Dhananjayarao Gadgil Library
GIPE-PUNE-069101

ECONOMIC INQUIRIES AND STUDIES

ECONOMIC INQUIRIES

AND

STUDIES.

SIR ROBERT GIFFEN, K.C.B.

VOL. II



LONDON
GEORGE BELL AND SONS
1904

X21M37 D4.2 69101

CHISWICK PRESS: CHARLES WHITTINGHAM AND CO. TOOKS COURT, CHANCERY LANB, LONDON.

CONTENTS

	5	
VIII	T 11 C S	PAGE
	THE UTILITY OF COMMON STATISTICS	I
XIV.	On International Statistical Com-	
	PARISONS	41
XV.	THE GROSS AND THE NET GAIN OF	
	RISING WAGES	79
XVI.	THE RECENT RATE OF MATERIAL	
	Progress in England	99
XVII.	PROTECTION FOR MANUFACTURES IN	
	New Countries	145
XVIII.	Note on the Gresham Law	162
XIX.	FANCY MONETARY STANDARDS	166
XX.	PROTECTIONIST VICTORIES AND FREE	
	Trade Successes	178
XXI.	Consols in a Great War	189
XXII.	Some Economic Aspects of the	
	South African War	204
XXIII.	THE RELATIVE GROWTH OF THE COM-	
	PONENT PARTS OF THE EMPIRE .	222
XXIV.	THE STANDARD OF STRENGTH FOR	
	our Army: a Business Estimate	242
	THE STATISTICAL CENTURY	268
XXVI.	Are we Living on Capital?	278
XXVII.	A FINANCIAL RETROSPECT-1861-	
	1901	306

		۰
E	7	
٧	7	1

CONTENTS

		-						
E .	ISTIC	L IDE	AS				•	337
V	но₩	IT SHO	ULD	BE U	SED	•	•	363
	VERE	IN.			•	•	•	387
							ED©	405
INDEX .		٠.		•	•	•.	•	431
	XXX. XXXI.	IX. THE V HOW XXX. THE I VERE XXXI. THE P AND KING	ISTICAL IDE IX. THE WEALTH HOW IT SHO XXX. THE DREAM VEREIN. XXXI. THE PRESENT AND OUTLE KINGDOM	IX. THE WEALTH OF HOW IT SHOULD XXX. THE DREAM OF VEREIN. XXXI. THE PRESENT ECAND OUTLOOK KINGDOM .	ISTICAL IDEAS IX. THE WEALTH OF THE HOW IT SHOULD BE US THE DREAM OF A B VEREIN. XXXI. THE PRESENT ECONOM AND OUTLOOK FOR KINGDOM.	ISTICAL IDEAS IX. THE WEALTH OF THE EMPHOW IT SHOULD BE USED XXX. THE DREAM OF A BRITIST VEREIN	IX. THE WEALTH OF THE EMPIRE, A HOW IT SHOULD BE USED XXX. THE DREAM OF A BRITISH ZOVEREIN. XXXI. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXXI. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXXI. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OUTLOOK FOR THE UNIT KINGDOM XXII. THE PRESENT ECONOMIC CONDITIONAL AND OU	XXX. THE DREAM OF A BRITISH ZOLL- VEREIN

INDEX

GRICULTURAL depression, effects of deficient harvests, i. 135.

 labourers, money wages of, 1870-1 and 1880-1, i. 186.

- - wages of, risen sixty per cent. since repeal of corn laws, i. 391.

- produce of Ireland valued at forty to forty-five million \mathcal{L}_{i} i. 435.

 production, difficulties of international comparisons of, ii.

ALSACE-LORRAINE, loss of, to France, i. 40.

Anglo-American face, economic development of, ii. 272.

Are we living on Capital 1 [1901], ii. 278-304.

Introduction, 278.

Difference between an individual living on his capital and a nation, 279-282.

Question of a nation living on its capital in consequence of nature and results of its international trade, 283.

Are we living on our capital because there is an excess of imports over exports, 283.

Are we diminishing our investments

abroad, 284.

The income tax as a test of the increase of our investments at home, 285.

In calculating excess of imports over exports, shipping freights and other charges are not taken into account: the increase of foreign banking money in London has little to do with the question of the nation living on its capital, 286-288.

Waste of capital on war and armaments, 290.

Cases of expenditure of vast sums for these purposes without capital being diminished, 291. Case of England during the great

war with France, 291.

American Civil War, Franco-Ger-man War, South African War, 292-295.

Expenditure on armaments in time of peace, 296.

Amount spent in Great Britain, France, Germany, and Russia only a small percentage of total income, 297.

No serious increase in National Debt, 299.

Expenditure on military armaments in time of peace does not dimin-ish national capital, 299.

Conclusion: the facts when examined do not support the common talk that Great Britain is living on its capital, or that nations are wasting capital on excessive armaments, 301.

No practical advantage to argue against continuance of excessive

armaments, 302. The more economic and peaceful Powers should be able to keep pace while straining their re-sources less than the military Powers, 303.

The expenditure is unavoidable.

Great armaments in time of peace are an insurance against war; conclusion, 304.

Armaments in time of peace, an insurance against war, ii. 304. ARMY, British, its standard of strength, ii. 242.

ARMY ESTIMATES, probably forty million £ in a few years, ii. 264.

be maintained locally, i. 270.

 insufficient pay to troops a cause of difficulty of obtaining recruits, ii. 259.

by the South African War, ii.

penditure on, a necessity, ii. 313.

AUSTRALASIA, birth-rate and death-rate and rate of excess of births over deaths in, ii. 354.

an example of the futility of protection to foster manufactures, ii. 157.

intercolonial trade of, ii. 68, 78.

AVERAGES, uncertain character of, if made up of great extremes, i. 393.

BAGEHOT, Mr., on a new standard of value, and on Mr. Jevons's "multiple standard," ii. 166.

BALANCE of trade and balance of indebtedness, i. 308.

Banks, City of Glasgow Bank failure and the fall in prices, i. 132.

bad harvests on, i. 138.

BANKING, difficulties of, with a multiple standard as suggested by Jevons, ii. 167.

BANKRUPTCY statistics as a test of the commercial morality of a country, ii. 57.

BAXTER, Dudley, and Leone Levi on earnings of working classes, i. 386.

BIMETALLIC systems of currency, Gresham's law as to worn coins not applicable to, ii. 163. BIRTH-RATE and death-rate and rate of excess of births over deaths in Australia and England, ii. 354-355.

Bourne's, Mr. S., paper on official trade and navigation statistics, i. 289.

BRITISH EMPIRE, effects of the South African war on the, ii.

ponent parts of the, ii. 222.

to, for geographical reasons, ii.

British Zollverein, the dream of a, ii. 387.

BUDGETS, Mr. Gladstone's, and his work in finance, i. 229.

CAPE COLONY and Natal, finances of, as affected by the war, ii. 217.

Capital, accumulation of, a benefit to the poor, i. 420.

— are we living on, ii. 278.
— British, invested abroad,

losses of, i. 101.

of Ireland, one twenty-fourth
that of United Kingdom, i.

supposition that Great Britain is living on its, not proved, ii. 301.

waste of, on war and armaments, ii. 290.

CENSUS figures of civilized countries, an index to their growth, ii. 270.

CENTURY, the statistical, ii. 268. CHANGES, recent, in prices and incomes compared, i. 156.

CHARITIES, taxation of, failure of Mr. Gladstone's plan for, i. 244.

COAL, gas, and water, estimated amounts paid for, in United Kingdom, ii. 382. COAL-HEWERS In Durham, wages of, 1871-1884, i. 185.

and iron industries, loss of natural advantages as regards, ii. 125.

States, and their effects on English trade, i. 116.

Coinage, worn, influences of, on circulation of money, ii. 162.

COLONIES, insufficiency of colonial defence, without help from Imperial Government, ii. 252.

preferential tariffs between United Kingdom and, objections to, ii. 394.

small expenditure of, on imperial defence, ii. 375.

---- trifling cost of South African war to the, ii. 211.

COMMODITIES, fall in prices of, in 1873-1879, i. 121.

Competition, foreign, and depression of trade, i. 423.

Conscription unnecessary, provided the army is better paid, ii. 261.

Consols, present market for, artificial and insignificant, ii. 197. Consols in a great war [1899], ii. 189-203.

The question to be discussed is how far the present price of consols is due to special and transitory causes irrespective of Government credit, and at what price could a large amount of stock be issued in case of emergency, 189.

The above question can be discussed upon two assumptions:

 That there is a great emergency, though not sufficient to threaten existence of the Empire.

2. That the rate of interest before the emergency, has not changed from the present level, apart from the usual oscillations between times of good and bad credit, 189, 190.

Present high price of consols would mean a high rate for new loans,

but not a correspondingly high one. The market for consols an artificial one, 190.

Probability of a greater fall (fifteen per cent.) in price of first-class securities should this country become involved in a great war, than was the case in the Franco-German war (ten per cent.), 191-192.

Requisite conditions of a natural market for first-class securities, 193-194.

1. The security itself must be large enough for many people to be interested in it, 193.

2. There must be a large quantity of the security relatively to the general business of the market, 193.

3. The quantity of the security in the hands of dealers should be large, 193.

The above were the conditions of the market for consols until recently, but the position is now changed, 194-195.

I. The National Debt, though still large, is now almost equalled and in some cases exceeded by debts of other countries. In

of other countries, 195.

2. The proportion of the Debt to the total securities dealt in, is much less than formerly, it being now less than one-tenth. 106.

now less than one-tenth, 196.

3. The amounts of the Debt in hands of the public greatly diminished, owing to investment of savings bank money in Government Stock, 197.

 Owing to small amount of consols in the hands of dealers, the market for consols has become instruiticant. 107-108.

insignificant, 197-198.
5. Increase of savings banks money coincident with the change in relative prices of consols, 198.

General level of credit at present time. Probable price of large issues of consols at 2½ per cent. in case of war, 199, 200.

Use of a sinking fund not now-adays of much importance. No present necessity for reducing debt or accumulating a reserve, 201-203.

Constitutional changes necessary from growth of empire, ii. 239.

Consumption, domestic, and recent progress in England, ii.

increased, of excisable articles, 1840-1881, shows improved condition of the people. i. 404.

injurious tendencies of protection to check, i. 366.

of various articles in United Kingdom, estimated cost of, ii. 381-383.

Cost of Franco-German War of 1870-1871 [1872], i. 1-74.

. Direct Expenses:

Direct cost of war to central Gov-ernment of France about one

hundred million £, 2-4.

