necessity for economising in coal during the war, which led to the development of water-power resources and to the creation of an industry for the distillation of coal. Many industrial and transport companies use benzol and gasoline ; fuel resources have also been increased by alcohol derived from vegetable products ¹.

But whereas the European countries show relatively small increases or actual decreases in consumption, the consumption of China, India, Japan and Australia is now much higher than it was, and that of the Union of South Africa is substantially higher owing to the progress of industrialisation. The South American countries show a decrease, the most pronounced being in Chile. The drop in coal imports into Chile began in 1914, when oil fuel began to be used on a large scale in the nitrate plants. In view of the high cost of oil, certain plants are being changed over to coal-burning and an effort is being made to develop the national production of coal ².

Decreased consumption in Argentina is also explained by the displacement of coal by oil fuel. The use of oil fuel on Argentine railways is a post-war development. In 1924 the percentage of oil fuel to all fuel used on the railways was 26.9 per cent ; in the year ended June 1925, there was a certain reversion to coal, the percentage of oil fuel used falling to 21.5 per cent.

III. PRODUCTION.

The world production of coal and lignite (converted at the ratio 2 : 9) before the war and in 1923-25 is shown in Table C, below ; the figures for coal and lignite are given separately and in greater detail in Tables I and II of Annex IV. The post-war production of the principal countries is expressed in Table D as a percentage of pre-war production within the same boundaries, and of world production in each year.

¹ Information supplied direct.

² British Department of Overseas Trade. Report on the Industrial and Economic Situation in Chile, September 1925.

Table C.

COAL AND LIGNITE (*in terms of coal*).

Production in Metric Tons (000,000's omitted).

(a) == Pre-war territory. (b) == Post-war territory.

Country	Average				
	1909-13	1913	1923	1924	1925
<i>Africa</i>	6.9	8.2	11.4	12.0	12.6*
<i>America</i>	478.0	532.0	611.5	530.6	542.3*
Canada	11.7	13.5	12.9	9.9	9.4
United States	464.6	517.0	596.5	518.6	530.8
Other countries	1.7	1.5	2.1	2.1	2.2
<i>Asia</i>	49.5	55.5	76.3	82.0	80.5*
China	12.9	13.8	18.6	20.5	20.5*
India	15.1	16.5	20.0	21.5	21.1
Japan ¹	19.7	23.3	34.4	36.1	31.5
Other countries	1.8	1.9	3.3	3.9	
<i>Europe</i>	576.2	632.0	523.3	586.1	578.2
Coal	165.5	190.1	—	—	—
Lignite ² } Germany (a)	74.8	87.2	—	—	—
Total	182.4	208.4	—	—	—
Coal	121.1	140.7	62.2	118.8	132.7
Lignite ² } Germany (b)	74.8	87.2	118.2	124.3	139.7
Total	137.7	160.1	88.5	146.4	163.8
Austria (a)	20.6	22.5	—	—	—
» (b)	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
Belgium	23.3	22.8	22.9	23.4	23.1
France (a)	39.3	40.2	—	—	—
» (b)	42.0*	44.0	37.9	44.2	47.3
Poland (b)	36.0	41.0	36.1	32.3	29.1
United Kingdom	273.9	292.0	280.4 ³	271.4 ³	248.1 ³
Russia (U.S.S.R.) (a)	27.9	36.0	—	—	—
» (b) ⁴	23.8*	29.1	14.5	15.9	17.6
Saar	11.5*	12.1	9.2	14.0	13.0
Czechoslovakia	17.9	19.4	16.0	19.7	16.9
Other countries	9.5	(b) 10.8	17.0	18.0	18.5
<i>Oceania</i>	12.2	14.0	13.9	15.3	15.3*
<i>World</i>	1,122.8	1,241.7	1,236.4	1,226.0	1,228.9

* Estimated.

¹ Including Formosa, Korea, Kwantung and Karafuto, except for 1925.

² Unconverted. ³ Great Britain. ⁴ Including Asiatic Russia.

Table D.

COAL AND LIGNITE (in terms of coal).

Percentage Distribution and Development of Production.

Country	Production as % of world total					Production as % of average of 1909-13 (*)		
	Average 1909-13(*)	1913 (*)	1923	1924	1925	1923	1924	1925
<i>Africa</i>	0.61	0.66	0.92	0.98	1.02	166.1	174.4	182.7
<i>America</i>	42.57	42.85	49.45	43.27	44.13	127.9	111.0	113.5
Canada	1.04	1.08	1.04	0.80	0.76	110.5	84.5	80.2
United States	41.38	41.64	48.24	42.29	43.19	128.4	111.6	114.2
Other countries	0.15	0.13	0.17	0.18	0.18	126.0	129.1	128.5
<i>Asia</i>	4.41	4.47	6.17	6.69	6.55	154.1	165.7	162.6
China	1.15	1.11	1.50	1.67	1.67	144.5	159.5	159.3
India	1.35	1.33	1.62	1.75	1.72	132.0	142.2	139.5
Japan ¹	1.75	1.89	2.78	2.94	2.38	174.4	183.1	159.8
Other countries	0.16	0.14	0.27	0.33	0.78	186.2	216.7	
<i>Europe</i>	51.32	50.90	42.33	47.81	47.05	90.8	101.7	100.3
Germany*	12.27	12.89	7.16	11.94	13.32	64.3	106.3	118.9
Belgium	2.07	1.84	1.85	1.91	1.88	98.5	100.4	99.5
France*	3.74	3.54	3.06	3.61	3.85	90.2	105.3	112.5
Poland	3.20	3.30	2.92	2.63	2.37	100.5	89.8	80.9
United Kingdom ²	24.39	23.51	22.68	22.17	20.20	102.4	99.1	90.6
Russia (U.S.S.R.) ³	2.12	2.34	1.17	1.30	1.43	61.0	66.8	74.2
Saar	1.02	1.06	0.74	1.14	1.06	79.9	122.0	113.0
Czechoslovakia	1.60	1.56	1.29	1.60	1.38	89.0	110.0	94.4
Other countries	0.91	0.86	1.46	1.51	1.56	175.6	183.2	189.5
<i>Oceania</i>	1.09	1.12	1.13	1.25	1.25	113.9	125.4	125.2
<i>World</i>	100	100	100	100	100	110.1	109.2	109.5

(*) Post-war territory.

¹ Including Formosa, Korea, Kwantung and Karafuto, except for 1925.

² Great Britain, 1923-25.

³ Including Asiatic Russia.

The output in 1913 was a record, though the Mining Association of Great Britain points out that it should not be regarded as abnormal in view of the upward trend of production before the war. The low level in 1921 and 1922 was largely due to strikes in Great Britain and the United States. The recovery of these two countries in 1923 offset the fall in Germany due to the occupation of the Ruhr, and world output in that year exceeded the average in 1909-13 by 10 per cent, falling little short of the 1913 level of coal and lignite expressed in terms of coal. There was a slight falling-off in 1924; but production was 9.2 per cent higher in that year than the average of the period 1909-13.

The principal features of recent development have been : (1) the drop in the production of European exporting countries ; (2) the increase in the production of European importing countries and of countries outside Europe ; and (3) the increased output in Europe of lignite.

In Germany, the production of coal and lignite reached its highest point in 1913 with a total of 208.4 million tons. Under the Peace Treaty, Germany lost some 26 per cent of her coal resources. The production of hard coal within the present boundaries of Germany reached 140.7 million tons in 1913, but had fallen to 62.2 million tons in 1923, the year of the Ruhr occupation. Domestic requirements were met to a large extent by the increased production of lignite, which in 1925 was 87 per cent greater than the average of 1909-13 and 60 per cent greater than that of 1913. The total production of coal and lignite in 1925 thus amounted in terms of coal to 163.8 million tons, or 3.7 million tons more than the 1913 output from the same area.

The improvement in 1924, 1925 and 1926 was secured by the rationalisation of the industry and the greatly increased application of machinery, even in the Ruhr, where the configuration of the coal-seams complicates the mechanical problem¹. But the hard coal production of 1925 was still 5 per cent below that of 1913 in the same area. The decrease was due to the contraction of output in the Ruhr area. The figures² are as follows for the principal areas :

	1913	1925
	(in millions of metric tons)	
Ruhr	114.2	104.1
Saxony	5.4	3.9
Lower Silesia	5.5	5.6
Aix-la-Chapelle	3.3	3.5
German Upper Silesia	11.1	14.3

German Upper Silesia was thus able to make up for the coal which she previously purchased¹ from the Polish district.

Conditions in Europe were favourable to the British coal industry in 1923, and the total production was 2.4 per cent above the pre-war average and 96 per

¹ See Vol. II.

² *Jahresbericht der A. G. Reichskohlenverband*, 1925-26.

cent of the 1913 record. In 1925, in spite of the granting of the subsidy, production fell to 248 million metric tons, or 85 per cent of 1913.

The coal industry in Poland has been affected during the last few years by circumstances dealt with in the section on trade. In 1925 the combined production of coal and lignite in terms of coal was 80.9 per cent of the 1909-13 average. The Polish industry was, however, favourably affected in 1926 by the consequences of the British coal dispute.

In 1913 the mines of Nord and Pas de Calais furnished two-thirds of the total French production. The mines of Central and Southern France had made very little progress in the decade before the war. But development in the mines of Nord and Pas de Calais had been rapid, and, as soon as the war damage had been made good, was resumed, with the result that production in 1926 was estimated to be 32 million tons, an increase of 17 per cent on 1913. The following table ¹ shows the progress made, 1919 being added to show the falling-off immediately after the war.

	1913	1919	1925
	(in millions of metric tons)		
Centre and South.	13.5	12.0	14.1
Nord and Pas de Calais.	27.4	7.9	28.7
Lorraine.	3.8	2.5	5.3

The output of hard coal in the Netherlands in 1925 was 357 per cent greater than that of 1909-13 ; in Spain 52 per cent ; in France 7 per cent. Of the other importing countries which are also coal producers, Italy, Portugal, Bulgaria, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Austria have largely increased their production, though the absolute amounts are in each case small. Spitzbergen has developed an export of 400,000 tons a year, or eleven times that before the war. In Russia, the output of coal and lignite has been growing steadily since 1920, but was in 1925 still only 74.2 per cent of the average of 1909-13 in the same territory. Czechoslovakia, Sweden, Hungary and Roumania all produced slightly less in 1925 than they averaged before the war. On the whole, however, the importing countries have increased their home production.

There has been a general increase in the production of coal and lignite in the other continents. Production of coal and lignite in North America has risen to 9 million tons above that of 1913 ; Central and South America raised 1.5 million tons in 1913 and 2.2 millions in 1925. Asia, with an estimated output of 80.5 million tons in 1925, produced 62.6 per cent more coal than before the war ; African output has risen from 6.9 (1909-13) to 12.6 million tons, or by 82.7 per cent. The production of Australia and New Zealand in 1925 was about 15½ million tons, an advance of 3¼ millions on 1909-13. Table D shows that America and Asia have increased their share of the world's production at the expense of Europe ; though the shift has only been 4 per cent. Production in the United States was greatly stimulated by the war and reached its peak in 1918.

¹ The figures are supplied by the Comité Central, and include lignite, but the amount is small and does not seriously affect the totals.

IV. PRICES.

Table E on the following page gives the selling price at the pit-head of certain qualities of coal in Germany, France, Belgium, Great Britain, United States, Poland and Czechoslovakia in 1913 (yearly average) and for each month from December 1923 to December 1925. The quotations in the first column are taken from *Glückauf*, except those for Poland and Czechoslovakia, which have been supplied in the replies from those countries. For the last month in each year, index numbers have been calculated on the basis of the average prices in 1913.

The interpretation of price statistics is extremely difficult, owing to changes in the value of money, to the confusion between price per ton raised and per ton commercially disposable, to the considerable but varying difference between pit-head and f.o.b. prices, and to the fact that in several countries different pit-head prices are quoted for coal for inland consumption and coal for export.

Prices must be considered in connection with freight charges. In countries where the coal-mines are distant from the ports it may be economical to import foreign coal by sea rather than from inland national centres. This explains the reason for the import of English coal into French Gironde and Mediterranean ports and to the northern German ports. At the end of April 1926, a ton of English Durham gas coal (best), f.o.b. English ports, cost 20.10 marks and the freight to Hamburg 3.77 marks, so that the cost c.i.f. Hamburg was 23.87 marks.

In evidence given before the British Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, Sir Richard Redmayne laid stress on the high price of coal as the most important factor in the depressed state of the coal market.

The following figures¹ of coal export values in 1924 and 1925, reckoned in gold Reichsmarks, in Great Britain, Germany and the United States (bituminous coal) give averages over three months :

Export Values for Coal.

Average	British	German	American
	In gold marks per metric ton.		
July-September 1924	21.03	22.28	20.57
October-December 1924.	20.76	19.21	19.79
January-March 1925	20.81	20.06	19.36
April-June 1925	20.53	19.46	18.93
July-September 1925	19.44	20.31	18.90
September-November 1925	18.77	21.25	19.66

For Great Britain the difference between costs and proceeds before the coal stoppage of 1926 may be seen from the two following tables (F and G) published in the Royal Commission's Report on the Coal Industry.

¹ Report of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, page 245. In the original table prices for the overlapping periods are also shown.

Table E.
COAL PRICES PER TON, PIT-HEAD.

Date	Germany		France		Belgium		United Kingdom		U. S. A.	Poland		Czechoslovakia.					
	Rhein Westfal. Fottförderkohle	30/35 mm. gras Ind. du Nord sur bateau	30/35 mm. gras Ind. du Nord sur bateau	Tout venant 35% industr.	Northumberland Unscreened	Fairmont steam	Upper Silesia Tout venant	M. Ostravia	Kladno								
	Mark	Equivalent in \$	Fr. Equivalent in \$	Fr. Equivalent in \$	s. d.	Equivalent in \$	\$	Zloty Equiv. (7) in \$	Kc. Equiv. (6)	Equivalent in \$	Kc. Equivalent in \$						
1913	(1)		(1)	(1)			(3)	(5)	(5)	(2)	(8)	(2)					
Average	12.00	2.86	20.5	3.95	18.5	3.57	10/11	2.62	1.30	15.43	2.97	14	2.84	13.10	2.66		
Index base		100		100		100		100	100		100		100		100		
1923 December	23.11	5.50	87.0	4.56	112.5	5.15	21/6	4.71		(16.XII)	27.14	4.75	168	4.91	153.50	4.49	
Index		192		115		144		180		—	159.93			169		196	
1924																	
January	20.60	4.94	87.0	4.06	105.0	4.39	21/6	4.51	1.87	(16.I)	43.19	7.48		167.36	4.85	153.50	4.45
February	20.60	4.74	84.0	3.70	116.0	4.43	21/7	4.57	1.77	(16.II)	28)	5.43		167.36	4.86	153.50	4.45
March	20.60	4.62	84.0	3.95	105.0	4.07	22/11	4.84	1.69	(20.III)	23.85	4.60		167.36	4.86	153.50	4.45
April	20.60	4.65	84.0	5.14	105.0	5.46	22/10	4.89	1.69		23.85	4.60		167.36	4.95	153.50	4.54
May	20.60	4.83	84.0	4.86	105.0	5.10	20/1½	4.32	1.69		23.85	4.60		167.36	4.92	153.50	4.51
June	20.60	4.93	84.2	4.41	105.0	4.79	18/4	3.90	1.69		23.85	4.60		167.36	4.91	150.—	4.41
July	16.50	3.95	84.2	4.31	105.0	4.79	16/8	3.58	1.69		23.85	4.60		167.36	4.94	150.—	4.43
August	16.50	3.95	84.2	4.60	105.0	5.27	16/6	3.65	1.69		23.85	4.60		167.36	4.98	150.—	4.47
September	16.50	3.95	84.2	4.45	105.0	5.19	16/6	3.62	1.69		22.55	4.35		167.36	5.01	150.—	4.48
October	15.00	3.59	84.2	4.40	105.0	5.04	16/4½	3.62	1.69	(I.X)	22.55	4.35		167.36	4.99	150.—	4.47
November	15.00	3.57	84.2	4.44	105.0	5.07	15/6	3.51	1.69	(I.XI)	22.60	4.36		167.36	5.00	150.—	4.48
December	15.00	3.57	84.2	4.55	104.0	5.07	15/6	3.58	1.69		22.60	4.36		167.36	5.05	150.—	4.53
Index December		125		115		145		137	130			146.80			173		179
1925																	
January	15.00	3.57	84.2	4.54			15/6	3.65	1.69		22.60	4.36		167.36	5.02	150.—	4.50
February	15.00	3.57	84.2	4.45			15/6	3.64	1.69		22.60	4.36		167.36	4.95	150.—	4.44
March	15.00	3.57	84.2	4.36			15/6	3.65	1.69		22.60	4.36		167.36	4.96	150.—	4.45
April	15.00	3.57	84.2	4.37			15/6	3.66	1.69		22.60	4.36		167.36	4.96	150.—	4.45
May	15.00	3.57	84.2	4.34			15/1	3.60	1.69		22.60	4.36		167.36	4.96	150.—	4.45
June	15.00	3.57	84.2	4.01			14/6	3.47	1.69		20.50	3.95		167.36	4.96	150.—	4.44
July	15.00	3.57	84.2	3.96			14/11¾	3.58	1.69		20.50	3.95		167.36	4.96	150.—	4.44
August	15.00	3.57	84.2	3.95	105.0	4.75	14/2 ¼	3.39	1.69		20.50	3.91		167.36	4.96	150.—	4.44
September	15.00	3.57	84.2	3.97			13/7 ½	3.25	1.84		20.50	3.52		167.36	4.96	150.—	4.44
October	14.92	3.55	84.6	3.75	100.0	4.52	13/6	3.22	2.34		20.50	3.43		167.36	4.96	150.—	4.44
November	14.92	3.55	84.6	3.35	103.0	4.67	13/6	3.23	2.49		20.50	3.14		167.36	4.96	150.—	4.44
December	14.92	3.55	84.6	3.16	105.0	4.76	13/6	3.25			20.50	2.26		167.36	4.96	150.—	4.44
Index December		124		80		133		123	(4) 191			76.09			170		175

1 Quotations as published in *Glückauf*.
2 Figures communicated; ordinary industrial coal, including taxes.
3 Based on monthly average rates on New York Exchange.
4 November.
5 Pre-war prices are net pit-head, excluding taxes and expenses.
6 Dollar equivalent based on monthly average rates on Warsaw Exchange.
7 Prices up to February 6th, 1924, in Swiss francs; after that date in zloty.
8 1914.

Table F.

OUTPUT PER HEAD, COST OF PRODUCTION AND PRICES OF COAL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

	Proceeds per ton		Wages per ton		Net cost per ton		Net balance credit (+) or debit (—) per ton		Output per man- shift worked	Earnings per man-shift worked	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		cwt.	s.
1923											
1st quarter . . .	18	11.56	11	6.68	16	6.24	+2	5.32	18.25	9	7.72
2nd » . . .	20	5.21	11	11.46	17	2.57	+3	2.32	17.90	9	9.70
3rd » . . .	19	10.31	13	3.26	18	10.09	+1	0.22	17.42	10	7.20
4th » . . .	19	10.81	12	7.85	17	11.28	+1	11.53	17.76	10	3.33
1924											
1st quarter . . .	20	7.89	12	7.30	17	10.26	+2	9.63	17.79	10	2.82
2nd » . . .	20	2.51	13	8.00	19	2.11	+1	0.40	17.48	10	11.12
3rd » . . .	19	1.87	13	8.19	19	1.58	+0	0.29	17.33	10	10.22
4th » . . .	18	11.90	13	0.93	18	4.29	+0	7.61	17.74	10	7.04
1925											
1st quarter . . .	18	6.30	12	11.75	18	0.17	+0	6.13	17.98	10	7.58
2nd » . . .	17	5.03	12	11.89	18	4.84	—0	11.81	17.85	10	6.77
3rd » . . .	16	4.75	12	8.97 ¹	16	7.57	—0	2.88	17.88	10	4.85

The situation varies greatly from district to district, and it is necessary to supplement the above by a table of costs and proceeds in different areas.

