

Whitaker's Almanack 1888

LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

310

W58

1888

cop. 1



The person charged
responsible for it
which it was v
Latest Date st.

Theft, mutilation, or
for disciplinary action
the University.

To renew call Telephone

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

DEC 0 1 1957

The person charging this material is responsible for its return to the library from which it was withdrawn on or before the **Latest Date** stamped below.

Theft, mutilation, and underlining of books are reasons for disciplinary action and may result in dismissal from the University.

To renew call Telephone Center, 333-8400

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DEC 01 1987

Scottish Provident Institution.

HEAD OFFICE: 6 ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THIS SOCIETY combines the advantages of Mutual Assurance with Moderate Premiums.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of £1200 or £1250 may generally be secured from the first for the same yearly payment which would elsewhere assure (with profits) £1000 only—the difference being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 to 25 per cent.

The Whole PROFITS go to the Policyholders, on a system at once safe and equitable,—no share being given to those by whose early death there is a loss.

The effect of *reserving* the Surplus for the survivors has been that—in addition to the above immediate advantage—the earlier Policies had at last investigation received reversionary Bonuses of 40 to 70 per cent and upwards. Further additions will fall to be made at end of 1887.

Examples of Premiums for £100 at Death—With Profits.

Age.	Payable during Life.	Limited to 21 Payments.	Age.	Payable during Life.	Limited to 21 Payments.	Age.	Payable during Life.	Limited to 21 Payments.
	£1 16 8	£2 10 6	31	£2 2 6	£2 16 2	41	£2 16 8	£3 9 1
	1 18 9	2 11 0	32	2 3 5	2 17 1	42	2 18 8	3 11 1
	1 17 2	2 11 6	33	2 4 5	2 18 0	43	3 0 11	3 13 1
	1 17 7	2 12 1	34	2 5 7	2 19 0	44	3 3 3	3 15 6
	1 18 0	2 12 6	35	2 6 10	3 0 2	45	3 5 9	3 17 6
	1 18 6	2 13 0	36	2 8 2	3 1 5	46	3 8 5	4 0 0
27	1 19 2	2 13 6	37	2 9 8	3 2 9	47	3 11 5	4 2 3
28	1 19 11	2 14 1	38	2 11 3	3 4 3	48	3 14 3	4 5 5
29	2 0 8	2 14 8	39	2 12 11	3 5 9	49	3 18 1	4 8 0
30	2 1 6	2 15 4	40	2 14 9	3 7 6	50	4 1 7	4 12 1

* Thus, a person of 30 may secure £1000 at Death by a yearly payment, *during life*, of £20 15s. This Premium in any other of the Scottish Mutual Offices would secure £800 only, instead of £1000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of £1000 by *twenty-one* yearly payments of £27 13s 4d—being thus free of payment after age 50.

[The usual *non-participating* rates differ very little from these Premiums.]

† At age 40 the Premium ceasing at 60 is, for £1000, £33 14s 2d, about the same as most Offices during life. Before the Premiums have ceased, the Policy will have shared in at least one division of

The New Business (entirely home) has for many years exceeded a Million.

The EXPENSES are much under those of any Office doing so large a New Business.

The FUNDS (increased in year by £341,000) exceed £5,800,000.

Only Two Offices in the Kingdom, both older, have as large a Fund.

The INCREASE of the FUNDS in last five years exceeds that of any other Office.

The SOCIETY has taken a leading part in the removal of restrictions and challenges. The rules relating to foreign residence, revival of Policies, claims, etc., are specially liberal. The SURRENDER VALUES (given in an original fixed Table) compare favourably with those of other firms.

REPORTS containing TABLES of RATES may be had on application.

JAMES WATSON, Manager.

J. MUIR LEITCH, London Secretary.

OCTOBER 1887.

LONDON: 17 KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

PURE PORT WINE



AS DRUNK IN PORTUGAL.

VINTAGE 1873.

36/- per Dozen.

17/- per Gallon.

CASH WITH ORDER.

Less 5 per cent. Discount.

THE above will be found a very delicious light wine, of the style generally drunk by the higher classes in Portugal. Being a Pure Wine matured entirely in the Wood, it is perfectly wholesome, and will be appreciated by those who cannot drink with impunity the heavy and highly brandied Port Wines usually shipped to this country.

It is universally acknowledged by the highest Medical Authorities that **PURE PORT WINE** well matured in the Cask, is one of the most wholesome and strengthening Wines.

DR. ANNA KINGSFORD, M.D., says: "Good Port Wine occasionally is a great help. Let me recommend Messrs. GRIERSON, OLDHAM & CO.'s Wine."

As Sample, a Single Bottle will be sent free by Parcel Post on receipt of 3/-; or the Wine may be tasted at the following address between the hours of 9 and 6 (Saturdays, 9 and 2).

All Orders, assorted or otherwise, amounting to £10 and upwards (if accompanied by remittance) are sent, Carriage Paid, to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom.

GRIERSON, OLDHAM & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—

11, REGENT STREET, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

FINE CHAMPAGNES

AT MODERATE PRICES.

REIMS AND EPERNAY WINES.

		<i>Less 5 per Cent. Discount for Cash with Order.</i>	
		Per Dozen Bottles.	Per Dozen Half-Bottles.
KRUTZ FRÈRES, First Quality, very good, sound, pure Wine.....		36/-	27/6
Ditto Extra Quality, Medium Dry, 1880, highly recommended		48/-	26/6
Ditto Vin Brüt, Very Dry, an excellent Wine, 1880		48/-	26/6
MARTINET & FILS Special Cuvée, Vintage 1880, Dry		60/-	32/6
Ditto Extra Quality, Extra Dry, Vintage 1880, the finest Wine shipped.....		64/-	34/6

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

CARTE BLEUE, Silver Foil	22/-	13/-
CARTE ROSE ditto	24/-	14/-
CARTE BLANCHE ditto	26/-	15/-
CARTE D'OR, Gold Foil, recommended	30/-	17/-
CUVÉE RESERVEE, Gold Foil.....	32/-	18/-
VIN D'AY, Frosted Gold Foil	36/-	20/-

SPARKLING VOUVRAY.

GOLD FOIL.

A pure and really excellent Sparkling Wine	30/-	17/-
--	------	------

The above Wines may be tasted on the premises at any hour from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Saturdays, 9 to 2; or Sample Bottles will be sent on receipt of remittance to cover cost.

All Orders, assorted or otherwise, amounting to £10 and upwards (if accompanied by remittance) are sent, Carriage Paid, to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom.

In comparing Prices it must be borne in mind that we allow 5 per Cent. Discount for Cash with Order.

GRIERSON, OLDHAM & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—

11, REGENT STREET, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

Registered Trade Mark
for Lamps,
"FAIRY."
Stamped on every Lamp.

SAM'L. CLARKE'S

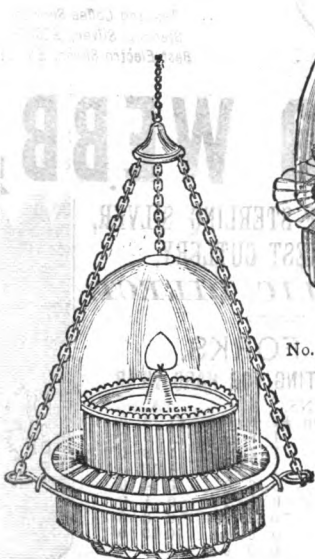
Registered Trade Mark
for Lights,
"FAIRY."
Stamped on every Light.

(NEW PATENT)

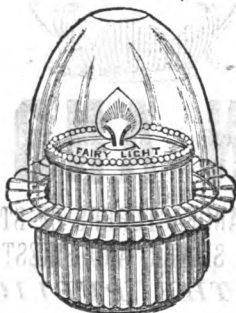
"FAIRY" LAMPS & "FAIRY" LIGHTS

For Ornamentally Lighting

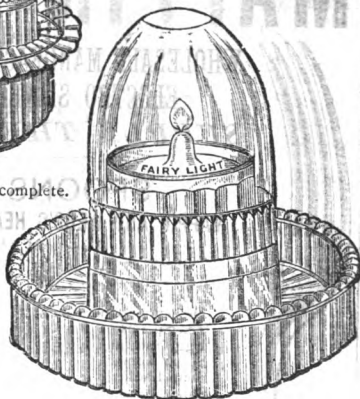
DRAWING AND BALL-ROOMS, CONSERVATORIES, EVENING FÊTES,
TABLE DECORATIONS, ETC., ETC.



No. 12.—FOR CONSERVATORIES.
No. 12—2/6 each complete.



No. 13.
No. 13—2/- each complete.



No. 17.—FLOWER CIRCLE.
No. 17—4/- each complete.

These Lamps are made entirely of Glass, thus the greatest amount of light possible is obtained, with absolute Safety from Fire and dropping of Grease—both inseparable with Candles. Each Lamp is fitted with Opal Shades, and packed in a Cardboard Box.

The Patent "Fairy" Lights have double wicks, give a beautiful soft, steady Light; are always the same height, so essential when placed before a mirror; and the last hour's burning is as brilliant as the first; are not affected by the strongest draught, require no attention after lighting, and will burn upwards of 10 hours—at a very moderate cost; they can be instantly extinguished by use of the "Fairy" Extinguisher supplied with every Lamp, and readily re-lighted.

The Lamps require no cleaning and never wear out; when burning they fully realize their title of "FAIRY" LIGHTS. The Lights are sold in boxes containing 6 Lights—price 1/- per box—to be obtained Retail from all respectable dealers, and Wholesale from the Patentee—

SAM'L. CLARKE,

**"PYRAMID" AND "FAIRY" LAMP AND LIGHT WORKS,
CHILD'S HILL, LONDON, N.W.**

N.B.—See that each Lamp and Light bear the Trade Mark "FAIRY."



**WEDDING
PRESENTS.**
**BIRTHDAY
PRESENTS.**
**TESTIMONIAL
PLATE.**

Full size Antique Fluted
Tea and Coffee Service,
Sterling Silver, £26 5s.
Best Electro Silver, £9 1cs.

MAPPIN AND WEBB,

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF STERLING SILVER,
ELECTRO SILVER, AND FINEST CUTLERY,
SUPPLY THE PUBLIC DIRECT.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

MAPPIN AND WEBB'S HEAVIEST PLATING FOR HARD WEAR.

		PLAIN PATTERNS.		B.	A.
Table Forks	... Dozen	£1	6 0	... £1	16 0
Table Spoons	... "	1	6 0	... 2	0 0
Dessert Forks	... "	1	1 0	... 1	8 0
Dessert Spoons	... "	1	1 0	... 1	10 0
Tea Spoons	... "	0	12 0	... 0	14 0
Egg, Salt, and Mustard Spoons	... Each	0	1 4	... 0	1 8
Sugar Tongs	... "	0	2 0	... 0	2 6
Soup Ladle	... "	0	8 6	... 0	10 0
Sauce Ladle	... "	0	3 0	... 0	3 6

All Patterns in Stock.

TABLE KNIVES.

MAPPIN AND WEBB'S PATENT SCREW-FAST-
HANDLES CANNOT COME LOOSE.

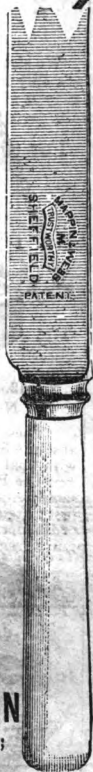
No.	Material	Handles	Table Knives	Cheese Knives	Carvers
No. 984	Ivory	3 1/2 in.	£1 0 0	£0 14 0	£0 7 0
" 104	"	3 5/8 "	1 5 0	0 18 0	0 9 0
" 336	"	3 3/4 "	1 16 0	1 5 0	0 10 6
" 52	"	4 "	2 0 0	1 10 0	0 12 0
" 54	"	4 "	2 10 0	1 16 0	0 15 6
" 1073	"	4 "	2 5 0	1 13 0	0 13 6

Pearl, Silver, Buckhorn, and other Handles.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE.

POULTRY, CITY, & OXFORD ST., W., LONDON

MANUFACTORIES } The Royal Cutlery and Plate Works, SHEFFIELD ;
& SHOW ROOMS } 25, King Street, Covent Garden, LONDON.



GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

OF

WHISKY,

SCOTCH AND IRISH.

In consequence of our determination to sell for Cash only, we are able to offer the FINEST qualities of Whisky at prices far below any that have ever before been quoted to the public.

SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.

		Per Gallon.	Per Dozen, Bottles included.
No. 1 QUALITY.	THE FINEST THE WORLD PRODUCES, 7 YEARS OLD.....	19/-	40/-
No. 2 DO.	A REALLY FINE WHISKY, 5 YEARS OLD	16/2	34/3

We strongly recommend our Customers to keep their Whisky in Wood, and to put the tap in the Cask only half-way down, and never draw the Cask more than half empty. When it begins to run slowly so many more gallons as are required to fill it up should be added, as in this manner only can a really perfect and uniform Whisky be obtained.

For this purpose we supply our Whiskies in the following small casks —

SCOTCH AND IRISH.

"No. 1" QUALITY, in small casks, made from the finest Sherry Wood	3 1/2 Gallons. £ 6 6	Holding 7 Gallons. £ 6 13 0
"No. 2" QUALITY, ditto	2 16 6	5 13 0

The Casks are charged for at the rate of 4/- for the 3 1/2 gallons and 6/6 for the 7 gallons. Our Whiskies are also supplied in Octaves holding 14 gallons, which are charged for at the rate of 10/-, and quarter Casks holding 27 gallons 12/-. Taps for above: Silver Plated Taps 5/6, ditto Lock Taps 6/6, Earthenware 2/-, Pewter 1/-.

NET CASH WITH ORDER ONLY.

As Sample, a single bottle will be sent free by Parcel Post on receipt of 3/4 for No. 1 Quality, or 2/10 for No. 2 Quality; or the Whiskies may be tasted at our Offices between the hours of 9 and 6, Saturdays 9 and 2 o'clock.

All orders, assorted or otherwise, amounting to £10 and upwards (if accompanied by remittance) are sent, Carriage Paid, to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom.

GRIERSON, OLDHAM & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—

1, REGENT STREET, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

AN

Almanack

THE LIBRARY OF THE
For the Year of Our Lord

APR 26 1926
1888

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

JOSEPH WHITAKER, F.S.A.

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE

Astronomical and other Phenomena

A LARGE AMOUNT OF

INFORMATION RESPECTING THE GOVERNMENT
FINANCES POPULATION COMMERCE AND
GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH
EMPIRE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

WITH SOME NOTICE OF
OTHER COUNTRIES
&C. &C.

LONDON

OFFICE: 12, WARWICK LANE,

PATERNOSTER ROW

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE principal changes effected in the earlier pages of this year's ALMANACK, are those arising through the amplification and extension of its sections. The official and clerical staff of the several departments of the Civil Service has been given in fuller detail than hitherto. Many recent additions and promotions in the various Orders of Knighthood have considerably extended the different lists. The Sections relating to the Army, the Navy, and Education, have been enlarged, and additional space has been assigned to the Metropolitan Hospitals, Life Insurance, and other subjects.

The diminished extent of our Foreign Trade has directed attention to its causes, and to the best available means for its restoration and extension. The Consular Service is naturally looked to for help and guidance in this direction. A complete list of H.B.M.'s Consuls has accordingly been given, with a short paper giving an outline of their important functions. Shipping interests have not been overlooked. An interesting paper on the Rifle of the future and the list of War Medals are also amongst the articles now given for the first time.

Twenty years ago, when this work was first announced, the Editor stated that it was his intention to produce an Almanack which should be "the Best and most Complete" of its kind; that intention he honestly endeavoured to carry out, and spared no pains to effect his purpose, with the result that his words have been re-echoed far and wide with one general expression of opinion. The Almanack has become, what he proposed to make it, a household book—and "You'll find it in Whitaker" a household proverb—whenever information is required.

Only a portion of the praise thus liberally accorded is due to the Editor; he has been most ably assisted by gentlemen as anxious as himself that the book should be equal to its pretensions, and he has much pleasure in thus acknowledging the obligation.

Correspondents have again been most obliging, both in pointing out mistakes which had crept into the work, and in making suggestions for its improvement. The Editor trusts that the Almanack may continue to merit their attention, and that they will not fail to point out such errors or omissions as may attract their notice. Whilst acknowledging most cordially the assistance he has received from his readers, the Editor has been gratified by the testimony their letters afforded, of the interest taken in WHITAKER'S ALMANACK by every class and condition of men and women throughout the English-speaking World.

WARWICK LANE, PATERNOSTER ROW,
LONDON, 7th December, 1887.

W58
1882
copy 4

INDEX.