Amounts of requisitions, taxes levied by Germans, loss from destruction of property, 5-6.

Losses of Paris, from the war and the Commune, 6-7.

Local expenditure and damage to roads, bridges and railways; direct losses to France about one hundred and sixty-four million £, 9-10.

German expenditure for the war only about sixty million £; reasons for small cost to Germany, 10, 11.

Capital of new pensions arising from the war about equal in both countries, 12, 13.

Income, annual, of France and Germany, about twelve hundred million £; influence of modern industry and wealth of nations on prolongation of wars, 13, 14. II. Indirect Expenses and Losses:

France. Difficulty of estimating

indirect losses, 14.

Loss of national income, by withdrawal of workers from their pursuits; national revenue, a means of measuring this loss, 15-

Loss of national income to France about one hundred and fifty-three million £; loss of income in-curred by different industries: agriculture twenty-six million £, manufacturing ninety-three million £, 18-22.

Imports and exports of France

during the wir; war causes a permanent loss of annual income; Trade Lictnce Tax as a measure of industrial loss, 23-

Loss of life and invaliding of wounded and sick; estimated capital value of lives lost or invalided forty-two million &; increased mortality in civil population owing to war, about 200,000, 26-28.

Total indirect loss to France, about two hundred and sixty-two million £, 28.

Germany. Indirect losses of Germany much less, they being the invaders; loss from withdrawal of labour, about fifty million £; estimated capital value of lives lost or invalided, thirty million

£, 29.

III. General Summary of Cost of the War:

France, four hundred and thirtyone million &; Germany, one hundred and fifteen million &; total, five hundred and forty-six million £, 30.

IV. Permanent Loss of Capital:

Cost of war mostly, not a permanent loss of capital; France: charges against capital, about three hundred and forty-three million £; those of Germany only

about ninety million (, 31-36. V. The Indemnity and Cession of

Territory, and their Results:
Two hundred million & paid by
France to Germany, less thirteen million & for railways in ceded territory; haste of payment of indemnity an addition to its cost to France, 37, 38.

Cession of territory a great gain to Germany in many respects: loss of Alsace and Lorraine to France equal to sixty-four million £; Germany's gain from the war about one hundred and fifty million £, 39-41.
France's loss from the war about

seven hundred million £; cost of war to France per head of population, 42-43.

Influence of cost of war on French

finance, 44-48.

Germany's uses of the indemnity; establishment of a gold currency, repayment of German debts, influence on money market, 48-49.

Cost of Franco-German War of 1870-1871 [1872]-continued.

Probable rapid recovery of France,

49-50. VI. Finance of the War and the Money Market:

War makes money dear; the Franco-German war somewhat an exception; money markets of the world practically one market, with London for centre; sensitiveness of money market: limitation of enterprise caused by

wars, 51-54. Bank of England rate, variations during the war and its causes, 54-57. The Bank of France and the war,

58-62. Power of Germany over the money

market, 63-67.

VII. Conclusions:

1. Total direct expenditure of the two countries, two hundred and thirty-four million L. 68.

2. Total indirect losses of the two countries, three hundred and twelve million £, 69.

3. Total cost and loss of the two

countries, five hundred and fortysix million £, 69.

4. Estimated cost of loss of life or injury, 70.

5. Losses of the two countries defrayed out of capital and revenue, 70-71.

6. The above losses compared with the total income of the two countries, 71.
7. Gains of Germany through the

war, one hundred and fifty million £ plus one hundred and seventy-four million £ in permanent

capital, 72.

8. Loss of France, seven hundred million \mathcal{L} on the whole, plus six hundred million \mathcal{L} in per-

manent capital, 72.

9. Probable quick recovery of France, though loss equals ten years' annual savings. France's loss not necessarily Germany's gain, 73.

10. Influence of these financial operations on emoney market, 73-

Cost of living, increased, among the working classes, ii. 94.

Corron famine, effects of the, mostly local, i. 429.

CRIMINAL statistics, difficulties of international comparisons of, ii. 54.

CURRENCY, bimetallic systems of. and Gresham's law as to worn coinage, ii. 163.

Customs duties, changes in British, 1861-1901, ii. 334.

 tariffs not always protective, but for revenue purposes, ii.

- union, dream of a British, ii. 387.

unsuitable to British Empire for geographical reasons, ii. 180.

DEATH-RATE and birth-rate and rate of excess of births over deaths in Australia and England, ii. 354-355.

- lower, points to improved condition of the people, i. 401. Depreciation of Gold since 1848 [1872], i. 75-97.

> Increased supply of gold and rise in prices; increase of supply in excess of demand the cause of a fall in value; two ways of testing depreciation or otherwise of gold.

75-77.

First. Jevons's inquiry of 1863 proved a general rise in prices and a depreciation in value of gold; index numbers of prices, 1845-1872, 77-79.

Two objections to above conclusions; preponderance of textiles in formation of index numbers, and prices used, mostly wholesale, 80-83.

Second. Circulation of coin varies in proportion to growth of population and industry; comparison of population and industry and population and industry and gold circulation in England, 84-88.

Influence of gold discoveries on prices exaggerated by certain economists; annual production Depreciation of Gold since 1848 [1872]—continued.

of gold about twenty million £, 89-90.

Third. Future movement of gold and its effect on prices; relation of current supply to current demand; Germany's gold currency causes large demand for gold in Germany, 91-94.

Germany, 91-94.
Effects of a possible resumption of specie payments by France and United States; probable excessive demand for gold in future, with a consequent rise in its value, 95-97.

Depression in trade raises question of foreign competition, i. 423.

DIAGRAMS as to causes of recent fall in prices, i. 213.

DISARMAMENT, general, impracticability of, ii. 244.

Dream, The, of a British Zollverein [1902], ii. 387.

Introductory remarks, 387.

Necessity for Imperial federation, but commercial union not the best means to that end, proved historically, 387-389.

Difficulties of forming a British

Difficulties of forming a British Zollverein examined, 390.

(a) Physical separation of the different parts of the Empire, 391.

(b) Variety of race and business; import duties for revenue purposes, 392.

poses, 392.
(c) Difficulty of "pooling" arrangements in a British customs union, 392.

(d) Uncertain political status of certain states or provinces such as Egypt, 393.

"Preferential arrangements" between the mother country and the Colonies considered, 394.

Certainty of injury to mother country and Colonies, from preferential tariffs, through diversion of their trade from its natural channels, 395.

Political advantages doubtful; Hofmeyr suggestion examined, 395. Bad feeling likely to be caused in

Bad feeling likely to be caused in foreign countries, especially the United States, 396 Extent of our foreign trade compared with that with the Colonies, and impossibility of this country obtaining from the Colonies many of the raw materials required for our industries, 396-397.

Damage done to the cause of Imperial federation by the advocacy of a customs union, 398-399.

Means for promotion of Imperial federation, 399.

Recognition by the Colonies of the benefits to them, arising from England's free trade policy, 400.

Improved postal and telegraphic communication in the Empire, 401-402.

Monetary union, necessity for a, within the Empire, 402.

Commercial law, greater unity in, within the Empire, 403.

Commercial treaties, the Empire as a whole should be the unit in negotiating future, 403.
Conclusion, 404.

Drunkenness, consumption of liquor not a test of, ii. 54.

EARNINGS of British ships. See Freights.

Economic Aspects of the South African War [1900], ii. 204-

> The war not of same magnitude as American War or Franco-German War, though not one of our little wars, 204.

The war of far greater importance to South Africa than to the British Empire; effects of the war as far as the United Kingdom and the Empire are concerned; finance of the war, as regards raising loans and new taxes, 204-205.

 Disturbance of industry in South Africa greater in proportion than in any former war, owing to stoppage of gold mining, which might have been carried on despite the war, 206.

The interruptions to other industries, coal mining, agriculture, insignificant compared with gold mining,

Gains to certain classes in South Africa from the war, 207-208.

2. Effects of the war on the United

Economic Aspects of the South African War [1900]-contd.

Kingdom and the Empire examined; stoppage of labour of reservists and volunteers rapresents a loss estimated at ten million & yearly, to which should be added from sixteen to twenty million & yearly as the amount lost by the abstraction of people from ordinary civil occupations to work for those in the field, 209.

Probable Government loss, much heavier, but insignificant compared with wealth of country, 210.

Cost of the war to the Colonies trifling, if really not a benefit to them, 211.

Payment of an indemnity by South Africa, 211.

Injury to the United Kingdom from the war compared with that from a big strike, 212.

The war shows necessity for army reform and increased expenditure for more troops and increased pay

for them, 213-214. Hostile feeling of European countries shown during the war, 214-

3. Finance methods used in the war examined; armies of the South African Republics, prob-able cost of, to the Republics, and how paid for, 216-217.
Finances of Cape Colony, Natal,

and Rhodesia as affected by the

war, 217-218.

Finance of the Imperial Government in connection with the war examined; the thirty million & loan at 28 per cent.; new taxa-tion; the additional direct taxation excessive, 219-220.

The indemnity to be paid by the South African Republics, amount, and how it is to be paid,

220.

Conclusion, 221.

ECONOMIC conditions and outlook for the United Kingdom at present time, ii. 405.

*Economic Value of Ireland to Great Britain [1886], i. 431-

Poverty of Ireland, its curse; craving for land in Ireland, 431.

Considerations involved in proposed separation of Ireland from

Great Britain, 431.
Population of Ireland compared with that of Great Britain, 432.

Disaffected parts of Ireland include nowabout three-fifths of its population; owing to its decreasing population, the problem of dis-affection easier now than formerly; increase of population in Great Britain decennially, equal to whole disaffected population of Ireland; the Irish inferior in industrial character and resources to inhabitants of United Kingdom, 432-433.

Assessments to income tax in Ireland and Great Britain compared; income of Ireland cannot be large, owing to large numbers (about 60 per cent.) engaged in agricul-

ture, 434-435.
Value of agricultural produce of Ireland estimated at forty to fortyfive million £, which gives about fourteen & per head to live on,

435. Total rent estimated at eight million L, which, deducted from value of agricultural produce, leaves only about eleven & per head of agricultural class, 435.

Total income of people of Ireland estimated at under eighty million &, which, compared with that of United Kingdom, is as one to

seventeen, 435-436. Relative capital of Great Britain

and Ireland compared; capital of Ireland one twenty-fourth of that of United Kingdom; taxable income of Ireland only about fifteen million & as compared with eight hundred million & for Great Bri-

tain, 436-437. Relative decrease of disaffected part of Ireland from one-tenth to onefortieth of United Kingdom in resources; economic relations of Ireland with Great Britain compared with those of India and Australia, 438.