Table G.

QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 1925. SHILLINGS AND DECIMALS THEREOF.

	Total costs	Proceeds without subsidy	Profit or loss without subsidy	Amount of subsidy	Profit with subsidy
Scotland	16.24	14.40	—1.84	3.35	1.51
Northumberland	15.97	12.98	—2.99	3.84	0.85
Durham	17.10	14.16	—2.94	3.64	0.70
Monmouth and South Wales	20.71	17.51	—3.20	4.55	1.35
Eastern Division	15.76	15.97	+0.21	1.58	1.79
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Staffs.	20.35	19.41	—0.94	3.67	2.73
Other Districts	19.17	16.72	—2.45	3.96	1.51
Great Britain	17.45	15.98	—1.47	3.03	1.56

¹ Including subvention.

The foregoing tables may be supplemented by Table H, supplied by the Mining Association of Great Britain, giving yearly average pit-head prices over a longer period. Gold-value indices, on the basis of the average price in 1909-13, have been added. Table I is taken from the Report of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (Great Britain) and shows the average annual value f.o.b. per long ton exported from Germany, Japan, Great Britain and the United States; gold-value indices have been inserted.

Table H.

AVERAGE VALUE PER TON RAISED AT THE PIT.

Index Number of Gold Values : 1909-13 = 100.

Year	U.S.A. (bituminous)		Great Britain		Ruhr		France		Belgium		Wholesale price index Nos.	
	s. d.	Index	s. d.	Index	s. d.	Index	s. d.	Index	s. d.	Index	G.B.	U.S.A.
1909-13 average	5 3½	100	8 9	100	10 9½	100	12 8½	100	12 10	100	100	100
1913	5 6	104	10 1½	116	11 9½	109	13 6¼	106	14 11	116	105	101
1920	22 11	325	34 7	296	13 7	94	32 0	189	34 3½	200	323	228
1921	16 9½	220	26 2¼	237	10 5	76	32 11¼	205	33 8¼	208	207	148
1922	15 3½	265	17 7¼	194	—	—	28 2	200	27 1¼	192	167	150
1923	13 1	232	18 9¼	202	—	—	—	—	24 8¾	181	167	155
1924	11 1	190	18 10	195	20 1	169	—	—	—	—	175	151

Table I.

AVERAGE VALUE PER TON F.O.B. OF COAL EXPORTED.

(Long tons.)

Year	U.S.A.		Germany		Japan		U. K.	
	s. d.	Index	s. d.	Index	s. d.	Index	s. d.	Index
1913	12 11	100	14 10	100	12 0	100	13 11	100
1920	48 9	283	40 1	203	58 11	369	79 11	432
1921	35 3	216	19 6	104	40 3	248	34 10	198
1922	30 8	216	—	—	30 6	231	22 6	147
1923	28 5	207	32 7	203	29 10	234	25 1	169
1924	26 8	187	21 11	134	24 10	188	23 5	152

V. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The balance of trade in coal, coke, etc. (expressed in terms of coal) in the principal consuming countries is shown in Table J. The foreign trade by country of destination of the four principal exporting States — Great Britain, the United States, Germany and Poland — is shown in Table K; while details of

the imports and exports of coal, coke and manufactured fuel of the countries given in Table J will be found in Annex IV (Table VIII). The transfer of Alsace-Lorraine from Germany to France, the inclusion of the Saar district in French Customs territory from 1925, the transfer of part of Upper Silesia to Poland, and the formation of the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union make direct comparison with pre-war figures difficult as far as these countries are concerned. In the case of France, the imports from the Saar in 1925 have been taken at the figure of 1924 and added to the importation figures in order to allow of a reasonable comparison with the preceding years in Table J. Reparation deliveries are included in the German export statistics.

Table J.

TRADE IN COAL, COKE, ETC. (IN TERMS OF COAL).

Metric tons (000's omitted).

COUNTRY		Import	Export	Balance + or -
<i>Africa :</i>				
Union of S. Africa	Av. 1909-13	56	286	— 230
	1913	38	776	— 738
	1923	3	1,727	— 1,724
	1924	2	1,743	— 1,741
	1925	7	1,595	— 1,588
<i>N. America :</i>				
Canada	Av. 1909-14	13,242	1,722	+11,520
	1913-14	17,318	1,403	+15,915
	1923-24	19,429	1,150	+18,279
	1924-25	14,920	684	+14,236
	1925-26	16,249	736	+15,513
United States	Av. 1909-13	1,691	13,907	—22,216
	1913	1,745	29,728	—27,983
	1923	2,083	30,196	—28,113
	1924	586	24,001	—23,415
	1925	1,137	24,293	—23,156
<i>S. America :</i>				
Argentina	Av. 1909-13	3,885	—	+ 3,885
	1913	4,074	—	+ 4,074
	1923	2,602	—	+ 2,602
	1924	3,331	—	+ 3,331
	1925	3,189	—	+ 3,189
Brazil	Av. 1913	2,149	—	+ 2,149
	1913	2,524	—	+ 2,524
	1923	1,554	—	+ 1,554
	1924	1,755	—	+ 1,755
	1925	—	—	—
Chile	Av. 1912-13	1,559	—	+ 1,559
	1913	1,602	—	+ 1,602
	1923	228	3	+ 225
	1924	314	5	+ 309
	1925	234	15	+ 219

Table J (continued).

COUNTRY		Import	Export	Balance + or —
<i>Asia :</i>				
China	Av. 1910-13	1,667	715	+ 952
	1913	1,814	1,513	+ 301
	1923	1,427	3,159	— 1,732
	1924	1,666	3,254	— 1,588
	1925	2,858	3,051	193
India	Av. 1909-13	473	829	— 356
	1913	656	771	— 116
	1923	640	139	+ 501
	1924	483	210	+ 273
	1925	418	345	+ 173
Japan	Av. 1911-13	1,128	3,132	— 2,004
	1913	4,043	3,850	+ 193
	1923	1,686	1,574	+ 112
	1924	1,980	1,711	+ 269
	1925	1,741	2,695	— 954
<i>Europe :</i>				
Germany ⁽¹⁾	Av. 1909-13	13,619	36,614	—22,995
	⁽²⁾ 1913	12,939	45,682	—32,743
	⁽²⁾ 1923	26,150	8,128	+18,022
	⁽²⁾ 1924	13,946	26,857	—12,911
	⁽²⁾ 1925	8,242	33,703	—25,461
Austria ⁽³⁾	Av. 1909-13	12,530	2,821	+ 9,709
	1913	15,204	2,903	+12,301
	1923	4,497	45	+ 4,452
	1924	5,241	37	+ 5,204
	1925	5,080	60	+ 5,020
Belgium	Av. 1910-13	9,170	7,028	2,142
	⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾ 1913	10,827	7,109	+ 3,718
	⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾ 1923	9,450	3,835	+ 5,615
	⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾ 1924	12,520	3,639	+ 8,881
	⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾ 1925	11,957	4,394	+ 7,563
Spain	Av. 1910-13	2,729	8	+ 2,721
	1913	3,230	—	+ 3,230
	1923	1,287	43	+ 1,244
	1924	1,483	34	+ 1,449
	1925	1,736	9	+ 1,727
France	Av. 1909-13	23,378	2,094	+ 21,284
	⁽²⁾ ⁽⁴⁾ 1913	23,889	1,820	+ 22,069
	⁽²⁾ ⁽⁴⁾ 1923	31,902	2,983	+ 28,919
	⁽²⁾ ⁽⁴⁾ 1924	33,311	3,086	+ 30,225
	⁽²⁾ ⁽⁴⁾ 1925	31,443	5,213	+ 26,230
Hungary	1923	839	249	+ 590
	1924	1,134	213	+ 291
	1925	1,193	291	+ 902
Italy	Av. 1909-13	9,826	42	+ 9,784
	1913	10,834	44	+ 10,790
	1923	9,166	136	+ 9,030
	1924	11,170	191	+ 10,979
	1925	10,517	182	+ 10,335

⁽¹⁾ Pre-war territory.

⁽²⁾ Including Reparations deliveries.

⁽³⁾ Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union.

⁽⁴⁾ Including imports from the Saar ; the export figure for 1925 includes Saar coal.

Table J (continued).

COUNTRY		Import	Export	Balance + or —
Netherlands	Av. 1913	14,445	6,362	+ 8,083
	1923	6,764	3,077	+ 3,687
	1924	7,772	3,525	+ 4,247
	1925	9,004	4,219	+ 4,785
Poland	1923	297	13,082	-- 12,785
	1924	386	11,923	-- 11,537
	1925	244	8,446	-- 8,202
United Kingdom.	Av. 1909-13	63	89,593	-- 89,530
	1913	30	99,702	-- 99,672
	1923	17	105,646	--105,629
	1924	9	85,509	-- 85,500
	1925	15	72,374	-- 72,359
Russia	1909-13	6,404	118	+ 6,286
	1913	10,031	97	+ 9,934
	1923	508	—	+ 508
	1924	127	23	+ 104
	1925	63	324	-- 261
Sweden	Av. 1911-13	4,979	2	+ 4,977
	1913	5,565	—	+ 5,565
	1923	4,030	103	+ 3,927
	1924	4,981	—	+ 4,981
	1925	4,432	—	+ 4,432
Switzerland	Av. 1909-13	3,218	7	+ 3,211
	1913	3,523	15	+ 3,508
	1923	2,915	—	+ 2,915
	1924	2,711	1	+ 2,710
	1925	2,857	1	+ 2,856
Czechoslovakia.	1923	906	3,160	-- 2,254
	1924	1,104	3,138	-- 2,034
	1925	1,799	2,718	-- 928
Oceania :				
Australia	Av. 1910-13	114	2,617	-- 2,503
	1913	41	2,144	-- 2,103
	1923-24	96	1,401	-- 1,305
	1924-25	45	1,042	-- 997
	1925-26			

Table K.
EXPORTS OF COAL, COKE, ETC. (IN TERMS OF COAL) BY COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.
(Metric tons, 000's omitted.)

Countries of destination	From U.S.A.			From Great Britain			From Germany			From Poland	
	1913-14	1924	1925	1913	1924	1925	1913	1924	1925	1924	1925
North America	16,421	15,833	16,210	107	467	1,147	25		138		
Central America	4,565	1,332	1,565	62	35	26	12				
South America	454	1,180	854	7,711	4,762	4,688	287	14	382		
Europe :	527	1,450	1,079	62,107	55,801	43,647	44,617	26,557	32,691	11,092	7,146
Germany	7	33	13	9,122	7,257	4,277				7,000	2,813
Austria		6						334	645	2,952	2,759
Belgium		15		2,063	3,472	2,632	7,439	4,053	4,428		
Denmark				3,499	4,776	3,657	398				
France	45	449	242	13,245	14,974	10,655	6,750	9,467	11,210		
Hungary	¹ 69			¹ 1,220			13,732	38	41	648	950
Italy	338	899	791	10,150	7,182	7,193	1,273	4,412	2,548		
Norway	4	8	9	2,548	2,276	2,126	80				
Netherlands	1	9		2,065	2,836	1,568	7,968	5,637	7,198		
Russia				6,241	38	70	2,861				
Sweden				4,983	4,451	3,235	473	376	682		
Switzerland		3			138	144	2,822	427	886		
Czechoslovakia								794	1,151	492	624
Other countries	63	28	24	6,971	8,401	8,090	821	1,019	3,902		
Asia		16	7	795	521	513	74	7	46		
Africa	239	133	161	7,218	4,875	4,580	292	8	294		
Oceania	54	10	3	32	60	63	36		15		
Not specified				302	1,011	1,006	7	206	14	377	1,042
Total	22,260	19,954	19,879	78,334	67,532	55,670	45,350	26,792	33,580	11,469	8,188
Bunker fuel	7,468	4,047	4,414	21,368	17,977	16,704	332	65	123		
Total, including bunker fuel	29,728	24,001	24,293	99,702	85,509	72,374	45,682	26,857	33,703		

¹ Austria-Hungary.

Comparatively unimportant amounts of lignite enter into international trade, except in the case of Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Succession States.

The main feature of post-war trade in coal and coke has been a general drop in the net imports of all the principal importing countries except Canada, Belgium, Italy and France. China, which showed a net import of 952,000 tons per annum in 1910-13, had an export balance of 1,588,000 tons in 1924 and 193,000 tons in 1925. The net imports of Argentine, Brazil and Chile fell from 8.2 million tons in 1913 to 5.4 million tons in 1924. The greater part of this decrease was in Chile, which took about $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of coal in 1910-13 and only 314,000 tons in 1924. The import of coal into Russia has practically ceased. In the period 1909-13 gross imports averaged 6.4 million tons per annum and in 1925 only 63,000. In this latter year, there was an export balance of 261,000 tons, most of which passed into the Mediterranean trade. The consumption of coal in Scandinavia has also fallen off. In 1913, Sweden, Norway and Denmark imported 12.3 million tons; and in 1925, under 11 millions from the principal exporting countries.

The changes in the destination of the exports of the principal exporting countries are shown in Table K.

In 1925 Great Britain had lost over one-quarter of her 1913 trade in coal. The reduction in bunker fuel, which is itself partly due to the decrease in coal exports, accounts for 16 per cent of the decrease, the closing of the Russian market for 23 per cent, and the diversion of the French, German and Italian demand for 37 per cent.

The United States shows a reduction in exports of only 19 per cent on a total export which was not quite 30 per cent of that of the United Kingdom in 1913; and the greater part of the reduction (58%) is in bunker coal. On the basis of the average export of 1909-13, an increase is shown.

The German export question is complicated by the deliveries of reparation coal. If these are included, the export in 1925 was about 12 million metric tons less than in 1913 and 3 million metric tons less than the average of 1909-13. Probably the loss of the Saar coal accounts for 4 million tons of this decline. Export to France, Belgium, Italy, Luxemburg and Alsace-Lorraine amounted in 1913 to 26.5 million tons; approximately equal amounts have been annually delivered as reparations. The pre-war market for German coal was disturbed by the new boundaries in Europe. Austria-Hungary (excluding Galicia) took about 11.6 million tons in 1913; in 1925 the Succession States took 1.8 million tons and from East Upper Silesia 3.6 million tons — in all 5.4 million tons. Russia took 1.7 million tons and Russian Poland and Galicia 3.5 million tons in 1913, and these markets are lost¹. The drop in German exports is accounted for by the changes in these markets. German imports are from Great Britain to northern ports and places served from those ports by inland waterways. Small quantities come from Lorraine and Czechoslovakia, from the latter principally lignite for special industrial uses.

¹ Information supplied direct.

The export of coal from Poland met with a severe check on the termination, in 1925, of the Upper Silesian Convention, under which Germany undertook to accept delivery amounting eventually to 500,000 tons of coal a month from the mines in the transferred territory. In the first half of 1925, Germany took 58 per cent of the total Polish exports; subsequently she took none. Poland had, however, met with a fair degree of success in finding other markets before the British coal stoppage; but this recovery was only achieved with the assistance of the State, which remitted the coal tax, granted special railway rates, etc.

Much concern has been expressed in England over the effect of reparations deliveries on the market for export coal. The conclusion reached by the Coal Commission was that such deliveries as a rule only took the place of the ordinary commercial exports of Germany before the war. In so far as part of the reparations coal goes to countries (*e.g.* Italy) which were not large markets for German coal before the war, the direction of international trade in coal may be altered, but the advantage due to sea transport tells heavily in British favour under normal conditions.

The considerable interchange of coal between France and Belgium is due to the fact that Belgium exports coal for domestic consumption, receiving in exchange French coal for industrial purposes. English imports into France are for coastal districts where sea transport offers an advantage; they form half of the total imports. French imports from Germany and the Saar show a great increase, the change being due to the requirements of the Lorraine steel industry and to reparations deliveries. France's total imports of coke in 1913 were 3 million tons; in 1925 she took over 4 million tons from Germany. She has developed an export trade to Switzerland. The higher figures of export for 1925 are principally due, however, not to any great change in the export trade but to the fact that from 1925 the Saar Territory is reckoned within French Customs territory.

VI. ORGANISATION.

The nature of the coal industry is in general favourable to the development of large-scale organisation and horizontal combination; nevertheless, the industry remains comparatively unorganised in the majority of countries. The four most important of the coal-producing countries are here treated separately.

(1) *The United States.* — The bulk of the anthracite production of the United States is concentrated in the hands of eight companies (out of a total of 174 in operation), which produced 70 per cent of the output in 1920. They are closely connected with one another and with the railroad interest. The Federal Commission published an enquiry into their activities in 1925 and recommended greater publicity. On the other hand, the 12,122 undertakings engaged in the bituminous coal industry are, generally speaking, competitive.

(2) *France.* — There is no selling syndicate in the French mining industry. The industry, however, as a general policy, endeavours to maintain the greatest possible stability in its selling prices. As the industry produces almost exclusively for the home market, this is not a matter of extreme difficulty. To achieve this stability, the mines in each district have a common organisation for the study of markets. Modifications in price which are seen to be necessary or opportune are thus put into force simultaneously in the same locality, and sharp commercial fluctuations are avoided. The Central Committee of the coal industry (Comité central des Houillères) does not intervene in questions of selling prices¹.

(3) *Great Britain.* — In each coalfield there is a District Colliery Owners' Association. Of these, all except that in Cumberland are members of the Mining Association of Great Britain, the functions of which are "generally to watch and take action on behalf of its members in connection with all matters affecting or which may be likely to affect its members or the coal-mining industry, particularly matters which may be the subject of action by the State". The Mining Association possesses no power to deal with coal prices or the distribution of orders.

It is stated that the need for a cartel organisation has not been felt because of the large proportion of coal which is destined for export. Collieries normally employ salaried salesmen and sell their coal direct to factors, merchants, shippers, etc.; but in some cases, particularly in South Yorkshire, selling agencies in which collieries have a substantial interest act for a colliery or a group of collieries. Although there were in 1924 2,481 coal mines belonging to about 1,400 separate undertakings, the division of the industry is not as extreme as these figures would appear to indicate. In 1925 84 per cent of the total output was raised in 613 undertakings, and 9.1 per cent in eight undertakings each of which employed 2,000 men or over. There are examples of associations of undertakings in South Wales and Yorkshire, but they are not the rule. The Doncaster Collieries Association, for instance, controls an output of from 5 to 6 million tons per annum. There is a certain amount of vertical association with other industries. Probably not less than one-fifth of the coal production, other than that for export, is carried on by companies which conduct at the same time blastfurnaces or coking enterprises in other localities or other associated industries².

(4) *Germany.* — The coal industry is more highly organised in Germany than in any other country, but even here there is no general combination, partly because the coal areas are widely separated and have divergent interests. The official organisation of the industry owes something to pressure from the State, which in certain cases has insisted on a degree of syndication. But the central official organisation, the Reichskohlenrat, whose original function was the fixing of prices, is now mainly concerned with watching imports and exports. Its functions are mainly advisory. Each producing district has its own organisation.

¹ Information supplied direct.

² *Report of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry.*

All these organisations are members of the Reichskohlenverband, on which the workers are also represented¹. The Ruhr Syndicate is in close contact with the Saar and the Aix-la-Chapelle areas for purposes of price fixation. The most closely knit associations are the Ruhr Syndicate and the Rhenish Lignite Syndicate. The Lower Silesian coal undertakings have loose-price agreements but no close association; the lignite mines of Central Germany, although a compulsory syndicate has been imposed on them, have no central selling association and very little combination except for statistical purposes. The various groups, including the Upper Silesian group, compete for markets in spite of attempts at delimitation of areas. The Ruhr Syndicate provides the supreme example of concentration. The fusion of undertakings has proceeded so far that the Vereinigte Stahlwerke A.G. alone produces about one-third of the total output, and there are now very few members of the Syndicate producing less than 1,000,000 tons a year. Within the Syndicate there is difficulty in reconciling the interests of the mixed undertakings which consume in their own works the coal they produce and the firms producing for direct sale².