	PAGE		PAGE
ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY	251, 262	Asiatic Russia	505
Aberystwith, University College	490	Assam, Province of	417
Abyssinia, Statistics of	260	Associates' Office	176
Academia Francaise, Members of	612	Asteroids and Planets	72, 79
Academy, Royal	279, 367	Astronomical Notes (Cal.)	15 et seq. 70
Accidents, Insurance	603	" Science, Progress of	533
Offices	341	" Tables explained	77
Accrae, England, 319; Scotland	322	" Terms explained	70
Ireland, 326; Wales	321	Astronomy, Chronolog. Hist.	531-35
Acts of Parliament, 1887	333	Athlons Board, Metropolitan	286
Administrations, 1783 to 1886	155	Atanasian Creed, when to read	66
Admirals	220	Athletic Records	332
Admiralty	162, 219	Athletics in 1887	546
Division Court	175, 176	Atlantic, Brit. Possessions in S.	465
Knots and Statute Miles	389	Attaché, Commercial	590
Office Estimates	219	Attorney, Power of	402
Registry	177	Auctioneers' Charges	629
Afghanistan, Statistics	470	Licence	399
Africa, British Empire in	461	Audit Department	163
South, Bishops of	244	Australia, British Possessions in	445
African Settlements, West	463	Australia, Bishops of	244, 247
Agreement Stamps	399	Statistics of	444
Agricultural Colleges	245	Austro-Hungarian Emperors	85
Department	162	" Empire, Statistics of	472
Aides-de-Camp to the Queen	211	Award Stamps	399
Naval	220	BADEK, Grand Duchy of, Statistics	492
Alaska, Expeditions to	542	Bahamas, Statistics of the	459
Albany, Duchess of, Household	92	Baluchistan, Statistics of	475
Aldermen, London	329	Bangor Diocese	238
Alderney, Island, Statistics of	489	University College	261
Alexandra Plate, Winners of	399	Bank Discount 1872-85	316
Algeria, Statistics of	470	Holidays, 397; Scotland	325
Almonry, Royal	91	" of England and Branches	30
Alsace-Lorraine, Statistics of	403	" Notes	622
Aluminium, New Process	538	" Post Bills	622
Ambulance Stations	286	" Transfer and Dividend Days	387
America, British Empire in	433	Bankers' Clearing-House	316
Central, Statistics	477	Licence	399
United States of, Presidents	85	Bankrupt Court	177
" Statistics	514	Division Office	164
Amusement, Places of	367	Banks and Banking	290
Anatomy, Inspectors of	159	Colonial and Foreign	306-15
Andes, Ascent of the	543	" Country	296-304
Andorra, Statistics of	471	" Irish, and Branches	305
Anglesey, Acres, Pop., Rent, &c.	651	" Joint-Stock	293
Angling in 1887	554	" London	291
Anguilla Island, Statistics of	458	" Scotch, and Branches	304
Anhalt, Duchy of, Statistics	490	Baptists' Churches, 237; Colleges	237
Annam, Statistics of	471	Barbados, Island, Statistics of	460
Annuities, Terminable	187	Barbuda, Statistics of	457
to the Royal Family	190	Barley, Average Prices of	392
Antigua, Statistics of	467	Barometer, Mean of, for 1886	14 et seq.
Appeal, Court and Lords of	175	Baronets of England	111
Appellate Tribunals	175	" of Ireland, 114; Scotland	113
Appraisement Stamps	399	" who are eighty and upwards	115
Apprenticeship Indentures	399	Barons, English	120
Aquatic Championship	381	" Irish, 129; Scotch	127
Arabia, Statistics of	478	Barristers' Admission Stamp	399
Archbishops, English	116, 231	Basutoland, Statistics of	491
Irish, 242; Roman Catholic	246	Bath and Wells, Diocese	259
Archdeacons	238-42	Order of the	95
Arches, Court of	175, 177	Battenberg, Prince and Princess	12
Registry	177	Bavaria, Kingdom of; Statistics	492
Architecture, Styles of English	81	Bedford Grammar School	269
Arctic Regions, Survey of	543	Bedfordshire; Acres, Pop., &c.	651
Argentine Republic, Statistics of	471	Beer-Dealers' Licences	399
Armerial Bearings, Licence for	399	Duty	399
Arms, College of	174	Belfast, Queen's College	284
Army Agents	182	Belgium, Statistics of	475
Average Strength of	625	Bengal, Province of	416
" British	191	Berkshire; Acres, Pop., Rental, &c.	651
Departments	193	Bermuda, Statistics of	443
District Commands	213	Bethnal Green Museum	168, 368
Estimates, 1887-88	214	Bible Christians	247
Headquarters Staff	192	Bicycle Contests in 1887	552
List	192	Bicycling, Tricycling, 1887	3-3
Medical Department	211	Billiard Championship	381
Pay	232	Billiards in 1887	549
Pensioners, Staff Officers	193	Bills of Exchange, Stamp on	399
Purchase Commission	193	Birds, Wild, Close Season for	599
Reserve Forces	212	Birmingham, Mason Science Coll.	259
Sanitary Committee	193	Queen's College	259
Art Training School	186	Births in Large Towns, 1887	630
Artillery, Royal	197	Registration of	385
Volunteers	212	Bishop of London's Consistory Ct.	177
Ascension Island, Statistics of	465	Bishops, Colonial and Missionary	244
Ascot Cup, Winners of the	380	" English, 119, 238-241; Irish	242
Asia, Exploration of	542	" Official Signatures	622
Roman Catholic Church in	243	" Resigned, List of	244
		Bishops, Roman Catholic	246
		" Scotch, 242; West Indian	244
		Blue Books, Colours of Government	695
		Bluecoat School (Christ's Hospital)	268
		Board of Green Cloth	90
		" of Trade	163
		" of Works, Metropolitan	334
		Boat Race, Oxford and Cambridge	381
		Bolter Insurance Offices	341
		Bolihara, Statistics of	475
		Bolivia, Republic of, Statistics of	475
		Bombay, Province of	418
		Bonds, Stamps on	399
		Book Post Regulations	405
		Borneo, British North, Statistics	432
		" Statistics of	475
		Borough Constabulary	169
		Bradford Technical College	259
		Brazil, Statistics of	476
		Brecknockshire; Acres, Pop., &c.	652
		Bremen, Statistics of	491
		Brewers' Licences	399
		Bridges in London, List of	367
		" Railway, Largest	540
		Bristol Diocese	239
		" High Water (see Cal.)	16 et seq.
		" University College	259
		British & Foreign School Society	275
		" Army	191
		" Columbia, Statistics	439
		" Empire, 317; Abroad	333
		" Envoys and Ministers	690
		" Guiana, Statistics of	441
		" Honduras, Statistics of	442
		" India, Area and Population	425
		" Provinces of	416
		" Museum, Officers of	167
		" Time of Opening, &c.	367
		" Possessions	333
		Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum	181
		Brokerage, Rates of	389
		Bronze Coinage	180
		Brunswick, Duchy of, Statistics	490
		Buckinghamshire; Acres, Pop., &c.	652
		Bulgaria, Statistics of	476
		Burgesses, Court of, Westminster	178
		Burial Acts Office	359
		Burmah, Province of	417
		" Supreme Government of	415
		" Surveys in	542
		CAB FARES, &c.	384
		Cabinet, The	157
		Calcutta, Bishops of	244
		Calendar, The	13 et seq.
		" for 200 Years	12
		" French Republican	69
		" Greek and Russian	68
		" Jewish & Mohammedan	11
		" of Proper Lessons	66
		" Racing	379
		" Roman	68
		Calvinistic Methodists, 237; Colls.	268
		Cambodia, Kingdom of	477
		Cambridge and Oxford Boat-race	381
		" Cricket	381
		" Duke of, Household	92
		" Duchy of	39
		" University	254
		Cambridgeshire; Acres, Pop., &c.	652
		" Winners of	380
		Canada, Civil Establishment	434
		" Dominion of	433
		" North-West, Statistics	438
		" Railways of	440
		Canadian Bishops	244
		" Roman Catholic	246
		Canals and Navigation	236
		Cancer Hospitals	285
		Canons Residential	238-42
		Canterbury Diocese	238
		" House of Laymen	243
		" Province of	245
		Cape Colony, Statistics of	460
		" of Good Hope, Statistics of	461
		Capetown, Statistics of	462
		Card (Playing) Makers' Licence	399
		Cardiff University College	261
		Cardiganshire; Acres, Pop., &c.	653
		Cardiac, Aspatia Agric. College	265