Ireland's contributions to the Exchequer apparently unduly high compared with its resources, 439-440.

Charges on Imperial revenues for local government in Great Britain and Ireland compared in 1884Economic Value of Ireland to Great Britain [1886]—contd.

reat Britain [1886]—contd.

85; excessive Imperial expendi-

ture on Ireland, 441-442.
Total capital of Ireland about four hundred million £, and mostly owned locally, 443.
Ireland, trade of, with Great Bri-

treland, trade of, with Great Britain, its exports about twentyone million £, and imports about
fifteen million £, 445-446.

fifteen million £, 445-446.

The Question from the Irish point of view:

 Probable gain to Ireland and to Great Britain by separation on the direct Government account, 447.

 Indirect loss to Ireland by withdrawal of English troops, 447-448.

 Separation would probably interrupt trade between the two countries, and as Great Britain is the sole market for Irish exports, the result would be disastrous to Ireland, 448.

Ireland, 448.
Conclusion. Great Britain would lose little by separation, but Ireland much, 448.

Indirect political danger from separation difficult to measure, but insignificant so long as we keep command of the sea, 449-450.

Necessity for change in present representation of Ireland in Parliament, 451.
"Economist's" scheme for settling

land and Home Rule questions, 452. Expediency of buying out Irish

Expediency of buying out Irish landlords at expense of Imperial exchequer, 452-453.

exchequer, 452-453.

Over-taxation of Ireland, mostly on spirits and tobacco; Mr. Senior's evidence on this point, 453-454.

453-454.
Note.—The author not in favour of Home Rule and a separate Parliament; reference to Mr. Childers's Royal Commission; Government grants now given to compensate for Irish over-taxation do not commend themselves to the author, 455.

"Economist's" scheme for settling land and Home Rule questions in Ireland, i. 452. EDUCATION, increased national expenditure on, ii. \$12.4

- school attendance in the United States, ii. 52.

Ect PT and South Africa, inadequate garrisons in, ii. 254.

ELLIS'S, Mr. Arthur, table of cost of foods and materials, 1859-1878, i. 128.

EMIGRATION, loss of population to United Kingdom by, since 1820, ii. 23.

EMPIRE, wealth of the, and how it should be used, ii. 363.

ENGLAND, population of, since 1800, and its increase, ii. 352.

recent rate of material progress in, ii. 99.

EUROPEAN countries, hostile feeling of, during South African War, ii. 214.

EUROPE and foreign food supplies, ii. 341.

in 341.

increase of population of, in last century, ii. 338.

population of, changes in, ii. 9.

Excess of exports not necessarily a sign of prosperity, i. 315.

— of imports over exports and the question of a nation living on its capital, ii. 283.

 of imports or of exports in trade of certain countries explained, ii. 66.

of imports, generality of, i. 308, 315.

EXPENDITURE, estimate of heads of, by people of United Kingdom, ii. 368-369.

resources of the country, ii. 308.

EXPORTS, changes in prices of, 1865-1877, i. 128.

EXPORT and import statistics, use of, i. 282.

EXPORT of money and Gresham's law as to worn coinage, ii. 162. - trade, our, compared with the total national income, i. 424.

FAIR-TRADE arguments, confusion of ideas in certain, i. 373. Fall of Prices of Commodities in 1873-79 [1879], i. 121-155.

> Serious and probably permanent character of the fall in prices. Extent of the fall; instances of its

continuous gradual decline from 1873 to 1878; in iron, 66 per cent.; in tin, 57 per cent.; in cotton, 46 per cent.; in wool, 43 per cent.; and in wheat, 29 per cent., 122.

Table showing heaviness of fall, by comparing January, 1873, with January, 1879, 124.

Index numbers, showing compara-tive rises and falls from 1845 to 1879, 125-126.

Index number of January, 1879, shows the lowest level of prices

since 1850, 127. Mr. A. Ellis's table showing relative cost of foods and materials in 1859-78, and relative fall since 1869, 128.

Changes of prices in exports 1865-77 compared with 1861, showing them to be at a much lower level in 1878 than after the inflation of 1865, 128.

Summary of previous remarks as to excessive fall in prices, 1873-79, as compared with previous fall

following 1865, 129.
Causes of the fall; general statement of them, and of such as may account for the prolongation of the decline, 131.

Commercial revelations of the last few years more gradual and more discreditable than those of 1866; the collapse of foreign loans, and catastrophe of the City of Glasgow Bank, as accounting for the greater fall in prices than in 1866,

Deficient harvests "one-fourth" of 1875-76-77; explanation of their bad effects, though not causing rise of prices, owing to foreign importations, 135.

Causes of the fall: contemporary reduction also in stocks of cattle and sheep; injurious effects of the bad harvests on the country banks; unfavourable foreign exchanges; extraordinary demands for gold in Germany and United States, combining with a probable falling off in supply, 136-

Table of gold production, 1852-73, showing gradual reduction,

Effects of this gradual falling off of gold production intensified by an enormous contemporary increase in population, in wealth per head (equal to 100 per cent.), and in the enlarged production of coal, iron, cotton, ships, etc., 143.

Additional effect from the inclusion of France, Germany, and the United States, among goldstandard using countries, 144.

What the fall explains, and its consequences; the supposed decline in the amount of our foreign trade explainable by a fall in prices equivalent to the amount, 147.

Question as to the connection of the depreciation of silver, with the prolonged discredit of trade, 150

Necessity of a fall in wages following a great fall in prices, 151

Probability of a prolonged fall in prices following an incipient gold scarcity, as a gradual rise followed the Australian and Californian discoveries, 152.

Concluding observations; necessity for economising expedients even by the issue of one-pound notes to mitigate the evils of a scarcity of gold, 153.

Fancy Monetary Standards [1892], ii. 166-177.

Reference to Mr. Bagehot's paper in the "Economist" on a "New Standard of Value," which was a criticism of Mr. Jevona's sug-gested "multiple standard," 166. Mr. Aneurin Williams's proposal

of a 's value of bullion standard" almost identical with that of Mr. Jevans, 166.

Fancy Monetary Standards [1892] --continued.

The proposal of Mr. Williams is the issue of paper promising to pay a varying quantity of bullion based on the average variation in the price of leading commodities arranged by an "index number."

Mr. Bagehot's objections to this multiple standard: I. It would endanger our foreign trade; 2. Banking would be impossible; 3. Difficulty of settling what commodities should enter into the "index number"; 4. Requirements of a good monetary stan-dard, 167-168.

Supplementary remarks by the author:

I. The question of money must be discussed from a practical rather than from a theoretical point of view; dangers of a change in the monetary standard, 168.

2. Objections to Mr. Williams's proposals of "suppressing paper" when bullion falls in price and of "increasing paper" when bullion rises in price, 170.

3. Difficulty of obtaining prices for the proposed "index num-; the corn returns and the tithe average an example of this difficulty, 171.

4. A "value of bullion standard" would probably be not so stable a standard for all purposes as the present gold standard, because in using a monetary standard "in-comes" require to be measured

as well as commodities, 173.

Mr. Williams's suggested daily change in his "index number," and his whole scheme, not prac-

ticable, 174-175.
There is room however for reform in our currency system, as, for example, by leaving the issue of paper free to everybody on the understanding that notes are credit instruments only, payable on demand by the issuers. Certain advantages of £1 notes. Difficulties incidental to any change in our monetary system not always realized by our younger economists, 175-177.

FARR, Dr., obituary notice of late, and of Lord Overstone, i. 382. FINANCE of the South African war, as regards loans and new t.xes, ii. 205-219.

Mr. Gladstone's work in, i.

FINANCIAL relations of United Kingdom and Ireland, i. 431.

Financial Retrospect, A, 1861-1901 [1902], ii. 306-336.

Introduction, 306.

General growth of expenditure; relation of new burden to general resources of country; protest against growth of expenditure in 1861, 308-310. Analysis of increased expenditure,

311.

(1) Annual charge for debt diminished, 311.

(2) Miscellaneous civil service expenditure accounts for little of, the increase, 312.

(3) Cost of education an undoubted

makeweight, 312. (4) Charge for collection of revenue

comparatively stationary, 313.
(5) Post office increase balance by increase of earnings and benefit,

313. (6) Real source of increase in charges for army and navy. Reason why this is necessary. At what figure it should be put, 313-315.

Analysis of growth of revenue (1) Increase not due to imposition of new taxes, or of increase of existing taxes, 316.

(2) Change in relative importance of different branches of revenue,

(3) and (4) These changes not due to natural changes but to legislation and other changes. Reductions and removals of customs duties. Increase of income tax and death

duties, 319-320. Though their incidence shifted, the burden by no means increased,

Growth of wealth; due to growth of population and slight increase in wealth per head, 322-324.

Conclusions. Amount of the permanent increase in expenditure during the period. This not due Financial Retrospect, A, 1861- | 1901 [1902] -continued.

to increase of debt charge. Nearly twelve million & due to cost of education. Especial Josition of postal expenditure. Expenditure on armaments may go to eighty million & a year. Great increase of revenue in fifty years. Present burden more easily borne than that of 1861. Diminution of taxation in the period. Changes amongst the taxes. Need for examination of the system of taxa-

tion, 324-327.

Appendix I., Table I. Revenue and expenditure of United Kingdom in certain years, with population at those times, showing expenditure per head, 328.

Table I. a. Amounts received and handed over to local authorities by the Imperial Government, and subventions which local authorities acknowledged, 328.

— II. Amount of national debt

and charges for interest, 329.

- III. Army and navy expenditure (exclusive of amounts charged to capital), 329.

— IV. Civil service and post

office expenditure, 330.

- V. Principal branches of revenue, 331.

- VI. Net receipts from principal heads of customs, 332.

VII. Income tax assessments,

VIII. Net receipts from principal heads of excise, 333. IX. Yield of a penny on the

income tax at different periods, 333. X. Rates of duty on principal

heads of customs, 334.

— XI. Income tax, gross assessments to, of land, houses and railways, 335.

— XII. Proportion of certain

branches of revenue to total re-

venue, 335.

— XIII. Taxes imposed or increased, or repealed or reduced in 1861-1901, with estimated gain or loss in a complete year, 336.

Fiscal agitation, fallacies of present, ii. 423.

FOOD and drink, enormous expenditure of people of United Kingdom on, ii. 370.

imported, dependence of other countries besides England on, ii. 14.

numbers dependent on American imported, in Europe, ii. 24.