The main objects of the Ruhr Syndicate (Rheinisch-Westfälisches Kohlen syndikat), whose members produce four-fifths of the total output of hard coal in Germany and 95 per cent of the coke, are stated to be :

(a) Rationalisation of the industry :

(b) The fixing of prices for each category of coal under three heads :

(1) a stable minimum price ; (2) the account price at which the Syndicate buys from its members ; (3) the selling price, which may be above or below the account price.

Profits are distributed in proportion to the participation quotas of the constituent undertakings. Each mine has a consumption coefficient (*Verbrauchsbeitrag*), which includes coal consumed at the colliery, local sales and miners' coal, and, for mixed undertakings, coal used in allied undertakings. These items are excluded in estimating the sales coefficient. Production is then regulated on the basis of the consumption quota plus a variable percentage of the sales quota.

The selling organisation varies for markets with or without foreign competition. In markets where there is no foreign competition, the Syndicate sells directly to large consumers and through selling syndicates or intermediaries to other buyers. In markets open to foreign competition the Syndicate reserves to itself large clients and hands over the surplus to merchants and selling agencies.

The Polish coal industry has as a central organisation the Ogołno-Polska Konweneja Weglowa Company, which regulates the delivery of coal by rail to destinations within the Polish Customs Union (including Danzig) and to certain foreign destinations ; fixes prices and the reductions to be granted to buyers and

¹ Information supplied direct.

² See WIEDENFELD : *Cartels and Trusts*, Geneva, 1927.

consumers ; unifies conditions of delivery, and awards fines on those mines which fail to observe the regulations. The central organisation has two decisions : on Upper Silesia, and one for the other mining areas.

STATE OWNERSHIP OF COAL MINES.

The output of the more important State-owned mining undertakings and the percentage of the total production of the country which this output represents in each case is shown in the following table¹ :

State-Owned Mines.

	Year	Production (millions of metric tons)	Percentage of total output
Russia	1924	15.9	100
France (Saar Mines)	1924	13.8	
Netherlands	1924	2.9	50.3
Dutch East Indies	1923	0.8	71.0
Bulgaria.	1923	0.9	90.6

The Governments of New Zealand, Queensland, Nigeria and Japan also own coal-mines, but the percentage of world output in State ownership is very small. The principal State-owned coal area in Germany before the war, the Saar district, is now in the French Customs area, and the remaining mines belonging to the Prussian State have been denationalised. The Roumanian Government has offered the Petrozseny State mine to a Roumanian syndicate.

The Polish State owns the Brzeszcze mine in the Cracow district, with a production in 1924 of 288,000 metric tons (0.9 per cent of Polish production), and of three mines in the Silesian basin with a production in 1924 of 2.4 million metric tons (7.3 per cent of the total production). The latter are leased to a Franco-Polish company, and the State share in them is 50 per cent.

¹ See Memorandum by the British Mines Department in the Evidence given before the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, Vol. III, pp. 260 *seg.*

ANNEX I.

CUSTOMS TARIFFS AND RESTRICTIONS.

In most countries coal, lignite and manufactured fuel are exempt from import duty. No duties are imposed in Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Great Britain, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, the United States, Argentine and certain other countries. Only those countries which impose duties on coal are shown in the table given in Annex IV, Table VII, indicating the rates of duty in 1913 and 1926 on coal, coke and briquettes.

Of the countries imposing duties, Japan, and Canada show no change in rates; in Roumania there has been a decrease. In Switzerland, India and Brazil, where duties did not exist in 1913, they have been imposed. The Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and Spain have increased their duties, the latter very considerably. In China, a change has been made from specific to *ad valorem* rates, which makes the increase difficult to ascertain. The Australian duties on coke from outside the British Empire have also been raised. During 1926 two successive increases of 30 per cent were made in all Customs duties in France on account of currency depreciation; the duty on coal had stood at 1 f. 20 per ton since before the war. In general there has been little change since 1913; where rates have been increased, this has been usually from a desire to foster home production or the development of alternative sources of power (see Annex IV, Table VII).

PROHIBITION AND LICENCES.

In October 1924, complications arising from the price of reparations coal made it necessary for Belgium to establish a system of import licences on coal coming from Germany and the Netherlands, but the decree was temporarily rescinded owing to the cessation of British imports in 1926.

Germany : The export and import of fuel is subject to a system of licences. The licensing authority is the Coal Commission of the Reich, which acts in consultation with the Reichskohlenrat. By the Agreement signed at Geneva in May 1922, Germany undertook for a period of three years to take delivery of amounts of coal rising in 1924-25 to 500,000 tons of coal a month from Polish Upper Silesia, one-quarter of the total production. The agreement having lapsed in June 1925, the German frontier is now closed to supplies of fuel coming from Poland.

Spain : Spanish railway companies are under an obligation to use Spanish coal, and shipping companies in receipt of subsidies have been obliged to fill two-thirds of their requirements from Spanish sources.

ANNEX II.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

(1) *General.*

The comparative statistics given in the adjoining tables have either been supplied by the International Labour Office or taken from the Report of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (1925), Great Britain. It must be emphasised that the figures are not strictly comparable and should be accepted with reserve.

The principal Governments concerned are collaborating with the International Labour Office in an endeavour to obtain comparable figures for average winding time, average travelling time below ground, and total wages received by coal-mining workers.

(2) *Number of Workers.*

Figures for the number of workers employed in the principal producing districts are given in Table M. They represent the total number on the pay-roll of the mines at a certain date, or on the average of several dates; or are estimated by dividing the "number of man-shifts worked" by the number of working days.

It will be observed that, in each country for which data exist, with the exception of the U.S.A., the total number employed has increased more rapidly than the annual output. The German figures, however, improved in 1925.

The proportion of workers above ground to workers below the surface is larger, as far as it can be ascertained, than before the war.

(3) *Unemployment.*

Statistics of unemployment only exist in some of the principal producing countries. In others, they are incomplete or do not distinguish between voluntary absences and involuntary absences due to sickness, accident, etc., or to lack of trade.

In *Germany* the average number unemployed in all mines (coal, salt, peat, etc.), based on the monthly statistics, was 30,166 during the first eleven months of 1925, or 5 per cent approximately.

In *Belgium*, monthly figures are published covering 40 per cent of the mines. Total unemployment is very rare, almost the whole being registered as intermittent, 10 to 14 per cent in 1926.

In *Great Britain*, the monthly statistics of unemployment among insured coal-miners cover the whole industry. During the twelve months preceding the stoppage of 1926, the average rate was 10 per cent, of which 1.2 per cent was intermittent.

In *Poland*, the "approximate number of unemployed" in mining was 18,390 on February 1st and 21,005 on March 1st, 1925.

In *Czechoslovakia*, the figures for unemployment in September 1925 are given as 600 in receipt of relief and 123 registered at employment exchanges out of a total of about 70,000 workers.

In *Canada*, the percentage of trade unionists unemployed in mining was 2.2 in December 1925; this figure is based on a membership of 8,300, less than one-half of the total employed.

In the *United States* and in *France*, no statistics are available.

(4) *Hours of Work.*

The conditions of employment of surface workers are similar to those of industrial workers in general.

Varying practices exist in the regulation of hours for underground workers connected with the question of winding time.

In Table L, the normal hours of work have been adjusted by allowing for the time of winding so as to give as far as possible the "daily average hours underground".

(5) *Individual Output.*

Figures for output per head and per shift are given in Table M.

Apart from the bituminous mines in the U.S.A., a general decrease is noticeable.

The variations in individual output between the different countries are primarily the result of different natural conditions. Particulars of this difference are given in Annex III. Recent technical changes in coal-getting have not been considerable except in the adoption of coal-cutting machines and mechanical means of transport.

Mechanical aids to coal-getting are most widely adopted in the United States, where the natural configuration of the mines lends itself most easily to the use of machinery. The proportion of coal got by machinery was 69.5 per cent in 1923, and the number of machines in use rose from 14,362 in 1909-13 to 21,229 in 1923 in the bituminous coal-mines; 99 per cent of anthracite coal, however, is got by manual labour only¹. In the Ruhr the increase of coal-getting machinery is very great in all the departments of the industry. At the present time, only 49.6 per cent of the output is got by manual labour plus blasting (*Schiessarbeit*), whereas in 1913 only 5 per cent was got by mechanical means. In the Upper and Lower Silesian coalfields also the use of machinery has enormously increased.

In Great Britain the proportion of coal got by machinery has risen from 8.5 per cent in 1913 to 18.7 per cent in 1924.²

¹ Report of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry, Vol III, Appendix 18.

² *Ibid*, page 3.

(6) *Wages.*

International comparisons of wage rates should be made with care, because the methods of compilation and the nature of the statistics differ in many cases considerably from country to country. Further, the hours of labour, per day or per shift, vary in different countries. This fact must also be considered in comparing, in the same country, pre-war with post-war figures.

Statistics of wages in 1924, supplied by the International Labour Office, are given in Table N.

Table L.

HOURS OF WORK.

Country	Underground				On the surface			
	Daily average 1913	Daily average 1925	Hours in a full week 1925	Estimated working time at coal face per day 1925	Daily average 1913	Daily average 1925	Weekly 1913	Weekly 1925
<i>Germany, Ruhr, Upper Silesia</i>	8.5 9.5	8 ¹ 8.5 ¹	48 51	6.5 7	10.8 12 (c)	10 (b) 10 (b)	64.8 72	60 (b) 60 (b)
<i>Belgium</i>	9	7.5 ²	45	6-6.5	8	8 (a)	48	48 (a)
<i>France</i>	8.5	7.5 ³	45	6-6.5	10	8 (a)	60	48 (a)
<i>Great Britain</i>	8.5	7.5 ⁴	40.75-45	5.75	9	7.75	54	46.5(a)
<i>Netherlands</i>	8.5	8 ⁵	48	6.5	8 to 9(d)	8	51	48
<i>Czechoslovakia</i>	9	7.75-8 ⁶	46.5-48	6.25-6.75	9-10	8	57	48
<i>Poland</i>	9.5	8 ⁷	48	6.5	10	8	60	48

(a) Excluding meal-times.

(b) Excluding breaks of 2 hours a day.

(c) Including breaks of 2 hours a day.

(d) Enginemen : 1911.

¹ Including the descent only.

² 8 hours, including both descent and ascent.

³ 8 hours, from the entry of the first worker to the exit of the last.

⁴ 7 hours, from the entry of the last worker to the exit of the first.

⁵ 8 hours, including the descent.

⁶ 8½ hours, from entry of first worker to exit of last (according to Report of Royal Commission on the Coal Industry).

⁷ Including descent and ascent.

Table M.

NUMBER OF WORKERS; OUTPUT PER HEAD AND PER SHIFT.

Country	Number of workers 000's			Annual output per head, metric tons		Output per shift, kilogrammes		
	Below ground	Above ground	Total	Below ground	Above & below ground	Under- ground	Above & below ground	
<i>Germany</i> ¹ . . . Av. 1909-13	—	—	349	381	278	1,183	936	
	359	99	458	261	205	813	633	
	272	67	339	334	268	1,077	858	
<i>Belgium</i> ³ . . . Av. 1909-13	104	40	144	223	162	751	540	
	110	50	160	204	138	693	469	
	119	53	172	196	136	668	454	
<i>United States</i> ⁴ Av. 1909-13	—	—	172	—	456	3,572	1,910	
	Anthracite	115	43	158	738	537	2,754	2,004
	1923	119	41	160	669	499	2,439	1,815
	1924	—	—	545	—	709	3,572	3,232
	Bituminous	600	105	705	854	727	4,766	4,064
	1923	532	88	620	825	708	4,824	4,136
<i>France</i> ⁵ . . . Av. 1909-13	141	54	195	275	198 ⁶	960 ⁶	683	
	(excluding the	177	77	254	212	148 ⁶	810 ⁶	556
	Saar) 1924	205	86	291	214	151 ⁶	799 ⁶	579
<i>Poland</i> ⁷ 1923	104	52	156	257	172	909	591	
	Upper Silesia . 1924	89	40	128	272	186	1,089	727
<i>United Kingdom</i> ⁸ . . . Av. 1909-13	846	202	1,048	324	261 ²	1,311 ²	1,032 ²	
	1923	966	237	1,203	291	233	1,144	906
	1924	966	248	1,214	281	224	1,128	894
<i>Czechoslovakia</i> ⁹ . . 1913	46	16	62	309	230	1,115	807	
	1923	52	17	69	235	179	1,068	777
	1924	54	16	70	282	217	1,085	814

¹ The figures for the Dortmund area alone are given in this table. The total number employed in hard-coal mining in Germany (post-war frontiers) was 515,843 in 1913, and 561,754 in 1925 (above and below ground). See *Jahresbericht der A. G. Reichskohlenverband, 1925-26*. The figures of workers employed represent the number of "Vollarbeiter" for each period, i.e., the workers supposed to be working every day the mine is open for normal hours. The figure of pre-war output is that of the year 1913 only. The figures of 1922 have been quoted instead of those of 1923, which were abnormal.

² Figure for June 1914.

³ The mean number of workers calculated by dividing the total number of days when they were present, drawn from the wages sheets on working days, by the number of working days. [See *Statistiques des industries extractives et métallurgiques (Administration des Mines)*].

⁴ Total number of personnel. (See Statistics of the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce).

⁵ Number of workers calculated by dividing the number of "worker-days" by the number of days when the mines were open.

⁶ Coal and lignite.

⁷ Arithmetical mean of the number of workers calculated at the end of each year.

⁸ The figures given (taken from the Evidence before the British Royal Commission on the Coal Industry) do not agree exactly with those of the annual statistics of the Mines Department, from which the information given in Table N and in Table VI of Annex IV are taken.

⁹ The number of workers quoted is calculated according to the numbers ascertained at the beginning and end of each payment period.

Table N.

TOTAL WAGES BILL, WAGES PER METRIC TON OF COAL RAISED AND PER SHIFT, 1924.

Country	Total wages bill (000,000's)	Wages per metric ton		Wages per shift	
		Per ton extracted	Per ton saleable	All workers	Underground workers
<i>Great Britain</i> ¹ £	151	12s. 1d.	13s. 3d.	10s. 7 ³ / ₄ d.	—
<i>France</i> ² Francs	1,799	40.22	46.02	22.87	25.33
<i>Germany</i> ³ Ruhr Marks	733	7.75	8.57	6.27	6.43
" Upper Silesia "	57	5.24	5.65	4.77	5.05
<i>Belgium</i> ⁴ Francs	1,590	68.06	78.37	29.44	32.04
<i>Poland</i> ⁵ Zloty	188	7.87	9.06	5.60	5.98
<i>Czechoslovakia</i> ⁶ Crowns	752	49.56	54.63	40.36	42.22
<i>Canada</i> \$	25	2.57 ⁷	2.81 ⁷	5.55	—
<i>United States</i> (1919) \$	830	1.63 ⁷	—	—	9.07

¹ Total earnings.

² Including money bonuses of all kinds.

³ Including all allowances in money and kind as well as payment for holidays.

⁴ Including the value of free coal given to the workers.

⁵ Including insurance. Wages per shift are for each day paid, including holidays. Underground shift wage quoted is for hewers and drawers only.

⁶ Including the value of allowances in money and kind.

⁷ Per short ton. U.S.A. shift wages quoted are for contract workers.

ANNEX III.

COMPARISON OF CONDITIONS IN LEADING EUROPEAN COALFIELDS WITH THOSE PREVAILING
IN THE UNITED STATES.

Extracted from Evidence given before the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (Great Britain), 1925.

	United States	Great Britain	France	Belgium	Westphalia	Upper Silesia
Approximate annual output capacity	850,000,000 tons	275,000,000 tons	45,000,000 tons.	25,000,000 tons	140,000,000 tons.	40,000,000 tons.
1. Coal-seams	Large available reserves of coal in seams of suitable section for economic working lying at or near the surface. Large proportion of coal hard.	Considerable proportions of coal worked from seams thinner than most economical section and lying at considerable depth below surface. Large proportion of coal hard.	Seams worked on average thinner than most economical section and lie at considerable depth below surface. Coal rather soft.	Seams worked on average thinner than most economical section and lie at considerable depth below surface. Coal rather soft.	Seams worked on average thinner than most economical section and lie at considerable depth below surface. Moderately hard coal.	Thick seams, some of them excessively so, lying at relatively shallow depth. Coal fairly hard.
2. Roofs and floors	Generally good.	Moderate (good, bad and indifferent).	Moderate (good, bad and indifferent).	Moderate (good, bad and indifferent).	Moderate (good, bad and indifferent).	Good.
3. Faults.	Relatively free from faults.	Fairly numerous in the majority of districts.	Very faulted.	Very faulted.	Very faulted.	Relatively free from faults.
4. Inclination of seams	Generally flat except in the anthracite region.	As a rule fairly flat.	Highly inclined.	Highly inclined.	Highly inclined.	Moderately inclined.
5. Inflammable gas	Relatively free from gas.	Gas prevalent in the majority of districts	Gas fairly prevalent.	Gas fairly prevalent.	Gas prevalent.	Little gas, but very liable to spontaneous combustion.
6. Quality of coal	Fairly high.	Generally high.	Fairly good.	Fairly good.	High, particularly for cooking purposes.	Second class — high oxygen content.
7. Drainage	Either free drainage or shallow pumping.	Pumping demand heavy in many districts.	Pumping demand fairly heavy.	Pumping demand fairly heavy.	Pumping demand fairly heavy.	Fairly heavy pumping demand, but from relatively shallow depth.
8. Sinking conditions for new developments	Generally easy.	Generally difficult.	Moderate.	Difficult.	Difficult.	Generally easy.
9. Transport : (a) Water	Fairly well supplied with inland navigable waterways, but on a moderate distance from deep water to nearest coalfield.	Poorly supplied with large inland waterways, but ideally placed geographically in respect of proximity of coalfields to deep water.	Poorly supplied with large inland waterways, and coalfields a moderate distance from deep water.	Poorly supplied with large inland waterways, and coalfields a moderate distance from deep water.	Very favourable, due to proximity to Rhine and good inland canal system	Unfavourable, due to absence of navigable waterways in vicinity.

ANNEX III (contd).

COMPARISON OF CONDITIONS IN LEADING EUROPEAN COALFIELDS WITH THOSE PREVAILING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Extracted from Evidence given before the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (Great Britain), 1925.

	United States	Great Britain	France	Belgium	Westphalia	Upper Silesia
(b) Rail	Railway rates per ton-mile relatively low.	Railway rates per ton-mile relatively high.	Railway rates per ton-mile relatively high.	Railway rates per ton-mile relatively high.	Railway rates per ton-mile relatively high.	Railway rates per ton-mile relatively high.
10. Markets :						
(a) Inland.	Good, due to richness of land and of mineral resources and consequent demand for coal to enable these assets to be developed, transported and converted into semi or finished products.	Normally good, due to highly industrialised condition of country and intensity of population per square mile.	Very good, due to consumption of coal in France exceeding production.	Fair, due to industrialised state of country and intensity of population and relative proximity to Alsace-Lorraine iron-ore fields, calling for demand for coking coal. Consumption of country in excess of production.	Normally good, due to industrialised state of country, intensity of population and relative proximity to Alsace-Lorraine iron-ore fields, calling for demand for coking coal.	Prior to severance by new frontier, good, due to relative distance from other important coal-fields and demand from local zinc and iron industries. Handicapped at present by new Polish-German frontier.
(b) Export.	Handicapped by distance from sea-board and particularly by absence of demand for imports of raw materials on a large scale and consequent difficulty in arranging for convenient return freights from countries to which coal exported.	Normally very good, due to high-quality coal, proximity of coal to sea-board, and big demand for imports of raw materials facilitating the arrangement of return freights for ships carrying coal on the outward journey.	Excess of consumption over production precludes any serious attempts to develop export trade.	Under normal conditions favourable, particularly by land to France.	Under normal conditions favourable, due to high quality of coal and advantage of Rhine.	Unfavourable by water, due to second-class quality of coal and distance from sea-board. Prior to demarcation of new frontiers, fair export by rail to neighbouring countries.