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Carlisle, Diocese	239	College of Arms	174	Cricket, Oxford, Camb. Eton, &c.	381
Carmarthenshire; Acres, Pop., &c.	653	Colleges and Schools	254-75	Crime in United Kingdom, Cost of	308
Carmarvonshire; Area, Pop., &c.	653	University	253-54	Criminal Classes, Statistics	553
Carriages, Licences for	309	Colombia, British, Events in	492	Convictions	583
Cardinal Establishments	238-42	Foreign Imports & Exports	418	" Lunatics, Asylum for	181
Catholic University of Ireland	263	Republic of, Statistics	616	" Statistics	565
Cattle Insurance Offices	341	Colonial Banks	300 <i>et seq.</i>	" Proceedings, Statistics	564
to ascer. an Weight of	399	" Bishops	244	" Statistics	565-67
Cavalry Regiments	196	" Roman Catholic	246	Crown Agents for the Colonies	109
Celestial Objects, Telescopic Powers	535	" Office	160	" Cases Reserved Court	177
Phenomena	15 <i>et seq.</i>	" Postage	405	" of India, Order of	109
Cemeteries, Metropolitan	369	Colonies, Area and Population	253	" Offices	175, 176
Centigrade, Fahr., and Réaumur	385	" Crown Agents for	109	Cumberland; Acres, Pop., &c.	654
Central Criminal Court	182	" of Australasia	415	Currents, Tidal	79
" Provinces of India	417	" War Ships of the	227	Customs' Drawbacks and Tariff	398
Cesarewitch, Winners of	380	Columbia, Bishops of	244	" Establishment	169
Ceylon; Area, Population, Trade	428	" British, Statistics	436	Cycling Championship, &c.	381-83
Chairmen of Quarter Sessions	651	Comets discovered in 1887	523	" in 1887	565
Chancery Division Court	175	Commander-in-Chief's Office	192	Cyprus; Area, Pop., Trade	431
" Civil Proceedings	565	Commerce, Leading Articles	618	DANISH AND SAXON KINGS	82
" Taxing-Masters	176	Commissariat and Transport	211	Day of Week, How to Ascertain	12
Channel Islands, Statistics of	469	Committee of Council on Education	165	" Year, First	384
Chapels Royal	479	Common Notes for the Year	11	Daybreak	15 <i>et seq.</i>
Chapters, Close Time for	177, 238, 311	Commons, House of	1889, 141	Days, No. of, from month to month	624
Char. Close Time for	601	" List of, Alphabetical	151	" of Great Britain, 1889	384
Charing-Cross Hospital	286	" Officers of	137	" to End of Year (see Cal.)	134
Charitable Services, Estimates	189	Companies Act stamp fees	388	Deans and Chapters	177, 238-41
Charity Commissioners	173	" City Livery	341	Deaths, Compulsory Registration	383
Charterhouse School	298	" Registration Office	169	" in Large Towns, 1887	630
Chelsea Hospital	233	" Registered in 1887	636	Declination, Sun's, &c.	14 <i>et seq.</i>
Cheltenham College	269	Companions of the Bath	97	Deeds Stamped after Execution	463
Cheshire; Acres, Pop., Rental, &c.	653	Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites	77	Degrees and Hoods, University	607
Chest Diseases, Hospitals for	283	Congo River	51	Denbighshire; Acres, Pop., &c.	654
Chester Cup, Winners of	380	Congregational Colleges	267	Denmark, Kingdom of, Statistics of	482
" Diocese	239	" Training Institution	274	Dental Hospitals	285
Chichester Diocese	239	Congregationalists	237	Deptford Victualling Yard	273
Children, Hospitals for	284	" Theological Colleges	267	Derby, Winners of the	379
Chile Republic, Statistics of	479	Conjunction, Meaning of	70	Derbyshire; Acres, Pop., &c.	654
China, Empire of, Statistics	480	Connaught, Ducal Household	92	Devonshire; Acres, Pop., &c.	654
Christian, Prince and Princess	92	Conservancy, Thames	174	Diamond Sculls, Winners	381
Christ's Hospital, London	268	Consistory Court, Bp. of London's	174	Diary, English Citizen's	685
Chronological Landmarks	80	Consistory Court, Bp. of London's	174	Dignities, Dates of	109
Church Calendar	173	" Consols, Average Prices, 100 years	314	Dioceses	238-42
" Estates Commission	173	" Highest and Lowest	337 <i>et seq.</i>	Diplomatic Service, Her Majesty's	590
" England	236, 238	Constables, Chief, in Eng. & Wales	651	Discount, Minimum Bank Rate	316
" of Ireland	236	Constabulary Inspectors	159	Dispensaries, London	286
" of Scotland	236	Constants, Tidal	62	Distillers' Licences	406
" Episcopal	242	Constituencies, List of	141	Distinguished Service Order	100
" Roman Catholic	236, 246	Consular Agents	470, 591	District Commands, Army 183, 200-10	397
" Schools Company	275	" Service, Her Majesty's	591	Dividends, When due	397
" Training Institutions	274	Consuls, British	470, 591	Divorce Court	175, 176
Churches, London	368	Consumption, Hospitals for	283	Dockyards and Naval Yards	229, 233
" Methodist	247	Conveyances, Stamp on	400	Dog Licences	400
Churchwards' Diary	665	Convict Establishments	159	Doggett's Coat and Badge	381
Cider, Retailers' Licence	400	" Prisons	159, 180	Dominica, Statistics	459
Circuits of Judges	181	Convocation, Members of	245	Dominican Republic, Statistics of	482
Cirencester, Royal Agricult. Coll.	265	Copper Coinage	190	Doncaster Cup, Winners of	380
Citizen's Diary, The English	665	Corca, Statistics of	482	Dorsetshire, Acres, Pop., Rental, &c.	654
City and Suburban, Winners of	380	Cork, Queen's College	264	Downton College of Agriculture	265
" Companies	331	Cornwall; Acres, Pop., Rental, &c.	663	Dramatic Summary	543
" Coroner	178	" Duchy of	163, 190	Drawbacks, Customs, and Excise	389
" Courts	178	Coroners, Duties of	165	Dublin Head Quarters Staff	103
" Livery Companies	331	" Inquests	385, 444	" High Water at (see Cal.)	16 <i>et seq.</i>
" Museum and Library	369	" List of	379	" Museum of Science	167
" of London	321	Correspondence with Outer World	171	" Royal College of Science	167
" College	271	Costa Rica, Republic of, Statistics	478	" University	250, 263
" Court	178	Council on Education	166	Duchy of Cornwall	163, 190
" School	299	" The Privy	93	" Lancaster	163, 190
" of Westminster	178	Countess of Huntingdon's Connex.	237	Dukes, English	116
" Officers	329, 330	Counties, Statistics of English	319	" Irish, 127; Scotch	123
" Police Office	170	" Irish, 296; Scotch	322	Dulwich College	208
Civil Service Commission	174	County Banks	328	Dunee, University College	263
" Estimates	188	" Constabulary Inspectors	159	Durham, Acres, Pop., &c.	655
Cleaving House, Bankers'	316	" Courts, Metropolitan	178	" College of Medicine	253
Clerkenwell Sessions House	182	" Registry, Judgments	178	" Science	258
Clerks of the Peace	651	" Directory, Engld. & Wales	631	" Consistory Court	174
Clifton College	269	" Palatines of Durham	174	" County Palatine of	174
Clock before or after Sun	14 <i>et seq.</i>	Coursing Records	383	" Court of Probate	171
" Time, Comparison of	67	Court of Appeal	175	" Diocese	226
Close-Times for Fish	589	" of Arches, 175; Registry	177	" University	257
" for Game, &c.	589	" of Bankruptcy	177	" University College	267
" for Wild Birds	589	" of Faculties	177	Dutch Dependencies	501
Club-Foot, Hospitals for	285	" of Jurisdiction, Supreme	175	EAR HOSPITALS	285
Clubs and Club-Houses, Principal	630	" of Pecuniary	174	Earls, English	117
" Yacht	621	" of Record	174	" Irish	118
Coal Mine Inspectors	159	" of Southwark	178	" Scotch	114
Coast Guard, Estimates	228	Courtesy, Titles of	138	Earthquakes in 1887	423
Cochin China, Statistics of	480	Courts, Officers of Law	175	East, British Possessions in the	423
Codlisc to a Will	649	Crabs, Close-Time for	602	Easter Days, Table of	69
Coinage, Amount of	190	Cricket in 1887	648	Ecclesiastical Commissioners	17
" Imperial	622			" Courts	17
Coldstream Guards	220				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Ecclesiastical Licences	400	Field Marshals	194	Government of India, Secretaries	415
Eclipses in 1888	70	Fighting Ships of the World	454	" Offices	155-74
" Occultations, &c. (see Cal. 115 et seq.)	75	Fiji Islands, Statistics of	454	" Stocks, Small Investments in	407
" of Jupiter's Satellites	75	Finance of India	421	Governor-General of India, Council	415
Ecuador, Republic, Statistics of	483	Finland, Statistics of	485	Grace, Days of	384
Edinburgh, Duchess of, Household	92	Finsbury Technical College	266	Grammar Schools	271
" Duke of, Household	92	Fire Brigade, Metropolitan	315	Grand Cross, Knights	96
" Museum of Science	167	" Insurance, and Offices	340	" National, Winners of	390
" University	250, 262	" Preventing Appliances	537	" Prix de Paris, Winners of	350
Education, Civil Estimates	188	First Day of Year	284	Grav's Inn	18
" Committee of Council	165	Firth College, Sheffield	260	Greece, Kingdom of, Statistics	498
" Department, Scotch	166	Fish, Close-Season for	599	Greek and Russian Calendar	68
" Elementary	559	" Seasonable and Unseasonable	605	Green Cloth, Board of	90
" Military	192	Fishing Districts and Conservators	603	Greenland, Western, Survey of	513
" Estimates	214	" Licences for	602	Greenock, High Water at (see Cal.)	16 et seq.
" Statistics of	282	Fistula, Hospitals for	285	Greenwich Hospital and Schools	234
Educational	249	Fixed Stars, Rt. Ascension of 100	77	" Mean Time Compared	67
" Progress	557	Flag Officers	250	" Observatory	164
Egypt, Statistics of	483	Flintshire, Acres, Pop., Rental, &c.	655	" " Meteorol. Obs. at 14 et seq.	264
Elcho Challenge Shield Winners	613	Floods in the Thames	24	" Royal Naval College	264
Electrical Engineering School	266	Flour Imported	519	Grenada, Island of, Statistics	459
Elongation, Meaning of	70	Food, Foreign, Imported	371	Grenadier Guards	290
Ely Diocese	289	Foot Guards	200	Grenadines Islands, Statistics	459
Emigration, 1883 to 18-5	615	Football Matches in 1887	553	Guarantee Insurance Offices	311
" Information upon	631	Footpaths, Cleaning of	387	Guatemala, Republic of	478
Emin Pasha, Expedition to	541	Forecasting the Weather	74	Guernsey Island, Statistics of	469
Emigrants' Information Office	160	Foreign Banks	306	Guiana, British, Statistics of	411
Emigration Department, Dublin	164	" Countries, Statistics of	470	" Guthhall School of Music	266
" from Ireland	328	" Consuls, British	470, 591	Gun Licences	460
Engineering Education	265	" Consular Agents	470, 591	Guns of Various Nations	588
Engineers, Royal	198	" Food Imported	371	Guy's Hospital	266
England and Wales, Acreage, &c.	319	" Mails	406	HACKNEY CARRIAGES	284
" County Directory	651	" Missions, Contributions to	248	Haileybury College	270
" Criminal Statistics	553	" Moneys	389	Half-pay Estimates	217
" Earthquakes in	556	" " and their Equivalents	388	Hall Marks on Plate	614
" Established Church of	227, 236	" Office	160	Hamburg, Statistics of	491
" Fairs in	372	" Postage	405	Hanover, House of	656
" High Sheriffs	611, 651	" Post Cards	405	Hanoverian Succession	86
" Judicial Statistics	562	" Telegrams	407	Hanse Towns, Statistics of	491
" Kings and Queens of	82	" Perforation of Pledges	387	Harrow Cricket Matches	381
" Pauperism & Poor Rates	319, 321	Forth Bridge, The, Described	539	" School	271
" Police Statistics	553	France, Dependencies of	487	Hartley Institution, Southampton	265
" Records	651	" Dynasties and Sovereigns	85	Hawaiian Islands, Statistics of	494
" Revenue, contributed by	317	" Institute of	612	Hawke's Licences	400
" Stipendiary Magistrates	651	" South, Earthquakes in	555	Havti, Republic of, Statistics	494
" Town Clerks	651	" Statistics of	485	Heliopolis, Statistics of	468
English Archbishops	116, 233	Free Church of Scotland	236	Henley Regatta, Winners at	381
" Architecture, Styles of	181	French Republican Calendar	69	Heparchy, English	83
" Baronets	111	Freshwater Fish, Close Time	601	" Heald's College	174
" Bishops	119, 238-242	Friendly Islands, Statistics	512	Hereford Diocese	239
" Citizen's Diary	665	" Societies' Registry	174	Herefordshire, Acres, Pop., &c.	656
" Counties Statistics	319	Fundamental Stars	77	Herefordshire, Acres, Pop., &c.	656
" Dominion in India	412	GALWAY, Queen's College	264	Hesse, Grand Duchy of, Statistics	492
" Octarchy	85	Gambia, Statistics of	464	High Court of Justice	175
Enrolments Office, Land Revenue	170	Game and Gun Licences	400	" Sheriffs in Eng. & Wales 611, 651	71
Envoys and Ministers, British	550	" Close Season for	599	" Tides (see Note) 21, 71	71
Epilepsy, Hospitals for	284	" Shooting, Seasons for	599	" Water at London	16 et seq.
Episcopal Church, Scotland	242	Gardens, Public	367	" " at Outports	62
Equation of Time (see Cal.)	14 et seq.	Garrison Artillery	193	Himalayas, Expedition in the	542
Essex, Acres, Pop., Rental, &c.	655	Garter, Order of the	95	Historic Peacocks	131
Established Church	236, 238	Gas Act, Officers under	164	Holidays, Bank	390
Estates, Intestates, how divided	344	" Companies	634	Holland, Kingdom of, Statistics	500
Estimates, Army, 24; Navy	228	Gazette, London	174	Home Office	158
" Civil Service	288	General Hospitals	283	Honduras, British, Statistics of	478
Eton College	270	General Register Office	174, 398	" Republic of	478
" and Harrow Cricket	381	" of Shipping	164	Hong Kong, Area, Pop., Trade	430
Europe, British Possessions in	467	Generals	194	Honourable Artillery Company	212
European Adventure in India	442	Geographical Progress	541	Hoods and Degrees, University	607
" Russia	505	Geological Surveys	167	Horizontal Parallax, Sun's, &c. 15 et seq.	197
Evening Stars (see Cal.)	15 et seq.	Geology, Museum of Practical	167	Horse Artillery	197
Exchequer and Audit Department	163	George III., Family of	88	" Races	352
" Chancellor of	858	German Empire, Statistics of	487	" Racing, Retrospect of	553
Excise Duties, Income from	183	" Exploration in Africa	541	Hospitals, London	283, 286-88
" Licences and Duties	367	" Trade and Competition	592	Hounds, Master of, Kennels, &c.	619
Executors, Duties of	608	Germany, Dependencies of	493	Hourly Wages Table	386
Exeter Diocese	239	" Emperors of	85	House Agents' Charges	629
Exhibitions	367	" Imports and Exports	593	" Duty	177, 400
Expectation of Life	345	Gibraltar, Statistics of	468	" of Commons	141
Expenditure, National	183	Gilchrist, Educational Trust	265	" " Alphabetical List of	151
Explosives, Inspectors of	159	Girls' Public Day Schools	275	" " Officers	137
Exports, British and Foreign	618	Girton College, Cambridge	275	" of Peers	157
FACTORY INSPECTORS	159	Glamorganshire, Acres, Pop. &c.	655	" Officers	157
Faculties, Court of	177	Glasgow Technical College	262	Household, Her Majesty's	90
Fahrenheit and other Scales	395	" University	251, 261	Households, Royal	91
Fairs in England and Wales	372-378	Glorious Revolution of 1688	588	Hull, High Water at (see Cal.)	16 et seq.
Falkland Islands, Statistics of	466	Gloucester and Bristol Diocese	239	Hunt Cup, Ascot, Winners	380
Fasts and Festivals	13 et seq.	Gloucestershire, Acres, Pop., &c.	655	" Royal	91
Fees for Marriage	386	Gold Coast Colony, Statistics of	464	Hunting, Seasons for	399
Festivals	13 et seq.	" Coinage	190	Huntingdonshire, Acres, Pop., &c.	657
Fever Hospitals	284, 286	Good and Bad Harvests	619	Hunts and Hounds	610
Fidelity Guarantee Offices	341	Goodwood Cup, Winners of	380	Hydrographic Department	219
Field Artillery	187				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
IRELAND, Earthquake in	556	Ireland, Population of	303, 304, 305	Legacy Duties	401
Illegitimacy	386	" Presbyterian Church	236	Legal Education	266
Imbeciles, Asylums for	286	" Prisons Board	159	" Tender of Money	682
Imports and Exports	416	" Proclaimed Districts	568	Leicestershire, Acres, Pop. &c.	687
Income, National	593	" Representative Peers	125	Leith, High Water at (see Cal.)	16 <i>et seq.</i>
" of German	593	" Revenue Contributed by	327	Lessons, Proper	68
" or Wages Table	297	" Roman Catholic Church	237	Letters Patent, Stamp duty on	401
" Special Commissioners	169	" Royal College of Science	167	" Registration of	404
" Tax	183, 402	" University of	263	Liberia, Statistics of	467
" Rates	606	" Survey of	167	Licences, Excise	309
Incurables, Hos-pita's for	286	Irish Banks	305	" for Shooting and Fishing	602
Indentures of Apprenticeship	369	" Bench	327	" Marriage	336, 338, 401
Independents	257	" Church	242	Lichfield Diocese	240
India, Area and Population	425	" Constitutions & Members	150	Lichtenstein, Statistics of	497
" Army in	426	" Counties	328	Lieutenant-Generals	194
" British Empire in	409	" Monetary Statistics	622	Life Assurance	358
" Council of Governor-General	415	" Privy Council	94	" Statistics	340
" Ecclesiastical Establishment	416	" Secretary's Office	162	" Expectation of	345
" English Dominion in	412	" Sovereigns	84	" Offices, Assets, &c., of	538
" European Adventure in	412	" Universities	301	Light, Duration of	10, 13 <i>et seq.</i>
" Expenditure of	420	Iron, Industry Description of	536	Lincoln Diocese	240
" Finances of	422	" Silicon in	536	" Handicap, Winners of	380
" Government of	415	Ironclad Vessels	231	" School of Science	260
" Legislation of	414	" Cost of	230	Lincoln's Inn	180, 260
" Military Establishment	416	Ironclads of the World	581	Lincolnshire, Acres, Pop. Rental, &c.	658
" Native States of	419	Ironmasters Quarterly Meetings	17	Line Regiments, Territorial	200
" Office	160	Isle of Man, Statistics of	469	Lisbon, Statistics of	504
" Opium Trade in	423	Italy, Earthquakes in	555	Literary Fund, Royal	290
" Order of Crown of	109	" Kingdom of, Statistics	494	Liverpool City, Area, Pop., &c.	658
" Star of	102	JAMAICA, STATISTICS OF	457	" Cup, Winners of	380
" Provinces of	416	Japan, Statistics of	496	" Diocese	240
" Religious Denominations	425	Jersey, Island, Statistics of	469	" High Water (see Cal.)	16 <i>et seq.</i>
" Revenue and Receipts	421	Jewish Calendar	71	" University College	258
" Trade of	423	Jews' College	288	Livery Companies, London	597
" Viceroy of	415	Joint-Stock Banks, London	293	Llandaff Diocese	240
Indian Appointments	420	Co.'s Registration	169	Lloyd's, Royal Exchange	278
" Debt	420	Judge Advocate-General's Depart.	162	" Universal Register	278
" Empire, Order of the	106	Judges	175	Loan Commission, Public Works	174
" Engineering College	265	" Ages and Dates of Elevation	628	Loans, Public, Repayment of	627
" Imports and Exports	423	" Circuits	181	Lobsters, Close Time for	602
" Museum	368	Judgments, Registry of	176	Local Government Boards	165
" Railways	425, 650	Judicature, Supreme Court of	175	" Precedency	94
Indictable Offences, Statistics	503	Judicial Committee, Privy Council	175	" Prisons	181
Judges, West, Bishops of	244, 246	" Statistics, England & Wales	563	" Taxation	633
" British Possessions in	455	" Ireland & Scotland	567	London Aldermen	329
Industrial School, Middlesex	180	Jumping Records	382	" Ambulance Stations	286
" Schools, Statistics	559, 565	Jupiter, Position for Observation	528	" Banks and Bankers	291
Infantry Regiments	200	" Rising, &c. (see Cal.)	16 <i>et seq.</i>	" Boundaries of	336
Infectious Diseases	386	" Satellites, Configuration of	77	" Bridge, High Water	16 <i>et seq.</i>
Inland Revenue, Duties	339	" Eclipses	75	" City Companies	331
" Estimates	189	" Transits	528	" Coroner	178
" Licences, Expiry	665	Jurors, Qualifications, &c.	628	" Officers	320, 330
" Office	168	Justice, High Court of	175	" Receipts and Expend.	330
Inner Temple	180	Kent, Acres, Pop., Rental, &c.	657	" Courts	178
Inns of Court	180, 366	Key Botanic Gardens	168	" Dispensaries	238
" Law (Dining) Terms	366	Khiva, Statistics of	497	" Districts	298
" Government	159	Kings and Queens of England	84	" Gas Act, Officers for	164
Institutions and Societies	276	" of Ireland	84	" Gazette Office	174
Insurance, Accident	341	King's College Hospital	257	" Hackney Carriages	384
" Boiler, and Cattle	341	" London	266	" Hospital	236
" Fidelity Guarantee	341	" School	269	" Hospitals	283-289
" Fire, and Compa ies	340	Knighthood, Orders of	95	" Livery Companies	567
" Life, 338; Statistics	391	Knights Bachelors, List of	114	" Places of Amusement	367
" Marine	341	Knuts and Statute Miles	389	" Population, 1881	336
" Plate Glass	341	LABRAN: Statistics	432	" Postal arrangements	404
" Policy Stamps	400	Ladies' Colleges	275	" Rainfall (see Calendar)	13 <i>et seq.</i>
Institute of France	612	Lagos, Island, Statistics of	464	" School Board	357
Interest, Compound	398	Lampeter, St. David's College	261	" Theatres	370
" Tables	627	Lancashire, Area, Pop., Rental, &c.	657	" Trinity College	257
" to calculate	361	Lancaster, Duchy of	163, 190	" University Coll. & School	266, 298
International Yacht Racing	551	" House of, Kings	82	Lord Advocate's Office	163
Intestates' Estates, Distribution	344	Land Commission	173	" Chamberlain's Department	90
Investments, Equivalent	391	" Registry Office	177	" Chancellor's Office	175
" Small Government Stocks	408	" Revenue Records Office	170, 401	" Great Chamberlain's Office	165
" Trust, &c.	389	" Tax	177, 401	" Mayor, London	328
Ireland, Barons of	114	Landmarks, Chronological	80	" Mayor's Court	176
" Bishops of	242	Landolin described	516	" Steward's Department	96
" Catholic University of	263	Latitude and Longitude Tables	388	Lords, House of	111
" Chief Officers of	357	Law and Justice, Estimates	188	" Justices	175
" County Statistics	328	" Officers of the Crown	158	" Lieuts., England, 319; Wales 321	321
" Dublin University	263	" Omces	175-78	" Scotland, 322; Ireland 322	322
" Emigration from	328	" Sittings and Terms, 11; Scotch 325	325	" of the Treasury	158
" Episcopal Church	236	" Society, Incorporated	266	Lubeck, Statistics of	491
" Kingdom of	328	Lawn Tennis Championships	381	Lucigen Light, description of	535
" Kings of	84	" in 1867	546	Lunacy, Commissioners in	177
" Land Commission Court	328	Lawmen of Province, Canterbury	243	" Masters, and Registrar	177
" Law Courts	327	Leap years, Table of	12	Lunatic Asylum, Criminal	181
" Local Government Board for 165	165	Lease, Present Value of a	390	Lunatics, Criminal Statistics of	48
" Lord Lieutenant's Household	327	Leases, Stamp Duties on	401	" Hospitals for	281
" Lords Lieutenants	328	Leeds, Yorkshire College	259	" Visitors of	174
" Military Staff in	183	Leeward Islands, Statistics of	467	Luxemburg, Statistics of	46
" Peerage of	127	Legacies, Lapsed	610		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Lying-in Hospitals	284	Middlesex Sheriffs' Office	177	New Brunswick, Statistics of	437
MACHINE-GUNS in British Service	583	Miles, English Mile Compared	290	" Guinea, Exploration in	542
Madagascar, Statistics of	497	Statute, and Admiralty Knots	388	" South Wales, Statistics of	445
Madras, Province of	418	Military Administration	192	" " Bishops	244, 247
Magazine Rifles in British Service	582	and Naval Directory	231	" " Statistics of	452, 453
Magistrates' Clerks, Duties of	663	" Districts and Commands	183	Newcastle Diocese	240
Stipendiary	651	" Education and Commands	193, 216, 264	Newfoundland, Statistics of	441
Magnetic Elements for 6 Years	751	" Medals	157, 573	Newspaper Offices in London	626
Magnetism, Terrestrial	412	" Prison, Brixton	181	Nicaragua, Republic, Statistics of	478
Mahrattas, The	73	Militia	200	Nil at Greenwich, Comparison of	67
Major-Generals	194	Pay Estimates	215	Norfolk, Acres, Pop., Rental, &c.	659
Malacca, Statistics of	498	Mines, Inspectors of	159	Normal School of Science	82
Male Servants, Annual Licence	401	Royal School of	167	Normandy, House of Kings	74
Malta, Fencible Artillery	210	Ministers and Envoy's, British	590	North Magnetic Pole	82
Statistics of	277	Ministries, 1783 to 1888	155	North-West Provinces of India	417
Malvern College	270	" Marquis Salisbury's (Two)	137	Northamptonshire, Acres, Pop., &c.	659
Man, Island, Statistics of	469	" Mr. Gladstone's 2nd & 3rd	136	Northumberland, Acres, Pop., &c.	659
Manchester, City, Population, &c.	653	Mint, Royal	174, 190	" Plate Winners	153
Diocese	253	Missionary Bishops	244	Norway, Earthquake in	585
" Owens' College	253	Contributions	245	Statistics of	510
" Victoria University	258	Mistress of the Robes Department	91	Norwich Diocese	240
Manitoba, Statistics of	438	Mogul Empire	411	Notes, Astronomical	15 et seq.
Marine Department, Board of Trade	164	" 1	1	" of the Year	13 et seq.
" Divisions, Estimates	234	Mohammedan Calendar	409	Nottingham University College	281
" Insurance Offices	341	Monaco, Statistics of	622	Nottinghamshire, Acres, Pop., &c.	680
" Office, Royal	162	Monetary Statistics, Irish	622	Nova Scotia, Statistics of	479
Maries, Royal	162	Money, Legal Tender of	4-6	Oaks, Wizen	370
Marketing Table	386	" Orders	6-8	Oats, Average Prices of	392
Marlborough College	276	Slang Terms for	6-8	Obituary, 1881-87	361
Marquises, English	116	Moneys, Foreign, English Equiv.	389	Observatories	52
" Irish, 127; Scotch	128	Monmouthshire, Acres, Pop., &c.	659	Occasional Licences	70
Marriage before Registrar	386	Montenegro, Statistics of	409	Occultation, Meaning of	528
" Licences, &c.	368, 389, 401	Montgomeryshire, Acres, Pop., &c.	659	Occultations, Eclipses, &c. 15 et seq.	528
" Rate	819	Monthly Notes (see Cal.)	13 et seq.	Occurrences, Remarkable, 1886-87	387
Mars in Opposition	628	Montserrat, Statistics of	457	Octarchy, English	84
" Rising, &c.	16 et seq.	Moon, Angular distance	16 et seq.	Offences, Indictable, Statistics	563
Marshall's Office	177	" Eclipses of	70	Officers of House of Commons	137
Marion Science College	259	" Phases for 1889	67	" Peers	133
Master of the Horse Department	91	" of the (see Cal.)	13 et seq.	Offices, Government	18
Masters of Mounds, &c.	618	Rising and Setting	13 et seq.	La	17
Mauritius, Island, Statistics of	466	Moonlight, Duration of	10, 13 et seq.	Official Receiver's (Bankrupt) Office	176
Maurors of England and Wales	651	Morning and Evening Stars	13 et seq.	Referees, Supreme Court	176
Mean Declination of Fixed Stars	77	Morocco, Empire of, Statistics	499	Old and New Style	611
" Refractions, Table of	79	Mortgages, Stamps on	401	Bailey Court	181
" Right ascension of Stars	77	Mortality Directory of Eng. & Wal.	651	Oldenbury, Grand Duchy of	491
Measures and Weights	384	" Officers, England and Wales	651	oman Statistics of	491
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	491	Muscat, Statistics of	499	Ontario, Statistics of	438
" Strelitz, Grand Duchy	491	Museum, Bethnal Green	166, 368	Ophthalmic Hospitals	288
Medals, Military and Naval	573	" British, Officers of	167	Opium Trade in India	42
Medical Colleges	296	" Time of Opening	367	Opposition, Meaning of	7
" Department, Army	211	" Dublin	167	Orange Free State	5
" " Royal Household	91	" Edinburgh	167	Orders of Knighthood	19
" Education	246	" of Natural History	167	Ordinance Committee	19
" Fees	630	" of Practical Geology	167	" Department	196
" Schools, Provincial	296	" of Science & Art, Edinburgh	167	" Store Department	21
Medicine School for Women	296	South Kensington	196	Survey of U.K.	21
Medicines, Patent, Duty on	401	Museums, London	367	Orthopaedic Hospitals	28
Memoranda for the Year 1889	67	Music and Concert Halls	368	Ottoman Empire, Statistics	61
" each month (see Cal.)	14 et seq.	College and School	296	Utah, Province of	61
Merchandise, Exports & Imports	616	NATAL, Statistics of	463	Overseers, Duties of	57
Merchant Taylors' School	268	National Art Training School	166	Owens College, Manchester	25
" Vessels Building	678	" Debt, 188; Office	172	Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race	38
Mercury, Rising, &c. (see Cal.)	16 et seq.	" Gallery, Officers of	168	" Cricket	38
Merionethshire, Acres, Pop., &c.	658	" Time of Opening, &c.	367	" Diocese	26
Meteor Showers	530	" Income and Expenditure	18	" Military College	26
Meteorological Obs. (see Cal.)	14 et seq.	" Portrait Gallery	168, 367	" University	251, 28
" Observations, Edinburgh	522	" Rifle Association	613	Oxfordshire, Acres, Pop., &c.	666
" Office	163	Native States of India	418	Oysters, Close-Time for	60
Methodist Churches	247	Natural History Museum	168, 368	PANAMA, Statistics of	491
" Colleges	267	Nautical Almanack Office	168	Paper, Name and Sizes of	62
Metric System, French	393	Tables	62 et seq.	" to Ascertain Weight	62
Metropolitan Asylums Board	286	Naval Aides-de-Camp to the Queen	220	Paraguay, Republic of, Statistics	502
" Board of Works	334	" and Military Directory	233	Paralax of Sun, &c. (see Cal.)	15 et seq.
" Boundaries	336	" College	284	Paralysis, Hospital for	284
" Cemeteries	368	" Education	264	Parcel Post	407
" County Courts	379	" Medals	373	Parks, Public, 367; Royal	172
" Fire Brigade	315	" Reserves Office	220	Parliament, Acts of, 1887	358
" Gas Act, Officers	164	" School, New Cross	264	" Members of	151
" Grammar Schools	271	" Service	219	Parliamentary Summary, 1887	347
" Hospitals	296	" Yards	223	Parliaments, Table of	351
" Police Courts and Offices	179	Navigation and Canals	636	Parochial Officers, Duties of	66
" Sewage Purification	334	Navigator's Islands, Statistics of	507	Passenger Duty, Railway	40
" Water Act Department	165	Navy Agents	192	Passport Regulations	40
Mexico, Confederate Republic of	498	" Estimates, 1887-88	228	" Stamps	40
Michael & George, SS., Order of	104	" List, 219; Pay	223	Patagonia, Andes of, Ascent	54
Middle Temple	180	" Royal	218	Patent Office	162
Middlesex, Acres, Pop., Rental, &c.	659	Neap Tides	16, 62	" (Letters) Stamps on	40
" Coroners	178	Nebule and Stars	625	Patrick, St., Order of	95
" County Industrial School	181	Neptune in opposition to Sun	529	Panpurs, England, 319; Ireland	285
" Hospital	266	Nervous Diseases, Hospitals for	28	" English, Number and Cost	62
" Sessions	182	Netherlands, Kingdom of, Statistics	600		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Paupers, Scotland, 322; Wales.....	321	Princes of the Blood.....	116	Receipt Stamp.....	462
Pawnbrokers Licences.....	628	Welsh.....	83	Receiver, Metropolitan Police.....	179
" Regulations.....	404	Princess Beatrice, Household.....	92	Record, Court of, for Salford.....	174
Pay Hospitals.....	285	" Christian, Household.....	92	" Office, Public.....	178
Paymaster-General's Department.....	162	" Louise, Household.....	92	" Shipping.....	164
Peculiars, Court of.....	177	" of Wales's Household.....	92	Recorders of England and Wales.....	661
Pedestrianism in 1887.....	547	Principality of Wales.....	320	Reformatory School Inspectors.....	150
Pedlars Licences.....	403	Prison Commissioners, Scotland.....	159	" Schools, Statistics.....	558, 585
Peage, Historic.....	131	" Department.....	159	Refreshment House Licences.....	402
" of Ireland, 127; of Scotland.....	126	Prisons and Prisoners.....	564	Regatta Winners.....	381
Peereses in own right.....	115	" Board, Ireland.....	169	Regimental Daily Pay.....	2, 2
Peers, House of.....	116	" Her Majesty's.....	180	" Titles now Merged.....	589
" Officers of.....	130	" Local.....	181	Regiments, Territorial.....	200
" of Eighty and upwards.....	115	Privy Council, 93; Office.....	162	Register Office, General.....	174, 398
" Representative.....	125	" " in Ireland.....	94	Registrars, Duties of.....	425
" Scotch and Irish, who sit.....	125	" Judicial Committee.....	175	Registration of Births and Deaths.....	385
" under other titles.....	125	Prize Agents.....	192	" of Letters.....	404
" Surnames of.....	139	Probate Court.....	565	" Office, Companies.....	169
Pembrokeshire, Acres, Pop., &c.....	680	" Division Court.....	175, 176	Registry of Judgments Office.....	176
Pensioners, Staff Officers of.....	193	" Durham, Court of.....	174	Relative Rank in Army and Navy.....	192
Pensions, Army, 217; Navy.....	231	" Duties.....	402	Religious Denominations, Nos. of.....	244
" Civil Service.....	185	" Registry.....	176	" Places of Worship.....	248
Permanent National Debt.....	186	Professional Admission Fees Duty.....	39	" Sects, Enumeration of.....	237, 248
Persia: Statistics of.....	562	" Education.....	264	" Statistics.....	226
Peru, Republic of, Statistics.....	562	Promissory Note Stamps.....	199	Remarkable Days & Events, 13 <i>et seq.</i>	357
Peterborough Diocese.....	241	Proper Lessons for Sundays, &c.....	66	" Occurrences, 1886-1887.....	357
Petroleum as Fuel.....	57	Property Tax.....	176, 462	Representative Peers.....	125
Petty Bag Office.....	176	" and Income Assessed.....	621	Republican Calendar, French.....	6
Phases of the Moon.....	13 <i>et seq.</i>	Province of Canterbury.....	245	Reserve Forces.....	212
" for 1880.....	67	" York.....	245	Reserves, Army Estimates.....	212
Phonograph, Latest Development.....	638	Provinces of British India.....	416	" Naval Estimates.....	228
Photography, Latest Invention in.....	538	Provincial Colleges.....	229	Residuary Legations.....	608
" Stellar.....	625	" Grammar Schools.....	271	Retired Pay, Estimates.....	217
Physicians to the Queen.....	91	" Receivers.....	164	Retrospect of Sport in 1887.....	546
Pietermaritzburg, Statistics.....	463	Prussia, Emperors of.....	83	Revenue Departments, Estimates.....	189
Places of Amusement.....	367	" Statistics of.....	489	" Offices, Inland.....	168
" Worship.....	208	Public and General Acts, 15 6.....	353	" Public, net, 1884-26.....	183
Planetary System, Elements of.....	78	" & Private Buildings, London.....	399	Revolution of 1688.....	584
Planets, Minor.....	528	" Buildings Office.....	173	Rifle Association, National.....	613
" Positions in 1888.....	628	" Record Office.....	118	" Volunteers.....	212
" Rising & Setting (see Cal. 116 <i>et seq.</i>).....	628	" Schools.....	268	Rites of Various Nations.....	583
" Signs of the.....	70	" Works & Bldgs. Estimates.....	178	Right Ascension, Meaning of.....	74
" Small, or Asteroids.....	72	" Works Loan Commission.....	194	" Sun's, &c., 14 <i>et seq.</i>	241
Plantagenet, House of.....	82	Publicans Licences.....	462	Ripon Diocese.....	241
Plate-Dealers Licences.....	402	Punjab, Province of the.....	417	Road, Rule of the.....	628
" Glass Insurance.....	341	Quarter Days, English and Scotch.....	29	Rochester Diocese.....	241
" Hall Marks on.....	614	" Sessions in Counties.....	182	Rolls Chapel.....	175
Playing-Card Duty and Licence.....	389	Quebe: Statistics of.....	315	Roman Calendar.....	78
Pleasure Gardens, Royal.....	173	Queen, Aides-de-Camp to.....	455	" Catholic Church.....	227, 246
Pledges, Rate of Interest on.....	389	" Anne's Bounty Office.....	174	" Theological Colleges.....	267
Pole Star, Observations of.....	64	" Family and Relations of.....	89	" Training Institutes.....	275
" Right Ascension of, 16 <i>et seq.</i>	64	" Household of.....	90	" Month, Days of.....	68
Police Courts and Offices.....	179	Queens of England.....	82	Rome, Popes of.....	85
" England & Wales, Statistics.....	733	Queen's Bench Division Court.....	175	Romania: Statistics of.....	564
Poor Rates and Valuation Table.....	683	" College, Belfast.....	250	Roumelia, Eastern.....	505
" England, 319; Ireland.....	328	" Birmingham.....	254	" Statistics of.....	476
" Scotland, 322; Wales.....	321	" Cork.....	275	Rowing in 1887.....	546
Popes of Rome.....	85	" For Ladies.....	264	Royal Academy.....	279, 367
Population, England and Wales.....	519, 521	" Galway.....	264	" Agricultural Colleges.....	263
" Ireland, 328; Scotland.....	322	" Colmer.....	178	" Artillery.....	197
" of Large Towns.....	680	" Prize, Winners of.....	613	" Botanic Gardens, Kew.....	168
" of United Kingdom.....	682	" Remembrancer's Office.....	176	" College of Music.....	266
Ports-mouth Dockyard.....	235	" Vase, Winners of.....	380	" Science, Dublin.....	167
Postal: Dependencies of.....	603	Queensland: Statistics of.....	449	" Chancery.....	197
" Statistics of.....	603	Races, Cambridge, Oxford Boat.....	381	" Engineer Committee.....	193
Post Cards.....	467	" Horse, Winners of, 1868-87.....	379	" Engineers.....	158
" Office Departments.....	170-72	Racing Calendar, 1888.....	379	" Family.....	89
" District Offices.....	172	Radsnorshire, Acres, Pop., &c.....	680	" Annuities to.....	190
" Estimates.....	189	Railway Accidents.....	645	" Geographical Society.....	561
" London Postal Service.....	171	" Bridges, Largest.....	540	" Households.....	92
" Money Order.....	406	" Compensation.....	646	" Hunt Cup, Winners of.....	380
" Packet Serv. Estimates.....	110	" Dividends Table.....	641	" Indian Engineering College.....	265
" Regulations.....	405	" Inspectors' Office.....	164	" Marine Office.....	162
" Telegrams.....	405	" Passenger Duty.....	402	" Marines.....	211
" Telegraphs.....	190	" Traffic.....	644	" Military Acad., Woolwich.....	264
" Telegraphs Dept.....	172	" Servants' Risks.....	649	" College, Sandhurst.....	265
Postal Guide.....	504	" Speed.....	648	" Naval College and School.....	264
" Orders.....	406	" Stock, Highest & Lowest Price.....	639	" Navy.....	218
" Stamps.....	404	" Tunnels.....	643	" Observatory Greenwich.....	118
" Union, Countries in.....	406	" Working Expenditure, &c.....	642	" Order of Victoria and Albert.....	108
Precedency, Table of.....	94	Railways and their History.....	638	" Parks and Pleasure Gardens.....	172
Preceptor, College of.....	263	" Cheap Trains Act.....	649	" School of Mines.....	263
Presbyterian Churches.....	236	" Indian, Statistics.....	649	" University of Ireland.....	263
" Colleges.....	268	" Opened in 1886.....	643	Rugby School.....	270
Presidents of United States.....	85	" Principal, List of.....	648	Rulers of Chief Countries.....	86
Prevention of Cruelty, Royal Soc.....	281	" Statistics of.....	638, 641	Running Records.....	282
Prime Minister.....	158	Rainfall at Greenwich (see Cal. 113 <i>et seq.</i>).....	522	Rupertland, Bishops of.....	244
Primitive Methodists, Members, &c.....	247	" in Edinburgh.....	522	Russia, Emperors of.....	85
Prince Christian, Household.....	92	Rates of Brokerage.....	388	Russian and Greek Calendar.....	68
" Edward's Island; Statistics.....	438	Ready Reckoner.....	386	" Empire, Statistics of.....	505
" of Wales's Household.....	91	Rear-Admirals.....	390	Rutlandshire, Acres, Pop., &c.....	661
Princes of India, Native.....	420	Réaumur, Centig. & Fabr. Scales.....	226		