- supply, foreign, of Europe, ii. 341.

Foreign Competition [1877], i. 423-430.

Foreign competition question arises when trade is depressed. Fallacy of the argument. Portion of national income derived from our foreign export trade, 423-424.

Present annual earnings of people of United Kingdom about 1,200 million £, of which income taxpaying class receive half, 424-

Net income from exports about 140 million L, or one-eighth of national income, 426.

Loss of a considerable portion of our export trade would not be a permanent or great evil. Effects of the cotton famine mostly local. Difficulty of foreign competitors to displace us in our foreign trade owing to their want of the necessary capital. The same difficulty immensely greater when applied to our home trade, 428-429.

Stimulus of foreign competition in a way beneficial to English manufacturing industries, 430.

Note. The figures are larger now (1903); the so-called manufactures imported are mostly raw materials for our own industries, which have increased greatly since 1877, and are still increasing, 430.

FOREIGN competition and the effects of adverse tariffs, ii. III.

-- a stimulus to English industries, i. 430.

 export trade, our, compared with total national income, i. 424.

Foreign investments, income from, and its relation to imports, ii. 411. - trade of countries as a test of their prosperity, ii. 69. - of the United Kingdom only a small portion of total trade of the country, i. France and her colonies in relation to the British Empire, - Franco-German War of 1870-71, cost of, i. 1. land tax in, and the Cadastre, i. 269. - loss of, from the Franco-German War, i. 72. - recovery of, after the Franco-German War, i. 49. treaty of 1860 and Free Trade on the Continent, i. 242. FREE breakfast table, feasibility of, i. 252. FREE Trade, influence of, on improved communications and cheapened production, ii. 184. on the Continent and the French Treaty of 1860, i. 242. - and Protection to manufactures considered, ii. and Protection in New South Wales and Victoria. i. 345.

- successes and Protec-

tionist victories, ii. 178.

of earnings for, i. 320.

for, i. 318; ii. 417.

portance of, ii. 337.

imports, ii. 286.

FREIGHTS, Mr. Bourne's estimate

GENERAL statistical ideas, im-

earnings of British shipping

shipping, and the excess of

GERMANY and its disposition to colonize in relation to the British Empire, ii. 236. - gains of, from the Franco-German War of 1870-719 i. 41, 72. gold currency established with proceeds of the Franco-German War of 1870-71, i. 48. gold currency, influences of, i. 94. Gladstone's, Mr., work in Finance [1869], i. 229-252. Importance of finance to any political leader; secondary place of finance in this country since 1842, 229-230. Great increase in taxable income of the nation; alarming financial condition of country prior to 1842, 231-232. Reduction of pressure of taxation on the masses. Taxation reduced by seven million \mathcal{L} in 1842-52, and by thirteen million \mathcal{L} in 1853-66, notwithstanding increased expenditure, 233-235.

Abolition of export and import duties due to Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Gladstone's later reductions of taxation more difficult, 236-237. Opposition to the income tax and to its inequalities, 238-240.

Increase of expenditure between 1853 and 1860 greater than rate of increase of wealth of country. 241. French Treaty of 1860 the inauguration of Free Trade on the Continent, 242. Reduction of income tax due to keeping down expenditure, 243. Failure of his plan for taxation of charities, 244 Mr. Gladstone's oratorical powers, his efforts to check expenditure, and belief in power of free trade. His efforts for multiplication of means of employment by removal of artificial restrictions, and for improvement of working classes, 244-246. Mr. Gladstone's budget of 1853.

Failure of plan for conversion of

debt, 247.

Gladstone's, Mr., work in Financo[1869]—continued.

His mistaken ideas as regards expenditure. Duties which might still be repealed. Reduction of the National Debt, 248-251.

Easy possibility of a free breakfast table. Purchase of the telegraphs. State purchase of the railways, 252.

GOLD, appreciation of, rise in its purchasing power, i. 174.

depreciation of, since 1848, i. 75.

on prices exaggerated, i. 89.

further appreciation of gold, i. 228.

mining industry of South Africa and the war, ii. 206.

standard using countries, effects of the inclusion of France, Germany and the United States among, i. 144.

Goschen's, Mr., report on local taxation, and taxes on land, i. 259.

GRESHAM law, note on the, as to worn coinage, ii. 162.

Gross and net gain of rising Wages [1889], ii. 79-98.

Criticisms by working classes of the author's papers on their progress. Increase of rent and cost of conveyance to and from work. Increase in production adds to severity of labour without a proportionate increase in wages. Effects of climate, 79-81.

Increase of rent in towns a disadvantage, but it presses more on the ordinary labourer than on the skilled artisan, 83-84.

Growth of cities causes displacement of unskilled labour by workmen of higher grades, and the condition of former is worse in cities than in the country, 85.

Increase of wages considered in relation to climate and trying character of certain occupations, 86. Increase in severity of labour without proportionate increase in wages due largely to mechanical improvements, 87-88.

The Socialist argument that the capitalist obtains for himself the increased product examined and refuted, 91-93.

The complaint of working classes as to rise in cost of living is really an evidence of their progress. Rise in scale of living a necessity owing to greater energy required in modern labour, 94-06.

Conclusion. Increase of net earnings not so great as increase of gross earnings owing to increased charges for rent and railway fares, etc., but the gain has still been immense, 96.

Increased severity of labour is really a revolution in quality of labour and is general to all classes, 96.

Improvement in machines a benefit to society as a whole and not only for the particular workmen engaged upon them, 96.

Rise in scale of living a proof of improvement in workmen's condition, 96.

The workmen's complaint on the whole justified and needs further study, 97.

Present conditions of life point to continuous improvement in society and in the human beings who really belong to the new society; but there may be an increase in the number of those unfitted for the increased strain of modern work and these may become a danger, which the existence of an idle capitalist class will not lessen, 98.

GROWTH, relative, of component parts of the empire, ii. 222.

Hoarding of money and Gresham's law as to worn coinage, ii. 163.

Home markets for trade, value of, ii. 346.

HOME-RULE, or separation for Ireland, disastrous to Ireland, i. 448.

HOME-RULE for Ireland, considerations involved in the proposed, i. 431.

HOOPER'S, Mr. W., analysis of accounts of British shipping

companies, i. 324.

Hours of labour, reduction in, gains to workmen from, i. 391. House duty and rates, incidence of, i. 261.

ILLEGITIMACY as a test of immorality, ii. 54.

IMMIGRATION, effects of, on population of United States and Australasia, ii. 349.

IMPERIAL federation impeded by protection in the Colonies, ii. 401.

 injury to, from advocacy of a customs union, ii.

- necessity for, independent of trade restrictions, ii. 387.

Importance of General Statistical *Ideas* [1901], ii. 337-362.

> Importance of ideas derived from common statistics, 337.

Increase of European population during last century, 338. The suggestions of the figures, 339. Special position of the British Empire, 340.

Europe and foreign food supplies, 341.

Table. Imports of food and raw materials and semi-manufactured articles into certain countries, 1888 and 1898, 342.

Position of Britain only differs from that of other European nations in degree; dangers of this dependent position apply to case of land-bound as well as of sea-

bound nations, 343-344.

New population and new markets; value of home markets; migration no longer the necessity it used to be, 345-347

Decline in rate of growth of popution, 347.

Table. Population of United States

and increase in each census period of nineteenth century, 348.

Table. Proportion of immigration to total increase of population in certain periods in United States,

349.

Population of Australasia at certain dates, with annual increase per cent, in each period,

350. Effect of immigration on Australasian figures, 351.

Table. Population of England at each census since 1800, with percentage of increase between each census, 352.

Approximate rate of excess of births over deaths in United States, with mean of numbers of population at the two census

dates, 353.

— Birth-rate and death-rate and

rate of excess of births over deaths in Australia and in England, 354-

Lessons of these figures, 356-360. Conclusions, 360-362.

IMPORT and export statistics, use of, i. 282.

IMPORTS, excess of, and the question of a nation living on its capital, ii. 283.

and exports, difficulties of comparing, as regards values, ii. 64.

present, of so-called manufactures mostly raw materials for our industries, i. 430.

INCOME, annual, of the people compared with our export trade, i. 424-425.

changes in, and prices compared, i. 156.

 from foreign investments and its relation to imports, ii. 411.

of Ireland compared with that of United Kingdom is as 1 to 17, i. 436.

of Ireland cannot be large owing to large numbers engaged in agriculture, i. 435.

- of the people of United

prosperity of the country, ii. 102.

of investments at home, ii. 285.

yield of a penny at different periods, ii. 333.

INCREASE of expenditure in United Kingdom, 1853-60, greater than its increase of wealth, i.

241.
INDEX numbers, first use of, by
J. B. Smith in 1840, ii. 6.

79, 125.

Jevons's, i. 80.

ii. 4. used by Mr. Jevons,

liams's proposed "Value of Bullion Standard," ii. 167.

used in Mr. A. Wil-

India, necessary strength of British army in, ii. 253.

of, increase of, without corresponding increase in its resources, ii. 230.

INDUSTRIES, British, present state of, ii. 104.

Irish, compared with British,

INDUSTRIAL statistics, difficulties of international comparisons of, ii. 61.

INTERCOLONIAL trade of Australasia, ii. 68, 78.

asia, ii. 68, 78.
International Statistical Comparisons [1892], ii. 41-78.

Introductory remarks on misuse of statistics, 41-42.

Population statistics; difficulties of international comparisons of population; dissimilarity of units of population; area and population, 43-46.

Quality of population to be considered more than mere numbers; importance of considering numbers of adults and the sexes in comparisons of strength of different countries, 47-49.

Population of old and new countries; difficulties of comparing, owing to preponderance of people in prime of life in the latter, 49-50.

Mortality statistics; difficulties of comparing, owing to imperfect registration, 50-51.

Statistics as to character of popula-

tion; education, school attendance in United States, 52-53.

Crime; difficulty of comparative criminal statistics; illegitimacy as a test of sexual immorality; drunkenness; consumption of liquor not a test of insobriety; bankruptcy statistics as a test of commercial morality of a country, 54-58.

Thrift and diffusion of wealth; errors of comparisons of; supposed greater thrift of lower classes in France than among the same class in England not proved statistically, 59.

Necessity for caution in use of statistics comparing moral qualities of communities, 60.

Industrial statistics; international comparison of statistics of production, industry and trade; agricultural production; differences of quality of crops and live stock not sufficiently considered; inaccuracies in comparisons per head and per acre, 61-63.

