

There are great swarms of grasshoppers, and on the Mediterranean coast occurs the false cochineal insect. The Spanish fly is an article of commerce. Sardines and tunny-fish are caught on the coast, oysters at Agamonte, and a coral-fishery is carried on along the coast of Andalusia.

Industry and Trade.—Wherever the requisite moisture is present, wheat, wine, and oil are produced, but irrigation is defective. Only 44½ per cent. of the surface is under cultivation, 26½ per cent. being tilled or gardenland, 2½ vineyards, 17½ groves, 13½ meadow or pasture. The annual production of wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, millet, maize, and rice is about 31,000,000 bushels. There is the greatest variety of garden fruits and vegetables, including grapes, apricots, peaches, figs, almonds, pomegranates, melons, and water-melons, the white mulberry tree, and the silkworm, of which the first yield in 1877 was estimated at 10,000 lbs. As many as 10,500 lbs. of strawberries are sometimes brought to the Barcelona market on a single day. Hemp, flax, madder, woad, saffron, cummin, liquorice, and rape are largely cultivated. Esparto grass grows wild in the south. S. is only second to Italy among the silk-producing countries of Europe. In 1876, the raw silk produced in S. was 188,100 lbs. S. had, in 1873, 680,373 horses, 2,219,846 mules and asses, 2,957,303 head of cattle (780,000 were in 1878 in the Asturias and Galicia alone), 22,468,969 sheep, and 4,351,736 goats.

The abolition of bull-fights, which were to be destroyed 300,000 horses, was recommended by the Cortes in 1878. In 1878, swine are largely reared in Andalusia and in the provinces of Valencia, and on the Sierra Nevada and the Pyrenees. The chief manufactures are iron and copper wares, stonewares, fayence, lace, woollens, linens, and machinery. Shipbuilding is carried on at the large seaports. The tobacco-manufacture, a state monopoly, is restricted to the interior of the country. The chief occupation in the interior is the raising of the valuable merino sheep. The failure of the vine crop has led to the experiment of growing grapes in the interior and the first yield of the new product was 1,000,000 bushels on at Valencia in November 1878. The value of the exports of S. averaged £16,000,000 in 1877, and £12,000,000 in 1878. The imports of S. from the United Kingdom in 1877 amounted to £4,267,214, chiefly beer, wax, linens, cotton, woollens, iron, coal, and machinery. The exports to the United Kingdom amounted to £10,822,097, and comprised wine (white, 5,542,986 gals. = £1,855,822; red, 1,200,868 gals. = £151,900), pyrites of iron and copper (£177,421), copper ore and regulus (£467,802), iron ore (£33,561), oranges and lemons (£857,977), raisins (£623,950), almonds (£264,401), nuts (£174,956), and other fruits (£255,200), raw wool (£420,617), silver ore (£414,075), wheat (£2,826), wheat-flour (£403,896), cork (£95,307), olive-oil (£235,289). The export of iron to Tyne and Tees ports in 1877 was 54,707 tons. The merchant navy of S. consisted, on January 1, 1877, of 2038 vessels of 557,320 tons, including 230 steamers, of 176,510 tons. Madrid, the capital, is far excelled in the iron industry by Barcelona, the 'Spanish Manchester.' Seville, which is the largest tobacco-factory in Europe, is world-famous for its oranges at Malaga is for its wines and raisins.

Constitution, Finances, Railways, &c.—By decree of June 30, 1876, S. is a constitutional monarchy. The legislative power is vested in the King and a Cortes of two houses. The Senate is made up of three classes, each limited to 100 members: (1) the blood, the grandees, and chief functionaries; (2) the members appointed by the Crown; (3) the members elected by the corporations and leading citizens; they are elected for five years in the proportion of 100 to the total number of inhabitants. The Executive is vested in the King, who appoints and dismisses ministers. The budget for 1877 showed a revenue of £29,434,747, and an expenditure of £29,431,007. The total public debt on January 1, 1876, the interest on which was £486,341,102, the total length of the railways was 1,204 miles being in course of construction 7610 miles. An extradition treaty with Britain came into effect 9th December 1878.