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
SACCHARINE, description of	336	Seasons, Our, Explanation of	72	Stationery Office	174
St. Albans Diocese	241	Secondary Office, London	177	Statistics, County, England	319, 321
St. Andrews University	261	Secretary for Scotland's Office	182	" " Ireland	323
St. Asaph Diocese	241	Senior Colonels	195	" " Scotland	322
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	264	Servants' (Mal.) Licences	401	" " Wales	321
St. Christopher's, Nevils, Statistics of	457	Servin, Statistics of	367	" of Foreign Countries	470 et seq.
St. David's College, Lampeter	261	Sessions Houses	182	" Religious	236
Diocese	241	Sethment Stamps	403	Statute Miles & Admiralty Knots	288
St. George's Hospital	266	Sewage Purification, Metropolitan	334	Statutes passed in 1887	536
St. Helena, Statistics of	406	Shybellles Islands, The, Statist.	365	Steam Boilers	536
St. Kitt's, Statistics of	457	Share Warrant Stamps	403	Steamships, A measurement of	16
St. Leger, Winners of	379	Sheffield, Firth College	260	Steel, Silicon in	536
St. Lucia, Island, Statistics of	459	" Technical School	260	" Industry, Description of	536
St. Mary's Hospital	266	Sherborne School	271	Stellar Photography	535
St. Michael & St. George, Order of	104	Sheriffs, High, of England & Wales	171	Stewards' Cup, Winners of	320
St. Patrick, Order of	98	Office and Officers	177	Strait Settlements, Area, Pop., &c.	423
St. Paul's Court, Dean & Chapr. of	177	Shipping, Recent	373	Streets, Cleansing of	287
School	266	Shipping and Seaman Offices	164	Stuart, House of	82
St. Thomas's Hospital	266	Ship Building for Navy	227	Sturms, History of the	46
St. Vincent, Statistics of	459	" in Commission (Navy)	222	Submarine Telegraphy, School	266
Salaries, Civil Departments	188	" of the World, Fighting	371	Suburban Resorts	370
Salford Court of Record	174	Shooting, Ground Game, Seasons for	359	Succession and Legacy Duties	401
Salisbury Diocese	241	" Licences for	662	Suffolk, Acres, Pop., Rental, &c.	662
Salmon, Close-Time for	519	" Licences for	400	Sugar, Artificial	536
" Licences	662	Shrewsbury School	271	Summary Proceedings, Statistics	543
Salop (or Shropshire), Acres, Pop., &c.	661	Shropshire, Acres, Pop., &c.	661	Summer	72
Salvador, Republic of	479	Siam, Statistics of	547	Sun, Eclipses of	70
Samarang, Exploration in	542	Siberia, Southern, Exploration in	542	" Rises and Sets	13 et seq.
Samoa, Statistics of	506	Sidereal Time, at Noon	14 et seq., 77	Sun's Semidiameter	15 et seq.
San Marino, Statistics of	506	" Explanation of	65	Sunday Lessons	66
Sandhurst Military Colleges	536	Sierra Leone, Statistics of	463	" Letters, Table of	69
Sandwich Islands, Volcano in	555	Signatures, Bishops' Official	622	" Telegrams	405
Sarawak, Statistics of	506	Signs of the Zodiac and Planets	79	Sunrise and Sunset, Table	63
Satellites, Jupiter's, Eclipses of	75	Silicon, Atomic Weight of	536	Sunshine, Hours of	14 et seq.
Saturn, Positions for Observation	529	" in Iron and Steel	536	Supreme Court, Central Offices	176
" Rising, &c.	16 et seq.	Silver Coinage	190	" of Appeal	175
Saxe-Coburg & Gotha, Duchies	491	" Price of Standard	397	" of Judicature	175
Saxony and Danish Kings	62	Sinking Fund, The	116	" Officers of	176
Saxony, Kingdom of, Statistics	490	Skating Records	383	" Pay Office	175
School Board, London	337	Skin Diseases, Hospitals for	285	" Referees	176
" Inspectors	166	Slang Terms for Money	192	" Registrar's Office	175
" of Medicine for Women	265	Small Arms in British Service	383	Surnames of Peers	139
Schools, Elementary, Statistics of	557	Small-Pox Hospitals	286	Surrey, Acres, Pop., Rental, &c.	662
" Great Public	268	Smyrna, Earthquake at	555	" Fairs	377
" Industrial, Statistics	559	Snuff Licences	402	" Sessions	182
" Reformatory, Statistics	559	Societies and Institutions	276	Survey, Geological, of Ireland	167
Science and Art Department	166	Society Islands, Statistics of	507	" " Scotland	167
" " Estimates	188	Socotra, Statistics of	467	" " U. K.	167
" " Statistics	561	Sodor and Man Diocese	241	" of London, Court of	167
" College of, Dublin	167	Sokoto, Statistics of	507	" Orphanage, of U. K.	174
" Museums	167	Solar into Sidereal Time	65	Surveyors' Charges	629
" School, Lincoln	260	Somerset House, Hours at	398	" County	651
" Summary for 1887	534	Somersetshire, Acres, Pop., &c.	661	Sussex, Acres, Pop., Rental, &c.	662
Scottish Bank Holidays	325	South Africa, Bishops of	244	Sweden and Norway, Statistics	569
" Banks	304	" African Republic	512	Sweets, Dealers in, Licences	403
" Department of Education	176	" Kensington Museum	166, 368	Switzerland, Earthquake in	555
" Quarter Days	29	" Magnetic Pole	74	" Republic of	511
Scotland, Barons	125	Southampton, Hartley Institution	260	TAMWORTH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE	265
" Baronets	113	Southern Atlantic, British Posses-	467	Tasmania, Statistics of	453
" Constabulary	324	sions in	467	Taxes, Table of	589
" County Statistics	322	Southing, Meaning of	70	Taxing-Masters in Chancery	176
" Elementary Education in	559	Southwark Court of Record	178	Technical College, Bradford	559
" Episcopal Church of	242	Southwell Diocese	241	" " Finsbury	266
" Established Church of	230	Sovereigns, English, Table of	82	" " Glasgow	262
" Free Church of	236	" French, 85; Irish	84	" Education	266
" High Court of Justice	333	" Reigning	89	" Statistics of	60
" Kingdom of	322	" Scotch, 83; Welsh	83	" School, Manchester	260
" Law Terms	325	Spain, Kingdom of	508	" Sheffield	260
" Lord Advocate's Office	163	Special Hospitals	283	Telegrams	404
" Officers of State	323	" Marriage Licences	383	Telegraphic Extension	537
" Peerage of	126	Spinal Diseases, Hospitals for	285	Telegraphs Department, Post Office	172
" Population of	322	Spirit Licences, Various	405	Telegraphy, School of Submarine	266
" Prisons Commissioners	159	Spoiled Stamps, Allowance for	403	Telephone, Extension of the	537
" Representative Peers	123	Spot in 1887, Retrospect of	546	Temperature, Daily	14 et seq.
" Revenue Contributed by	527	Spring	72	Temple, The	180
" Roman Catholic Church	246	Spring Tides	16, 62	Term, or Quarter Days, Scotch	29, 35
" Royal Household	523	Staff and Regimental Pay	222	Terminable Annuities	17
" School Inspectors	166	" at Head Quarters	192	Terms, Law and University	11
" Secretary's Office	83	" College, Sandhurst	265	Terrestrial Magnetism	73
" Sovereigns of	83	" in Ireland	193	Territorial Regiments	200
" Surry of	167	" Officers' Daily Pay	222	Testators, Duties of	60
" Term Days	325	" of Pensioners	193	Thames Champions	31
" Weights and Measures (Old)	326	Staffordshire, Acres, Pop., &c.	662	" Conservancy	174
Scots Guards	200	Stamps, Allowance for Spoiled	405	" High Water at various points	35
Scottish Bench	328	" Table of	399	Theatres	370
" Churches	236	Stanley, H. M., Expedition	641	Theological College	267
" Constituencies and Members	149	Stannaries Court, Truro	163	Thermometer Comparisons	365
" Counties, 322; Universities	261	Star of India, Order of	102	Thibet, Statistics of	512
Scrap Certificate Stamp	42	Stars, and Nebulae	77	Thistle, Order of the	85
Sculling Championships	81	" Fixed	520	Thousand Guineas, Winners of	379
Sea, Earthquakes at	555	" Morn. & Even. (see Cal.)	16 et seq.	Throat and Ear Hospitals	283
Seasons, Beginnings of the	11	" Variable	78	Tidal Constants	62

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK FOR 1888.

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR, AND THE 51 AND 52 OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Common Notes for the Year.

Golden Number	VIII.	Rogation Sunday	May 6
Epsact	17	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	" 10
Solar Cycle	21	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	" 20
Roman Indiction	1	Birth of Queen Victoria (1819)	" 2
Dominical Letters	A G	Trinity Sunday	" 27
Julian Period	6601	Corpus Christi	" 31
Sundays after Trinity	26	Accession of Queen Victoria (1837)	June 20
Septuagesima Sunday	Jan. 29	Queen's Coronation (1838)	" 28
Ash Wednesday	Feb. 15	Birth of Prince of Wales (1841)	Nov. 9
Good Friday	March 30	First Sunday in Advent	Dec. 2
Easter Sunday. (See page 69)	April 1	CHRISTMAS DAY—Tuesday	" 25

Beginnings of the Seasons.

	d. h.		d. h.
Spring, Sun enters Aries	March 20 4 M	Autumn, Sun enters Libra	Sept. 22 3 A
Summer " " Cancer	June 21 0 M	Winter " " Capricornus	Dec. 21 9 M

The EQUINOXES happen when Spring and Autumn begin, and the SOLSTICES at Summer and Winter.

Law Sittings.

Hilary	Begin Jan. 11 and end Mar. 28	Trinity	Begin May 29 and end Aug. 12
Easter	" April 10 " May 18	Michaelmas	" Oct. 24 " Dec. 21

TERMS OF COURT LAW (DINING) TERMS.—Hilary begins January 11, ends January 31; CALL DAY, Jan. 26. Easter begins April 10, ends May 7; CALL DAY, April 25. Trinity begins May 29, ends June 18; CALL DAY, June 13. Michaelmas begins Nov. 2, ends Nov. 26; CALL DAY, Nov. 19.

University Terms.

OXFORD.		CAMBRIDGE.	
	Begins.		Begins.
Lent	January 14	Lent	January 9
Easter	April 4	Easter	April 18
Trinity	May 19	Michaelmas	October 1
Michaelmas	October 10		
The Act, July 3.		The Commencement, June 19.	

Jewish Calendar. (A.D. 1888, A.M. 5648-49.)

The Year 5648 commenced September 19, 1887.

Jan. 14	New Moon	Sebat	1	July 9	New Moon	Ab	1
Feb. 13	New Moon	Adar	11	" 17	Fast, Destruction of Temple	"	9
" 23	Fast of Esther	"	11	Aug. 8	New Moon	Elul	1
" 26	Purim	"	14				
" 27	Shusan Purim	"	15				
Mar. 13	New Moon	Nisan	1	Sept. 6	First day of New Year, 5649	Tisri	1
" 27	Festival of Passover	"	15	" 9	Fast of Guedaliah	"	4
" 28	" " 2nd day	"	16	" 15	Fast of Expiation	"	10
April 2	" " 7th day	"	21	" 20	Feast of Tabernacles	"	15
" 3	" " ends	"	22	" 26	Hosana Raba	"	21
" 12	New Moon	Yiar	1	" 27	Feast of the 8th day	"	22
" 29	Festival, 33rd day of Omer	"	18	" 28	Rejoicing of the Law	"	23
May 11	New Moon	Sivan	1	Oct. 6	New Moon	Hesvan	1
" 16	Festival of Weeks	"	6	Nov. 5	New Moon	Kislev	1
" 17	" " 2nd day	"	7	" 29	Dedication of the Temple	"	25
June 10	New Moon	Tamuz	1	Dec. 5	New Moon	Tebet	1
" 26	Fast of Tamuz	"	17	" 14	Fast; Siege of Jerusalem	"	10

NOTE.—All the Jewish Sabbaths, Festivals, and Fasts commence the previous Evening at Sunset.