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ANNEXE IV. Tableau I.

ANNEX IV. Table I.

HOUILLE

COAL

Production en milliers de tonnes métriques.

Production in metric tons (000's omitted).

(a) = Territoire d'avant-guerre.

(a) = Pre-war territory.

(b) = Territoire d'après-guerre.

(b) = Post-war territory.

PAYS	Moyenne Average 1909-1913	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COUNTRY
Afrique	6,878	8,205	10,941	10,870	9,308	11,375	11,933	* 12,402	Africa.
Algérie	—	—	8	10	9	5	9	10	Algeria.
Rhodesie du Sud	186	221	525	521	468	560	592	689	Southern Rhodesia.
Union Sud-Africaine	6,692	7,984	10,408	10,339	8,831	10,810	11,332	11,793	Union of South Africa.
Amérique du Nord	476,208	530,495	600,188	470,078	443,271	608,632	527,607	530,405	North America.
Canada	11,621	13,426	12,021	10,684	10,588	12,164	9,139	8,627	Canada.
Etats-Unis (1)	464,587	517,057	597,165	459,392	432,681	596,466	518,556	530,778	U. S. A. (1).
Groenland	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Greenland.
Amérique Centrale (Mexique)	1,090	890	715	735	933	1,262	* 1,226	* 1,300	Caribbean (Mexico).
Amérique du Sud	334	307	709	645	732	603	538	* 550	South America.
Brésil	26	26	302	260	400	324	268	—	Brazil.
Pérou	301	274	377	357	303	253	240	—	Peru.
Venezuela	7	7	30	28	29	26	30	—	Venezuela.
Asie	49,502	55,487	76,841	73,899	77,175	76,285	* 82,024	* 80,500	Asia.
Bornéo	43	45	105	125	116	110	—	—	Borneo.
Chine	12,869	13,776	20,670	19,870	21,300	18,594	20,524	* 20,500	China.
Corée	128	128	289	311	317	320	439	—	Korea.
Etats fédérés Malais	—	—	252	304	287	323	379	411	Fed. Malay States.
Formose	254	322	1,148	1,038	1,347	1,445	1,506	—	Formosa.
Inde	15,126	16,467	18,250	19,610	19,316	19,971	21,516	21,102	India.
Indes Néerlandaises (1)	568	568	1,096	1,212	1,041	1,157	1,470	—	Dutch E. Indies (1).
Indochine (1)	448	509	700	920	990	1,056	1,236	—	Indo-China (1).
Japon	17,885	21,316	29,245	26,221	27,702	28,940	30,147	31,405	Japan.
Kouang-Toung	1,447	1,513	4,173	3,463	3,922	* 3,500	* 3,800	—	Kwantung.
Philippines	—	—	59	40	42	43	48	—	Philippines.
Sakhaline	—	—	154	115	115	167	199	—	Karafuto.
Turquie	734	843	700	670	680	* 650	* 650	—	Turkey.
Europe	551,543	603,998	481,407	422,842	512,527	480,161	540,507	588,688	Europe.
Allemagne (a)	165,470	190,109	—	—	—	—	—	—	Germany (a).
(b)	121,118	140,753	131,356	136,214	129,965	62,225	118,829	132,729	(b).
Autriche (a)	14,857	16,460	—	—	—	—	—	—	Austria (a).
(b)	79	87	133	138	166	158	172	145	(b).
Belgique	23,260	22,842	22,389	21,750	21,209	22,922	23,362	23,133	Belgium.
Bulgarie	11	11	34	40	48	63	59	60	Bulgaria.
Espagne	3,861	4,016	5,421	4,965	4,436	5,929	6,127	5,925	Spain.
France (a)	39,177	40,051	—	—	—	—	—	—	France (a).
(b)	* 41,848	43,847	24,293	23,212	31,141	37,683	44,011	47,046	(b).
Hongrie (a)	1,236	1,320	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hungary (a).
(b)	847	* 840	168	427	935	851	816	805	(b).
Italie	—	1	152	114	195	174	127	189	Italy.
Pays-Bas	1,498	1,873	3,941	3,921	4,570	5,281	5,882	6,849	Netherlands.
Pologne (b)	35,922	40,972	30,702	29,894	34,631	36,098	32,280	29,081	Poland (b).
Portugal	13	25	145	133	143	128	133	122	Portugal.
Roumanie (b)	440	* 450	187	210	254	292	297	314	Roumania (b).
Royaume S.H.S. (a)	38	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	S. H. S. (a).
(b)	38	100	66	77	101	136	131	178	(b).
Royaume-Uni (2)	273,905	292,043	233,216	165,871	253,613	280,417	271,392	248,067	United Kingdom (2).
Russie (U.R.S.S.) (a)	27,864	36,011	—	—	—	—	—	—	Russia (U.S.S.R.) (a).
(b) (3)	* 23,765	29,054	7,775	8,680	8,717	14,504	15,878	17,637	(b) (3).
Saar	* 11,500	12,413	9,410	9,575	11,240	9,192	14,032	12,990	Saar.
Spitzberg	36	36	130	210	315	341	452	400	Spitzbergen.
Suède	317	364	440	377	379	420	438	264	Sweden.
Suisse	—	—	74	11	4	—	—	—	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie (b)	13,085	14,271	11,375	12,023	10,465	12,347	15,179	12,754	Czechoslovakia (b).
Océanie	12,070	13,798	13,950	13,911	13,388	13,609	15,080	14,868	Oceania.
Australie	10,698	12,614	13,011	13,003	12,404	12,718	13,978	13,847	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	1,372	1,182	939	908	984	951	1,102	1,021	New Zealand.
Monde entier	1,097,834	1,213,168	1,103,751	992,980	1,057,334	1,200,987	1,188,095	1,187,803	World.

Sources : Statistiques officielles.

Sources : Official Statistics.

(*) Estimation.

(*) Estimate.

(1) Y compris une faible partie de lignite.

(1) Including small quantity of lignite.

(2) Y compris après 1921, estimation annuelle pour l'Irlande 75-85.000 tonnes.

(2) Includes estimates for Ireland after 1921 amounting to 75,000 to 85,000 tons per year.

(3) U. R. S. S. (y compris territoire d'Asie).

(3) U. S. S. R., including Asiatic Russia.

Tableau II.

LIGNITE

Production en milliers de tonnes métriques.

(a) = Territoire d'avant-guerre.
(b) = Territoire d'après-guerre.

Table II.

LIGNITE

Production in metric tons (000's omitted).

(a) = Pre-war territory.
(b) = Post-war territory.

PAYS	Moyenne Average 1909-13	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COUNTRY
Afrique	—	—	217	243	144	235	304	327	Africa.
Congo Belge	—	—	2	3	29	56	81	80	Belgian Congo.
Nigeria	—	—	184	216	115	178	223	247	Nigeria.
Tunisie	—	—	31	24	—	1	—	—	Tunis.
Amérique du Nord (Canada)	193	198	3,353	2,976	3,163	3,250	3,233	3,280	North America (Canada).
Amérique du Sud (Chili (1))	1,156	1,283	1,063	1,275	1,053	1,164	1,540	1,440	South America (Chile (1)).
Europe	111,184	120,041	140,252	161,114	174,205	153,836	164,310	177,861	Europe.
Allemagne	74,786	87,228	111,888	123,010	137,073	118,249	124,345	130,790	Germany.
Autriche (a)	25,988	27,378	—	—	—	—	—	—	Austria (a).
(b)	2,555	2,621	2,697	2,797	3,136	2,685	2,806	3,037	(b).
Bulgarie	262	342	726	902	983	1,013	1,156	1,220	Bulgaria.
Espagne	265	277	552	409	330	394	371	389	Spain.
France	739	793	968	749	772	861	944	1,007	France.
Grèce	3	—	197	169	132	119	131	120	Greece.
Hongrie (a)	8,095	8,954	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hungary (a).
(b)	5,422	(*)5,514	4,788	5,693	6,191	6,856	6,353	5,521	(b).
Italie	607	700	1,588	1,029	751	959	920	1,108	Italy.
Pays-Bas	—	—	1,396	122	29	54	191	208	Netherlands.
Pologne (b)	142	192	248	270	220	171	89	66	Poland (b).
Portugal	—	—	25	20	15	16	11	18	Portugal.
Roumanie (a)	180	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	Roumania (a).
(b)	2,374	(*)2,566	1,400	1,595	1,862	2,229	2,479	2,615	(b).
Royaume S. H. S. (a)	259	(*) 273	—	—	—	—	—	—	S. H. S. (a).
(b)	2,188	(*) 2,681	2,822	3,014	3,627	3,964	4,054	3,973	(b).
Tchécoslovaquie (b)	21,841	23,127	19,957	21,335	19,174	16,266	20,460	18,789	Czechoslovakia (b).
Océanie	711	740	1,100	1,010	998	1,170	1,143	1,977	Oceania.
Australie	3	3	165	80	92	119	129	890	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	708	737	935	930	904	1,051	1,014	1,087	New Zealand.
Monde entier	113,244	128,257	154,985	166,618	170,651	159,655	170,530	184,894	World.

Sources : Statistiques officielles.

(*) Estimation.

(1) Y compris une faible partie de houille.

Source : Official Statistics.

(*) Estimated.

(1) Includes a small amount of coal.

Tableau III.

HOUILLE ET LIGNITE (équivalent en houille (1)).

Production en milliers de tonnes métriques.

(a) = Territoire d'avant-guerre.
(b) = Territoire d'après-guerre.

Table III.

COAL AND LIGNITE (in terms of coal (1)).

Production in metric tons (000's omitted).

(a) = Pre-war territory.
(b) = Post-war territory.

PAYS	Moyenne Average 1909-1913	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COUNTRY
Afrique	6,878	8,205	10,980	10,924	9,340	11,427	12,002	12,565	Africa.
Algérie	—	—	8	10	9	5	9	10	Algeria.
Congo belge	—	—	—	1	6	12	18	18	Belgian Congo.
Nigeria	—	—	41	48	26	40	50	65	Nigeria.
Rhodésie du Sud	186	221	525	521	468	560	593	689	Southern Rhodesia.
Tunisie	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	Tunis.
Union Sud-Africaine	6,692	7,984	10,408	10,339	8,831	10,810	11,332	11,793	Union of South Africa.
Amérique du Nord	476,251	530,528	600,933	470,730	443,974	600,354	528,415	540,136	North America.
Canada	11,664	13,469	12,766	11,345	11,291	12,886	9,857	9,358	Canada.
Etats-Unis d'Amériq.	464,587	517,057	597,165	459,392	432,681	596,466	518,556	530,776	U. S. A.
Groenland	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	Greenland.
Amérique centrale (Mexique)	1,099	890	715	735	933	1,262	1,224	1,300	Caribbean (Mexico).
Amérique du Sud	591	592	945	929	966	861	880	870	South America.
Bésil	26	26	302	260	400	324	268	—	Brazil.
Chili	257	285	236	284	234	258	342	320	Chile.
Pérou	301	274	377	357	303	253	240	—	Peru.
Venezuela	7	7	30	28	29	26	30	—	Venezuela.
Asie	40,502	55,487	78,841	73,899	77,175	76,285	82,024	80,500	Asia.
Bornéo	43	45	105	125	116	110	110	—	Borneo.
Chine	12,869	13,776	20,670	19,870	21,300	18,594	20,524	20,500	China.
Corée	128	128	289	311	317	320	439	—	Korea.
Etats fédérés Malais	—	—	252	304	287	323	379	411	Fed. Malay States.
Formose	254	322	1,148	1,038	1,347	1,445	1,506	—	Formosa.
Inde	15,126	16,467	18,250	19,610	19,316	19,971	21,516	21,102	India.
Indes Néerlandaises	568	568	1,096	1,212	1,041	1,157	1,470	—	Dutch East Indies.
Indochine	448	509	700	920	990	1,056	1,236	—	Indo-China.
Japon	17,885	21,316	29,245	26,221	27,702	28,949	30,147	31,495	Japan.
Kouang-Toung	1,447	1,513	4,173	3,463	3,922	3,500	3,800	—	Kwantung.
Philippines	—	—	59	40	42	43	48	—	Philippines.
Sakhaline	—	—	154	115	115	167	199	—	Karafuto.
Turquie	734	843	700	670	680	650	650	—	Turkey.
Europe	576,248	632,008	514,571	458,642	551,255	523,343	586,106	578,208	Europe.
Allemagne (a)	182,360	208,382	—	—	—	—	—	—	Germany (a).
(b)	137,735	160,135	156,218	163,547	160,423	88,500	146,459	163,790	(b).
Autriche (a)	20,632	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Austria (a).
(b)	647	669	732	760	863	755	795	818	(b).
Belgique	23,260	22,842	22,389	21,750	21,209	22,922	23,362	23,133	Belgium.
Bulgarie	69	87	195	240	266	288	316	331	Bulgaria.
Espagne	3,920	4,078	5,544	5,056	4,509	6,017	6,209	6,011	Spain.
France (a)	39,341	40,227	—	—	—	—	—	—	France (a).
(b)	42,012	44,023	24,508	28,378	31,313	37,874	44,221	47,270	(b).
Grèce	1	—	44	38	29	26	29	27	Greece.
Hongrie (a)	3,035	3,310	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hungary (a).
(b)	2,052	2,065	1,232	1,692	2,311	2,374	2,228	2,032	(b).
Italie	135	157	505	343	362	387	331	435	Italy.
Pays-Bas	1,498	1,873	4,251	3,948	4,576	5,293	5,924	6,895	Netherlands.
Pologne	35,954	41,015	30,757	29,954	34,680	36,136	32,300	29,096	Poland.
Portugal	13	25	151	137	146	132	135	126	Portugal.
Roumanie (a)	40	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	Roumania (a).
(b)	968	1,020	498	564	668	787	848	895	(b).
Royaume S. H. S. (a)	96	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	S. H. S. (a).
(b)	524	695	693	747	907	1,017	1,032	1,061	(b).
Royaume-Uni	273,905	292,043	233,216	165,871	253,613	280,417	271,392	248,067	United Kingdom.
Russie (U. R. S. S.)(a)	27,864	36,011	—	—	—	—	—	—	Russia (U.S.S.R.) (a).
(b)	23,765	29,054	7,775	8,680	8,717	14,504	15,878	17,637	(b).
Sarre	11,500	12,143	9,410	9,575	11,240	9,192	14,032	12,990	Saar.
Spitzberg	36	36	130	210	315	341	452	400	Spitzbergen.
Suède	317	364	440	377	379	420	438	264	Sweden.
Sulse	—	—	74	11	4	—	—	—	Switzerland.
Tchécoslovaquie (b)	17,938	19,410	15,809	16,764	14,725	15,961	19,725	16,929	Czechoslovakia (b).
Océanie	12,228	13,961	14,105	14,135	13,610	13,929	15,334	15,308	Oceania.
Australie	10,698	12,615	13,048	13,020	12,425	12,744	14,007	14,045	Australia.
Nouvelle-Zélande	1,530	1,346	1,147	1,115	1,185	1,185	1,327	1,263	New Zealand.
Monde entier	1,122,797	1,241,669	1,228,189	1,030,003	1,097,253	1,230,461	1,225,987	1,228,887	World.

(*) Estimation.
(1) Lignite calculé en équivalent de houille selon le taux de 2 : 9 (0.2222).

(*) Estimate.
(1) Lignite converted into terms of coal at the rate of 2 : 9 (0.2222).

Tableau IV.

Houille. — Indices de production.

Base : Production moyenne 1909-13 dans les limites d'après-guerre = 100.

Table IV.

Coal : Indices of production.

Base : Average production 1909-13 within post-war boundaries = 100.

PAYS	1913 %	1920 %	1921 %	1922 %	1923 %	1924 %	1925 %	COUNTRY
AFRIQUE	119	159	158	135	165	178	183	AFRICA.
Union Sud-Africaine	119	156	154	132	162	169	176	Union of South Africa.
AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE	81	65	67	85	115	112	(*) 118	CENTRAL AMERICA.
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD	111	128	99	93	128	111	113	NORTH AMERICA.
Canada	116	103	92	91	105	79	74	Canada.
Etats-Unis	111	129	99	93	128	112	114	U. S. A.
AMÉRIQUE DU SUD	92	212	193	219	181	161	(*) 165	SOUTH AMERICA.
ASIE	112	155	149	156	154	166	(*) 168	ASIA.
Chine	107	161	154	166	144	159	(*) 159	China.
Indes	109	121	130	128	132	142	140	India.
Japon (1)	118	178	158	169	174	183	(*) 176	Japan (1).
EUROPE	110	87	77	93	89	100	98	EUROPE.
Allemagne	116	108	112	107	51	98	110	Germany. (a)
Belgique	98	96	94	91	99	100	99	Belgium.
Espagne	104	140	129	115	154	159	154	Spain.
France (a)	—	55	64	71	86	100	107	France. (a)
Pays-Bas	125	263	262	305	353	393	457	Netherlands.
Pologne (a)	—	75	73	85	88	79	71	Poland. (a)
Royaume-Uni	107	85	61	93	102	99	91	United Kingdom.
Russie (a)	—	27	30	30	50	55	61	Russia. (a)
Sarre	—	76	77	91	74	113	105	Saar.
Tchécoslovaquie (b)	109	87	92	80	94	116	97	Czechoslovakia. (b)
Océanie	114	116	115	111	113	125	123	OCEANIA.
MONDE ENTIER	111	109	99	96	109	108	(*) 108	WORLD.

(a) Base : Production 1913 dans les limites d'après-guerre.
 (b) Base : Production moyenne 1911-13 dans les limites d'après-guerre.
 (*) Estimation.
 (1) Y compris Corée, Formose, Kowan-Toung, Sakhaline, sauf pour 1925. Le chiffre de 1925 se rapporte au Japon seul.

(a) Base : Production 1913 within post-war boundaries.
 (b) Base : Average production 1911-13 within post-war boundaries.
 (*) Estimate.
 (1) Including Korea, Formosa, Kwangtung, Karafuto, except for 1925. The figure for 1925 relates to Japan only.

Tableau V.

Lignite.

Indices de Production.

Base : Production moyenne 1909-13 dans les limites d'après-guerre.

Table V.

Lignite.

Indices of Production.

Base : Average production 1909-13 within post-war boundaries.

PAYS	1913 %	1920 %	1921 %	1922 %	1923 %	1924 %	1925 %	COUNTRY
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD (a)	—	1/737	1/542	1/639	1/684	1/675	1/704	NORTH AMERICA (a).
AMÉRIQUE DU SUD	111	92	110	91	101	133	125	SOUTH AMERICA.
EUROPE	113	134	145	157	138	148	160	EUROPE.
Allemagne	117	150	164	183	158	166	187	Germany.
Autriche	103	106	109	123	105	110	118	Austria.
Hongrie	(*) 102	88	105	114	126	117	102	Hungary.
Roumanie	(*) 108	59	67	78	94	104	110	Roumania.
Royaume S. H. S. (a)	—	105	112	135	143	151	148	S. H. S. (a).
Tchécoslovaquie	106	91	98	88	74	94	86	Czechoslovakia.
Océanie	104	155	142	140	165	161	278	OCEANIA.
MONDE ENTIER	(*) 113	137	147	159	141	151	163	WORLD.

(a) Base : Production 1913 dans les limites d'après-guerre.
 (*) Estimation.

(a) Base : Production in 1913 within post-war boundaries.
 (*) Estimate.

Tableau VI.
Gains moyens quotidiens.

Table VI.
Average daily wage.