Manufacturing production; comparisons as a rule only possible in money values; American census figures on this subject not encouraging, 63-64.

Imports and exports; difficulties of comparisons of, especially as regards values; reasons for excess of imports or of exports in the trade of certain countries; entraph trade, 64-67.

Importance of question of size and

International Statistical Comparisons [1892]-continued.

> similarity of conditions in comparisons of trade of countries; intercolonial trade of Australasia; use of foreign trade as a special test of welfare of nations not justified: France and England a good example, 68-69.

Wages: difficulties of international statistical comparisons of, from differences in length of working day and continuity of employment; wage statistics very incomplete though recently much

improved, 70.
Distribution of population according to earnings, and its influence on wage statistics, 71-72.

Wealth statistics: dangers of comparative; necessity for statistics of relative income and of sources of wealth or income in comparisons of national wealth; difficulty in dealing with foreign investments; dangers of international comparisons of revenue from probate duty or income tax, 73.75. Conclusion, 76. Table A. Total population and

total male population (over twenty) in France, Germany and

United Kingdom, 77.

Table B. Imports and exports of Australasian colonies in 1889 showing interstate trade, 78.

INTERNATIONAL trade and the question of a nation living on its capital, ii. 283.

INTERSTATE free trade and growth of large communities, ii. 183. Investments abroad, are they

diminishing? ii. 284. - interest from British, and the excess of imports, i. 335.

Invisible exports, annual amount of, about one hundred million £, ü. 417.

IRELAND, capital of, about four hundred million \mathcal{L} , mostly owned locally, i. 443.

- decrease in population of,

and its over-representation in Parliament, ii. 16.

IRELAND, disaffected parts of, a decreasing quantity, i. 432. - economic value of, to Great

Britain, i. 431. excessive imperial expendi-

ture on, i. 442. - Home Rule or separation disastrous to, i. 448.

industrial character of Irish inferior to the people of Great Britain, i. 433.

landlords, expediency of the State buying them out, i. 452. over-taxation, objections to

present government grants to compensate for, i. 455.

– used as an argument as to its over-representation in Parliament, i. 277.

- compared with its resources, i. 439.

- population of, compared with that of Great Britain, i. 432.

- stationary rents and rising prices of cattle beneficial to the peasantry, i. 391.

 taxation and representation of, i. 277.

JEVONS, his inquiry of 1863 into depreciation of gold, i. 77. – obituary notice of, ii. 4.

- his "multiple standard" criticised by Mr. Bagehot, ii. 166.

LABOUR, increasing severity of, and its relation to wages, ii. 86.

reduction of hours of, in England, ib 121.

LABOURING classes, progress of, in last half century [1883], i. LANDLORDS, ITish, expediency of | the State buying out the, i. 452.

LAND, over-taxation of, a fallacy,

- Tenure Reform Association's aims, i. 266.

- tax not a burden on landowners, but a rent charge, i. 260.

- in France and the Cadastre, i. 269.

-- taxes on, i. 253.

values, increased, brings little or no additional revenue to the State, i. 275.

LEVI, Leone, and Dudley Baxter on earnings of working classes, i. 386.

Liquidations, The, of 1873-76 [1877], i. 98-120.

Periodicity of trade depressions,

I. Universality of the depression in

1873 and its causes, 99-100.

II. Failure of the "exploitation" of new countries lacking capital; loss of British capital invested abroad, 101-103.

Industrial growth of new countries and temporary increase of foreign trade of the United Kingdom; premature railway construction, 104-106.

Over-production of raw materials and food, a cause of the crises; dishonest borrowings by countries unable to repay, 107-108.

III. Small effect of the crisis on English industry and wages compared with former ones, 108-109.

Our foreign trade only a small portion of the total trade of the country, its falling off therefore of not such importance; increase in British imports, in railway traffic, in national revenue, prove continued prosperity of the country, 110-111.

Effects of the withdrawal of gold to Germany for their coinage indirectly beneficial to this country,

112.

Liquidations, The, of 1873-76 [1877]--continued.

> IV. Present depression not likely to be permanent, 113-114. Imports of manufactured goods due partly to depression abroad; British workmen and their de-

> mands for higher wages, 115.
> Undue importance attached to foreign competition; growth of American coal and iron industries not necessarily harmful to Eng-

> land, 116-117. Premature extension of railways a partial cause of the crisis; commercial and financial dishonesty; probable extension of trusts, 118-

LIVE stock, reduction in stocks of cattle and sheep, i. 136.

MACHINERY, improvements in, a benefit to all classes, ii. 96.

MANUFACTURES, protection for, in new countries, ii. 145.

MANUFACTURING production, comparisons of, and the American census, ii. 63.

MARKET for first-class securities. requisite conditions for a natural, ii. 193.

MARKETS for trade, value of home and new, ii. 345.

MILL'S suggested periodical State inquiry into increased rental of land, i. 268.

- opinion as to protection for manufactures in new countries, ii. 146.

MONETARY standards, fancy, examined and criticised, ii. 166.

 system, difficulties of any change in our, ii. 167.

Money market, influences of Franco-German War on, i. 51. Mortality statistics, difficulties of comparing, owing to imperfect registration in certain countries, ii. 51.

NAVY, strength of the army in relation to, ii. 248.

New countries, protection for manufactures in, ii. 145.

— markets for trade and new populations, ii. 345.

NEWMARCH, Mr., obituary notice of, importance of his work, ii. 1. Note on the Gresham Law, ii. 162-165.

Misunderstanding as to the Gresham Law, which applied only to worn coins driving out of circulation good ones of the same metal, which takes place when there is a demand for export, 162.

When circulation is not in excess of demand good and bad coins circulate freely in a given country, 162.

Gresham's law not applicable to a bimetallic system, or in the case of inconvertible paper, 163.

When the underrated metal is driven out of circulation as standard money it is not necessarily exported, 163.

 The underrated metal may be hoarded, and this is largely the case in all cases of inconvertible paper, 163.

paper, 103.

2. The underrated metal may be used in actual circulation at a market ratio different from the legal ratio, 164.

3. Coins of the underrated metal may circulate as token money, as was the case with silver in England in the last century, 164.

Coins of an underrated metal in a bimetallic system, and of different metals in an inconvertible paper country, may thus remain in a country when no longer standard money, 164.

The export of underrated metal money is due to a surplus which may arise in different ways, 165.

OBITUARY notices of the late Dr. Farr and of Lord Overstone, i. 382.

Occupations of the people of England, ii. 139.

OCCUPATIONS, statistics of (census), difficulties of, i, 288.

Official and real values in trade statistics of certain foreign countries, i. 294.

Over-production of raw materials and food, a cause of the crises of 1873-76, i. 107.

Overstone, Lord, obituary notices of late Dr. Farr and of, i. 382.

PAPER money, inconvertible, and Gresham's law as to worn coinage, ii. 163.

Paris, losses of, from the Franco-German War of 1870-71 and the Commune, i. 6.

Parliament, over-representation of Ireland and its decreasing population, ii. 16.

over-representation of Ireland, necessity for its reform, i. 451.

over-representation of Ireland and its over-taxation, i.

PEACE and war footing of the British army, ii. 251.

PEEL, Sir Robert, his efforts in abolishing export and import duties, i. 236.

POLITICAL danger from separation or Home Rule dependent upon our command of the sea, i. 449.

POPULATION of British Empire, growth of white and subject races, ii. 225.

of England since 1800 and its increase, ii. 352.

--- of Europe, changes in, ii. 9.
--- of Europe, increase of, in
last century, ii. 338.

growth under British rule, ii.

--- of Ireland, decrease of, and

its over-representation in Parliament, i. 278; ii. 16.

Population of United Kingdom lost by emigration since \$20, ii. 22.

ii. 23.

of United States and Australasia, effects of immigration on, ii. 349.

on, ii. 349.

of United States, rapid increase of, ii. 21, 25.

—— growth of, and the means for its subsistence, ii. 275.

(male) of France, Germany and United Kingdom over twenty, ii. 77.

statistics, difficulties of international comparisons of, ii.

PREFERENTIAL tariffs between United Kingdom and the Colonies, objections to, ii. 394.

Present economic conditions and outlook for the United Kingdom [1904], ii. 405-430.

Introductory remarks, 405.
Bulk of exchange or trade in a community is always among the members of that community, and their prespective demands.

their prosperity depends largely on their own industry, 405-406. Primary and secondary industries, effects of, 407.

 Amount and proportion to the whole industry of the country, of the ab extra things required, 408.

Exports of British and Irish produce, allowance to be made for imported raw materials to which British industry has been applied, 409.

Imports for home consumption considered in relation to the total income of the people, 410.

Income from our foreign investments (about ninety million £), and its relation to imports, 411.

2. Amount and nature of exports,

413.
Table. Exports of British produce and manufactures in 1902, less raw materials imported and contained in the manufactures ex-

Earnings of British ships employed in foreign trade, and commissions earned by merchants and others, or invisible exports (about one hundred million £),
 417.

Suitability of the United Kingdom as a place of residence and as an industrial centre considered,

Favourable climate, compactness of situation, facility for equipment of machinery and buildings; advantages to home industries resulting from importation of raw materials, the United Kingdom a country of free imports, and the British Banking System, all favourable to the country's continued prosperity, 421-422.

Fallacies of the present fiscal agitation, 423.

The changes in our primary industries, such as agriculture and mining, are inevitable, and a result of our economic development, 426.

Manufacturing industries and "dumping." Conclusion, 427-430.

PRICES, changes in, and incomes compared, i. 156.

of commodities, fall of, in 1873-79, i. 121.

fall in, means a fall in wages at a later date, i. 151.

—— fall of, since 1870, an element in diminished increase in export values, i. 359.

---- periodical variations in, and their influence on trade statistics, i. 298.

rise in, and increased supply of gold, i. 75.

of sugar, clothing, etc., lower now than fifty years ago, but great rise in meat, i. 395.

PRIMARY and secondary industries, effects of, ii. 407.

PROBATE and succession duties, inequalities of, i. 260.

Progress of England, recent rate of material, ii. 99.

ported, 414.

Progress of the working classes in the last half century [1883], i. 382-422.

> Obituary notices of the late Dr. William Farr and of Lord Overstone, 382.

Selection of subject of his address appropriate to approaching jubilee of the Society, whose first labours were on the same question, 385.

Subject of earnings as affected by judicious spending, and reference to Dudley Baxter and L. Levi's statements about 1868, 386.

Comparison of wages fifty years ago (in Porter's Progress) and at present time, and of seamen's monthly money wages in 1850 and now, 388.