Mohammedan Calendar. (1305-1306.)

Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.	Year.	Name of Month.	Month begins.
1305.	Jomada I.	January 15	1305.	Dulheggia	August 9
"	Jomada II.	February 14			
"	Rajab	March 14	1306.	Muharram	September 7
"	Shaaban	April 13	"	Saphar	October 7
"	Ramadan	May 12	"	Rabia I.	November 5
"	Shawall	June 11	"	Rabia II.	December 5
"	Dulkaada	July 10	"	Jomada I.	January 3

A Calendar

[1888]

For ascertaining Any Day of the Week for any given time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752, to 1952 inclusive.

YEARS 1753 TO 1952.

					Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec							
1761	1767	1778	1789	1795	1857	1863	1874	1885	1891	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2		
1801	1807	1818	1829	1835	1846	1853	1869	1875	1886	1897													
1762	1773	1779	1790	1800	1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3		
1757	1763	1774	1785	1791	1801	1810	1817	1827	1838	1849													
1803	1814	1825	1831	1842	1853	1859	1870	1881	1887	1898	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4	
1754	1765	1771	1782	1793	1799	1850	1861	1867	1878	1889	1895												
1805	1811	1822	1833	1839	1901	1907	1918	1929	1935	1946	2	5	5	1	3*	6	1	4	7	2	5	7	
1755	1766	1777	1783	1794	1800	1862	1873	1879	1890														
1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851	1902	1913	1919	1930	1941	1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758	1769	1775	1786	1797	1805	1815	1822	1833	1839	1850													
1809	1815	1826	1837	1843	1854	1865	1871	1882	1893	1899	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5	
1753	1759	1770	1781	1787	1793	1800	1806	1817	1823	1834	1845	1851											
1810	1821	1827	1838	1849	1855	1866	1877	1883	1894	1900	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6	

LEAP YEARS.

1764	1792	1804	1832	1860	1888	..	1928	7	3	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
1768	1796	1808	1836	1864	1892	1904	1932	5	1	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1772	..	1812	1840	1868	1896	1908	1936	3	6	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1776	..	1816	1844	1872	..	1912	1940	1	4	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1780	..	1820	1848	1876	..	1916	1944	6	2	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1756	1784	1824	1852	1880	..	1920	1948	4	7	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1760	1788	1828	1856	1884	..	1924	1952	2	5	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week May 4 will be in the year 1839, in the table of years look for 1839, and in a parallel line, under May, is fig. 3, which directs to col. 3, in which it will be seen that May 4 falls on Saturday.

		1	2	3*	4	5	6	7					
Monday	1	Tuesday	1	Wednesday	1	Thursday	1	Friday	1	Saturday	1	Sunday	1
Tuesday	2	Wednesday	2	Thursday	2	Friday	2	Saturday	2	Sunday	2	Monday	2
Wednesday	3	Thursday	3	Friday	3	Saturday	3	Sunday	3	Monday	3	Tuesday	3
Thursday	4	Friday	4	Saturday	4	Sunday	4	Monday	4	Tuesday	4	Wednesday	4
Friday	5	Saturday	5	Sunday	5	Monday	5	Tuesday	5	Wednesday	5	Thursday	5
Saturday	6	Sunday	6	Monday	6	Tuesday	6	Wednesday	6	Thursday	6	Friday	6
Sunday	7	Monday	7	Tuesday	7	Wednesday	7	Thursday	7	Friday	7	Saturday	7
Monday	8	Tuesday	8	Wednesday	8	Thursday	8	Friday	8	Saturday	8	Sunday	8
Tuesday	9	Wednesday	9	Thursday	9	Friday	9	Saturday	9	Sunday	9	Monday	9
Wednesday	10	Thursday	10	Friday	10	Saturday	10	Sunday	10	Monday	10	Tuesday	10
Thursday	11	Friday	11	Saturday	11	Sunday	11	Monday	11	Tuesday	11	Wednesday	11
Friday	12	Saturday	12	Sunday	12	Monday	12	Tuesday	12	Wednesday	12	Thursday	12
Saturday	13	Sunday	13	Monday	13	Tuesday	13	Wednesday	13	Thursday	13	Friday	13
Sunday	14	Monday	14	Tuesday	14	Wednesday	14	Thursday	14	Friday	14	Saturday	14
Monday	15	Tuesday	15	Wednesday	15	Thursday	15	Friday	15	Saturday	15	Sunday	15
Tuesday	16	Wednesday	16	Thursday	16	Friday	16	Saturday	16	Sunday	16	Monday	16
Wednesday	17	Thursday	17	Friday	17	Saturday	17	Sunday	17	Monday	17	Tuesday	17
Thursday	18	Friday	18	Saturday	18	Sunday	18	Monday	18	Tuesday	18	Wednesday	18
Friday	19	Saturday	19	Sunday	19	Monday	19	Tuesday	19	Wednesday	19	Thursday	19
Saturday	20	Sunday	20	Monday	20	Tuesday	20	Wednesday	20	Thursday	20	Friday	20
Sunday	21	Monday	21	Tuesday	21	Wednesday	21	Thursday	21	Friday	21	Saturday	21
Monday	22	Tuesday	22	Wednesday	22	Thursday	22	Friday	22	Saturday	22	Sunday	22
Tuesday	23	Wednesday	23	Thursday	23	Friday	23	Saturday	23	Sunday	23	Monday	23
Wednesday	24	Thursday	24	Friday	24	Saturday	24	Sunday	24	Monday	24	Tuesday	24
Thursday	25	Friday	25	Saturday	25	Sunday	25	Monday	25	Tuesday	25	Wednesday	25
Friday	26	Saturday	26	Sunday	26	Monday	26	Tuesday	26	Wednesday	26	Thursday	26
Saturday	27	Sunday	27	Monday	27	Tuesday	27	Wednesday	27	Thursday	27	Friday	27
Sunday	28	Monday	28	Tuesday	28	Wednesday	28	Thursday	28	Friday	28	Saturday	28
Monday	29	Tuesday	29	Wednesday	29	Thursday	29	Friday	29	Saturday	29	Sunday	29
Tuesday	30	Wednesday	30	Thursday	30	Friday	30	Saturday	30	Sunday	30	Monday	30
Wednesday	31	Thursday	31	Friday	31	Saturday	31	Sunday	31	Monday	31	Tuesday	31

* 1752 same as 1772 from Jan. 1 to Sept. 2. From Sept. 14 to Dec. 31 same as 1780 (Sept. 3—13 were omitted).

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN ENTERS AQUARIUS 20d. 2A. A.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	||	S	First S. after Christmas. Circumcision.	8 8	3 59	1	363
2	||	M	Calcutta taken, 1757. J. Doyle (H. B.) d. 1868.	8 8	4 0	2	364
3	||	Tu	* For use of this Column, showing Daily amount of Darkness and Moonlight, see note at end of p. 10.	8 8	4 1	3	365
4	||	W	Duke of York died, 1827. Isaac Reed d. 1807.	8 8	4 2	4	362
5	||	Th	Epiphany. Old Christmas Day. Twelfth Day.	8 7	4 4	5	361
6	||	F	St. Distaff's Day. Loss of Calais, 1558.	8 7	4 6	6	360
7	||	S		8 7	4 6	7	359
8	||	S	First Sunday after Epiphany. St. Lucian.	8 7	4 7	8	358
9	||	M	Cambridge Lent Term begins. Plough Monday.	8 6	4 8	9	357
10	||	Tu	Roy. Exchange burnt, 1838. Penny Postage, 1840.	8 5	4 10	10	356
11	||	W	HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Sir J. Paget b. 1814.	8 5	4 11	11	355
12	||	Th	Earl of Iddesleigh died, 1887; b. 27 Oct. 1818.	8 4	4 12	12	354
13	||	F	St. Hilary. Dinas Colliery Explosion, 1879.	8 4	4 14	13	353
14	||	S	Oxford Lent Term begins.	8 3	4 15	14	352
15	||	S	Second S. after Epiph. B. Museum opnd. 1759.	8 2	4 17	15	351
16	||	M	Battle of Corunna, 1809. Duc d'Aumale b. 1822.	8 1	4 19	16	350
17	||	Tu	St. Anthony. Sir James Ingham born, 1805.	8 0	4 20	17	349
18	||	W	St. Prisca. Bhurtpore taken, 1826.	7 59	4 22	18	348
19	||	Th	Sir H. Bessemer b. 1813. Rev. Bpt. Noel d. 1873.	7 58	4 23	19	347
20	||	F	St. Fabian. John Linnell, artist, died, 1882.	7 57	4 25	20	346
21	||	S	St. Agnes. Louis XVI. guillotined, 1793.	7 56	4 27	21	345
22	||	S	Third S. aft. Epiph. Convention Parlmt. 1689.	7 55	4 28	22	344
23	||	M	William Pitt d. 1806. Gustave Doré d. 1883.	7 54	4 30	23	343
24	||	Tu	Charles James Fox b. 1749; d. 13 Sept. 1806.	7 53	4 32	24	342
25	||	W	Conversion of St. Paul. Bp. of Exeter b. 1825.	7 51	4 34	25	341
26	||	Th	Gen. Gordon killed, 1885. Lord Jeffreys d. 1850.	7 50	4 35	26	340
27	||	F	Prince William of Prussia born, 1859. [1837.	7 49	4 37	27	339
28	||	S	Capitulation of Paris, 1871. Lord Stalbridge b.	7 47	4 39	28	338
29	||	S	Septuagesima Sunday. Lord St. Leonards d.	7 46	4 41	29	337
30	||	M	King Charles I. executed, 1649. [1875.	7 44	4 42	30	336
31	||	Tu	Charles Edward, Young Pretender, d. 1788.	7 43	4 44	31	335

PHASES OF THE MOON.

(Last Quarter	6d. 11h. 43m.	Morning.
● New Moon	13 8 39	Morning.
) First Quarter	21 4 49	Morning.
○ Full Moon	28 11 19	Afternoon.

In Perigee 8d. 1A. A. | In Apogee 21d. 1A. M.

RAINFALL IN JANUARY, 1887.

In this month rain fell on 14 days. The total fall for the month was 1'14 inches; below the average of ten years, 1871-80, by 1 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

January 2. — Holiday on Stock Exchange. Bank Holiday in Scotland. — Dog and other licences renewable.

- Quarter Sessions to be held this week.
- Dividends payable on Consols, &c.
- Fire insurances due at Christmas must be paid.
- Latest day for Bankers' returns to be delivered at Stamp Office.
- Latest day for owners to claim votes for election of Guardians. Latest day for Coroners to transmit to Home Secretary returns of Inquests held during the preceding year.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA.

Day.	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Std.) at Noon.	Hourly Variation of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	" "	" "	H. M. S.	
1	3 39	1'18	18 45 59	11'04	23 1 51	12'1	18 42 20
2	4 8	1'17	18 50 24	11'03	22 56 46	13'3	18 46 16
3	4 36	1'15	18 54 48	11'01	22 51 14	14'4	18 50 13
4	5 3	1'14	18 59 12	11'00	22 45 15	15'6	18 54 9
5	5 30	1'12	19 3 36	10'98	22 38 48	16'7	18 58 6
6	5 57	1'10	19 7 59	10'96	22 31 54	17'8	19 2 2
7	6 23	1'00	19 12 22	10'94	22 24 34	18'9	19 5 59
8	6 49	1'07	19 16 44	10'92	22 16 47	20'0	19 9 55
9	7 14	1'04	19 21 6	10'90	22 8 34	21'1	19 13 52
10	7 39	1'02	19 25 28	10'88	21 59 55	22'2	19 17 49
11	8 3	1'00	19 29 48	10'86	21 50 50	23'2	19 21 45
12	8 27	0'97	19 34 9	10'85	21 41 20	24'3	19 25 42
13	8 50	0'95	19 38 28	10'81	21 31 25	25'4	19 29 38
14	9 12	0'92	19 42 47	10'78	21 21 4	26'4	19 33 35
15	9 34	0'89	19 47 5	10'75	21 10 19	27'4	19 37 31
16	9 55	0'86	19 51 24	10'72	20 59 10	28'4	19 41 28
17	10 16	0'83	19 55 40	10'69	20 47 36	29'4	19 45 24
18	10 35	0'80	19 59 56	10'66	20 35 39	30'4	19 49 21
19	10 54	0'77	20 4 12	10'63	20 23 19	31'4	19 53 18
20	11 12	0'74	20 8 26	10'60	20 10 35	32'3	19 57 14
21	11 30	0'71	20 12 40	10'57	19 57 29	33'2	20 1 11
22	11 46	0'67	20 16 53	10'53	19 44 0	34'2	20 5 7
23	12 2	0'64	20 21 6	10'50	19 30 10	35'1	20 9 4
24	12 17	0'61	20 25 17	10'47	19 15 58	36'0	20 13 0
25	12 31	0'57	20 29 28	10'43	19 1 24	36'8	20 16 57
26	12 45	0'54	20 33 38	10'40	18 46 30	37'7	20 20 53
27	12 57	0'51	20 37 47	10'36	18 31 16	38'5	20 24 50
28	13 9	0'47	20 41 55	10'33	18 15 41	39'4	20 28 47
29	13 20	0'44	20 46 3	10'29	17 59 47	40'2	20 32 43
30	13 30	0'40	20 50 10	10'26	17 43 34	41'0	20 36 40
31	13 39	0'37	20 54 15	10'23	17 27 1	41'8	20 40 36

1. S.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
8. S.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
15. S.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.
22. S.
- 23.
- 24.
- 25.
- 26.
- 27.
- 28.
29. S.
- 30.
- 31.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JANUARY, 1887.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean. inches. 30"182.	RAIN-FALL. inches. 0'00	SUN-SHINE. hours. ..	WIND.	
	Maximum	Minimum	Ave. 50 Yrs.				Direct. SW	Pressure. lbs. o'o
1	26'0	18'5	37	29'939	0'01	0'6	SSW	0'0
2	32'4	15'5	37	29'448	0'11	..	S	9'3
3	38'2	32'2	37	29'209	0'30	..	SE	3'9
4	34'3	25'4	36	28'666	0'12	..	W	7'0
5	38'5	26'7	36	28'741	0'01	..	WSW	0'0
6	31'6	27'0	36	28'823	0'03	1'3	S	2'0
7	38'6	28'0	36	28'956	0'13	1'1	S	2'1
8	38'3	32'5	36	29'164	0'11	..	SW	0'0
9	35'2	29'8	36	29'696	0'00	..	WSW	0'3
10	35'6	27'9	36	29'721	0'01	..	S	7'5
11	40'3	29'5	36	30'124	0'07	..	WSW	0'6
12	40'8	30'2	36	30'211	0'00	..	NNE	0'0
13	35'0	27'8	36	30'129	0'00	..	NE	0'0
14	34'1	28'8	36	30'028	0'00	..	E	4'3
15	34'6	29'5	36	29'816	0'00	..	NE	0'6
16	30'5	24'8	37	29'832	0'00	2'7	S	1'7
17	36'1	18'9	37	29'828	0'07	..	S	2'8
18	41'7	33'9	37	29'883	0'10	0'5	SW	6'2
19	52'5	40'0	37	30'339	0'06	5'0	N	7'2
20	48'0	31'9	37	30'460	0'00	..	WSW	1'0
21	41'3	33'8	37	30'333	0'00	0'2	W	2'0
22	43'0	39'4	37	30'297	0'00	..	SW	0'0
23	41'3	38'7	38	30'062	0'00	..	S	0'1
24	38'8	34'7	38	30'044	0'00	3'8	S	1'1
25	49'7	36'5	38	30'154	0'00	6'7	SSW	1'0
26	50'8	35'9	38	30'165	0'00	..	Calm	0'0
27	42'1	29'6	38	30'249	0'00	1'4	SW	1'0
28	48'4	30'9	38	30'284	0'00	..	SW	1'0
29	48'8	30'4	38	30'077	0'00	5'7	SSE	1'3
30	45'4	31'1	38	29'906	0'01	1'6	SW	4'0
31	51'0	41'0	38					

- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.
22. S.
- 23.
- 24.
- 25.
- 26.
- 27.
- 28.
29. S.
- 30.
- 31.

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rise Afternoon.			Sets Mornings.			South Mornings.			Right Ascension at Noon.			Declination at Noon.			Horizontal Parallax at Noon.			Semi-diameter at Noon.			Age at Noon.			Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6h. A.M.
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	D.	H.	M.	
1	6	37	9	25	1	31	8	36	25	18	19	6N	57	34	15	43	17	17							
2	7	49	10	2	25	9	31	57	15	38	16	58	0	15	50	18	17							2O134	
3	9	5	10	35	3	18	10	26	30	12	3	56	58	23	15	56	19	17						314O2	
4	10	21	11	2	4	10	11	20	3	7	48	23	58	42	16	1	20	17						34O12	
5	11	37	11	28	5	1	12	12	55	3	5	49N	58	58	16	6	21	17						4321O	
6	mrn.	11	52	5	51	13	5	41	1	48	35S	59	10	16	9	22	17							443O●	
7	0	55	aft.	6	42	13	59	2	6	38	50	59	19	16	11	23	17							4O123	
8	2	14	0	44	7	34	14	53	38	11	8	24	59	22	16	12	24	17						412O3	
9	3	31	1	16	8	28	15	49	54	15	0	26	59	19	16	11	25	17						42O13	
10	4	48	1	54	9	24	16	47	51	17	58	55	59	8	16	8	26	17						413O2	
11	5	59	2	39	10	22	17	47	4	19	50	49	58	49	16	3	27	17						34O12	
12	7	4	3	34	11	19	18	46	25	20	28	37	58	22	15	56	28	17						321O4	
13	7	58	4	37	aft.	19	44	51	19	52	10		57	49	15	47	0	3						32O14	
14	8	43	5	42	1	10	20	41	14	18	8	26	57	10	15	36	1	3						O324●	
15	9	18	6	51	2	1	21	34	56	15	29	22	56	30	15	25	2	3						12O34	
16	9	47	8	1	2	50	22	25	48	12	8	58	55	51	15	15	3	3						2O134	
17	10	12	9	8	3	35	23	14	7	8	20	47	55	15	15	5	4	2						13O24	
18	10	34	10	14	4	19	0	28	4	16	44	54	46	14	57	5	3							3O124	
19	10	55	11	18	5	1	0	45	31	0	46	48	54	25	14	51	6	3						321O4	
20	11	13	mrn.	5	42	1	30	5	4	0	48N	54	14	14	48	7	3							342O1	
21	11	36	0	22	6	25	2	14	54	7	53	15	54	14	14	48	8	3						4O32●	
22	11	58	1	26	7	8	3	0	43	11	38	4	54	24	14	51	9	3						44O23	
23	aft.	2	29	7	54	3	48	10	14	52	0		54	45	14	57	10	3						42O13	
24	0	55	3	34	8	42	4	37	45	17	30	47	55	14	15	5	11	3						41O32	
25	1	32	4	30	9	33	5	29	43	19	24	13	55	50	15	14	12	3						43O12	
26	2	19	5	36	10	26	6	23	56	20	22	6	56	31	15	26	13	3						4321O	
27	3	15	6	31	11	20	7	19	55	20	15	56	57	13	15	37	14	3						432O1	
28	4	20	7	19	mrn.	8	16	51	19	1	6		57	54	15	48	15	3						1O432	
29	5	31	8	1	0	15	9	13	50	16	38	35	58	29	15	58	16	3						4O243	
30	6	48	8	36	1	10	10	8	13	15	33	58	57	16	6	17	3							2O134	
31	8	6	9	6	2	4	11	5	26	9	4	26N	59	17	16	11	18	3						1O234	

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

January 1. Day breaks at 5h. 1m. morn., and Twilight ends at 6h. 6m. aft., the length of the Day being 7h. 51m.