PAYS ET ETALON MONÉTAIRE		Piqueurs Hewers (a)	Du fond Below ground (b)	Du jour On the surface (c)	Ensemble des ouvriers All workers (d)	COUNTRY AND UNIT OF CURRENCY	
Allemagne : Ruhr (1) Reichsmarks	1913	(2) 6.75	(2) 4.80	4.56	—	1913	Germany : Ruhr (1). Reichsmarks.
	1924	7.04	6.25	5.27	5.95		
Allemagne : Haute-Silésie (1). Reichsmarks	1913	(2) 5.13	(2) 3.72	3.38	—	1913	Germany : Upper-Silesia (1). Reichsmarks.
	1924	6.42	4.78	4.27	4.51		
Belgique (4) Bassin du Sud (Non compris Limbourg) Francs	1913	6.54	5.76	3.65	5.17	1913	Belgium (4) : Southern District (excl. Limburg). Francs.
	1920	28.36	24.50	16.98	22.20	1920	
	1921	28.65	24.98	17.37	22.52	1921	
	1922	25.34	22.41	15.42	20.13	1922	
	1923	31.90	28.25	19.21	25.35	1923	
1924	33.34	33.16	22.36	29.76	1924		
France (2) Francs	1913		5.96	4.02	5.40	1913	France (2) Francs.
	1920		20.99	15.90	19.45	1920	
	1921		20.49	15.82	18.84	1921	
	1922-IV		18.57	13.96	17.06	1922-IV	
	1923-IV		23.17	17.31	21.32	1923-IV	
1924-IV		24.72	18.29	22.87	1924-IV		
Grande-Bretagne (4) Shillings	Nov. 1913				6s. 7d.	Nov. 1913	Great Britain (4) Shillings.
	1922-IV				9s. 5d.		
	1923-IV				10s. 3d.		
	1924-IV				9s. 5d.		
Pays-Bas Sud-Limbourg Florins	1920-IV	9.79	8.22	5.53	7.37	1920-IV	Netherlands : S. Limburg. Florins.
	1921-IV	7.82	6.81	4.88	6.22	1921-IV	
	1922-IV	6.92	5.96	4.35	5.49	1922-IV	
	Déc. 1923	7.50	6.40	4.35	5.83	Dec. 1923	
Déc. 1924	6.37	5.48	4.05	5.08	Dec. 1924		
Pologne : Haute-Silésie (1) Zloty	1913	(2) 7.25	(2) 5.63	4.33	4.96	1913	Poland : Upper Silesia (1). Zlotys.
	Déc. 1924	(2) 7.53	(2) 5.56	—	5.12	Dec. 1924	
Tchécoslovaquie (4) Cour. tchéc.	1920	49.06	41.91	33.72	39.37	1920	Czechoslovakia (4). Czech Crowns.
	1921	67.55	58.21	49.95	55.74	1921	
	1922	62.20	53.69	46.28	51.47	1922	
	1923	47.35	40.93	33.82	38.99	1923	
	1924	44.01	38.00	31.19	36.30	1924	

Renseignements fournis par le Bureau international du Travail.

- (1) Gains moyens en espèces (Barverdienst) comprenant les cotisations d'assurance des ouvriers et toutes les allocations en espèce.
- (2) Piqueurs et traîneurs.
- (3) Non compris piqueurs et traîneurs.
- (4) Salaires moyens nets par jour de présence (déduction faite des amendes, participation aux caisses de retraite).
- (5) Y compris les primes de toute nature.
- (6) Gains par journée de travail (y compris la subvention de 1925).
- (7) Y compris les indemnités sociales.
- (8) Y compris les allocations régulières de cherté de vie, mais à l'exclusion des cotisations d'assurance des ouvriers.

Information supplied by International Labour Office.

- (1) Average earnings in money (Barverdienst) (including insurance and money allowances).
- (2) Hewers and loaders.
- (3) Excluding hewers and loaders.
- (4) Workers at the face. Net average wages per day present at the mine (deduction being made for fines, pensions premiums).
- (5) Including all kinds of bonuses.
- (6) Earnings per man-shift (including the subvention of 1925).
- (7) Includes "social" allowances.
- (8) Includes regular cost-of-living bonuses but excludes workers' insurance subscriptions.

Tableau VII.

Droits de douane à l'importation.
Taux par 100 kg., sauf indication contraire.

Table VII.

Customs import duties.
Rates per 100 kg., unless otherwise noted.

PAYS	Etalon monétaire Unit of currency	Charbon Coal		Coke Coke		Briquettes (ou agglomérés) Briquettes (or manufactured fuel)		COUNTRY
		1913	1926	1913	1926	1913	1926	
Espagne :	Pesetas (¹)	0.35	2.25	0.40	2.70	0.40	2.70	Spain : General. Second tariff. Conventional. United Kingdom.
Général		0.35	0.75	0.40	0.90	0.40	0.90	
Deuxième tarif . . .								
Conventionnel			0.75 (²)		0.90		0.90	
Royaume-Uni								
France :	Franc papier	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	France : General. Minimum.
Général								
Minimum								
Roumanie :	Leu (³)	0.60	0.17	0.60	0.17	0.80	0.35	Roumania : General. Conventional.
Général		0.20	0.20					
Conventionnel								
Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes :	Dinar or (⁴)	0.35	0.40	0	0	0.50	0.80	Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. Maximum. Minimum.
Maximum		0	0.30	0	0	0.30	0.60	
Minimum								
Suisse :	Franc	0	0.10	0	0.10	0	0.10	Switzerland : General. Conventional.
Général								
Conventionnel								
Australie (⁵) :	£	0	0	0.4	0.6	0	0	Australia (⁵). General. United Kingdom. Intermediate. Brit. preferential.
Général		0	0	0.4	0.5	0	0	
Royaume-Uni					0.4	0	0	
Intermédiaire						0	0	
Préf. britannique . .							0	
Brésil	Milreis	0	(⁶)3	0	3	0	3	Brazil.
Canada (⁷) :	\$	(⁷)0.53	(⁷)0.53	0	0	0	0	Canada (⁷) : General. Intermediate. Brit. preferential.
Général		(⁷)0.45	0.45	0	0	0	0	
Intermédiaire		(⁷)0.35	0.35	0	0	0	0	
Préf. britannique . .								
Chine (⁸) (⁹)	Haikwan tael	(⁸)0.250	0.34	(¹⁰)0.500	5 %	0.500	5 %	China (⁸) (⁹).
Indes (⁸)	Rupce	0	0.8	0	0.8	0	0.8	India (⁸).
Japon (¹¹)	Yen	0	0	0.0565	0.0565	10 %	10 %	Japan (¹¹).

(1) Or (ou équivalent).

(2) Royaume-Uni, France, Allemagne; droit réduit de 4 pesetas-or par tonne à l'importation de houille britannique jusqu'à 750,000 tonnes par an.

(3) Après-guerre, coefficient pour paiements en lei-papier = 30, dès le 5. VI. 1926 (parité exacte = 50 environ).

(4) Après-guerre, approximativement or (coefficient mensuel publié par le Ministère des Finances).

(5) Par tonne de 1,010 kg.

(6) Par tonne de 907 kg.

(7) Les taux cités sont pour la houille bitumineuse. Les taux pour le « slack », sont de 0,14, 0,12, et 0,10 respectivement bitumineux. Libre entrée pour l'antracite.

(8) Augmenté de 10% dès le 1. XI. 1925 (Board of Trade Journal 17. IX. 1925, p. 323).

(9) Charbon d'Asie; autres charbons = 0,900.

(10) D'Asie; autres charbons = 0,900.

(11) Par Picul = 60 kg.

(1) Gold (or equivalent).

(2) United Kingdom, France, Germany; reduced rate of 4 gold pesetas per metric ton on imports of British coal up to 750,000 metric tons a year.

(3) Post-war coefficient for payments in paper lei = 30, from 5. VI. 1926 (true parity about 50).

(4) Post-war, approximately gold (monthly coefficient published by Minist. of Finance).

(5) Per long ton (2,240 lbs.).

(6) Per short ton (2,000 lbs.).

(7) The rates quoted are for bituminous coal. The rates for bituminous slack are 0.14, 0.12 and 0.10 respectively. Anthracite free.

(8) After 1. XI. 1925 increased by 10% (Board of Trade Journal, 17. IX. 1925, p. 323).

(9) Asiatic coal; other = 0.900.

(10) Asiatic; other = 0.900.

(11) Per picul = 133 1/2 lb.

ALLEMAGNE

Milliers de tonnes métriques

Tableau VIII. — Table VIII.

GERMANY

Metric tons (000's omitted)

BOUILLE	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COAL
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>
Grande-Bretagne	10498	9653	9423	8988	9210	—	550	8071	14173	5431	3235	Great Britain
Autriche }	656	571	523	475	493	—	—	—	—	—	—	Austria
Hongrie }	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hungary
Pays-Bas	478	453	521	524	510	1	57	288	92	52	205	Netherlands
Sarre	—	—	—	—	—	46	189	1151	1	289	1085	Saar
Tchécoslovaquie	—	—	—	—	—	28	65	66	851	238	147	Czechoslovakia
Hte-Silésie polonaise	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4072	8130	6819	2708	Polish Upper Silesia
Etats-Unis	—	—	—	—	—	259	79	—	289	2	—	United States
Autres pays d'Europe	563	515	441	393	315	—	—	—	—	68	149	Other countries in Europe
Océanie.	4	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Oceania
Non spécifiés	—	—	—	—	12	9	1	5	3	1	2	Unspecified
Importations totales	12199	11196	10914	10300	10540	343	941	13653	23539	12900	7531	Total Imports
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>
Belgique	3803	4214	4687	5368	5728	8721 ¹	12105 ¹	9591 ¹	2777 ¹	3353	3885	Belgium
France	1953	2198	2843	3058	3243	—	—	—	—	5017	5800	France
Pays-Bas	5034	5342	5951	6544	7218	1061	1072	1049	1345	5256	6531	Netherlands
Autriche }	9537	8995	9754	11015	12152	1891	2195	1240	28	216	24	Austria
Hongrie }	—	—	—	—	—	49	240	143	—	18	20	Hungary
Dantzig	—	—	—	—	—	216	236	119	—	2	—	Danzig
Suisse	1391	1284	1363	1509	1638	52	15	29	42	117	374	Switzerland
Tchécoslovaquie	—	—	—	—	—	941	885	386	95	402	903	Czechoslovakia
Pologne	—	—	—	—	—	2609	2352	1833	62	56	31	Poland
Suède	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	225 ²	403	Sweden
Sarre	—	—	—	—	—	239	189	208	13	69	20	Saar
Autres pays d'Europe	88	124	2101	2708	3885	156	42	22	—	4137	3112	Other countries in Europe
Afrique.	149	151	226	177	161	—	—	—	—	23	184	Africa
Amérique du Nord	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	North America
Amérique du Sud	—	24	43	42	—	34	15	175	—	—	—	South America
Asie	—	—	27	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Asia
Non spécifiés	1218	1739	12	365	241	—	—	—	—	141	387	Unspecified
Total	23173	24071	27170	30821	34266	15969	19346	14795	4362	19065	22223	Total
Charbon de soute	178	186	236	324	332	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bunker coal
Exportations totales	23351	24257	27406	31145	34598	15969	19346	14795	4362	19065	22223	Total Exports.

A l'Union belgo-luxembourgeoise, à la France et à l'Italie.
Y compris la Norvège.

¹ To the Customs Union of Belgium and Luxemburg, France and Italy.
² Including Norway.

ALLEMAGNE (suite)
Millicrs de tonnes métriques
GERMANY (cont.)
Metric tons (000's omitted)

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	
COKE												COKE
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>
Pologne						—	—	110	125	3	20	Poland
Belgique	493	525	545	510	518	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium
France	94	50	15	22	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	France
Grande-Bretagne	59	20	8	5	18	—	—	216	1382	241	67	Great Britain
Autres pays d'Europe	23	26	29	50	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other countries in Europe
Non spécifiés	5	2	2	3	53	—	—	20	134	10	2	Unspecified
Importations totales	674	623	599	590	595	—	—	346	1641	255	89	Total Imports
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>
Pologne						171	158	181	75	90	63	Poland
Belgique-Luxembourg	185	356	505	755	937	4487 ¹	4406 ¹	6524 ¹	2400 ¹	510	281	Belgium-Luxembourg
France	1387	1710	1792	2275	2377							3263
Pays-Bas	189	230	228	284	285	240	138	114	108	171	185	Netherlands
Autriche	794	797	798	966	1051	189	264	262	25	80	224	Austria
Hongrie						2	10	10	—	15	16	Hungary
Russie d'Europe	218	247	333	432	546	—	—	—	—	—	—	Russia, European
Suisse	251	265	315	329	364	172	107	96	58	188	305	Switzerland
Tchécoslovaquie						83	117	75	34	294	186	Czechoslovakia
Sarre	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	165	15	16	67	Saar
Autres pays d'Europe :	240	262	318	479	526	20	95	33	—	818	2232	Other countries in Europe :
Afrique	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	Africa
Asie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	Asia
Amérique du Nord	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	North America
Amérique Centrale	68	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Caribbean
Amérique du Sud	22	—	49	72	118	—	—	—	—	—	19	South America
Océanie.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Oceania
Non spécifiés	60	99	146	258	229	—	8	6	—	10	68	Unspecified
Exportations totales	3447	4128	4560	5850	6433	5364	5466	7466	2715	5457	7703	Total Exports

¹ A l'Union belgo-luxembourgeoise, à la France et à l'Italie.

¹ To the Customs Union of Belgium and Luxemburg, France and Italy.

ALLEMAGNE (suite)
Milliers de tonnes métriques
GERMANY (cont.)
Metric tons (000's omitted)

AGGLOMÉRÉS DE HOUILLE	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	BRIQUETTES OF COAL.
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>
Belgique	89	99	57	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium
Pays-Bas	29	36	34	20	12	—	—	—	—	2	2	Netherlands
Grande-Bretagne	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	20	11	—	—	Great Britain
Pologne	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	99	114	38	Poland
Autres pays	2	3	4	1	14	—	1	—	3	—	—	Other countries
Importations totales	120	138	95	53	27	—	1	32	113	116	40	Total Imports
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>
Belgique	138	203	261	349	439	—	—	—	—	—	84	Belgium
France	72	161	293	373	324	4	—	—	—	11	—	France
Italie	129	192	216	137	133	—	—	—	—	1	24	Italy
Pays-Bas	129	163	219	283	305	2	9	4	10	128	386	Netherlands
Suisse	437	504	613	603	652	—	—	—	—	16	50	Switzerland
Autriche	73	55	83	53	141	69	—	16	—	1	7	Austria
Hongrie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hungary
Algérie	105	32	51	67	59	—	—	—	—	—	21	Algeria
Autres pays de Europe :	25	114	122	173	96	1	1	—	1	23	101	Other countries in Europe
Asie	2	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Asia
Afrique	21	51	59	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Africa
Amérique Centrale	9	10	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Caribbean
Amérique du Sud	—	4	9	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	South America
Non spécifiés	6	22	20	12	154	—	—	19	—	16	108	Unspecified
Exportations totales	1146	1514	1959	2120	2303	76	10	39	11	196	795	Total Exports

ALLEMAGNE (fin)

 LIGNITE ET AGGLOMÉRÉS DE
LIGNITE

Milliers de tonnes métriques

GERMANY (conclusion)

 LIGNITE AND BRIQUETTES OF
LIGNITE

Metric tons (000's omitted)

LIGNITE	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	LIGNITE	
<i>Pays.</i>												<i>Countries</i>	
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>	
Autriche-Hongrie	8166	7398	7069	7266	6987	—	—	—	—	—	—	Austria-Hungary	
Tchécoslovaquie	—	—	—	—	—	2358	2700	2005	1348	2085	2481	Czechoslovakia	
Autres pays	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other countries	
Importations totales	8166	7398	7069	7266	6987	2358	2700	2005	1348	2085	2481	Total Imports	
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>	
Autriche } Hongrie }	31	52	47	46	50	15	3	—	—	29	30	Austria Hungary	
Autres pays d'Europe	8	10	11	11	10	54	13	8	—	1	—	Other countries in Europe	
Non spécifiés	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	6	11	2	3	Unspecified	
Exportations totales	40	62	58	57	60	72	18	14	11	32	33	Total Exports	
AGGLOMÉRÉS DE LIGNITE												BRIQUETTES OF LIGNITE	
Importations totales	91	104	116	135	121	41	66	31	48	87	6	Total Imports	
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>	
Belgique	17	26	23	45	104	—	—	—	—	92	380	Belgium	
Franco	45	42	59	51	64	1284	640	665	199	398	77	France	
Pays-Bas	224	220	217	242	282	67	107	146	125	113	151	Netherlands	
Autriche } Hongrie }	20	22	31	64	117	1	28	15	14	44	66	Austria Hungary	
Suisse	151	150	171	178	211	72	122	171	217	195	246	Switzerland	
Sarre.	—	—	—	—	—	54	58	77	7	55	32	Saar	
Autres pays d'Europe	18	14	18	47	78	—	49	23	33	243	339	Other countries in Europe	
Non spécifiés	—	—	—	—	5	45	—	—	—	6	15	Unspecified	
Exportations totales	475	474	519	627	861	1523	1005	1097	595	1147	1306	Total Exports	

ARGENTINE
HOUILLE ET COKE
Milliers de tonnes métriques

HOUILLE ¹	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COKE ¹											
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>											
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Importations from :</i>											
Allemagne	38	20	37	56	10	—	1	—	—	19	191	Germany											
Grande-Bretagne	4408	3297	3628	3501	3378	462	799	2041	2444	3023	2745	Great Britain											
Etats-Unis	15	7	39	116	56	1442	890	114	127	239	151	U.S.A.											
Autres pays	3	2	13	35	2	142	31	65	8	18	61	Other countries											
Importations totales	4464	3326	3717	3708	4046	2046	1721	2220	2579	3299	3148	Total Imports											
<i>COKE¹</i>												<i>COKE¹</i>											
Importations totales	18	27	29	31	21	9	13	18	17	24	31	Total Imports											

¹ Exportations: néant.

¹ Exports: nil.

AUSTRALIE
HOUILLE ET COKE
Milliers de tonnes de 1016 kg.

HOUILLE	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920/1	1921/2	1922/3	1923/4	1924/5	1925/6	COAL											
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>											
<i>Importations totales</i>												<i>Total Imports</i>											
En milliers de tonnes métr.	309	10	16	5	15	29	9	63	6				Metric tons (000's omitted)										
<i>Exportation à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>											
Nouvelle-Zélande		228	211	388	478	738	427	395	731	580				New Zealand									
Etablissements des Détroits	141	131	113	155	174	64	44	72	41				Straits Settlements										
Chili	553	620	850	689	188	9	107	117	31				Chilo										
Indes orientales néerland.	92	135	212	267	408	205	73	94	82				Netherlands East Indies										
Philippines	200	156	105	50	110	54	139	143	93				Philippine Islands										
Etats-Unis	202	181	104	94	30	82	124	34	16				United States										
Inde	68	38	123	63	71	60	104	11	21				India										
Océanie.	122	114	124	158	130	102	100	92	92				Oceania										
Autres pays	96	102	133	145	312	26	28	42	22				Other countries										
Exportations totales	1702	1688	2152	2099	2161	1029	1114	1336	978				Total Exports										
En milliers de tonnes métr.	1729	1715	2186	2133	2196	1045	1132	1357	994				Metric tons (000's omitted)										
<i>COKE</i>												<i>COKE</i>											
<i>Importations totales</i>												<i>Total Imports</i>											
En milliers de tonnes métr.	17	22	16	27	—	—	—	24	29				Metric tons (000's omitted)										
<i>Exportations totales</i>												<i>Total Exports</i>											
En milliers de tonnes métr.	10	8	10	8	58	25	47	32	35				Metric tons (000's omitted)										

AUTRICHE

HOUILLE, COKE, AGGLOMÉRÉS
ET LIGNITE

Milliers de tonnes métriques

AUSTRIA

COAL, COKE, BRIQUETTES
AND LIGNITE

Metric tons (000's omitted)

	HOUILLE	1909 ¹	1910 ¹	1911 ¹	1912 ¹	1913 ¹	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COAL
<i>Pays</i>													
<i>Importations de :</i>													
Tchécoslovaquie		—	—	—			502	855		659	1145	1023	
Allemagne		8963	9912	11136			1805	2196		19	157	336	
Grande-Bretagne		772	847	619			1	3		92	36	14	
Sarre		—	—	—			—	—		186	229	179	
Pologne		—	—	—			224	318		2789	2953	2669	
Autres pays		129	115	94			16	56		2	2	2	
Importations totales		10482	9864	10874	11849	13689	2548	3428	3997	3747	4522	4223	
Exportations totales		633	615	610	655	709	—	1	1	22	7	—	
<i>COKE</i>													
<i>Importations de :</i>													
Allemagne		—	646	682	888		107	206		28	64	218	
Tchécoslovaquie		—	—	—	—		145	85		280	261	255	
Grande-Bretagne		—	—	—	—		—	—		35	1	—	
Pologne		—	—	—	—		—	—		58	50	40	
Autres Pays		—	24	21	28		3	26		2	4	—	
Importations totales		701	670	703	916	934	255	317	386	403	380	513	
Exportations totales		198	231	300	349	370	12	23	20	12	20	41	
<i>AGGLOMÉRÉS</i>													
Importations totales		49	59	57	189	263	1	95	34	22	25	69	
Exportations totales		111	133	134	150	142	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>LIGNITE</i>													
<i>Importations de :</i>													
Allemagne		—	35	31	30		26	4		1	22	28	
Serbes, Croates et Slovènes, Royaume des		—	3	3	5		—	13		64	96	59	
Tchécoslovaquie		—	—	—	—		1142	1974		796	715	315	
Autres pays		—	—	—	—		24	14		—	8	64	
Importations totales		39	38	34	35	33	1192	2005	1393	861	841	466	
<i>Exportations à :</i>													
Allemagne		8242	7439	7002	7319	7017	2	1		3	2	5	
Autres pays		—	53	62	123	—	1	4		30	12	16	
Exportations totales		8242	7492	7064	7442	7017	3	5	8	33	14	21	

¹ Autriche-Hongrie.