Change from able seamen to engineers and stokers in ship navigation, and higher rates of wages with more skilled labour, 390.

Rise in agricultural wages 60 per cent. since repeal of the corn laws, 391.

Stationary rents in Ireland in last forty years, while rise in prices of cattle and dairy products justi-fying an increased rent, have been divided between farmer and

labourer, 391. Reduction in hours of labour in same period 20 per cent., showing total gain to workman in fifty years from 70 to 120 per cent. money returns, 391.

Moderate rise in prices between 1847:50 and 1862 (including the gold discoveries) has disappeared in last twenty years, 392.

Reduction in price of wheat in last ten years, ios. per quarter below rate of 1837-46, 393.

Uncertain character of averages if made up of great extremes, and disastrous character of latter in prices of wheat fifty years ago to what they have been in later

years, 393.
Prices of various articles fifty years ago and at present shows decrease in sugar, clothing, etc., but great

rise in meat, 395. Rise in rents only a small reduction from the great rife in wages, 396.

Greater Government expenditure of present day principally beneficial to the masses, 399.

Comparative cost per patient at St. George's Hospital in 1830 and 1880 (statement of Mr. Charles Hawkins), 400.

Better present condition of the people shown also in decline of death-rate, as stated by Mr. Humphreys in his paper, 401.

shown by increase of imported and excisable articles for home consumption, 1840-81, 403.

shown by increase in education, decrease in crime and pauperism, increase in savings bank deposits and in co-operative so-

cieties, 404-407.
Recent development of material wealth not confined to capitalists, but more largely spread among

working classes, 408.

Increase in the capitalist class shown not to be equally great by pro-bate returns, which though increased by 150 per cent. have not increased sensibly per each estate, 409.

Apparent increase of personal property in Scotland, from the fact that in Scotland mortgages were real property, and had to be made personal for purpose of taxation, 411.

Other facts showing far greater increase of persons receiving moderately good incomes from trades, shares of companies, houses, etc., of the capitalist class, 412.

- ditto shown from income tax returns, 1843-81, 415.

Vast increase of incomes of the working classes, and better re-muneration of labour, with smaller returns on capital, 417-

Benefits to the poor of accumulation of capital, and injury to them of any attempts at confis-cating it in land or otherwise,

Note. During the twenty years since the above Essay was written prices have become lower and wages have risen. Reference to Blue book[cd.1761] and to report on Wholesale and Retail Prices [321 of Session 1903], 422.

PROTECTION, evils of, limited, owing to preponderance of Free Trade in world's industry, ii. 179.

fallacies of, ii. 423.

injurious to imperial federation, ii. 401.

injurious tendencies of, to check consumption, i. 366.

of little use for manufactures in new countries, ii. 148. in the United States and its probable decay, ii. 185.

PROTECTIONIST arguments as to manufactures in new countries based on a misunderstanding of Mill's idea, ii. 159.

export statistics, i. 342.

Protection for manufactures in new countries [1898], ii. 145-161.

Questions in political economy are often questions of degree, and statistics help much in their solution, 145.

Mill's exception to free trade principles, viz., protection for manufactures in new countries, examined, and his remarks on American protectionists quoted, 146-147.

Protection of little use in fostering manufactures in new countries, 148.

The supposition that an agricultural population is all agricultural is erroneous, it being generally about 60 per cent., 149.

Manufactures fostered by protection in new countries, and which are not in the nature of the case local, can be but small, 150.

England an example, where the manufacturing population is not more than 20 per cent. of the occupied population; two-thirds of British manufacturing population engaged in manufacture for export and one-third for home market, 151.

Imported manufactures of new countries compared with their population and resources, show that, if home-made, employment therefrom would not be given to more than 5 to 7½ per cent, of population; New South Wales and Victoria given as examples, 152-153.

Actual experience of Australasia an example of the futility of protection to foster manufactures in the absence of a market, 157-158.

Natural variety of industry even in an agricultural country greater than is supposed. The natural manufactures in such countries employing 5 to 10 per cent. of the population do not need protection, and protection cannot increase these manufactures in the absence of a home market, 159.

The arguments of protectionists based on a misunderstanding of Mill's idea, 159-160.

The promotion of manufactures in United States and Canada under protective duties somewhat outside the present subject, as it involves the direct issue between Free Trade and Protection, 160-161.

The general case as between Free Trade and Protection to manufactures stated, 161.

Protectionist victories and Free Trade successes [1897], ii. 178-188.

Introductory remarks, 178.

Free Trade: the real extent of; the bulk of the industry of the world—say nine-tenths or even more—is carried on under Free Trade, so that Protection is less mischievous to Protectionist countries than it would otherwise be, thanks to the British Empire, 179.

Greater part of the world is now formed into large states within which is complete Free Trade; the British Empire for geographical reasons cannot have a Zollverein, but trade within the Empire is practically free, 180.

Protectionist countries not thorough in their protection, hence its evils not fully felt, 181.

High customs tariffs not always

Protectionist victories and Free Trade successes [1897]—contd.

protective, but for revenue pur-

poses, 181-182. Successes on the side of Free Trade: Free Trade more prevalent in the world than generally supposed, and much of it of recent growth, 182.

I. The success of Free Trade was so great in England, that many countries had to adopt it

out of necessity, 182.
2. The Cobden Treaty of 1860 has never really been reversed. Existing tariffs cannot compare with those of pre-Cobden period, 183.

3. Growth of large communities itself a triumph of Free Trade, as within their respective boundaries, petty restrictions on trade have been abolished, 183.

4. Free Trade can claim on its behalf those scientific inventions which have facilitated communication and cheapened production, 184.

5. Rapid growth of certain foreign countries will in time force them

to adopt free trade, 185.
Future of the United States:
opinion of Mr. Taussig as to lessening effects of protection and its probable decay, 185-187. Facts on the side of Free Trade,

187-188.

Purchasing power of money, i. 160.

RAILWAYS, premature construction of, abroad, i. 104.

- State purchase of, i. 252. RATES, increase of, less than increase of value of real property,

i. 261. - increase of, mostly for improvements, i. 264.

RATIO of silver to gold, 1500 to 1888, i. 226.

Recent Changes in Prices and Incomes compared [1888], i. 156-

Preliminary: reference to his paper in 1879 on "The Fall of Prices

of Commodities since 1873," 156.

Explanations and definitions, 157. Consideration of the signs of appreciation or depreciation in an advancing community as distinguished from a stationary community, 159.

Purchasing power of money, 160-163.

Appreciation of gold: reference to former papers, and inquiry whether the suggestion there thrown out has since been confirmed by the facts, and in what sense there has been appreciation of gold in recent years, 164-173.

Degree and character of appreciation: the rise in the purchasing power of gold measured by commodities being established, it remains for consideration to which of the types described in our preliminary remarks this appreciation belongs; and whether it is an appreciation in which the income per head of the community, and the earnings per head of the wage earners, diminish: an appreciation in which the aggregate income of the whole community diminishes, or a case where incomes remain stationary although

commodities fall, 174-189.

Table A. Prices of leading wholesale commodities in January, 1873, 1879, 1883, and 1885, and December, 1888, compared,

167.

B. Comparison of the index numbers of the "Economist," Mr. Sauerbeck, Board of Trade import and export prices, Dr. Soetbeer, and an American index number, 168.

C. Average imports per head and total imports and exports per head of the population of the United Kingdom in the undermentioned quinquennial periods; also showing percentage increase or decreases, 172.

D. Statement of gross amount of profits assessed to income tax of per head infundermentioned quinquennial periods, 173.

 E. Comparison of wages rates published in the second report of the labour correspondent of the Recent Changes in Prices and Incomes compared [1888] -contd.

Board of Trade on trades unions,

Table F. Wages in Lancashire mills given by Mr. Lord, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, 1850-83, 181.

G. Summary of tables show-ing increase of wages given in several trades in Lancashire, given in by Mr. Lord, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, 1860-83, 183,

- H. Record of wages paid at the Newcastle Chemical Works from 1840 to end of 1885,

184.

I. Earnings of coal hewers in Durham, 1871-84, 185.

K. Rate of money wages of ordinary agricultural labourers, 1870-71, and 1880-81. State-ment of Mr. S. B. L. Druce, 186.

Appreciation or depreciation of silver; the appreciation of gold measured by average commodities being established, and the appreciation being of a type in which, as the communities affected are advancing at the same time in material wealth, there is no diminution, or at any rate no great diminution, of average incomes, the similar facts respecting silver to be inquired into, 190-196.

Characters of appreciation and depreciation at different periods: Australian and Californian gold discoveries and earlier dates, 197-

Causes of appreciation and depreciation: difficulty of the inquiry, changes in the movement of money, dynamic equilibrium, 202-215

Redistribution of wealth: consequences of the appreciation of money dealt with in their social and other effects, 216-220.

Future course of prices, table, 221.

Note. Anticipations as to a farther appreciation of gold not realized because of fresh gold discoveries; they have not caused, however, any depreciation of gold, 228.

Recent Rate of Material Progress in England [1887], ii, 99-144.

Introductory remarks as to scope of

address, 99.

I. Prima facie evidence as to the rate of accumulation of wealth and the rate of increase of material prosperity not having been so great in late years as in time just preceding, 100.

Table of production and consumption of certain articles. 101.

Growth of the income tax; fall of prices, 102-103.

Production of coal and pig iron; other mineral produce, 103-104. Agriculture, 105.

Textile industries, 106.

Railway traffic and shipping, 107. Domestic consumption and conclusions, 109.

II. Explanations suggested:

Foreign competition and the effect of adverse tariffs considered, 111. Reduction of the hours of labour, 121.

Weather unfavourable to agriculture, 123. Fall of prices, 124.

The statement that a community may get " to the top " as regards its development, 124.

Loss of natural advantages as re-

gards coal and iron, 125-130.

III. Inquiry whether the apparent check to our rate of growth is a real one. Income tax, population, pauperism, savings banks and post office business, 131.

Foreign trade, table, 138. Occupations of the people, table,

139. Conclusions, 142.

RECRUITS, difficulty of obtaining, owing to insufficient pay, ii. 259.

Relative Growth of the Component Parts of the Empire [1899], ii. 222-24I.

Introductory remarks, 222.

Area of Empire, 11,500,000 square miles; population, about 407 millions, equal to about onefourth of population of the earth,

Increase in area and population since 1871, 223.

Relative Growth of the Component Parts of the Empire [1899] continued.