Jan. 4. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 1h. morn.

Jan. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 10' 7s.

Jan. 6. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. morn. δ 2° 46' S.

Jan. 9. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. morn. ♃ 4° 12' S.

Jan. 10. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, oh. morn. ♀ 2° 16' S.

Jan. 13. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 3h. morn. ☿ 3° 41' S.

Jan. 18. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, 8h. aft.

Jan. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 9' 4s.

Jan. 23. Near approach of ♄ Tauri to the Moon's limb: magnitude 4. The nearest approach takes place at 1h. 19m. morn., 51' from the vertex.

Jan. 23. Saturn in opposition to the Sun, 2h. aft.

Jan. 28. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 2 aft. ♄ 1° 10' N.

Jan. 28-9. Total Eclipse of the Moon, visible at Greenwich, see p. 70.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	♃ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♁ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
1	18	1	51	15	37	44	12	50	45	15	42	13	8	29	7
6	18	36	9	16	1	17	12	59	4	15	46	3	8	27	57
11	19	11	7	16	25	24	13	7	3	15	47	45	8	26	2
16	19	46	31	16	50	2	13	14	39	15	53	18	8	24	24
21	20	22	6	17	15	7	13	21	50	15	56	41	8	22	43
26	20	57	34	17	40	35	13	28	32	15	59	53	8	21	1
31	21	32	29	18	6	21	13	34	42	16	2	53	8	19	21

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♃			♀			♁			♃			♄		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
1	24	18	42N	16	40	10S	3	8	43S	18	47	9S	19	31	3N
6	24	31	24	18	0	53	3	57	41	18	59	22	19	36	56
11	24	9	43	19	12	11	4	43	56	19	10	48	19	43	2
16	23	11	31	20	12	25	5	27	11	19	21	25	19	49	16
21	21	35	13	21	0	11	6	7	13	19	31	14	19	55	31
26	19	20	2	21	34	15	6	43	49	19	40	12	20	1	44
31	16	26	51S	21	53	40S	7	16	45N	19	48	22S	20	7	48N

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉		♃		♀		♁		♃		♄	
	"	'	"	'	"	'	"	'	"	'	"	'
5	9	0	6	2	9	4	6	6	1	5	1	1
15	9	0	6	2	8	8	7	2	1	5	1	1
25	9	0	6	4	8	2	7	8	1	5	1	1

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉		♃		♀		♁		♃		♄	
	"	'	"	'	"	'	"	'	"	'	"	'
5	16	18	2	4	8	8	4	2	15	2	9	1
15	16	18	2	3	8	2	4	5	15	7	9	1
25	16	17	2	4	7	7	4	9	16	0	9	2

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LOND. BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.		
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	S	3 4	3 23	0 21	0 41	8 34	8 53	7 38	7 58	1 17	1 37	3 37	3 57	..	0 17		
2	M	3 42	4 3	1 1	1 21	9 12	9 29	8 17	8 37	1 57	2 17	4 17	4 37	0 37	0 58		
3	Tu	4 23	4 45	1 41	2 2	9 50	10 11	8 57	9 20	2 37	2 59	4 59	5 21	1 20	1 43		
4	W	5 5	5 27	2 24	2 46	10 32	10 53	9 43	10 6	3 21	3 43	5 45	6 10	2 6	2 31		
5	Th	5 50	6 14	3 8	3 33	11 14	11 36	10 30	10 57	4 5	4 30	6 36	7 3	2 56	3 22		
6	F	6 40	7 8	3 59	4 30	..	0 2	11 28	..	4 56	5 24	7 32	8 5	3 49	4 22		
7	S	7 36	8 7	5 1	5 36	0 28	0 57	0 1	0 36	5 52	6 23	8 38	9 14	4 55	5 28		
8	S	8 40	9 16	6 14	6 56	1 29	2 7	1 9	1 42	6 57	7 34	9 50	10 26	6 1	6 34		
9	M	9 54	10 30	7 34	8 8	2 51	3 34	2 15	2 49	8 11	8 47	11 1	11 33	7 7	7 41		
10	Tu	11 7	11 41	8 41	9 11	4 11	4 45	3 22	3 55	9 21	9 54	..	0 5	8 13	8 47		
11	W	..	0 14	9 39	10 5	5 18	5 48	4 55	4 55	10 25	10 53	0 33	1 0	9 19	9 47		
12	Th	0 43	1 10	10 30	10 54	6 17	6 44	5 21	5 46	11 21	11 47	1 26	1 52	10 12	10 34		
13	F	1 37	2 1	11 13	11 42	7 11	7 35	6 11	6 36	..	0 12	2 16	2 40	10 56	11 18		
14	S	2 25	2 47	..	0 4	7 50	8 20	6 59	7 22	0 37	1 0	3 1	3 22	11 40	..		
15	S	3 7	3 29	0 26	0 47	8 40	8 59	7 44	8 4	1 22	1 43	3 43	4 3	0 2	0 23		
16	M	3 48	4 9	1 7	1 26	9 18	9 35	8 24	8 43	2 3	2 22	4 23	4 43	0 44	1 4		
17	Tu	4 29	4 46	1 45	2 3	9 52	10 9	9 2	9 21	2 41	3 0	5 3	5 22	1 24	1 44		
18	W	5 4	5 23	2 21	2 39	10 26	10 43	9 40	9 58	3 18	3 35	5 41	6 1	2 3	2 23		
19	Th	5 41	6 0	2 57	3 15	10 58	11 14	10 17	10 36	3 53	4 11	6 22	6 43	2 43	3 3		
20	F	6 20	6 39	3 34	3 54	11 31	11 50	10 59	11 22	4 30	4 50	7 4	7 26	3 23	3 44		
21	S	7 0	7 22	4 17	4 42	..	0 11	11 49	..	5 11	5 34	7 52	8 18	4 9	4 35		
22	S	7 47	8 14	5 9	5 44	0 34	1 3	0 16	0 44	5 58	6 30	8 46	9 21	5 3	5 35		
23	M	8 46	9 20	6 22	6 59	1 36	2 11	1 16	1 48	7 3	7 37	9 57	10 31	6 7	6 39		
24	Tu	10 0	10 36	7 36	8 12	2 51	3 34	2 20	2 53	8 13	8 50	11 4	11 37	7 11	7 45		
25	W	11 11	11 44	8 45	9 11	4 13	4 44	3 27	3 59	9 24	9 53	..	0 8	8 18	8 46		
26	Th	..	0 14	9 37	10 0	5 14	5 40	4 28	4 53	10 21	10 46	0 35	0 59	9 14	9 40		
27	F	0 41	1 4	10 21	10 42	6 4	6 28	5 15	5 37	11 10	11 33	1 21	1 42	10 3	10 25		
28	S	1 27	1 49	11 3	11 24	6 52	7 16	5 59	6 20	11 56	..	2 3	2 24	10 43	11 2		
29	S	2 10	2 31	11 45	..	7 38	8 0	6 41	7 2	0 18	0 40	2 45	3 5	11 22	11 43		
30	M	2 49	3 9	0 6	0 27	8 21	8 41	7 23	7 44	1 2	1 23	3 25	3 44	..	0 3		
31	Tu	3 29	3 48	0 47	0 8	9 0	9 19	8 5	8 25	1 44	2 5	4 4	4 24	0 24	0 45		
		ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.		
		Springs rise	20 8	27 6	31 6	20 10	10 0	16 4	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 14		
		Neaps	17 3	20 3	22 7	16 3	8 3	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 9	9 10 11		

RISE, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets
1	7 33M	11 20M	3 7A	4 19M	8 55M	1 31A	0 22M	6 9M	11 56M	4 37M	9 0M	1 23A	5 54A	1 49M	9 39M
8	7 54M	11 40M	3 26A	4 36M	9 1M	1 26A	0 11M	5 53M	11 35M	4 16M	8 38M	1 0A	5 24A	1 19M	9 10M
15	8 9M	0 2A	3 55A	4 51M	9 7M	1 23A	11 58A	5 36M	11 12M	3 56M	8 16M	0 36A	4 53A	0 49M	3 41M
22	8 16M	0 24A	4 32A	5 7M	9 15M	1 23A	11 45A	5 19M	10 50M	3 34M	7 53M	0 12A	4 22A	0 10M	3 12M
29	8 16M	0 46A	5 16A	5 19M	9 23M	1 27A	11 31A	5 0M	10 27M	3 12M	7 30M	11 48M	3 51A	11 45A	7 44M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION and DECLINATION of the POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.			DECL. N.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"
1	1	18	5 1	88	42	54
10	1	17	56 5	88	42	55
19	1	17	47 2	88	42	55
28	1	17	38 9	88	42	55

ANGULAR DISTANCE of the MOON FROM SATURN.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.			9 P.M.			Midnight.		
		°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
1	East	98	2	8	96	32	52	95	3	37
10	East	86	7	52	84	38	26	83	8	55
19	East	74	9	55	72	39	40	71	9	16
28	East	62	3	16	60	31	35	58	59	41

In the early part of the month the constellations Camelopardus, Lynx, Gemini, Monoceros, and Canis Major will be on the meridian about midnight. In Gemini there is a fine compressed cluster of stars, in the right leg of Pollux; one third of the distance from Pollux to Rigel, on a

line from the former star between the second and third stars of Orion's Belt to the latter; the stars composing it are, however, small, and excepting on the nights about the 13th, in the absence of the Moon, cannot be well observed.

DAY OF		W.	Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN ENTERS PISCES 19d. 4h. m.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	W.			Rises	Sets.	of the Year	to end of Year.
1	W	St. Bridget. Partridge & Pheasant Shooting ends.	7 42	4 46	32	534	
2	Th	Purification B. Virgin Mary. Candlemas Day.	7 40	4 48	33	335	
3	F	St. Blaise. Marquis of Salisbury born, 1830.	7 38	4 50	34	332	
4	S	John Rogers, Protestant Martyr, 1555.	7 37	4 51	35	331	
5	S	Sexagesima Sunday. St. Agatha.	7 35	4 53	36	330	
6	M	Hen. Irving, actor, b. 1838. Charles II. d. 1685.	7 33	4 55	37	329	
7	Tu	Charles Dickens born, 1812; died, 9 June, 1870.	7 32	4 57	38	328	
8	W	Half-Quarter Day. Mary Q. Scots beheaded, 1587.	7 30	4 59	39	327	
9	Th	Sir Evelyn Wood b. 1838. Darnley murd. 1567.	7 28	5 1	40	326	
10	F	Queen Victoria married, 1840.	7 26	5 2	41	325	
11	S	Right Hon. Sir James Bacon born, 1798.	7 25	5 4	42	324	
12	S	Quinquagesima Sunday.	7 23	5 6	43	323	
13	M	Lord Randolph Churchill born, 1849.	7 21	5 8	44	322	
14	Tu	Shrove Tuesday. St. Valentine. Old Candlemas.	7 19	5 10	45	321	
15	W	Ash Wednesday. Cardinal Wiseman died, 1865.	7 17	5 12	46	320	
16	Th	Philip Melanethon, b. 1497; d. 19 April, 1560.	7 15	5 13	47	319	
17	F	Dss. of Albany b. 1861. Battle of Meanee, 1843.	7 13	5 15	48	318	
18	S	Charles Lamb born, 1775; died 27 Dec. 1834.	7 11	5 17	49	317	
19	S	First Sunday in Lent. Quadragesima.	7 9	5 19	50	316	
20	M	St. Mildred. Joseph Hume, politician, died, 1855.	7 7	5 21	51	315	
21	Tu	Cardinal Newman b. 1801. B. Spinoza d. 1677.	7 5	5 23	52	314	
22	W	French Revolution, 1848. Rev. S. Smith d. 1845.	7 3	5 24	53	313	
23	Th	John Keats, poet, died 1821; b. 29 Oct. 1795.	7 1	5 26	54	312	
24	F	St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr.	6 59	5 28	55	311	
25	S	Count Wallenstein assassinated, 1634.	6 57	5 30	56	310	
26	S	Second Sunday in Lent.	6 55	5 32	57	309	
27	M	H. W. Longfellow b. 1807; d. 24 March, 1882.	6 53	5 33	58	308	
28	Tu	Tielborne trial end. 1874. A. Lamartine d. 1869.	6 50	5 35	59	307	
29	W	Disraeli's First Administration formed, 1868.	6 48	5 37	60	306	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

(Last Quarter 4d. 7h. 26m. Afternoon.
 ● New Moon 11 11 53 Afternoon.
) First Quarter 20 1 59 Morning.
 ○ Full Moon 27 11 58 Morning.
 In Perigee 2d. 5h. m. | In Apogee 17d. 10h. A.
 In Perigee 29d. 4h. A.

MONTHLY NOTES.

February 1. Tweed rod-fishing begins.
 2. Candlemas, Scotch Quarter Day.
 11. Scottish general salmon-fishing begins.
 15. Last day for objecting to owners' votes for election of Guardians.
 15. Tweed salmon-netting begins.
 25. Last day for Companies to claim votes for election of Guardians. Hare-hunting ends.

IRON-MASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

	Jan.	April.	July.	Oct.
Birmingham....	12	12	12	11
Dudley.....	13	13	13	12
Stourbridge....	13	13	13	12
Walsall.....	10	10	10	9
Wolverhampton.	11	11	11	10

RAINFALL IN FEBRUARY, 1887.

In this month rain fell on 4 days. The total fall for the month was 0.53 inch; below the average of ten years, 1871-80, by 1.08 inches.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA.

Day.	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.			Hourly Variation of R. A.			Apparent Declination (Std.) at Noon.			Hourly Variation of Declination.			Sidereal Time at Noon.
			H.	M.	S.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
1	13 48	0'34	20	53	20	10	19	17	10	10	42	5	20	44	33
2	13 55	0'30	21	2	25	10	16	16	53	1	43	3	20	48	29
3	14 2	0'27	21	6	28	10	13	16	35	34	44	0	20	52	26
4	14 8	0'24	21	10	31	10	00	16	17	50	44	7	20	56	22
5	14 14	0'20	21	14	33	10	06	15	59	49	45	4	21	0	19
6	14 18	0'17	21	18	34	10	03	15	41	31	46	1	21	4	16
7	14 22	0'14	21	22	34	9	99	15	22	57	46	7	21	8	12
8	14 25	0'10	21	26	33	9	96	15	4	7	47	4	21	12	9
9	14 27	0'07	21	30	32	9	93	14	45	2	48	0	21	16	5
10	14 28	0'04	21	34	30	9	90	14	25	42	48	6	21	20	2
11	14 29	0'01	21	38	27	9	86	14	6	8	49	2	21	23	58
12	14 29	0'02	21	42	23	9	83	13	46	20	49	8	21	27	55
13	14 28	0'06	21	46	19	9	80	13	26	18	50	4	21	31	51
14	14 26	0'09	21	50	14	9	77	13	6	3	50	9	21	35	48
15	14 23	0'12	21	54	8	9	74	12	45	36	51	4	21	39	45
16	14 20	0'15	21	58	1	9	71	12	24	56	51	9	21	43	41
17	14 16	0'18	22	1	54	9	68	12	4	4	52	4	21	47	38
18	14 12	0'21	22	5	46	9	65	11	43	1	52	9	21	51	34
19	14 6	0'24	22	9	37	9	62	11	21	47	53	3	21	55	31
20	14 0	0'27	22	13	27	9	59	11	0	22	53	8	21	59	27
21	13 53	0'29	22	17	17	9	56	10	38	47	54	2	22	3	24
22	13 46	0'32	22	21	6	9	53	10	17	2	54	6	22	7	20
23	13 38	0'35	22	24	55	9	51	9	55	8	54	9	22	11	17
24	13 29	0'38	22	28	43	9	48	9	33	5	55	3	22	15	13
25	13 20	0'40	22	32	30	9	45	9	10	53	55	7	22	19	10
26	13 10	0'42	22	36	17	9	43	8	48	34	56	0	22	23	7
27	13 0	0'45	22	40	3	9	41	8	26	6	56	3	22	27	3
28	12 49	0'47	22	43	48	9	38	8	3	31	56	6	22	31	0
29	12 37	0'49	22	47	33	9	36	7	40	49	56	9	22	34	56

1.
2.
3.
4.
5. S.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12. S.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19. S.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26. S.
27.
28.
29.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, FEBRUARY, 1887.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL. inches.	SUN-SHINE. hours.	WIND.	
	M. x. min.	Minimum.	Ave. 50 Yrs.				Directn.	Pressure.
1	50.5	32.3	38	29.703	0.07	..	NNW	lbs. 6.7
2	46.2	29.1	38	29.766	0.21	3.7	SW	11.9
3	52.1	40.8	38	29.858	0.00	..	SW	9.2
4	52.1	45.6	38	30.202	0.00	..	SW	5.3
5	54.9	42.5	39	30.208	0.00	3.7	SW	1.5
6	45.2	31.4	39	30.511	0.00	7.5	NE	1.0
7	41.2	30.2	39	30.552	0.00	0.6	ENE	2.5
8	39.1	26.6	39	30.538	0.00	6.1	E	3.3
9	36.2	31.4	39	30.405	0.00	1.4	ENE	3.4
10	34.8	27.9	39	30.260	0.00	6.7	NE	7.6
11	37.9	31.5	39	30.161	0.00	..	ENE	7.3
12	43.5	30.5	39	30.258	0.00	6.6	NE	3.4
13	41.4	30.5	39	30.217	0.00	2.0	NE	11.0
14	39.0	30.6	39	30.040	0.00	0.1	NE	2.1
15	38.1	29.0	39	30.177	0.00	..	ENE	2.1
16	41.7	23.5	39	30.258	0.00	7.0	ENE	0.0
17	42.0	19.7	39	30.175	0.00	2.0	SE	0.0
18	42.2	26.7	39	29.816	0.20	..	SW	2.6
19	43.1	37.5	39	30.048	0.00	..	NNE	2.3
20	43.8	36.5	39	29.936	0.00	0.1	WSW	0.0
21	48.1	34.7	39	29.889	0.05	3.8	W	0.3
22	47.2	33.2	39	29.956	0.00	1.0	SW	2.4
23	51.0	45.2	39	29.973	0.00	0.3	SW	6.8
24	49.3	43.7	39	29.893	0.00	..	SSW	4.7
25	53.0	36.0	40	30.004	0.00	4.9	NW	6.8
26	53.1	28.1	40	30.369	0.00	8.6	S	0.0
27	51.2	28.8	40	30.460	0.00	8.3	E	0.4
28	52.7	26.7	40	30.364	0.00	7.4	ESE	0.0

* The Meteorological Observations throughout the Almanac are those recorded at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. They include the highest and lowest range of Thermometer, with the average for 50 years; the mean of Barometer at a height of 159 feet above the mean level of the sea; the daily Rainfall, the daily Sunshine; the general direction and maximum force of the Wind also daily.