¹ Austria-Hungary.

BELGIQUE

HOUILLE, COKE ET AGGLOMÉRÉS
Milliers de tonnes métriques.

BELGIUM

COAL, COKE AND BRIQUETTES
Metric tons (000's omitted).

HOUILLE	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923 ¹	1924 ¹	1925 ¹	COAL											
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>											
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>											
Allemagne		3620	4144	4649	5211	1254	3095	1344	1551	4526	4038	Germany											
France		844	857	1220	829	—	264	401	1062	1041	1087	France											
Grande-Bretagne		1705	1045	1782	2281	503	636	1789	4681	2834	2234	Great Britain											
Pays-Bas		266	380	479	534	—	248	399	590	919	1315	Netherlands											
Etats-Unis		—	—	—	—	100	35	—	—	—	—	United States											
Autres pays		1	1	2	1	2	—	1	7	—	1	Other countries											
Importations totales		6436	7327	8132	8856	1859	4278	3934	7891	9320	8675	Total Imports											
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>											
Italie		6	2	35	6	134	15	—	—	—	8	Italy											
Grande-Bretagne		13	12	65	14	—	870	—	—	2	—	Great Britain											
France		3994	4345	4087	4242	939	1899	1644	2001	1597	2006	France											
Pays-Bas		299	266	258	246	21	1496	320	292	283	224	Netherlands											
Suisse		90	65	56	43	82	191	153	196	154	132	Switzerland											
Allemagne		336	293	263	253	—	—	8	27	6	51	Germany											
Luxembourg		147	113	113	96	104	—	1	1	1	1	Luxemburg											
Autres pays		77	74	181	81	1	153	63	4	103	26	Other countries											
Exportations totales		4962	5170	5058	4981	1281	4624	2188	2520	2145	2447	Total Exports											
<i>COKE</i>												<i>COKE</i>											
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>											
Allemagne		464	623	851	1002	111	294	1571	764	1902	1783	Germany											
France		26	45	58	51	—	—	7	35	95	95	France											
Pays-Bas		8	23	44	74	—	4	46	82	314	463	Netherlands											
Grande-Bretagne		—	1	—	—	21	8	13	151	54	30	Great Britain											
Etats-Unis		—	—	1	—	11	—	—	49	—	—	United States											
Autres pays.		—	—	1	1	2	6	—	1	1	—	Other countries											
Importations totales		498	692	955	1128	145	312	1637	1082	2366	2371	Total Imports											
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>											
Pays-Bas		54	48	46	58	7	42	24	2	15	11	Netherlands											
France		400	397	382	511	11	63	530	510	907	816	France											
Suisse		—	—	—	—	5	42	95	69	33	9	Switzerland											
Luxembourg		193	182	141	145	194	248	—	—	—	—	Luxemburg											
Allemagne		266	260	280	282	—	1	—	7	4	—	Germany											
Autres pays d'Europe		47	71	97	61	—	—	—	11	—	—	Other countries in Europe											
Autres pays		83	69	70	77	2	31	6	2	4	12	Other countries											
Exportations totales.		1043	1027	1016	1114	219	427	655	601	963	848	Total Exports											

¹ Depuis le 1^{er} mai 1922, la Belgique et le Luxembourg forment un seul territoire douanier.

¹ From May 1st, 1922, Belgium and Luxemburg constitute one Customs territory.

BELGIQUE (suite)

 HOUILLE, COKE ET AGGLOMÉRÉS
 Milliers de tonnes métriques

AGGLOMÉRÉS	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	BRIQUETTES											
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>											
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>											
Grande-Bretagne			—	—	—	81	77	—	18	1	—	Great Britain											
Allemagne		270	368	414	458	97	14	51	97	142	112	Germany											
Pays-Bas		6	14	21	7	—	—	—	—	3	4	Netherlands											
Autres pays		1	1	2	2	1	1	—	1	1	1	Other countries											
Importations totales		277	383	437	467	179	219	51	116	147	120	Total Imports.											
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>											
Suisse		22	16	8	6	12	192	36	29	32	18	Switzerland											
Pays-Bas		27	16	6	4	—	91	13	77	62	7	Netherlands											
Congo belge		24	32	54	51	3	14	—	7	37	46	Belgian Congo											
France		245	267	299	419	40	188	214	290	251	437	France											
Allemagne		55	40	28	13	1	—	—	—	—	—	Germany											
Espagne		30	6	26	7	—	5	—	—	—	9	Spain											
Etats-Unis		27	30	50	41	—	—	—	—	—	8	United States											
Amérique du Sud		10	48	43	35	—	—	—	—	—	8	South America											
Autres pays d'Europe		44	33	48	19	—	36	—	—	—	2	Other countries in Europe											
Autres pays		61	42	61	48	—	18	36	2	1	11	Other countries											
Exportations totales		545	530	623	643	56	444	299	414	383	546	Total Exports											

BRÉSIL

 HOUILLE, COKE ET AGGLOMÉRÉS
 Milliers de tonnes métriques

HOUILLE ¹	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COAL ¹												
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>											
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>											
Grande-Bretagne		1516	1665	1750	1927	176	236	1010	1189	851		Great Britain											
Etats-Unis		61	68	329	275	915	597	162	277	760		U.S.A.											
Autres pays		5	3	20	60	30	10	4	4	3		Other countries											
Importations totales		1582	1736	2099	2262	1121	843	1176	1470	1614	1927	Total Imports											
<i>COKE¹</i>												<i>COKE¹</i>											
Importations totales		10	13	13	17	6	9	8	10	22		Total Imports											
<i>AGGLOMÉRÉS¹</i>												<i>BRIQUETTES¹</i>											
Importations totales		182	220	207	239	95	29	90	67	112		Total Imports											

¹ Exportations : néant.

¹ Exports nil.

CANADA												CANADA											
HOUILLE ET COKE												COAL AND COKE											
Milliers de tonnes de 907 kg.												Short tons (000's omitted)											
HOUILLE.												COAL											
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>											
<i>Importations :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>											
Etats-Unis	10094	11170	14575	15258	18084	20245	17163	13429	20019	15357	15921	United States											
Grande-Bretagne	76	43	44	40	37	1	5	808	476	312	710	Great Britain											
Autres Pays	—	—	—	—	19	2	—	2	—	2	24	Other countries											
Importations totales	10170	11213	14619	15298	18140	20248	17168	14329	20495	15671	16655	Total Imports											
Total en milliers de T. M.	9229	10175	13266	13878	16461	18369	15575	12999	18592	14220	15113	Total metric tons (000's omitted)											
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>											
Grande-Bretagne	10	6	34	40	19	81	350	39	52	31	13	Great Britain											
Terre-Neuve	—	—	—	168	—	387	205	185	255	260	172	Newfoundland											
France	—	—	—	—	—	168	13	13	10	7	1	France											
Pays-Bas	—	—	—	—	—	227	13	11	75	4	1	Netherlands											
Etats-Unis	1442	1867	992	1630	1167	1032	1188	1672	632	273	450	United States											
Autres Pays	374	442	469	218	263	382	184	169	194	144	117	Other countries											
Exportations totales	1826	2315	1495	2056	1449	2277	1953	2089	1218	719	754	Total Exports											
Total en milliers de T. M.	1657	2101	1357	1865	1315	2066	1772	1895	1105	652	684	Total metric tons (000's omitted)											
COKE.												COKE											
Importations totales	702	763	642	710	709	549	232	444	692	579	939	Total Imports											
Total en milliers de T. M.	637	692	503	644	643	498	210	403	628	525	852	Total metric tons ; (000's omitted)											
Exportations totales	49	60	15	62	73	38	27	15	37	26	44	Total Exports											
Total en milliers de T. M.	44	54	14	56	66	34	24	14	34	24	39	Total metric tons (000's omitted)											

CHILI												CHILE											
HOUILLE ET COKE												COAL AND COKE											
Milliers de tonnes métriques												Metric tons (000's omitted)											
HOUILLE												COAL											
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>											
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>											
Grande-Bretagne		1040	1105	974	924	82	122	65	50	111	Great Britain												
Etats-Unis		34	9	69	99	206	287	55	31	58	United States												
Australie		357	256	408	458	16	68	15	65	62	Australia												
Autres pays		62	37	74	60	5	1	2	1	2	Other countries												
Importations totales		1493 ¹	1407 ¹	1525	1541	309	478	137	147	233	189	Total Imports											
Exportations totales						12	3	3	3	5		Total Exports											
COKE												COKE											
Importations totales		1	1	53	46	56	15	34	61	61	34	Total Imports.											

¹ Compris dans houille.

¹ Included in coal.

CHINE												CHINA											
<i>Milliers de tonnes métriques</i>												<i>Metric tons (000's omitted)</i>											
HOUILLE												COAL											
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>											
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>											
Hong-Kong		197	194	227	255	283	388	347	336	218	213	Hong-Kong											
Indochine française		127	167	167	217	117	123	137	167	172	—	French Indo-China											
Japon et Formose		1159	1261	1219	1288	918	895	686	845	1171	2348	Japan and Formosa											
Autres pays		77	26	34	54	41	35	55	79	105	192	Other countries											
Importations totales		1560	1648	1647	1814	1359	1441	1225	1427	1666	2753	Total imports											
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>											
Hong-Kong		87	77	111	203	252	353	274	313	254	212	Hong-Kong											
Corée		53	16	111	244	745	450	487	655	503	486	Korea											
Japon et Formose		124	194	364	721	827	882	1350	1843	2050	1841	Japan and Formosa											
Philippines				9	124	85	73	145	189	166	192	Philippine Islands											
Indes néerlandaises			8	2	1	33	56	21	45	27	34	Dutch East Indies											
Autres pays		59	37	95	220	60	103	138	114	254	238	Other countries											
Exportations totales		323	332	692	1513	2002	1917	2415	3159	3254	3003	Total Exports											
ESPAGNE												SPAIN											
<i>HOUILLE ET COKE</i>												<i>COAL AND COKE</i>											
<i>Milliers de tonnes métriques</i>												<i>Metric tons (000's omitted)</i>											
HOUILLE												COAL											
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>											
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>											
Grande-Bretagne		1953	1972	2207		290	946				1347	Great Britain											
Allemagne		27	58	58							28	Germany											
Etats-Unis						35	18				—	U.S.A.											
Autres Pays		42	25	58		7	5				6	Other countries											
Importations totales		2022	2055	2323	3098	332	969	726	832	1016	1381	Total Imports											
Exportations totales		5	6	7	—	153	97	17	22	21	9	Total Exports											
COKE												COKE											
Importations totales		294	316	355	¹	37	111	972	414	313	285	Total Imports											
Exportations totales		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	10	—	Total Exports											

¹ Compris dans « Houille ».

¹ Included in coal.

ÉTATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

HOUILLE ET COKE

Milliers de tonnes de 1016^e Kg.

UNITED STATES

COAL AND COKE

Long tons (000's omitted).

HOUILLE	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COAL											
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>											
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>											
Grande-Bretagne	23	15	18	7	9	7	26	3118	814	114	320	Great Britain											
Canada	1053	1357	1453	1082	1337	1031	981	1408	999	298	477	Canada											
Australie	140	197	277	196	150	68	66	176	91	37	14	Australia											
Japon	16	56	14	13	79	26	47	14	20	26	19	Japan											
Autres pays	—	2	8	4	5	8	11	10	25	3	49	Other countries											
Importations totales	1232	1627	1770	1302	1580	1140	1131	4726	1949	478	879	Total Imports											
En milliers de tonnes métr.	1252	1653	1798	1323	1605	1158	1149	4802	1980	486	893	Metric tons (000's omitted)											
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>											
Canada	9339	10153	11716	13595	16527	18927	15996	11958	19477	14806	14748	Canada											
Mexique	657	642	620	345	454	220	217	97	98	85	113	Mexico											
Cuba	689	818	984	1151	1316	1385	571	507	674	591	678	Cuba											
France	38	104	38	43	16	3712	609	12	847	422	234	France											
Italie	131	207	194	276	332	2392	1550	124	585	871	778	Italy											
Pays-Bas	—	—	—	4	—	2190	335	3	379	—	—	Netherlands											
Autres pays d'Europe	29	37	22	82	128	5123	2438	14	587	65	24	Other countries in Europe											
Afrique	18	3	59	302	236	980	897	93	109	131	155	Africa											
Asie	25	15	6	7	—	30	54	—	3	16	28	Asia											
Amérique du Nord	23	36	31	36	49	92	79	34	92	123	119	North America											
Amérique du Sud	77	176	183	580	444	3546	1570	309	523	1119	818	South America											
Amérique Centrale	705	1009	1085	1268	1154	581	444	298	308	616	731	Caribbean											
Océanie	158	167	48	—	53	36	69	—	18	10	3	Oceania											
Total	11889	13367	14985	17689	20709	39215	24829	13449	23700	18855	18429	Total											
En milliers de tonnes métr.	12079	13581	15225	17972	21040	39842	25226	13664	24079	19157	18724	Metric tons (000's omitted)											
Charbon de soufre	6004	6336	6507	7092	7350	9362	7548	4120	4547	3083	4344	Bunker coal											
En milliers de tonnes métr.	6100	6437	6611	7205	7468	9512	7669	4186	4620	4047	4414	Metric tons (000's omitted)											
Exportations totales	17893	19703	21492	24781	28059	48577	32477	17569	28247	22838	22773	Total Exports											
En milliers de tonnes métr.	18179	20018	21886	25177	28508	49354	32895	17850	28699	23204	25138	Metric tons (000's omitted)											
<i>COKE</i>												<i>COKE</i>											
<i>Importations totales :</i>												<i>Totals Imports :</i>											
En milliers de tonnes métr.	173	130	146	67	105	38	28	85	77	75	183	Metric tons (000's omitted)											
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>											
Belgique	—	—	—	—	—	15	2	—	91	—	—	Belgium											
France	—	—	—	16	21	13	3	8	128	15	3	France											
Canada	494	656	735	551	676	530	203	366	668	491	806	Canada											
Mexique	267	207	196	219	179	153	28	31	73	7	3	Mexico											
Chili	—	—	—	—	2	51	5	11	37	29	16	Chile											
Autres pays d'Europe	—	5	8	11	11	32	10	25	101	37	17	Other countries in Europe											
Amérique du Sud	—	—	—	—	—	21	16	11	1	3	1	South America											
Amérique centrale	5	4	7	9	12	6	7	5	6	7	6	Caribbean											
Exportations totales	766	872	946	806	901	821	274	457	1105	589	852	Total Exports											
En milliers de tonnes métr.	778	886	961	819	915	834	278	464	1123	598	866	Metric tons (000's omitted)											

FRANCE ¹

Milliers de tonnes métriques

FRANCE ¹

Metric tons (000's omitted)

HOUILLE	1909 ²	1910 ²	1911 ²	1912 ²	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925 ¹	COAL		
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>		
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>		
Belgique)	5413	5219	5184	4597	3669	1027	1991	2466	2179	1711	1898	Belgium		
Luxembourg)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				Luxemburg		
Allemagne	3264	4004	4972	5100	3501	4938	5798	3731	1496	4265	5518	Germany		
Grande-Bretagne	9543	8605	9240	9153	11257	11432	5893	12099	17963	13020	9937	Great-Britain		
Sarre	—	—	—	—	—	3782	3445	3534	3182	5214	¹	Saar		
Etats-Unis	—	—	—	—	12	2690	921	23	661	345	204	U.S.A.		
Non spécifiés	157	317	404	1037	271	186	350	568	803	552	739	Unspecified		
Importations totales	18377	18145	19800	19887	18710	24056	18398	22421	26284	25107	18296	Total Imports		
<i>Exportations à</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>		
Allemagne	—	—	—	—	—	59	58	452	70	144	1360	Germany		
Belgique	651	818	891	1275	—	—	240	453	1167	1066	1418	Belgium		
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	129	141	152				Luxemburg		
Grande-Bretagne	—	—	—	—	—	—	511	—	—	—	—	Great-Britain		
Suisse	3	3	3	3	—	48	113	704	438	513	1100	Switzerland		
Sarre	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	61	241	—	¹	Saar		
Autres pays et non spécifiés	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other countries and unspecified		
Total	839	758	740	1042	—	67	255	169	172	196	562	Total		
CHARBON DE SOUTÈ	1493	1579	1634	2320	1304	309	1318	1991	2088	1919	4440	BUNKER COAL		
Navires français						91	253	83	145	289			French Ships	
Navires étrangers						53	137	30	42	37	66			Foreign Ships
Total						144	390	113	187	326 *	350			Total
Exportations totales						453	1708	2004	2275	2245	4790			Total Exports

* Estimation.

¹ La Sarre est comprise dans le territoire douanier français depuis le 10 janvier 1925.² Importation de houille, coke et agglomérés.

* Estimate.

¹ Saar is included in French Customs territory from January 10th, 1925.² Imports of coal, coke and briquettes.

FRANCE

Milliers de tonnes métriques.

COKE	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COKE											
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>											
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>											
Allemagne						3150	3321	4305	2073	4540	4115	Germany											
Pays-Bas						—	—	—	376	322	372	Netherlands											
Belgique						93	88	498	498	390	499	Belgium											
Grande-Bretagne						677	22	70	385	53	1	Great Britain											
Autres pays et non spécifiés												Other countries and unspecified											
						76	64	269	298	102	17												
Importations totales	1926	2264	2379	2789	3070	3996	3495	5142	3630	5407	5004	Total Imports											
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>											
Belgique						—	—	9	15	98	95	Belgium											
Luxembourg						—	—	—	—	—	—	Luxembourg											
Sarre						—	—	—	—	34	1	Saar											
Danemark						—	105	68	—	—	—	Denmark											
Grande-Bretagne						—	41	—	—	—	—	Great Britain											
Italie						—	189	193	269	243	253	Italy											
Suisse						3	34	89	163	97	101	Switzerland											
Autres pays et non spécifiés												Other countries and unspecified											
						9	121	86	50	36	24												
Exportations totales	183	169	184	218	232	12	490	445	497	508	473	Total Exports.											