Army and Navy.—By the law of 1872 there is universal obligation to military service after the age of twenty. The service extends over 8 years in S., and 4 in the colonies. The strength of the army in 1877 was 151,668. In 1844-45 was organised the *guardias civiles* (20,000 foot and 5000 horsemen), through

whose exertions brigandage has almost disappeared. In June 1877 the navy consisted of 81 steam-vessels of 800 guns, and 8 sailing-vessels of 122 guns, manned by 9750 sailors and 5550 marines. For the colonies S. maintains a fleet of 35 gun-boats.

Ethnography, &c.—The Spanish nation is formed chiefly of Castilians, Murcians, and Andalusians. The direct descendants of the Moriscos or Mudejares are reckoned at 60,000. The Basques, with a distinct language, are about 500,000. The Bretons, in Galicia, speaking a dialect liker Portuguese than Spanish, number 2,000,000. In the heart of the country are 40,000 gipsies. The nation is socially divided into five classes—nobles, clergy, *hacendados* (one-seventh of the whole), farmers, and day-labourers. The higher nobility include the 'grandees' and the 'hidalgos de linaje,' the lower one the 'hidalgos,' a numerous but insignificant class. The Basques and Asturians generally consider themselves 'nobles.' S. is pre-eminently the land where 'noblesse oblige,' for there civility and ceremony are an office to the grandee. Characteristic also is the wide prevalence of the nurse of idleness and beggary.

Religion and Education.—The official religion is the Roman Catholic, and the population are reckoned at 60,000. Other religions are nominally tolerated. There are nine bishops, 45 archbishops, 12,000 priests, and 1,990 monks, and 12,990 nuns before 1841, when most of the convents were confiscated. The monks numbered 200,000 in 1877. In 1877 there were 1800 male free and no school. In 1877 there were in S. 26,025 public primary schools, with 5,133 private schools, with 124,519 pupils, besides 61,000 pupils in secondary schools. There are 10 universities, Granada, Madrid, Seville, Saragossa, Valladolid, and Valladolid. There are 700 professors (700 in 1877) and 15,000 students.

The Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, and the Azores, and the Spanish possessions in Africa, the islands Fernando Po, Corisco, and Annobon, and the territory at Cape San Juan, America, Cuba and Porto Rico in the Pacific, the Iles de la Caroline, Pelew Islands, and Marianne or Looian Islands. S., alone of European states still tolerates slavery in its colonies.

History.—The peninsula known to the Greeks as Iberia, and to the Romans as Hispania (q. v.), has been subject to a greater number of revolutions affecting the dominant race than any other country of modern Europe. The primitive Iberians or Basques (q. v.) were driven into the mountains by an invasion of Celts, and in part were assimilated by their conquerors. This mixed Celtic race occupied the whole peninsula when it first came into history. The Phoenicians, impelled higher by the precious metals which early made S. the El Dorado of the ancient world, settled in considerable numbers round the coast, and their language and manners penetrated far into the interior. But the conquest of S. was reserved for the Carthaginians, who long maintained a strong military force in Gades (Cadiz), and after the First Punic War began the work of extermination. (See HAMILCAR and the HANNIBAL.) A treaty of peace between the Romans and the Carthaginians, stipulated that the Carthaginians should not cross the Iberian Saguntum nor cross the Iberian Saguntum, and that the Carthaginians should not violate these conditions, precipitated the war in which the military genius of Scipio Africanus drove the Carthaginians from Europe in 201 B. C. The Romans chose to regard the whole of S. as a single province, and their power was not confirmed till after a protracted struggle. The southern region was early Romanized, and mixed colonies rapidly came to be formed, some with this its richest province more complete than with any other. As no other province was so much to the material resources of the empire, the province received so liberal a share of power and dignity. The first foreign consul was Balbus of Cadiz; the first foreign emperor, Trajan, a native of Italia, near Seville. The grand remains of amphitheatres, aqueducts, bridges, &c., attest the development of the country which furnished Rome with treasure of gold and silver as well as with vast grain supplies. From Constantine's death (337) the general prosperity began to wane.