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon			Sets Morning			Souths Morning			Right Ascension at Noon.			Declination at Noon.			Horizontal Parallax at Noon.			Semi-diameter at Noon.			Age at Noon.	
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	D.	'	"	D.	'	"	D.	'	"	D.	H.
1	9	25	9	31	2	56	11	59	44	4	21	41	59	27	16	14	19	3					
2	10	43	9	57	3	48	12	53	26	0	37	8	59	29	16	14	20	3					
3	11	3	10	22	4	39	13	47	5	5	32	32	59	24	16	13	21	3					
4	0	2	10	50	5	31	14	41	18	10	8	8	59	13	16	10	22	3					
5	1	20	11	19	6	24	15	36	32	14	7	58	58	58	16	6	23	3					
6	2	35	11	54	7	18	16	33	1	17	17	42	58	39	16	1	24	3					
7	3	48	11	41	8	14	17	30	33	19	25	38	58	18	15	55	25	3					
8	4	54	11	25	9	10	13	28	31	20	24	10	57	54	15	48	26	3					
9	5	51	12	22	10	6	19	26	2	20	11	12	57	27	15	41	27	3					
10	6	38	12	27	11	0	20	22	9	18	50	32	56	57	15	33	28	3					
11	7	16	13	34	11	52	21	16	11	16	31	2	56	27	15	24	29	3					
12	7	47	5	43	aft.	22	7	46	13	24	44	55	56	15	16	0	12						
13	8	13	6	52	1	28	22	57	0	9	44	46	55	25	15	8	1	12					
14	8	37	7	58	2	12	23	44	13	5	43	41	54	57	15	0	2	12					
15	8	58	9	2	2	55	0	29	58	1	32	44	54	34	14	54	3	12					
16	9	20	10	7	3	37	1	14	53	2	38	22	54	18	14	49	4	12					
17	9	38	11	11	4	19	1	59	39	6	41	5	54	10	14	47	5	12					
18	10	0	11	18	5	2	44	57	10	27	35	54	54	11	14	47	6	12					
19	10	25	0	15	5	46	3	31	25	13	50	8	54	22	14	50	7	12					
20	10	53	1	18	6	33	4	19	36	16	40	31	54	44	14	56	8	12					
21	11	27	2	22	7	21	5	9	53	18	49	51	55	16	15	5	9	12					
22	11	48	3	21	8	12	6	2	25	20	48	55	55	15	16	10	12						
23	0	50	4	18	9	5	6	57	0	20	28	26	56	44	15	29	11						
24	1	59	5	9	10	0	7	53	10	19	41	56	57	35	15	43	12						
25	3	8	5	53	10	55	8	50	10	17	46	27	58	26	15	57	13						
26	4	22	6	31	11	50	9	47	17	14	44	46	59	12	16	10	14						
27	5	43	7	4	11	43	10	43	58	10	45	55	59	49	16	20	15						
28	7	4	7	33	0	45	11	40	2	6	4	31	60	14	16	26	16						
29	8	26	7	58	1	38	12	35	35	0	59	61	60	24	16	29	17						

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. A.M.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

Feb. 1. Day breaks at 5h. 42m *morn.*, and Twilight ends at 6h. 46m. *aft.*, the length of the Day being 9h. 4m.

Feb. 3. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. *morn.* δ 2° 50' S.

Feb. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 7⁶⁸.

Feb. 6. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. *morn.* ♃ 4° 2' S.

Feb. 8. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. *aft.* ♀ 1° 24' S.

Feb. 11. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich, see p. 70.

Feb. 13. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. *morn.* ☿ 3° 8' N.

Feb. 16. Mercury at greatest elongation (18°) East, *oh. morn.*

Feb. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 6⁰⁸.

Feb. 20. A near approach of Aldebaran to the Moon's limb occurs at 3h. 56m. *aft.*, 346° from the vertex.

Feb. 24. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. *aft.* ♄ 1° 22' N.

In this month the Mornings increase 54m., and the Afternoons, 51m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	♿ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
5	22	6	1	18	32	18	13	40	16	16	5	41	8	17	42
10	22	36	30	18	58	19	13	45	9	16	8	14	8	16	7
15	23	0	54	19	24	18	13	49	15	16	10	33	8	14	37
20	23	14	55	19	50	7	13	52	30	16	12	36	8	13	13
25	23	15	3	20	15	42	13	54	48	16	14	23	8	11	56

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♿			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	"	'	"	"	'	"	"	'	"	"	'	"	"	'	"
5	13	0	178	21	57	45 ⁸	7	45	45 ⁸	19	55	42 ⁸	20	13	39 ⁿ
10	9	13	4	21	46	7	8	10	33	20	2	13	20	19	14
15	5	32	15	21	18	42	8	30	49	20	7	55	20	24	27
20	2	41	6	20	35	45	8	46	17	20	12	47	20	29	15
25	1	26	263	19	37	49 ⁸	8	56	43 ⁸	20	16	51 ⁸	20	33	36 ⁿ

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♿ MERCURY is an evening star throughout the month: may be observed due West, near the horizon, about an hour after sunset.

♀ VENUS is a morning star throughout the month.

♂ MARS may be observed in the constellation Virgo.

♃ JUPITER may be observed in the early morning in Scorpio, not far from Antares.

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉		♿		♀		♂		♃		♄	
	"	'	"	'	"	'	"	'	"	'	"	'
5	9	0	7	2	7	7	8	6	1	6	1	1
15	8	9	9	0	7	3	9	6	1	6	1	1
25	8	9	12	2	6	9	10	5	1	7	1	1

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉		♿		♀		♂		♃		♄	
	"	'	"	'	"	'	"	'	"	'	"	'
5	16	15	2	7	7	3	5	4	16	5	9	2
15	16	13	3	4	6	9	6	0	17	0	9	1
25	16	11	4	6	6	5	6	5	17	5	9	0

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, February 1, 129° 35' ♏.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LOND. BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.		
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	W	4 10	4 31	1 29	1 49	9 38	9 59	8 45	9 6	2 25	2 46	4 45	5 7	1 7	1 29		
2	Th	4 52	5 13	2 10	2 31	10 19	10 39	9 28	9 50	3 7	3 28	5 29	5 51	1 51	2 13		
3	F	5 35	5 57	2 52	3 14	10 59	11 19	10 12	10 35	3 49	4 11	6 15	6 41	2 36	3 1		
4	S	6 21	6 45	3 38	4 3	11 41	..	11 1	11 31	4 35	4 59	7 7	7 34	3 27	3 53		
5	S	7 10	7 37	4 32	5 3	0 5	0 31	..	0 4	5 26	5 54	8 7	8 40	4 24	4 57		
6	M	8 9	8 45	5 40	6 21	1 1	1 35	0 38	1 12	6 28	7 3	9 17	9 56	5 32	6 7		
7	Tu	9 21	10 4	7 6	7 48	2 18	3 5	1 47	2 25	7 44	8 25	10 36	11 15	6 45	7 23		
8	W	10 46	11 27	8 27	9 2	3 54	4 34	3 3	3 41	9 6	9 43	11 51	..	8 0	8 36		
9	Th	..	0 4	9 33	10 0	5 10	5 41	4 17	4 49	10 17	10 47	0 26	0 55	9 10	9 41		
10	F	0 37	1 5	10 25	10 48	6 9	6 36	5 16	5 41	11 39	11 39	1 21	1 47	10 8	10 30		
11	S	1 31	1 55	11 9	11 30	7 0	7 23	6 4	6 26	..	0 3	2 11	2 31	10 49	11 8		
12	S	2 17	2 36	11 50	..	7 44	8 4	6 48	7 8	0 24	0 45	2 51	3 10	11 27	11 46		
13	M	2 55	3 13	0 9	0 28	8 23	8 39	7 27	7 46	1 5	1 24	3 28	3 45	..	0 4		
14	Tu	3 30	3 49	0 46	1 3	8 55	9 11	8 4	8 20	1 43	2 0	4 2	4 19	0 22	0 40		
15	W	4 5	4 22	1 20	1 36	9 27	9 42	8 36	8 52	2 17	2 30	4 36	4 53	0 58	1 16		
16	Th	4 40	4 55	1 52	2 8	9 57	10 12	9 8	9 25	2 49	3 5	5 10	5 27	1 32	1 49		
17	F	5 10	5 25	2 24	2 40	10 27	10 41	9 42	9 59	3 31	3 36	5 44	6 2	2 6	2 23		
18	S	5 41	5 58	2 56	3 12	10 56	11 11	10 16	10 34	3 51	4 9	6 20	6 40	2 41	3 0		
19	S	6 16	6 34	3 31	3 50	11 27	11 45	10 54	11 18	4 27	4 46	7 0	7 22	3 19	3 40		
20	M	6 56	7 19	4 12	4 41	..	0 10	11 43	..	5 6	5 33	7 46	8 17	4 3	4 34		
21	Tu	7 45	8 15	5 13	5 52	0 37	1 8	0 15	0 48	6 2	6 36	8 51	9 28	5 7	5 42		
22	W	8 50	9 31	6 33	7 17	1 46	2 30	1 22	1 58	7 14	7 54	10 8	10 46	6 18	6 54		
23	Th	10 15	10 56	7 56	8 33	3 14	4 0	2 35	3 11	8 33	9 12	11 23	11 57	7 30	8 6		
24	F	11 34	..	9 7	9 34	4 38	5 10	3 47	4 22	9 47	10 17	..	0 31	8 41	9 10		
25	S	0 7	0 38	9 59	10 21	5 38	6 4	4 49	5 14	10 44	11 8	0 56	1 20	9 39	10 3		
26	S	1 3	1 26	10 43	11 4	6 29	6 54	5 36	5 58	11 32	11 55	1 43	2 5	10 25	10 44		
27	M	1 50	2 11	11 25	11 46	7 17	7 40	6 20	6 42	..	0 18	2 26	2 46	11 3	11 23		
28	Tu	2 30	2 51	..	0 7	8 2	8 23	7 3	7 24	0 41	1 3	3 6	3 25	11 43	..		
29	W	3 11	3 30	0 28	0 49	8 43	9 3	7 45	8 6	1 24	1 45	3 45	4 5	10 4	0 25		

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.
5	8 9M	1 6A	6 3A	5 29M	9 32M	1 35A	11 14A	4 41M	10 5M	2 49M	7 6M	11 23M	3 21A	11 15A	7 14M
12	7 55M	1 19A	6 43A	5 36M	9 41M	1 46A	10 56A	4 20M	9 41M	2 26M	6 42M	10 58M	2 51A	10 46A	6 45M
19	7 30M	1 17A	7 4A	5 38M	9 49M	2 0A	10 34A	3 58M	9 18M	2 3M	6 18M	10 33M	2 54A	10 16A	6 17M
26	5 4M	0 50A	6 46A	5 38M	9 58M	2 18A	10 12A	3 33M	8 51M	1 39M	5 53M	10 7M	1 50A	9 47A	5 48M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.				ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM ALDEBARAN.														
R. A.			DECL. N.	D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.	9 P.M.	Midnight.										
D.	H.	M.	S.		°	'	"	°	'	"								
10	1	17	34	7	88	42	54	24	West	51	44	33	53	26	9	55	8	9
1	1	17	27	0	88	42	53	25	West	65	28	21	67	13	3	68	58	8
19	1	17	19	3	88	42	52	26	West	79	35	53	81	23	19	83	11	3
28	1	17	12	6	88	42	50	27	West	94	3	0	95	52	29	97	42	9

In the early part of this month the constellations Ursa Major, Lynx, Cancer, and a part of Hydra are on the meridian about midnight. In Cancer there is a rich loose cluster of stars situated in the Crab's southern claw, in R.A. 8h. 45m. 3s., and Decl. 12° 13' N., consisting of stars from the 9th to 10th magnitudes. The fine group of stars in Cancer, called "Præsepe," can be well observed about the 11th. It does not consist of a very great number of stars, but the components are, as

compared with those of other clusters, of considerable magnitude. It can be easily found by drawing an imaginary line from Castor through Pollux, and continuing it about three times the distance between these two stars; at this point it will reach the cluster.

The triple star ζ in Cancer may be examined in this month: it will be found situated in R.A. 8h. 5m. 47s., and Decl. 18° 1' N. It souths on the 22nd at 10h. 41m., aft.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN ENTERS ARIES 20d. 4h. M.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	Th	<i>St. David.</i> Mamelukes massacred, 1811.	6 46	5 39	61	305
2	F	<i>S. Chad.</i> J. Wesley d. 1791. Pope Leo XIII. b. 1810.	6 44	5 40	62	304
3	S	Copley Fielding, landscape painter, died, 1855.	6 42	5 42	63	303
4	S	Third Sunday in Lent. Sir J. Lambert b. 1815.	6 40	5 44	64	302
5	M	Covent Garden Theatre burnt, 1856.	6 37	5 46	65	301
6	Tu	K. Wurtemberg b. 1823. Mdme. Alboni b. 1826.	6 35	5 47	66	300
7	W	<i>St. Perpetua.</i> First Prayer Book of Edw. VI. 1549.	6 33	5 49	67	299
8	Th	Sir Frederic Madden, antiquary, died, 1873.	6 31	5 51	68	298
9	F	Fight between the Merrimac and Monitor, 1862.	6 29	5 53	69	297
10	S	P. of Wales marr. 1863. Czar of Russia b. 1845.	6 26	5 54	70	296
11	S	Fourth Sunday in Lent. Benjn. West d. 1820.	6 24	5 56	71	295
12	M	<i>St. Gregory.</i> Hector Berlioz, composer, d. 1869.	6 22	5 58	72	294
13	Tu	Felice Orsini, Italian patriot, guillotined, 1858.	6 20	5 59	73	293
14	W	Humbert, K. of Italy, b. 1844. Ad. Byng shot, 1757.	6 17	6 1	74	292
15	Th	Lord Melbourne born, 1779; d. 24 Nov. 1848.	6 15	6 3	75	291
16	F	Duchess of Kent, Queen's mother, died, 1861.	6 13	6 5	76	290
17	S	<i>St. Patrick's Day.</i> Dean Elliot, Bristol, b. 1800.	6 10	6 6	77	289
18	S	Fifth Sunday in Lent. Passion Sunday.	6 8	6 8	78	288
19	M	<i>St. Joseph, Spouse of the Blessed Virgin Mary.</i>	6 6	6 10	79	287
20	Tu	<i>St. Cuthbert.</i> Pitt's Sinking Fund estab'd. 1786.	6 4	6 11	80	286
21	W	<i>St. Benedict.</i> Archbishop Cranmer burnt, 1556.	6 1	6 13	81	285
22	Th	German Emperor b. 1797. John Liston d. 1846.	5 59	6 15	82	284
23	F	Richard A. Proctor, astronomer, born, 1837.	5 57	6 16	83	283
24	S	Oxford Lent Term ends. Ox. & Cam. Boat Race	5 54	6 18	84	282
25	S	Palm Sunday. Annunciation. Lady Day.	5 52	6 20	85	281
26	M	Duke of Cambridge b. 1819. Bp. of Ripon b. 1841.	5 50	6 21	86	280
27	Tu	Camb. Lent Term ends. Bp. of Llandaff b. 1827.	5 47	6 23	87	279
28	W	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END. Dk. Albany d. 1884.	5 45	6 25	88	278
29	Th	Rev. John Keble d. 1866; b. 25 April, 1792.	5 43	6 26	89	277
30	F	Good Friday. Don Carlos born, 1848.	5 41	6 28	90	276
31	S	Kingdom of Italy recognized by Gt. Brit. 1861.	5 38	6 30	91	275

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	5d.	3h. 26m.	Morning.
☽ New Moon	12	4 21	Afternoon.
☽ First Quarter	20	8 43	Afternoon.
☽ Full Moon*	27	10 7	Afternoon.

In Apogee 16d. 2h. A. | In Perigee 28d. 11h. A.
* Hunter's Moon.

RAINFALL IN MARCH, 1887.

In this month rain fell on 10 days. The total fall for the month was 1'36 inches; above the average of ten years, 1871-80, by 0'12 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- March 1. Auditors of Boroughs to be elected.
6. Last day for sending in claims and objections relating to Local Board Elections.
15. Last day for publishing notice of election of Guardians, and first day for sending in nominations to Returning Officer.
25. Quarter Day.—Various parochial, union, and other local accounts to be made up to this day.
26. Last day for sending in nominations for Guardians to Returning Officer.
27. List of persons nominated in election of Guardians to be published.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA.

Day	After Clock.		Hourly Variation of Equation of Time	Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Std.) at Noon.			Hourly Variation (°) of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.		
	M. S.	S.		H. M. S.	S.		° ' "	" "	H. M. S.				
1	12	25	0'51	22 51 18	9'34	7 18 1	57'2	22 38 53					
2	12	12	0'53	22 55 2	9'32	6 55 6	57'4	22 42 49					
3	12	0	0'55	22 58 45	9'30	6 32 5	57'6	22 46 46					
4	11	46	0'57	23 2 29	9'29	6 8 59	57'9	22 50 42					
5	11	32	0'59	23 6 11	9'27	5 45 47	58'1	22 54 39					
6	11	18	0'60	23 9 54	9'25	5 22 31	58'3	22 58 36					
7	11	3	0'62	23 13 36	9'24	4 59 11	58'4	23 2 32					
8	10	48	0'63	23 17 17	9'22	4 35 46	58'6	23 6 29					
9	10	33	0'65	23 20 58	9'21	4 12 18	58'7	23 10 25					
10	10	17	0'66	23 24 30	9'20	3 48 46	58'9	23 14 22					
11	10	1	0'67	23 28 20	9'18	3 25 12	59'0	23 18 18					
12	9	45	0'69	23 32 0	9'17	3 1 36	59'1	23 22 15					
13	9	29	0'70	23 35 40	9'16	2 37 57	59'1	23 26 11					
14	9	12	0'71	23 39 20	9'15	2 14 17	59'2	23 30 8					
15	8	55	0'72	23 42 59	9'14	1 50 35	59'3	23 34 5					
16	8	37	0'73	23 46 38	9'13	1 26 53	59'3	23 38 1					
17	8	20	0'73	23 50 17	9'12	1 3 10	59'3	23 41 58					
18	8	2	0'74	23 53 56	9'11	0 39 27	59'3	23 45 54					
19	7	44	0'75	23 57 35	9'11	0 15 44	59'2	23 49 51					
20	7	26	0'75	0 1 13	9'10	North	59'2	23 53 47					
21	7	8	0'76	0 4 52	9'09	0 31 39	59'2	23 57 44					
22	6	50	0'76	0 8 30	9'09	0 55 18	59'1	0 1 40					
23	6	31	0'77	0 12 8	9'09	1 18 56	59'0	0 5 37					
24	6	13	0'77	0 15 46	9'08	1 42 32	58'9	0 9 34					
25	5	54	0'77	0 19 24	9'08	2 6 5	58'8	0 13 30					
26	5	36	0'77	0 23 2	9'08	2 29 36	58'7	0 17 27					
27	5	17	0'77	0 26 41	9'08	2 53 3	58'6	0 21 23					
28	4	59	0'77	0 30 19	9'08	3 16 27	58'4	0 25 20					
29	4	40	0'77	0 33 57	9'09	3 39 47	58'2	0 29 16					
30	4	22	0'76	0 37 35	9'09	4 3 3	58'1	0 33 13					
31	4	4	0'76	0 41 13	9'09	4 26 15	57'9	0 37 9					

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.
31.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MARCH, 1887.