¹ La Sarre est comprise dans le territoire douanier français depuis le 10 janvier 1925.

¹ Saar is included in French Customs territory from January 10th, 1925.

12. C.

AGGLOMÉRÉS	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	BRIQUETTES											
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>											
<i>Importation de :</i>												<i>Imports from:</i>											
Allemagne						968	556	500	206	462	388	Germany											
Luxembourg						—	—	—	377	401	663	Luxembourg											
Belgique						191	460	781	377	401	663	Belgium											
Grande-Bretagne						887	207	138	164	111	168	Great Britain											
Autres pays et non spécifiés												Other countries and unspecified											
						28	31	4	31	7	42												
Importations totales	1028	974	1189	1123	1086	2074	1254	1423	778	981	1261	Total Imports											
Exportations totales ¹	181	131	114	191	207	43	121	130	239	164	152	Total Exports ¹											

¹ Y compris agglomérés de soude : 1920, 20, 1921, 39 (dont 18 coke de soude); 1922, 34; 1923, 7; 1924, 9; 1925, 10 (estimation).

¹ Including bunker briquettes : 1920, 20; 1921, 39 (of which 18 bunker coke); 1922, 34; 1923, 7; 1924, 9; 1925, 10 (estimate).

HONGRIE

Milliers de tonnes métriques

HOUILLE, COKE, BRIQUETTES	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COAL, COKE, BRIQUETTES
<i>Pays</i>							<i>Countries</i>
<i>Importation de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>
Tchécoslovaquie	—	—	170	346	381	293	Czechoslovakia
Serbes, Croates et Slovènes, Royaume des	—	—	22	22	58	40	Kingdom of Serbs, Croat and Slovenes
Pologne	—	—	154	399	677	824	Poland
Autres pays	35	613	457	72	18	36	Other countries
Importations totales	35	613	803	839	1134	1193	Total Imports
Exportations totales ¹	—	83	272	249	213	291	Total Exports ¹

¹ Presque entièrement pour le Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes.

¹ Almost exclusively for the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

HUNGARY

Metric tons (000's omitted)

INDES

Milliers de tonnes métriques

HOUILLE ET COKE	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COAL AND COKE
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>
<i>HOUILLE</i>												<i>COAL</i>
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>
Grande-Bretagne	296	248	237	139	172	4	443	729	125	91	99	Great Britain
Poss. portugaise en Afrique				51	79	8	160	160	118	144	128	Portuguese East Africa
Union Sud-Africaine	93	18	15	97	139	8	311	236	276	175	118	South Africa, Union of
Japon				99	94	4	69	57	5	2	—	Japan
Australie et Nlle-Zélande	56	28	37	94	52	8	113	19	60	22	12	Australia and New Zealand
Autres pays	33	90	22	81	97	8	6	10	32	4	21	Other countries
Importations totales	478	384	311	561	633	40	1102	1211	616	438	378	Total Imports
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>
Ceylan	318	530	502	587	432	696	240	77	122	173	206	Ceylon
Etablissements des Détroits	130	240	229	150	200	232	11	—	—	—	30	Straits Settlements
Autres pays	124	233	144	174	137	315	27	—	17	36	8	Other countries
Exportations totales	572	1003	875	911	769	1243	278	77	139	209	244	Total Exports
<i>COKE</i>												<i>COKE</i>
Importations	14	8	8	—	17	1	6	29	18	34	30	Imports
Exportations	1	2	1	—	2	2	2	1	—	1	1	Exports

INDIA

Metric tons (000's omitted)

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ITALIE												ITALY											
<i>Milliers de tonnes métriques</i>												<i>Metric tons (000's omitted)</i>											
HOUILLE	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COAL											
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>											
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>											
Grande-Bretagne	8841	8428	8767	8637	9397	3035		5774	6506	5896	6734	Great Britain											
Allemagne	169	494	443	890	968	987		2735	1597	4358	2524	Germany											
Etats-Unis	51	188	14	68	93	1462		128	486	537	539	United States											
France	85	84	100	171	—	19		428	515	292	345	France											
Autres pays	158	145	272	291	376	117		70	62	87	375	Other countries											
Importations totales	9304	9339	9596	10057	10834	5620	7470	9135	9166	11170	10517	Total Imports											
Exportations	1	33	34	24	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	Exports											
Charbon de soute	51	15	7	2	22	76	205	170	136	191	182	Bunker Coal											
Exportations totales	51	48	41	26	44	77	205	170	136	191	182	Total Exports											

¹ Charbon de soute comprend les exportations de cargaison.

¹ Bunker coal includes cargo.

JAPON												JAPAN											
<i>Milliers de tonnes métriques</i>												<i>Metric tons (000's omitted)</i>											
HOUILLE	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COAL											
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>											
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>											
Chine	31	78	133			566	438	403	637	568	298	China											
Grande-Bretagne	25	33	14									Great Britain											
Kouan-Toung	7	9	27			86	210	566	724	1121	1264	Kwangtung											
Indochine française			2			149	154	181	193	189	166	French Indo-China											
Autres pays	52	53	5			7	3	19	132	102	13	Other Countries											
Importations totales	115	173	181		4043	808	805	1169	1686	1980	1741	Total Imports											
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>											
Chine	1270	1103	1175			721	790	635	744	993	1898	China											
Hong-Kong	912	862	889			375	494	411	414	401	384	Hong-Kong											
Etablissements des Détroits	239	307	367			329	408	229	148	58	162	Straits Settlements											
Philippines	70	158	238			289	229	176	124	121	160	Philippines											
Etats-Unis	29	63	49			3	46		31	57	10	U.S.A.											
Indes néerlandaises	40	64	63			62	95	24	74	—	16	Dutch East Indies											
Kouan-Toung	21	32	73			165	30	2	—	—	4	Kwangtung											
Indes Britanniques	57	28	33			6	178	78	—	—	20	British India											
Autres pays	206	177	154			180	118	136	39	81	41	Other countries											
Exportations totales	2844	2794	3041		3850	2130	2388	1691	1574	1711	2695	Total Exports											

**NOUVELLE-
ZÉLANDE**

Milliers de tonnes de 1016 kgs.

NEW ZEALAND

Long tons (000's omitted)

HOUILLE	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COAL
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>
Australie		231	186	365	466	462	628	429	445	670	571	Australia
Autres pays		—	—	—	—	14	194	72	1	4	2	Other countries
Importations totales	258	231	186	365	466	476	822	501	446	674	373	Total Imports
En milliers de tonnes métr.	262	235	189	371	473	484	835	509	453	685	582	Metric tons (000's omitted).
Exportations	1	1	1	1	1	27	14	19	22	1	1	Exports
Charbon de soute	202	277	223	229	212	53	39	100	73	89	138	Bunker Coal
Exportations totales	202	277	223	229	212	80	53	119	95	89	138	Total Exports
En milliers de tonnes métr.	205	281	227	233	215	82	54	121	96	90	140	Metric tons (000's omitted)

¹ Charbon de soute comprend la houille de cargaison.

¹ Bunker coal includes coal as cargo.

PAYS-BAS

Milliers de tonnes métriques

NETHERLANDS

Metric tons (000's omitted).

HOUILLE, COKE ET AGGLOMÉRÉS	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COAL, COKE AND BRIQUETTES
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>
<i>Importations de houille de :</i>												<i>Imports of Coal from :</i>
Allemagne					11440	1079	1279	1193	1343	4521	6595	Germany
Belgique					269	30	1270	463	321	310	261	Belgium
France						235				9		France
Grande-Bretagne					2019		1768	4527	4368	2276	1344	Great Britain
Etats-Unis						1416	497	281	281	5		U.S.A.
Autres pays					6	210	80	33	74	61	46	Other countries
Importations totales					13734	2970	4894	6216	6387	7182	8246	Total Imports

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PAYS-BAS (fin)

Milliers de tonnes métriques

NETHERLANDS (concluded)

Metric tons (000's omitted)

HOUILLE, COKE ET AGGLOMÉRÉS	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COAL, COKE AND BRIQUETTES											
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>											
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>											
Allemagne					1106	5	100	354	440	368	225	Germany											
Belgique					1052	2	179	550	670	812	1332	Belgium											
France					978	14	135	250	745	445	541	France											
Italie					670	6	8	12	5	4	29	Italy											
Autres pays					1665	136	135	77	175	89	97	Other countries											
Total					5471	163	557	1243	2035	1718	2224	Total											
Charbon de soute					—	473	697	311	243	825	705	Bunker coal											
Exportations totales					5471	636	1254	1554	2278	2543	2929	Total Exports											
<i>Importations de coke de :</i>												<i>Imports of coke from :</i>											
Allemagne					449	230	130	121	102	173	186	Germany											
Belgique					61	8	54	40	15	15	12	Belgium											
Grande-Bretagne					19	47	14	66	58	40	7	Great Britain											
Autres pays							2	8	1	1	1	Other countries											
Importations totales					529	285	200	235	176	229	206	Total Imports											
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>											
Allemagne					20	—	25	67	31	13	15	Germany											
Belgique					177	—	1	19	36	234	334	Belgium											
France					26	—		183	393	317	397	France											
Luxembourg							23	45	52	83	112	Luxemburg											
Suisse							11	9	30	35	25	Switzerland											
Autres pays					445	27	60	27	20	21	29	Other countries											
Exportations totales					668	27	120	350	562	703	912	Total Exports											
<i>Importations des agglomérés de :</i>												<i>Imports of briquettes from :</i>											
Allemagne					4	2	7	3	9	194	438	Germany											
Belgique					1		162	185	101	66	11	Belgium											
Autres pays					1	10	5	9	8	1		Other countries											
Importations totales					6	12	174	197	118	261	449	Total Imports											
<i>Exportations :</i>												<i>Exports :</i>											
Total						9	32	74	49	42	67	Total											

POLOGNE							POLAND	
BOUILLE, COKE ET AGGLOMÉRÉS							COAL, COKE AND BRIQUETTES	
<i>Milliers de tonnes métriques</i>							<i>Metric tons (000's omitted)</i>	
BOUILLE	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COAL	
<i>Pays</i>							<i>Countries</i>	
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>	
Allemagne	2610	2852	2139	82	66	50	Germany	
Grande-Bretagne	—	—	33	42	68	28	Great Britain	
Tchécoslovaquie	80	669	—	—	12	5	Czechoslovakia	
Autres pays	1	4	10	10	5	6	Other countries	
Importations totales	2691 ¹	3525 ¹	2182	134	151	89	Total Imports	
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>	
Allemagne			3494	8367	6813	2769	Germany	
Autriche	130	311	1552	2740	2899	2714	Austria	
Hongrie					648	950	Hungary	
Tchécoslovaquie		2	107	695	492	624	Czechoslovakia	
Autres pays	17	22	170	756	321	994	Other countries	
Exportations totales	147 ¹	335 ¹	5323	12560	11532	8230	Total Exports	
COKE							COKE	
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>	
Allemagne			156	66	93	65	Germany	
Tchécoslovaquie			95	53	68	43	Czechoslovakia	
Autres pays			13	1	3		Other countries	
Importations totales	—	—	264	120	164	108	Total Imports	
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>	
Allemagne			92	148	79	21	Germany	
Autriche			18	57	40	34	Austria	
Autres pays			7	27	39	34	Other countries	
Exportations totales	—	—	117	234	166	107	Total Exports	
AGGLOMÉRÉS							BRIQUETTES	
Importations totales	1	1	—	3	16	10	Total Imports	
Exportations totales	1	1	—	210	169	73	Total Exports	

¹ Houille comprend agglomérés.

¹ Coal includes Briquettes.

GRANDE-BRETAGNE
Milliers de tonnes de 1016 kg.
GREAT BRITAIN
Long tons (000's omitted)

HOUILLE	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COAL
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>
Pays-Bas	—	—	—	—	—	—	229	—	8	2	—	Netherlands
Belgique	—	—	—	—	—	—	773	—	—	—	—	Belgium
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	588	—	—	—	—	France
Etat libre d'Irlande	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	11	Irish Free State
Etats-Unis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1576	—	—	—	—	United States
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	1	258	—	—	—	—	Canada
Non spécifiés	2	15	10	156	7	3	10	—	1	1	—	Unspecified
Importations totales	2	15	10	136	7	4	3434	0	12	8	11	Total Imports
En milliers de tonnes métr.	2	15	10	138	7	4	3489	0	12	8	11	Metric tons (000's omitted)
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>
Russie	3331	3224	3439	4047	5998	93	139	584	476	38	64	Russia
Suède	3066	3991	3833	4116	4563	1372	1233	2523	3168	3550	2727	Sweden
Allemagne	9672	9006	8969	8395	8952	13	818	8346	14806	6824	4165	Germany
France	10408	9589	10273	10191	12776	11691	6396	13579	18826	14535	10235	France
Italie	9082	8785	9223	9180	9647	2905	3383	6342	7593	6706	6811	Italy
Danemark	2865	2713	2846	2781	3034	1040	1804	2866	3170	3551	2783	Denmark
Pays-Bas	2320	2244	2132	2096	2018	239	1788	6068	6794	2744	1527	Netherlands
Belgique	1645	1559	1751	1547	2031	671	618	3489	6505	3330	2486	Belgium
Argentine	2421	2898	3265	3365	3694	274	887	2021	2461	3116	2645	Argentina
Autres pays d'Europe	8090	8037	8464	8495	9797	3498	3621	6469	7583	9779	8952	Other countries in Europe
Afrique	4862	5439	5994	6161	6597	2627	2106	4107	4251	4619	4264	Africa
Amérique du Nord	170	143	169	160	171	34	128	4167	1321	5555	1277	North America
Amérique du Sud	3136	3488	3323	3132	3284	349	618	1789	1816	1521	1899	South America
Autres pays	1109	969	918	778	838	126	1122	1848	689	783	982	Other countries
Total	63077	62085	64599	64444	73400	24932	24661	64198	79459	61651	50817	Total
En milliers de tonnes métriques	64086	63078	65633	65475	74574	25331	25056	65225	80730	62637	51630	Metric tons (000's omitted)
Charbon de soute	19714	19526	19264	18291	21024	13840	10926	18259	18158	17689	16438	Bunker Coal
En milliers de tonnes métr.	20029	19838	19572	18584	21360	14061	11101	18551	18449	17972	16701	Metric tons (000's omitted)
Exportations totales	82791	81611	83863	82735	94424	38772	35587	82457	97617	79340	67255	Total Exports.
En milliers de tonnes métr.	84115	82916	85205	84059	95934	39392	36157	83776	99179	80609	68331	Metric tons (000's omitted).

GRANDE-BRETAGNE (suite)

COKE ET AGGLOMÉRÉS

Milliers de tonnes de 1016 kg.

GREAT BRITAIN (cont.)

COKE AND BRIQUETTES

Long tons (000's omitted)

COKE	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COKE
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>
Importations totales	3	19	16	30	16	—	73	5	4	1	3	Total imports
En milliers de tonnes métr.	3	19	16	30	16	—	74	5	4	1	3	Metric tons (000's omitted)
<i>Exportations à :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>
Russie	24	39	81	40	96	4	8	19	10	—	4	Russia
Suède	167	160	178	230	257	328	153	469	531	624	343	Sweden
Norvège	123	138	126	156	158	230	111	270	264	314	257	Norway
Danemark	203	142	159	204	229	359	302	717	683	863	614	Denmark
Allemagne	66	18	8	5	20	—	1	241	1210	239	35	Germany
Espagne	119	113	143	101	101	13	34	69	46	81	118	Spain
Italie	68	54	42	39	70	16	32	103	85	142	202	Italy
Autriche	40	13	23	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	Austria
Hongrie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hungary
France	13	11	11	8	6	628	4	54	298	27	9	France
Pays-Bas	25	13	14	8	11	14	3	160	292	35	12	Netherlands
Belgique	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	75	258	65	79	Belgium
Autres pays d'Europe	67	75	60	55	80	39	12	53	52	59	85	Other countries in Europe
Afrique	55	47	50	54	50	5	6	8	6	7	3	Africa
Asie	37	24	24	12	20	4	9	28	8	21	17	Asia
Amérique du Nord	37	23	21	9	9	—	5	63	39	47	84	North America
Amérique du Sud	63	61	69	47	59	7	15	60	51	62	62	South America
Océanie	13	6	5	1	24	—	—	—	—	39	45	Oceania
Non spécifiés	42	27	46	34	40	19	42	125	137	188	143	Not specified
Exportations totales	1162	964	1060	1011	1235	1673	737	2514	3970	2813	2112	Total Exports
En milliers de tonnes métr.	1181	979	1077	1027	1255	1700	749	2554	4034	2858	2146	Metric tons (000's omitted)

GRANDE-BRETAGNE (suite et fin)

COKE ET AGGLOMÉRÉS

Milliers de tonnes de 1016 Kg.

GREAT BRITAIN (conclusion)

COKE AND BRIQUETTES

Long tons (000's omitted)

AGGLOMÉRÉS	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	BRIQUETTES
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>
Importations totales	1	2	3	26	1	1	24	—	—	—	—	Total imports
En milliers de tonnes métr.	1	2	3	26	1	1	24	—	—	—	—	Metric tons (000's omitted)
<i>Exportations à</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>
France	229	154	164	161	252	1126	170	239	326	167	180	France
Algérie	154	145	133	173	215	126	129	190	174	207	153	Algeria
Espagne	148	145	158	163	189	33	71	104	70	67	62	Spain
Italie	209	222	250	231	249	151	63	143	117	174	145	Italy
Autriche	91	64	49	93	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	Austria
Hongrie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hungary
Mexique	109	132	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mexico
Brésil	123	169	208	210	224	85	40	91	60	113	199	Brazil
Chili	63	152	183	137	155	13	10	17	10	8	33	Chile
Inde	10	8	7	11	14	1	55	6	—	—	—	India
Suisse	—	—	—	—	—	203	75	95	—	—	—	Switzerland
Autres pays d'Europe	118	88	58	62	78	210	43	21	38	28	72	Other countries in Europe
Afrique	111	115	177	163	247	216	109	193	159	184	176	Africa
Asie	5	9	9	3	7	—	—	—	—	—	43	Asia
Amérique du Nord	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	16	—	5	North America
Amérique du Sud	24	19	85	76	194	13	5	6	10	14	—	South America
Océanie	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Oceania
Amérique Centrale	22	16	19	24	17	3	3	6	4	8	4	Caribbean
Non spécifiés	40	33	82	74	67	78	77	101	83	97	89	Not specified
Total	1456	1471	1613	1581	2053	2258	850	1227	1067	1067	1161	Total
En milliers de tonnes métr.	1479	1495	1639	1606	2086	2294	864	1247	1084	1084	1180	Metric tons (000's omitted)
Agglomérés de soufre				8	83	133	—	36	5	5	5	Manufactured fuel (bunkers)
En milliers de tonnes métr.				8	84	135	—	37	5	5	5	Metric tons (000's omitted)
Exportations totales	1456	1471	1613	1589	2146	2393	850	1264	1072	1072	1166	Total Exports
En milliers de tonnes métr.	1479	1495	1639	1614	2170	2429	864	1284	1089	1089	1185	Metric tons (000's omitted)

RUSSIE
Milliers de tonnes métriques

HOUILLE	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COAL
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne	810	1019	1279	1511	2103							Germany
Grande-Bretagne	3384	3276	3494	4112	6095							Great Britain
Autres pays	1	1	1	1	536							Other countries
Total	4194	4295	4773	5623	8734	37	251	605	495	127	63	Total
Exportations totales	85	106	97	208	97				—	23	324	Total Exports
<i>COKE</i>												<i>COKE</i>
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne		247	433	432	546							Germany
Grande-Bretagne		40	41	40	96							Great Britain
Autres pays		67	227	296	331							Other countries
Total	404	454	701	768	973	15	14	10	—	—	—	Total

¹ Total des deux pays mentionnés. Chiffres pour « autres pays » inconnus.

¹ Total of the two countries mentioned. Figures for "other countries" unknown.