Present revenue of different parts of the Empire amounts to 257 million £, and the imports and exports to 1,375 million £; increase thereof, since 1871, 223-224.

Rates of growth of white and subject races respectively; grouping of tables according to dominant races in the different colonies,

Population of English-speaking portions (United Kingdom, British North America and Australasia) of the Empire in 1871 and 1897 compared, 226.

Similar comparisons as regards revenue and imports and ex-

ports, 226-227.

These comparisons all show a greater numerical increase as regards the United Kingdom, but the increase per cent is greater in the Colonies, 228.

Tables comparing population, revenue and imports and exports of subject States (South Africa, other parts of Africa, India, and miscellaneous possessions) of the Empire in 1871 and 1897, 228-229.

These tables show greater increases than in the English-speaking portions of the Empire and are largely due to annexation, 229.

1. Explanation of the great increase in South Africa, 229-230.

 Great increase in population of India, without corresponding increase in its resources. Apparent growth of revenue and imports and exports not to be taken literally, as the figures are not reduced to a gold valuation, 230-

3. Comparative smallness of our miscellaneous possessions, and the want of progress of some of

them, 231.

4. Great increase of our Empire in Africa, which may in time rival the Indian Empire; probable rapid increase of population in British Africa, 232.6.

Proportional growth of the mother country compared with growth

of the Empire; position of the Empire with reference to other nations, 233-234. France our great competitor at the

france our great competitor at the beginning of the century, but her present colonial empire, under existing circumstances, a burden to her, 235.

Rise of the German Empire and its disposition to colonize; Russia and its growth eastwards; United States now a colonizing power, 236-237.

Conditions of our Empire now different from what it was formerly, and our relations with coordinate powers present corresponding difficulties, 238.

Difficulty as to the great increase in population in India, may be repeated in Africa, 238-239.

Constitutional changes necessary from the growth of Empire, 239-240.

Conclusion, 240.

Note. Transvaal and Orange River colonies added to the Empire since this article was written. An Imperial scheme of defence as suggested in the above paper still required, 1904, 241.

RENT, estimated amount paid for house, in United Kingdom, ii. 382.

of Ireland, estimated at eight million £, i. 435.

RENT-CHARGE, land tax not a burden on landowners but a, i. 260.

RENTS, increase of, in towns and its influence on the working classes, ii. 83.

rise in, and the rise in wages, i. 396.

RENTAL of land, Mr. Mill's suggested periodical State inquiry into increased, i. 268.

REPRESENTATION and taxation of Ireland, i. 277.

REVENUE, chaffges in relative importance of branches of, ii. 317.

and expenditure of United

Kingdom, 1861-1901, ii. 328.

Russia and its growth eastwards in relation to the British Empire, ii. 237.

SAVINGS BANKS money, influence of investments of, on price of Consols, ii. 198.

SENIOR'S, Mr., evidence as to overtaxation of spirits and tobacco in Ireland, i. 453.

SEPARATION or Home Rule for Ireland, would be disastrous to Ireland, i. 448.

Shipping, changes from able seamen to engineers and stokers, and consequent higher wages, i. 390.

earnings of British, for freight, i. 318.

SILVER, appreciation or depreciation of, i. 190.

depreciation of, and the prolonged discredit of trade, i. 150.

ratio of, to gold, from 1500 to 1888, i. 226.

SINKING Fund, present uses of a, of less importance than formerly, ii. 201.

SMITH, J. B., first use of an index number by, in 1840, ii. 6.

SOUTH AFRICAN Republics, probable cost of their armies and how paid for, ii. 216.

War, economic aspects of the, ii. 204.

Consols, ii. 189.

STAMP duties on deeds, no case for their reduction, i. 259.

Standard, The, of Strength for Our Army; a Business Estimate [1901], ii. 242-267.

Difficulty of discussing Army reform as compared with Navy reform, 242.

The Army to be considered in conjunction with a preponderant Navy, 243.

First use of an army is for defence

police force alone being inadequate. The American Civil War an example where there would have been no war, had there been a regular army, 243-244.

against internal commotion, the

The necessity of an army for internal defence by certain countries makes the ideal of a general disarmament an impossibility, 244.

Second object of an army for an empire like that of England is for garrisoning the mother country to prevent sudden raids on commercial centres, etc., at the outbreak of war and pending the destruction of the enemy's ficets; possibility of an invasion of Ireland, 245.

Third object of an army—such as the British army—is for garrisoning naval depots and coaling stations abroad, 246-247.

Fourth object for which an army is required, is to repel an invasion at home. This object as applied to the British army is much disputed, but the possibility might arise for the utility of an home army even after the destruction of our fleet, 248-249.

Fifth object to be kept in view is the possibility of an attack on a large scale on some part of the Empire by land, such as India

or Egypt, 249.

Sixth object to be considered is that
this country might have to take
part in a continental war by assisting an ally, 240-250.

sisting an ally, 249-250.

What should be the peace footing and war footing of the British army? 251.

Forces needed for a peace footing considered; thirty thousand men for garrisoning purposes at home; eighty thousand men to guarantee civil order and to guard against raids at home, half of the number remaining in Ireland, 251.

Importance of distinguishing between "trained soldiers" and raw recruits. The official statistics misleading on this point,

Peace footing of the Army outside the United Kingdom considered,

Standard, The, of Strength for our Army; a Business Estimate [1901]—continued.

Colonial self-defence of great value, but inadequate without help from the Imperial Government, 253. About fifty-five thousand troops

maintained in our colonies, apart from India. English garrison of India is, or should be, seventy thousand men, in addition to about one hundred and twentyfive thousand native troops, 253-

Inadequacy of garrisons in South Africa and Egypt, 254. Conclusion: The strength of the

British army on a peace footing should be two hundred and seventy thousand men, excluding recruits and young soldiers in training, who should number ninety thousand, making a total of three hundred and sixty thousand, 255-256.

War footing of the Army considered, 256.

Necessity of a reserve of Regular trained soldiers numbering one hundred and sixty thousand; our present reserve too small, 257.

Militia, Volunteers and Yeomanry should number about three hundred and fifty thousand, 258.

These numbers would give an army on full war strength of seven hundred and eighty thousand, 258.

Difficulty of obtaining these numbers of men, owing to insufficient pay; poor quality of many of the recruits; two shillings a day and all found a fair wage for the army, 259-260.

Conscription as an alternative considered, but unnecessary for the regular army provided the pay is raised, 261.

Increased cost of the present army, from raising the pay to two shillings, would be four million & yearly, 262.

Compulsory service in the Militia or Yeomanry considered, 263.

Ways and means considered; Army Estimates will probably soon be forty million £ in peace times,

and rightly so, 264-263. Summary of the points considered above, 265-267.

STANDARD money, and Gresham's law as to worn coinage, ii. 161

STANBARDS, fancy monetary, examined and criticised, ii. 166. State expenditure, modern, beneficial to the masses, i. 399. Statistical Century, The [1900]. ii. 268-277.

> Introduction; foundation of official statistics, registration, census; cultivation of statistical methods apart from Government; use of statistics for business purposes, 268-269.

> Leading ideas suggested by statistics:

> Census figures of civilized countries an index to their immense growth; population of countries now and a century ago, 270-271. Economic development of the

people great everywhere, but most marked in the Anglo-American section, 272.

Changes in distribution of political power considered and the future. 273-274.

Growth of population throughout the world and the means for its

subsistence, 275-276.
Difficulty of finding new markets owing to increasing competition not confined to this country alone and has led to annexation of territory occupied by the black or yellow races. The increasing population in civilized countries, however, ought to make these efforts less necessary, 276.

Conclusion, 277.

STATISTICAL annuals, utility of, to the public, ii. 7.

- comparisons, international, ü. 41.

ideas, importance of general,

ii. 337. · knowledge, want of, amongste better classes, i. 282.

general, STATISTICS, showing growth of British Empire since 1871, il. 223,

– misuse of, ii. 41.

STATISTICS, necessity for teaching, to remedy their wrong use, i. 379.

use of, for business purposes,

— utility of common, ii. r. STEAMERS, effects of, in raising wages of seamen, i. 390.

STRIKE, injury to the United Kingdom from a big, compared with that caused by the South African War, ii. 212.

Taussig, Mr., on protection in United States and its probable decay, ii. 185.

Taxes, changes in British, 1861-1901, ii. 336.

Taxation and Representation of Ireland [1876], i. 277-281.

Alleged over-taxation of Ireland used as an argument as to its over representation in Parliament; necessity for proportion in Parliamentary representation to wealth and population; decreasing population of Ireland, 277.

Ireland's representation in Parliament 16 per cent.; its contributions to the Exchequer only 10 per cent.; impossibility of taxing Ireland in proportion to its representation, as its contributions would be twelve million £, instead of 7.97 million £, 278.

Conditions at time of Union as re-

Conditions at time of Union as regards population different; in 1821, population of Ireland 32 per cent. of population of United Kingdom, in 1875 only 16 per cent., 279-280.

Evils of excessive representation of Ireland in Parliament and necessity for its reduction, 281.

Taxation of Ireland in proportion to its Parliamentary representation an impossibility, i. 278.

reduced pressure of, on the masses, i. 233.

of real property nearly one-

third of entire taxation of the country, i. 259.

Taxes on Land [1871], i. 253-276.

Land tenure reform; ownership and occupation of land, 253-254.

 The case against existing burdens on land. Fallacies of statement that land compared with other property is overburdened, 255-257.

The objection of taxation being a hindrance to trade does not apply to real property, 258.

Maximum taxation which falls on land according to Mr. Goschen's Report about twenty million £, excluding income tax; taxation affecting real property nearly one-third of entire taxation of country, and apparently unduly heavy, 259.

1. Stamp duties on deeds, no case for their reduction, 259.

2. Probate and succession duties, inequality of, 260.

3. Land tax not a burden upon landowners, but a rent-charge,

4, House duty and rates, incidence of; increase of rates not so great as increase in value of real property, which has risen from fifty-three million £ in 1815 to one hundred and forty-three million £ in 1868; unearned increment, 261-262.

 Rates: supposed increase of rates incorrect, the bulk of modern increase has been in improvement rates, 264-265.

II. Land Tenure Reform Association's claims for securing to the State a share of uncarned increase of value, right in principle, 266-267.

Mr. Mill's suggestion for a perio-

dical State inquiry into increase of rental of land and objections thereto, 268-269.

Working of the foncier taxes and the cadastre in France; annual value of real property in France in 1821 sixty-four million £, now one hundred and sixty million £, but increase in land tax only from 11.7 million £ to 12.3 million £, 269.