SUÈDE
HOUILLE ET COKE
Milliers de tonnes métriques

HOUILLE	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COAL
<i>Pays</i>											<i>Countries</i>
<i>Importations de :</i>											<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne		22	130	199	3	—	15	12	193	579	Germany
Grande-Bretagne		3909	4144	4655	1464	1270	2562	3189	3666	2869	Great Britain
Etats-Unis		—	—	—	1247	107	1	46	—	—	U.S.A.
Spitzbergen		2	4	5	35	37	50	74	81	70	Spitzbergen
Autres pays		31	16	—	63	44	6	10	20	¹ 145	Other countries
Total des importations		3964	4294	4879	2812	1458	2634	3331	3960	3663	Total Imports
Total des exportations		—	6	—	8	7	5	4	—	—	Total Exports.

¹ Dont 102.000 tonnes de Pologne et Dantzig.

¹ Hereof 102,000 tons from Poland and Danzig.

SUÈDE (fin)
Milliers de tonnes métriques

SWEDEN (concluded)
Metric tons (000's omitted)

COKE ¹	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COKE ¹
<i>Pays</i>											<i>Countries</i>
<i>Importations de :</i>											<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne		96	198	210	1	42	10	—	91	152	Germany
Belgique		4	23	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium
Pays-Bas		29	11	4	10	11	8	5	7	20	Netherlands
Grande-Bretagne		188	239	261	344	167	486	531	645	378	Great Britain
Autres pays		6	9	9	5	15	18	12	12	27	Other countries
Total		323	480	496	360	235	522	548	755	577	Total

¹ Pas d'exportation sauf en 1923 : 74.000 tonnes.

¹ No exports except in 1923 : 74,000 tons.

SUISSE
HOUILLE, COKE ET AGGLOMÉRÉS
Milliers de tonnes métriques

SWITZERLAND
COAL, COKE AND BRIQUETTES
Metric tons (000's omitted)

HOUILLE	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COAL
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne		1263	1359	1489	1591	299	266	413	402	677	279	Germany
Belgique		168	162	153	130	87	179	220	218	172	157	Belgium
France		195	222	218	197	49	127	237	405	521	981	France
Pays-Bas		11	16	18	16	1	29	149	220	84	86	Netherlands
Pologne							2	11	129	50	32	Poland
Grande-Bretagne		56	41	27	30	290	203	226	328	190	186	Great Britain
Etats-Unis						1209	259		36			U.S.A.
Autres pays		8	7	7	5		1	1	8			Other countries
Importations totales		1878	1701	1807	1912	1969	1066	1257	1746	1694	1721	Total Imports

SUISSE¹ (*fin*)

 HOUILLE, COKE ET AGGLOMÉRÉS
 Milliers de tonnes métriques

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	
COKE												COKE
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne		262	313	342	371	198	121	128	82	240	310	Germany
Belgique		6	6	7	6	9	54	128	83	34	13	Belgium
France		45	51	54	54	6	31	97	169	88	99	France
Pays-Bas							22	43	41	38	35	Netherlands
Grande-Bretagne		1	1	1	1	43	8	53	86	17	1	Great Britain
Autres pays		1	3	7	7	46	5	7	26	20	12	Other countries
Importations totales :	310	315	374	411	439	302	241	456	487	437	470	Total Imports
AGGLOMÉRÉS												BRIQUETTES
<i>Importations de :</i>												<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne		670	795	784	883	83	125	176	231	236	336	Germany
Belgique		40	38	28	10	18	62	102	57	42	35	Belgium
France		102	119	50	73	6	23	80	183	151	135	France
Grande-Bretagne						281	95	100	10	1	1	Great Britain
Autres pays		2	2	2	3	12	11	24	39	4	2	Other countries
Importations totales	752	814	954	864	969	400	316	482	520	434	509	Total Imports

¹ Pas d'exportations, sauf quelques milliers de tonnes de coke.

¹ No exports except a few thousand tons of coke.

**UNION
SUD-AFRICAINE**

Millier sde tonnes métriques

	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	
HOUILLE												COAL
Importations totales	67	61	62	52	38	—	—	5 ¹	3 ¹	2	7	Total Imports
<i>Pays</i>												<i>Countries</i>
<i>Exportations :</i>												<i>Exports to :</i>
Aden						125	137	40	134	207	179	Aden
Ceylan				9	61	52	242	258	270	313	332	Ceylon
Etablissements des Détroits		5	24	4	31	5	18	141	309	454	348	Straits Settlements
Egypte						277	210	92	146	9	—	Egypt
Inde		18	8	79	219	16	771	524	473	340	311	India
Poss. portugaises en Afrique		77	14	14	441						55	Portuguese Africa
Autres pays		26	29	45	24	705	250	285	411	420	370	Other countries
Exportations totales :	300	126	75	151	776	1180	1628	1340	1727	1743	1595	Total Exports

¹ Y compris importation de coke.

¹ Including imports of coke.

SWITZERLAND¹ (*concluded*)

 COAL, COKE AND BRIQUETTES
 Metric tons (000's omitted)

TCHÉCOSLOVAQUIE

Milliers de tonnes métriques

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Metric tons (000's omitted)

HOUILLE	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	COAL
<i>Pays</i>				<i>Countries</i>			
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne	988	954	443	162	362	900	Germany
Autriche	132			11		—	Austria
Pologne		2	68	671	555	644	Poland
Autres pays	12		5	2	2	—	Other countries
Importations totales	1132	956	516	846	919	1544	Total Imports
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>
Allemagne	34	103	68	797	248	144	Germany
Autriche	598	1025	853	677	1172	1019	Austria
Hongrie		42	84	193	282	233	Hungary
Pologne	54	126	12	7	13	—	Poland
Autres pays	8	9	11	27	19	24	Other countries
Exportations totales	694	1305	1028	1701	1734	1420	Total Exports
<i>COKE</i>				<i>COKE</i>			
<i>Pays</i>				<i>Countries</i>			
<i>Importations de :</i>							<i>Imports from :</i>
Allemagne	114	108	78	31	132	184	Germany
Autres pays	8		8	7	5	2	Other countries
Importations totales	122	108	86	38	137	186	Total Imports
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>
Autriche	118	94	143	268	262	249	Austria
Hongrie	5	94	76	131	122	104	Hungary
Pologne	23	93	91	63	69	44	Poland
Roumanie	4	7	3	6	15	10	Roumania
Serbes, Croates et Slovènes, Royaume des	3	11	9	21	12	7	Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Kingdom of
Autres pays	—	3	32	121	11	—	Other countries
Exportations totales	153	302	354	610	491	414	Total Exports
<i>LIGNITE ET AGGLOMÉRÉS</i>				<i>LIGNITE AND BRIQUETTES</i>			
<i>LIGNITE</i>				<i>LIGNITE</i>			
Importations totales	42	24	22	35	8	29	Total Imports
<i>Pays</i>				<i>Countries</i>			
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>
Allemagne	2326	2720	2047	1329	2047	2350	Germany
Autriche	1063	1689	1402	759	680	314	Austria
Hongrie		65	12	30	44	10	Hungary
Autres pays		5	4	2	1	—	Other countries
Exportations totales	3389	4479	3465	2120	2772	2674	Total Exports
<i>AGGLOMÉRÉS¹</i>				<i>BRIQUETTES¹</i>			
<i>Exportations à :</i>							<i>Exports to :</i>
Allemagne	41	71	31	96	107	147	Germany
Autriche	12	88	65	33	21	2	Austria
Suisse		10	19	27	1	—	Switzerland
Autres pays		3	28	19	3	2	Other countries
Exportations totales	53	172	143	175	132	151	Total Exports

¹ Pas d'importations.

¹ No imports.

Tableau IX.
Consommation de houille, coke, agglomérés
et lignite.
 Exprimé en houille.

Table IX.
Consumption of Coal, Coke, Briquettes
and Lignite.
 In terms of coal.

PAYS			Production	Excédent des	Consom-	Excédent	Consom-			COUNTRIES
			de houille et lignite	importations (+) ou exporta- tions (-)		mation totale				
			Production	Surplus importa-	Total	Excess of	Consump-			
			of coal and lignite	(+) or exports (-)	consumption	imports as percentage of con- sumption	tion per head			
			Milliers de tonnes métriques	Metric tons (000's)			Kilogram.			
AFRIQUE : Union Sud-Afri- caïne	Moyenne	1909/13	6,692	— 230	6,462	—	—	Average	1909/13	AFRICA : Union of South Africa.
		1913	7,084	— 738	7,246	—	1,166		1913	
		1923	10,810	— 1,724	9,086	—	1,266		1923	
		1924	11,332	— 1,741	9,591	—	1,324		1924	
		1925	11,793	— 1,588	10,205	—	1,356		1925	
ASIE : Chine	Moyenne	1910/13	12,869	+ 952	13,821	6.9	—	Average	1910/13	ASIA : China.
		1913	13,776	+ 301	14,077	2.1	32		1913	
		1923	18,594	+ 1,732	16,862	—	38		1923	
		1924	20,524	+ 1,588	18,936	—	42		1924	
		1925	20,500	+ 193	20,307	—	45		1925	
Inde	Moyenne	1909/13	15,126	— 356	14,770	—	—	Average	1909/13	India.
		1913	16,467	— 116	16,351	—	52		1913	
		1923	19,971	+ 501	20,472	2.4	64		1923	
		1924	21,516	+ 273	21,789	1.3	68		1924	
		1925	21,102	+ 173	21,275	0.8	65		1925	
Japon	Moyenne	1911/13	17,885	— 2,004	15,881	—	—	Average	1911/13	Japan.
		1913	21,316	+ 193	21,509	0.9	390		1913	
		1923	28,949	+ 112	29,061	0.4	497		1923	
		1924	30,147	+ 269	30,416	0.9	514		1924	
		1925	31,495	+ 954	30,541	—	511		1925	
AMÉRIQUE DU NORD Canada	Moyenne	1909/14	11,664	+ 11,520	23,184	49.7	—	Average	1909/14	NORTH AMERICA Canada.
		1913/14	13,469	+ 15,915	29,384	54.2	3,965		1913/14	
		1923/24	12,886	+ 18,279	31,165	58.6	3,328		1923/24	
		1924/25	9,857	+ 14,236	24,093	59.1	2,611		1924/25	
		1925/26	9,358	+ 15,513	24,871	62.4	2,646		1925/26	
Etats-Unis	Moyenne	1909/13	464,587	— 22,216	442,371	—	—	Average	1909/13	U. S. A.
		1913	517,057	— 27,983	489,074	—	5,067		1913	
		1923	596,466	— 28,113	568,353	—	5,136		1923	
		1924	518,556	— 23,415	495,141	—	4,418		1924	
		1925	530,776	— 23,156	507,620	—	4,366		1925	
AMÉRIQUE DU SUD Argentine	Moyenne	1909/13		+ 3,885	3,885	100	—	Average	1909/13	SOUTH AMERICA Argentine.
		1913		+ 4,074	4,074	100	517		1913	
		1923		+ 2,602	2,602	100	272		1923	
		1924		+ 3,331	3,331	100	343		1924	
		1925		+ 3,189	3,189	100	316		1925	
Brésil	Moyenne	1910/13	26	+ 2,149	2,175	98.8	—	Average	1910/13	Brazil.
		1913	26	+ 2,524	2,550	99.0	104		1913	
		1923	324	+ 1,554	1,878	82.7	61		1923	
		1924	268	+ 1,755	2,023	86.8	65		1924	
		1925							1925	
Chili	Moyenne	1912/13	257	+ 1,559	1,816	85.8	—	Average	1912/13	Chile.
		1913	285	+ 1,602	1,887	84.9	542		1913	
		1923	258	+ 225	483	46.6	125		1923	
		1924	342	+ 309	651	47.5	166		1924	
		1925	320	+ 219	539	40.6	136		1925	
EUROPE : Allemagne (1)	Moyenne	1909/13	182,360	— 22,995	159,365	—	—	Average	1909/13	EUROPE Germany (1).
		1913	208,382	— 32,743	175,639	—	2,622		1913	
		1923	88,500	+ 18,022	106,522	16.9	1,700		1923	
		1924	146,459	— 12,911	133,548	—	2,125		1924	
		1925	163,790	— 25,461	138,329	—	2,211		1925	
Autriche	Moyenne	1923	755	+ 4,452	5,207	85.5	797	Average	1923	Austria.
		1924	795	+ 5,204	5,999	86.7	906		1924	
		1925	818	+ 5,020	5,838	86.0	871		1925	
Belgique (2)	Moyenne	1910/13	23,260	+ 2,142	25,402	8.4	—	Average	1910/13	Belgium.
		1913	22,842	+ 3,718	26,560	14.0	3,477		1913	
		1923	22,922	+ 5,615	28,537	19.7	3,720		1923	
		1924	23,362	+ 8,881	32,243	27.5	4,164		1924	
		1925	23,133	+ 7,563	30,696	24.6	3,929		1925	
Espagne	Moyenne	1910/13	3,920	+ 2,721	6,641	41.0	—	Average	1910/13	Spain.
		1913	4,078	+ 3,230	7,308	44.2	360		1913	
		1923	6,017	+ 1,244	7,261	17.1	334		1923	
		1924	6,209	+ 1,449	7,658	18.9	351		1924	
		1925	6,011	+ 1,727	7,738	22.3	350		1925	

(1) Y compris les livraisons en titre de réparations.

(2) Les stocks en Belgique au 21 décembre étaient les suivants (en milliers de tonnes) : 1913, 955,9 ; 1922, 273,8 ; 1923, 501,4 ; 1924, 1,151,8 ; 1925, 1,560,0.

(1) Reparation deliveries included.

(2) The stocks in Belgium on December 31st, were as follows (in thousands of tons) : 1913, 955,9 ; 1922, 273,8 ; 1923, 501,4 ; 1924, 1,151,8 ; 1925, 1,560.

Tableau IX (Suite).

Table IX (Continued).

**Consommation de houille, coke, agglomérés
et lignite.**

**Consumption of Coal, Coke, Briquettes
and Lignite.**

Exprimé en houille.

In terms of coal.

PAYS			Production de houille et lignite	Excédent des importations (+) ou exportations(—)	Consommation totale	Excédent de l'importation en % de la consommation	Consommation par tête		COUNTRIES	
			Production of coal and lignite	Surplus imports (+) or exports (—)	Total consumption	Excess of imports as percentage of consumption	Consumption per head			
			Milliers de tonnes métriques	Metric tons (000's)			Kilogram.			
France (1)	Moyenne	1909/13	39,341	+ 21,284	60,625	35.1	—	Average	1909/13	France.
		1913	40,227	+ 22,069	62,296	35.4	1,566		1913	
		1923	37,874	+ 28,919	66,793	43.3	1,699		1923	
		1924	44,221	+ 30,225	74,446	40.6	1,879		1924	
		1925	47,270	+ 26,230	73,500	35.7	1,770		1925	
Hongrie	Moyenne	1923	2,374	+ 590	2,964	19.9	382	Average	1923	Hungary
		1924	2,228	+ 921	3,149	29.3	383		1924	
		1925	2,032	+ 902	2,934	30.7	351		1925	
Italie	Moyenne	1909/13	135	+ 9,784	9,919	98.6	—	Average	1909/13	Italy.
		1913	157	+ 10,790	10,947	98.6	308		1913	
		1923	387	+ 9,030	9,417	95.9	238		1923	
		1924	331	+ 10,979	11,310	97.1	285		1924	
Pays-Bas	Moyenne	1909/13	1,498	—	—	—	—	Average	1909/13	Netherlands
		1913	1,873	+ 8,083	9,956	81.2	1,602		1913	
		1923	5,293	+ 3,687	8,980	41.1	1,247		1923	
		1924	5,924	+ 4,247	10,171	41.8	1,394		1924	
Pologne (2)	Moyenne	1923	36,136	— 12,785	23,252	—	817	Average	1923	Poland.
		1924	32,300	— 11,537	20,398	—	706		1924	
		1925	29,096	— 8,202	20,622	—	705		1925	
		1909/13	273,905	— 89,530	184,375	—	—	Average	1909/13	
Royaume-Uni (3)	Moyenne	1913	292,043	— 99,672	192,371	—	4,195		1913	United Kingdom.
		1923	280,417	— 105,629	174,788	—	4,045		1923	
		1924	271,392	— 85,500	185,892	—	4,246		1924	
		1925	248,067	— 72,359	175,708	—	3,890		1925	
Russie	Moyenne	1909/13	27,864	+ 6,286	34,150	18.4	—	Average	1909/13	Russia.
		1913	36,011	+ 9,934	45,945	21.6	265		1913	
		1923	14,504	+ 508	15,012	3.4	101		1923	
		1924	15,878	+ 104	15,982	0.7	114		1924	
Suède	Moyenne	1925	17,637	— 261	17,376	—	123		1925	Sweden.
		1911/13	317	+ 4,977	5,294	94.0	—	Average	1911/13	
		1913	364	+ 5,565	5,929	93.9	1,052		1913	
		1923	420	+ 3,927	4,347	90.3	724		1923	
Suisse	Moyenne	1924	438	+ 4,981	5,419	91.9	898		1924	Switzerland.
		1925	264	+ 4,432	4,696	94.4	776		1925	
		1909/13	—	+ 3,211	3,211	100	—	Average	1909/13	
		1913	—	+ 3,508	3,508	100	908		1913	
Tchécoslovaquie	Moyenne	1923	—	+ 2,915	2,915	100	749		1923	Czechoslovakia.
		1924	—	+ 2,710	2,710	100	695		1924	
		1925	—	+ 2,856	2,856	100	726		1925	
		1909/13	15,961	— 2,254	13,707	—	1,008	Average	1923	
Océanie : Australie	Moyenne	1924	19,725	— 2,034	17,691	—	1,299		1924	OCEANIA : Australia.
		1925	16,929	— 928	16,001	—	1,123		1925	
		1910/13	10,698	— 2,503	8,195	—	—	Average	1910/13	
		1913	12,615	— 2,103	10,512	—	2,158		1913	
Nouvelle-Zélande	Moyenne	1923/24	12,744	— 1,305	11,439	—	1,989		1923/24	New Zealand.
		1924/25	14,007	— 997	13,010	—	2,215		1924/25	
		1925/26	14,045	—	—	—	—		1925/26	
		1909/13	1,530	+ 75	1,605	4.7	—	Average	1909/13	
		1913	1,346	+ 258	1,604	16.1	1,398		1913	
		1923	1,185	+ 360	1,545	23.3	1,139		1923	
		1924	1,327	+ 595	1,922	30.1	1,389		1924	
		1925	1,263	+ 442	1,705	25.9	1,204		1925	

(1) Pour obtenir le chiffre de la consommation, on n'a pas compris la production de la Sarre, lors même que cette région fait partie de l'union douanière française depuis janvier 1925. Les chiffres d'importation comprennent les importations de la Sarre, le chiffre de 1925 étant évalué à 5,214,030 tonnes — le montant des importations de 1924. En tenant compte des stocks et des charbons de oute, la consommation intérieure doit être, d'après les calculs du Comité central des Houillères de France : — moyenne 1909-13, 64,834 tonnes 1925, 75,632 millions de tonnes.

(2) Les chiffres sont très peu inférieurs à ceux qui seraient établis en tenant compte des stocks.

(3) Les chiffres de consommation pour 1909-13 sont calculés sur la base de la population totale des Îles Britanniques ; pour les années d'après-guerre sans l'Etat Libre d'Irlande.

(1) For the purposes of this table the production of the Sarre is not included, although that area is included in the French Customs Union from Jan. 1925. French imports include import from the Sarre. For 1925 the figure of 1924 has been used — 5,214 thousand tons. Taking account of stocks of coal and of bunkers, internal consumption is as follows according to the statistics of the Comité Central des Houillères de France : moyenne 1909-13 64,834 ; 1925, 75,631 thousand tons.

(2) The figures given are slightly inferior to those obtained if stocks are taken into account.

(3) Consumption figures for 1909-13 are calculated on the basis of the whole population of the British Isles ; for post-war years without the Irish Free State.