Greater elasticity of English land taxes; suggested local mainten-

Taxes on Land [1871] -contd.

ance of army for home defence, 270-271.

Rationale of probate and succession duties; suggested special tax on successions, 272-274.

successions, 272-274.

Little hope of the State ever obtaining any larger portion of increased values of land, though it would indirectly benefit landholders were it so, 275-276.

THRIFT and the diffusion of wealth, errors of comparisons of, ii. 59. TONNAGE of British shipping, increase of, 1840-80, i. 336.

TRADE depressions, periodicity of, i. 98.

depression and foreign competition, i. 423.

of Ireland with Great Britain; serious results for Ireland if separation came into existence, i. 445.

foreign, of United Kingdom only a small portion of its total trade, i. 110.

Trusts, probable extension of [1877], i. 120.

Unearned increment and pressure of rates, i. 261.

UNITED KINGDOM and Empire, income and wealth of the people, ii. 366.

loss of population to, by emigration since 1820, ii. 23.

present economic conditions and outlook for, ii.

UNITED STATES, coal and iron industries of, their effects on the United Kingdom, i. 116.

as a colonizing power in relation to the British Empire, ii. 237.

 distribution of population in, and economic influences of its rapid increase, ii. 29. UNITED STATES. Excess of exports partly balanced by expenditure of American citizens abroad and interest on foreign capital employed, i. 340.

--- injuries of protection in, to certain industries, i. 369.

— population of, and approximate rate of excess of births over deaths, ii. 353.

population of, doubling itself every twenty-five years, ii. 21, 25.

protection in, and its probable decay, ii. 185.

Use of Import and Export Statistics [1882], i. 282-381.

Introductory: want of statistical knowledge amongst our better classes, as shown in instances of error in "Nineteenth Century" and "Quarterly Review," 282-28.

285.
Remarks on import and export figures: instances of exports and imports between France and England erroneously interpreted, owing to Franco-German war being overlooked, 285-286.

instance of parts of a census return and of emigration statistics, which are absolutely trustworthy, but others, such as occupations, etc., from which errors must be eliminated, 287-288.

reference to and analysis of Mr. Bourne's paper on "Official Tradeand Navigation Statistics," on the means of checking accuracy of statistical data in commerce, 289-293.

States, Austria, and France of differences of official and real values, 294-296.

other causes of difficulty: difference of methods by which data are obtained; periodical wariations in price; disturbing in-

fluence of great economic events, wars, famines, etc.; and intrinsic character of foreign trade of different countries, whether of transit only or not, or export of manuUse of tistics 56 factured 297-3044 Remarks on port figures: nomina w exports of a manufactural g country from decline in value of imported raw material, 305. apparent excess of our im-

ports from America over our exports materially qualified by our re-export of raw material and carrying work done by our shipping, 306. Balance of trade and balance of

indebtedness: generality of excess of imports, 308.
Supposition that the country is running into debt to foreigners, and

erroneous statement of bills in foreign trade, 309. Great effect of slight percentage alteration of values, and levels of

prices from year to year, and of disturbing events, 310. Imports of all countries in 1878-79

greater than their exports, partially accounted for by imports including cost of conveyance,

Excess of imports in British Empire, European countries and Australia, over that of exports in other quarters of the globe (British India, America, etc.), 314.

countries with excess of exports not necessarily most pro-

sperous, 315. excess of our imports since 1854 in three-year periods, and of the world, 1867-79, 315.

How excess of imports into United Kingdom is to be accounted for,

what is due to us as a shipowning and carrying nation: pro-positions carrying the case of excess of imports, etc. (seventy-six millions out of one hundred and sixty-two millions for freight and miscellaneous charges), 318.

Mr. Bourne's calculations of

freight being 11 per cent. on our imports, and 20 and 30 per cent. for sailing vessels and steamers on our exports (total for us of nearly sixty millions), 320.

Mr. Newmarch and Mr.

McKay's calculations much the same result, 321.

- Mr. Wynnard Hooper's analysis of accounts of our joint stock shipping companies, showing capital value, gross income per registered ton (88 per cent.), proportion of expenditure to gross income (91 per cent.), average expenditure per ton, etc., 324.

explanation of tables in Ap-

pendix No. 5, A to L, items of our gross earnings in shipping

business, etc., 326-334.

the interest from our investments abroad to be balanced against the forty millions left from the previous calculations as the excess of our imports, 335. - increase of the tonnage of our

sailing and steam vessels, 1840-80, 336. excess of imports, showing in-

crease also of charges to be deducted from them, 338. Excess of imports or exports in France and United States: large

excess of exports of latter partly balanced by expenditure of American citizens abroad, and interest in foreign capital employed, 340.

Excess either way of France not marked, 342.

Import and export statistics, and the protectionist controversy: difficulties in arriving at any certainty from statistics as to effects of either regime, materially, mo-

rally, and politically, 344. Mr. Baden Powell's comparison of free trade and protection in New South Wales and Victoria (re-

ferred to), 345.

Negative use of import and export statistics: our increase since 1840 equal to one-third of foreign trade of the rest of world, 350.

progress shown in our foreign trade, 1840-80, in cotton, and exports of iron and steel, hardware and cutlery, machinery and coal, thus showing negatively free trade to be consistent with our

prosperity, 352-358.

decline of prices since 1870, an element in diminished increase in export values; increase of our shipping business a means of accounting for non-increase of our

apparent exports, 359.

Use of Import and Export Statistics [1882]—continued.

> Negative use of import and export statistics: figures of the comparative increase in the foreign trade of the United States and of France not in favour of the protectionist, 362-365.

> Other uses of import and export statistics: instances and facts which show protection to have injurious tendencies in checking consumption, 366-368.

> injuries of protection to certain industries in United States while stimulating growth of others, and great reduction in American shipbuilding and carrying trades, 369-

> instances of confusion of ideas, in fair-trade arguments as to excess of imports and a reference to Mr. Farrer's pamphlet, "Free Trade v. Fair Trade," and Mr. Seyd's on the "Effects of the Gold and Silver Standards," 373-379

Conclusion: necessity for remedying by the teaching of statistics, the wrong uses made of them,

Note. Reference to the author's Paper on "The Excess of Imports," read in 1899, in which figures in regard to imports are continued, and a new estimate is made of earnings of our shipping fleet. Reference to Blue-book [cd. 1761].

The Utility of Common Statistics 1882 |, 11. 1-40.

> Character of the late Mr. Newmarch as a statistician; importance of his additions to Tooke's History of Prices, etc., 1-4.

> Notice of the late Mr. Jevons, and his principal works on the coal supply, gold depreciation, and gold coinage, and his invention of the "index number," 4-6. Index number first used in 1840 by

J. B. Smith, 6. Uses of common statistics to society

exemplified in the publication of statistical annuals, 7-8.

Relative populations of nations of Europe as illustrating international politics and changes, 9-13.

tions of other compries, as well as England, on imported food, (14.

Decrease of population in Ireland from one-third to one-seventh of that of the United Kingdom; and consequent over-representation in Parliament, and its effects on the Irish difficulty, 16.

Excessive growth of the population of India by removal of obstacles to its growth under our sway, and consequent increasing difficulty of the problem of its support, 18-20.

Growth of population of United States; the unprecedented fact of its doubling every twenty-five years, and its probable future consequences, 21.

Numbers of the population we have lost by emigration since 1820. eight millions (including five millions to the United States), 23.

Millions in United Kingdom and in Europe who live on imported

foods from America, 24.
Future increase of the United States' population at the present rate will, in a hundred years, render it a third to twice as dense as the populations of England and France, with no area left for

settlement, 25-28.
Groups of States showing area settled in each, and population per square mile, and discussion of questions of its future increase, and serious alterations in our economic conditions, 29-37

Summary of observations drawn from the population statistics, 38-40.

VALUE, economic, of Ireland to Great Britain, i. 431.

- standards of, criticism of suggested, ii. 166.

VICTORIES, Protectionist, and Free Trade successes, ii. 178.

WAGES of agricultural labourers 60 per cent. higher since repeal of corn laws, i. 391.

difficulties of international statistical comparisons of, ii. 70.

WAGE auer' a fall in gross and ising, ii. 79. - increase of, considered in relation to greater severity of labour, ii. 86. - in Lancashire mills, 1850-83, i. 181. in Newcastle chemical works, 1840-85, i. 184. - paid fifty years ago and at present time, i. 388. WAR and armaments, waste of capital on, ii. 290. - footing of the British army, ii. 256. - Franco-German, of 1870-71, cost of, i. 1. probable influence of a great, on price of British securities, 11. 191.

South African, economic aspects of the, ii. 204.
South African, and the price

of Consols, ii. 189. WEALTH, growth of, due partly to growth of population, ii. 323.

increase of, not only among capitalists, but among working and middle classes, i. 408.

of the people of the United Kingdom and Empire, ii. 364-366.

statistics, dangers of comparative, ii. 73.

Wealth of the Empire and How it should be used [1903], ii. 363-386.

Aggregate of individual incomes in United Kingdom about 1,750 million £, 364.
Difficulty of estimating for rest of

empire, 365.
Estimate of imperial capital and income compared with those of other countries, 366-367.

Estimate of heads of expenditure by people of United Kingdom, 368.

Work of the British Association Committee, 1881-82, 368.

Variation between author's figures and those of committee, 369.

Effect of inclusion of Indian figures, 369.

Food, enormous expenditure on.

370. Housing, 371. National services, 372.

Defence (British and foreign naval and military expenditure), 374. Colonial contributions to defence, 375. Miscellaneous expenditure, 376.

Expenditure on education, 377.
Sources of educational revenue, 378.
Position of India, 379.
Appendix A. Tables showing estimated wholesale cost of various articles consumed and of services rendered in the United Kingdom in 1902, 381-383.
Notes to Tables, 383-386.

WEATHER, influence of bad, on agriculture, ii. 123.

WHEAT, reduction in price of, 10s. per quarter below rate of 1837-46, i. 393.

WILLIAMS, Mr. A., his "Value of Bullion Standard" considered and condemned, ii. 166.

WORKING CLASSES, criticism by, of the author's papers on their progress, ii. 79.

better than twenty years ago, prices being lower and wages higher, i. 422.

progress of, in last half century (1883), i. 382.

ZOLLVEREIN, the Dream of a British, ii. 387.

unsuitable to British Empire for geographical reasons, ii.

180.

INDEX



CHISWICK PRESS: CHARLES WHITTINGHAM AND CO.
TOOKS COURT, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.