Day	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	RAIN-FALL inches.	SUN-SHINE hours.	WIND.	
	Maximum	Minimum	Avg. 50 Yrs.				Directn.	Pressure.
1	38'8	26'9	40	30'408	0'00	0'7	WSW	11.5 0'0
2	42'9	29'7	40	30'438	0'00	0'7	WSW	0'0
3	45'0	28'4	40	30'373	0'00	..	WSW	0'0
4	48'6	29'1	40	30'251	0'00	..	ESE	0'0
5	40'3	32'0	40	30'092	0'01	..	E	1'6
6	50'1	33'5	40	30'009	0'00	3'3	ENE	2'7
7	43'1	34'4	40	30'085	0'00	..	ENE	4'6
8	41'5	36'8	40	29'953	0'00	..	E	4'0
9	41'9	35'0	41	29'851	0'00	..	NW	0'8
10	47'2	31'2	41	29'922	0'00	1'0	ENE	2'3
11	47'1	26'7	41	29'772	0'00	2'1	E	0'5
12	40'6	27'3	41	29'744	0'28	2'6	NE	7'3
13	42'0	22'1	41	29'928	0'00	6'4	N	1'6
14	39'4	22'3	41	29'717	0'00	1'2	NW	1'0
15	34'3	27'2	41	29'616	0'46	..	Calm	0'0
16	39'9	26'8	41	29'814	0'04	6'9	ENE	2'1
17	35'3	24'9	41	29'922	0'00	0'5	NNE	6'4
18	41'1	25'8	41	30'045	0'00	6'3	NE	1'0
19	40'4	23'6	41	30'004	0'00	7'5	E	3'0
20	39'0	28'5	41	29'862	0'00	2'6	NE	2'3
21	41'3	24'7	41	29'596	0'00	2'6	SW	1'2
22	53'3	34'5	41	29'342	0'04	5'1	SW	10'2
23	52'4	39'7	41	29'189	0'15	4'9	SW	19'0
24	51'1	36'1	42	29'401	0'10	2'3	SW	11'7
25	51'7	35'5	42	29'496	0'07	2'3	W	9'4
26	53'3	38'9	43	29'931	0'00	3'1	NW	2'3
27	57'2	41'5	43	29'767	0'11	3'7	W	8'4
28	55'3	37'7	43	29'964	0'00	4'1	NNW	6'0
29	54'4	39'6	44	30'130	0'00	7'4	NE	2'1
30	52'7	35'1	44	30'120	0'00	0'2	NNE	1'4
31	53'5	30'2	44	29'779	0'10	0'2	WSW	12'0

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Afternoon.			Sets Morning.			South Morning.			Right Ascension at Noon.			Declination at Noon.			Horizontal Parallax at Noon.			Semi-diameter at Noon.			Age at Noon.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	D.	H.	°	'	"	
1	9	47		8	25		2	32	13	30	58	4	9	55	60	19	16	28	18	12				
2	11	8		8	51		3	25	14	26	36	9	2	14	60	2	16	23	19	12				
3	mn.		9	21		4	19	15	22	53	13	19	14		59	36	16	16	20	12				
4	0	26		9	54		5	14	16	19	57	16	45	17	59	4	16	7	21	12				
5	1	41		10	35		6	10	17	17	36	19	8	41	58	28	15	58	22	12				
6	2	48		11	22		7	6	18	15	20	22	33		57	52	15	48	23	12				
7	3	46		aft.			8	1	19	12	25	20	25	20	57	17	15	38	24	12				
8	4	36		1	17		8	55	20	8	6	19	20	40	56	44	15	29	25	12				
9	5	17		2	23		9	47	21	1	48	17	16	24	56	12	15	20	26	12				
10	5	49		3	30		10	36	21	53	15	14	23	10	55	43	15	13	27	12				
11	6	16		4	39		11	23	22	42	30	10	52	46	55	17	15	5	28	12				
12	6	41		5	45		aft.		23	29	53	6	57	6	54	53	14	59	29	12				
13	7	1		6	51		0	15	50	2	47	22	8		54	33	14	53	0	20				
14	7	21		7	56		1	33	1	0	54	1	26	10	54	17	14	49	1	20				
15	7	43		9	1		2	16	1	45	42	5	34	10	54	6	14	46	2	20				
16	8	4		10	4		2	58	2	30	48	9	28	0	54	2	14	45	3	20				
17	8	26		11	7		3	41	3	16	46	12	59	28	54	5	14	46	4	20				
18	8	52	mn.	4	26		4	4	4	16	0	28			54	17	14	49	5	20				
19	9	22	0	10	15		5	13	4	53	5	18	22	47	54	39	14	54	6	20				
20	10	0	1	10	6		2	4	53	59	19	58	8		55	10	15	3	7	20				
21	10	46	2	8	6		5	6	36	45	20	38	36		55	51	15	15	8	20				
22	11	40	2	59	7		4	46	7	31	5	20	17	28	56	40	15	28	9	20				
23	11	55	3	46	8		4	40	8	26	34	18	50	28	57	35	15	43	10	20				
24	1	55	4	26	9		3	34	9	22	38	16	17	12	58	32	15	59	11	20				
25	3	12	5	0	10		28	10	18	54	12	42	10		59	28	16	14	12	20				
26	4	32	5	29	11		22	11	15	7	8	15	28		60	15	16	27	13	20				
27	5	56	5	57	mn.		12	11	21	3	12	36	n		60	50	16	36	14	20				
28	7	20	6	24	0		17	13	7	50	2	6	34	n	61	7	16	41	15	20				
29	8	45	6	51	1		12	14	4	56	7	19	27	61	6	16	41	16	20	20				
30	10	8	7	18	2		15	2	55	12	3	18		60	47	16	35	17	20					
31	11	28	7	51	3		4	16	1	49	15	57	46	8	60	13	16	26	18	20				

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

March 1. Day breaks at 4h. 53m. morn., and Twilight ends at 7h. 31m. aft., the length of the Day being 10h. 53m.

Mar. 1. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. aft. δ 2° 37' S.

Mar. 3. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 7h. aft.

Mar. 4. Mars stationary, 2h. aft.

Mar. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 49s.

Mar. 9. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. aft. ♀ 0° 17' N.

Mar. 20. Sun enters Aries: Spring commences, 4h. morn.

Mar. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 43s.

Mar. 23. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 4h. morn. ♃ 1° 21' N.

Mar. 28. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 2h. morn. ♀ 0° 2' N.

Mar. 29. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. morn. δ 2° 35' S.

Mar. 31. Mercury at greatest elongation (28°) West, 1h. morn.

Mar. 31. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. aft. ♃ 3° 32' S.

In this month the Mornings increase 1h. 8m., and the Afternoons, 51m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	♿ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
1	23	2	21	20	40	59	13	56	3	16	15	52	8	10	48
6	22	44	25	21	5	54	13	56	11	16	17	3	8	9	49
11	22	30	49	21	30	25	13	55	6	16	17	55	8	9	0
16	22	26	32	21	54	33	13	52	47	16	18	28	8	8	21
21	22	31	34	22	18	18	13	49	13	16	18	41	8	7	54
26	22	43	55	22	41	41	13	44	30	16	18	35	8	7	37
31	23	1	33	23	4	46	13	38	45	16	18	9	8	7	33

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♿			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
1	2	9	538	18	25	406	9	1	538	20	20	68	20	37	27n
6	4	19	4	17	0	19	9	1	30	20	22	33	20	40	46
11	6	42	45	15	22	54	8	55	19	20	24	13	20	43	33
16	8	26	26	13	34	43	8	43	18	20	25	5	20	45	44
21	9	12	16	11	37	9	8	25	36	20	25	9	20	47	21
26	9	2	26	9	31	36	8	2	41	20	24	27	20	48	22
31	8	3	58n	7	19	28n	7	35	15n	20	22	59n	20	48	47n

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♿ MERCURY is a morning star in this month.

♀ VENUS is a morning star.

♂ MARS in Virgo: rising late in the evening.

♃ JUPITER nearly stationary in Scorpio, not far from Antares.

♄ SATURN can be well observed, near the meridian, between 8h. and 9h. in the evening.

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	♿	♀	♂	♃	♄
5	8 9	14 3	6 7	11 4	1 7	1 1
15	8 9	12 9	6 4	12 5	1 8	1 0
25	8 9	10 8	6 2	13 5	1 8	1 0

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	♿	♀	♂	♃	♄
16 9	5 4	6 2	7 1	18 0	8 9
16 6	4 9	6 0	7 8	18 5	8 8
16 4	4 1	5 8	8 4	19 1	8 6

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN ENTERS TAURUS 19 ^d . 4h. A.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	||	S	Easter Sunday. Prince Bismarek born, 1815.	5 36	6 31	92	274
2	||	M	Easter Monday. Bank and General Holiday.	5 34	6 33	93	273
3	||	Tu	Easter Tues. <i>S. Richard.</i> H. Richard, M.P., b. '12.	5 32	6 35	94	272
4	||	W	Oxford Easter Term begins. <i>St. Ambrose.</i>	5 29	6 36	95	271
5	||	Th	Jules Ferry, French politician, born, 1832.	5 27	6 38	96	270
6	||	F	Old Lady Day. R. Busby, schoolmaster, d. 1695.	5 25	6 40	97	269
7	||	S	St. Francis Xavier, Jesuit, b. 1506; d. 2 Dec. 1552.	5 23	6 41	98	268
8	||	S	First Sunday after Easter. Low Sunday.	5 20	6 43	99	267
9	||	M	King of Belgians b. 1835. Adelina Patti b. 1843.	5 18	6 45	100	266
10	||	Tu	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Ld. Radstock b. '33.	5 16	6 46	101	265
11	||	W	G. Canning, statesman, b. 1770; d. 8 Aug. 1827.	5 14	6 48	102	264
12	||	Th	Lord Rodney's great naval victory, 1782.	5 12	6 50	103	263
13	||	F	Sam. Bamford, Radical, died, 1872.	5 9	6 51	104	262
14	||	S	Princess Beatrice b. 1857; marr. 23 July, 1885.	5 7	6 53	105	261
15	||	S	Second Sunday after Easter. E. Devon b. 1807.	5 5	6 55	106	260
16	||	M	Last Appeal of "Wager of Battle," 1818.	5 3	6 56	107	259
17	||	Tu	Prize Fight, Sayers and Heenan, 1860.	5 1	6 58	108	258
18	||	W	Cambridge Easter Term begins.	4 59	7 0	109	257
19	||	Th	<i>St. Alphege.</i> Lord Beaconsfield d. 1881. Primrose	4 57	7 2	110	256
20	||	F	King of Roumania born, 1839. [Day.	4 55	7 3	111	255
21	||	S	First drinking fountain in London opened, 1859.	4 52	7 5	112	254
22	||	S	Third S. aft. Easter. Essex earthquakes, 1884.	4 50	7 6	113	253
23	||	M	<i>St. George.</i> William Shakspeare died, 1616.	4 48	7 8	114	252
24	||	Tu	Daniel Defoe died, 1731. Lord Ebury b. 1801.	4 46	7 10	115	251
25	||	W	<i>St. Mark, Eb. and Mart.</i> Wm. Cowper d. 1800.	4 44	7 11	116	250
26	||	Th	Lord Lyons b. 1817. Lord Winmarleigh b. 1802.	4 42	7 13	117	249
27	||	F	R. W. Emerson, American essayist, d. 1882.	4 40	7 14	118	248
28	||	S	Columbia Market opened by Lady Cutts, 1869.	4 38	7 16	119	247
29	||	S	Fourth S. aft. Easter. Gen. Boulanger b. '37.	4 37	7 18	120	246
30	||	M	D. of Argyll b. 1823. Sir J. Lubbock b. 1834.	4 35	7 19	121	245

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾	Last Quarter	3d.	oh.	41m.	Afternoon.
☾	New Moon	11	9	8	Morning.
☽	First Quarter	19	11	52	Morning.
☽	Full Moon	26	6	22	Morning.

In Apogee 12d. 11h. A. | In Perigee 26d. 9h. M.

MONTHLY NOTES.

1. April 2. Common Lodging-houses to be white-washed during the first week.
2. Quarter Sessions usually begin this week.
6. Dividends payable.
7. Voting papers for election of Guardians to be delivered. (And collected on the 9th.)
9. Fire Insurances must be paid.
14. Last day for Clerks of the Peace to issue precepts and forms to Overseers respecting Lists of County Votes, and for similar duties to be performed by Town Clerks of Cities and Boroughs.
16. Newly-elected Guardians come into office.
26. Edinburgh Fast Day.

RAINFALL IN APRIL, 1837.

In this month rain fell on 11 days. The total fall for the month was 1.74 inches; below the average of ten years, 1871-80, by 0.38 inch.

THE SUN.

Day.	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.			Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.			Hourly Variation of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.		
			H.	M.	S.		°.	'	"		H.	M.	S.
1	3 46	0'75	0 44	51	9'10	4 49	22	57'7	0 41	6			
2	3 27	0'75	0 48	30	9'11	5 12	24	57'4	0 45	2			
3	3 10	0'74	0 52	9	9'11	5 35	20	57'2	0 48	59			
4	2 52	0'73	0 55	48	9'12	5 58	11	57'0	0 52	56			
5	2 34	0'72	0 59	27	9'13	6 20	56	56'7	0 56	52			
6	2 17	0'71	1 3	6	9'14	6 43	34	56'4	1 0	49			
7	2 0	0'71	1 6	45	9'15	7 6	5	56'2	1 4	45			
8	1 43	0'69	1 10	25	9'16	7 28	29	55'8	1 8	42			
9	1 27	0'68	1 14	5	9'17	7 50	46	55'5	1 12	38			
10	1 10	0'67	1 17	45	9'18	8 12	55	55'2	1 16	35			
11	0 54	0'66	1 21	26	9'19	8 34	56	54'8	1 20	31			
12	0 39	0'65	1 25	7	9'21	8 56	48	54'5	1 24	28			
13	0 23	0'63	1 28	48	9'22	9 18	31	54'1	1 28	25			
14	0 8	0'62	1 32	29	9'23	9 40	5	53'7	1 32	21			
15	Before.	0'61	1 36	11	9'25	10 1	29	53'3	1 36	18			
16	0 21	0'59	1 39	53	9'26	10 22	43	52'9	1 40	14			
17	0 35	0'57	1 43	36	9'28	10 43	48	52'4	1 44	11			
18	0 48	0'56	1 47	19	9'30	11 4	41	52'0	1 48	7			
19	1 2	0'54	1 51	2	9'31	11 25	23	51'5	1 52	4			
20	1 14	0'53	1 54	46	9'33	11 45	54	51'0	1 56	0			
21	1 27	0'51	1 58	30	9'35	12 6	14	50'6	1 59	57			
22	1 39	0'49	2 2	15	9'36	12 26	21	50'0	2 3	54			
23	1 50	0'47	2 6	0	9'38	12 46	16	49'5	2 7	50			
24	2 2	0'45	2 9	45	9'40	13 5	58	49'0	2 11	47			
25	2 12	0'43	2 13	31	9'42	13 25	27	48'4	2 15	43			
26	2 22	0'41	2 17	17	9'44	13 44	44	47'9	2 19	40			
27	2 32	0'39	2 21	4	9'47	14 3	46	47'3	2 23	36			
28	2 41	0'37	2 24	52	9'49	14 22	35	46'7	2 27	33			
29	2 50	0'35	2 28	40	9'51	14 41	9	46'1	2 31	29			
30	2 58	0'32	2 32	28	9'53	14 59	29	45'5	2 35	26			

MEMORANDA.

1. S.
- 2
- 2
- 4
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
8. S.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
15. S.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.
22. S.
- 23.
- 24.
- 25.
- 26.
- 27.
- 28.
29. S.
- 30.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, APRIL, 1887.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND.	
	Maximum	Minimum.	Ave. 50 Yrs.				Directn.	Pressure.
1	46°	33°	45	29'499	0'19	0'8	N	lbs. 17'5
2	54'7	33'7	45	29'773	0'00	3'4	NNE	1'4
3	54'4	35'4	45	29'908	0'00	4'6	WSW	0'0
4	59'0	35'7	45	29'529	0'00	8'7	WSW	3'0
5	44'0	37'3	45	29'386	0'10	..	N	2'3
6	44'4	37'6	45	29'644	0'02	..	NE	20'5
7	52'1	35'6	45	29'761	0'00	3'0	NE	11'8
8	52'0	32'4	45	29'920	0'00	12'2	ENE	7'5
9	52'3	33'9	45	29'993	0'00	6'1	ENE	6'3
10	49'1	35'8	45	30'036	0'00	3'7	ENE	3'3
11	58'0	32'2	45	29'925	0'00	9'4	ENE	2'8
12	64'9	33'5	45	29'832	0'00	9'0	NE	0'9
13	47'2	37'2	45	29'916	0'00	..	NE	4'5
14	47'2	31'7	45	30'105	0'01	6'5	NNE	8'0
15	52'5	28'2	46	30'209	0'00	1'3	NNW	2'0
16	51'1	31'3	46	30'414	0'00	10'6	ENE	1'9
17	53'9	25'3	46	30'482	0'00	10'9	NE	0'0
18	62'5	31'0	46	30'273	0'00	4'3	NW	0'2
19	67'2	42'2	47	30'078	0'00	2'3	NW	1'7
20	65'5	36'9	47	29'806	0'00	9'9	W	2'4
21	64'1	36'9	47	29'674	0'00	5'8	SW	1'3
22	63'3	43'7	47	29'383	0'04	5'7	SW	5'1
23	61'4	43'6	48	29'191	0'00	8'7	SSW	7'8
24	56'4	38'8	48	29'245	0'60	3'9	SW	8'7
25	54'2	37'3	48	29'605	0'20	3'9	SW	7'5
26	55'3	33'4	48	29'711	0'17	8'3	SW	10'5
27	54'4	36'1	43	29'740	0'12	7'3	SW	7'5
28	59'8	33'5	43	29'789	0'25	8'9	S	0'5
29	49'2	37'7	49	29'740	0'04	..	NNE	1'1
30	54'5	36'6	50	29'896	0'00	2'1	ENE	2'4

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.			Sets Morning.			Souths Morning.			Right Ascension at Noon.			Declination at Noon.			Horizontal Parallax at Noon.			Semi-diameter at Noon.			Age at Noon.	
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"	°	'	"	'	"	"	D.	H.
1	..	8	30	4	2	17	1	17	18	47	228	59	30	16	14	19	20						
2	0	40	9	14	4	59	18	0	41	20	23	10	58	41	16	1	20	20					
3	1	43	10	8	5	56	18	59	6	20	43	21	57	52	15	48	21	20					
4	2	36	11	11	6	52	19	55	43	19	52	24	57	5	15	35	22	20					
5	3	19	aft.		7	44	20	49	58	17	59	17	56	23	15	23	23	20					
6	3	54	1	21	8	34	21	41	41	15	15	16	55	45	15	13	24	20					
7	4	21	2	29	9	21	22	30	59	11	52	14	55	14	15	4	25	20					
8	4	46	3	35	10	6	23	18	15	8	1	39	54	48	14	58	26	20					
9	5	8	4	41	10	49	0	4	3	3	54	128	54	28	14	52	27	20					
10	5	28	5	48	11	32	0	48	58	0	20	12n	54	12	14	48	28	20					
11	5	47	6	51	aft.		1	33	35	4	32	15	54	2	14	45	0	3					
12	6	8	7	56	0	56	2	18	28	8	33	1	53	57	14	43	1	3					
13	6	30	8	59	1	39	3	4	9	12	13	47	53	57	14	44	2	3					
14	6	55	10	2	2	23	3	51	3	15	25	56	54	3	14	45	3	3					
15	7	23	11	4	3	9	4	39	28	18	0	56	54	17	14	49	4	3					
16	7	58	mrn.		3	57	5	29	31	19	50	39	54	38	14	55	5	3					
17	8	40	0	2	4	47	6	21	8	20	47	42	55	7	15	3	6	3					
18	9	30	0	55	5	38	7	14	4	20	46	5	55	45	15	13	7	3					
19	10	28	1	43	6	29	8	7	54	19	41	58	56	31	15	25	8	3					
20	11	34	2	22	7	22	9	2	15	17	34	25	57	23	15	40	9	3					
21	aft.		2	58	8	14	9	56	49	14	26	0	58	20	15	55	10	3					
22	2	3	3	28	9	7	10	51	30	10	23	13	59	17	16	11	11	3					
23	3	25	3	56	10	0	11	46	28	5	37	1	60	10	16	25	12	3					
24	4	46	4	22	10	54	12	42	3	0	22	55n	60	53	16	37	13	3					
25	6	11	4	48	11	49	13	38	43	4	59	98	61	20	16	44	14	3					
26	7	38	5	15	mrn.		14	36	51	10	5	57	61	27	16	46	15	3					
27	9	2	5	46	0	47	15	36	39	14	33	27	61	14	16	43	16	3					
28	10	21	6	23	1	46	16	37	47	18	0	10	60	43	16	34	17	3					
29	11	33	7	6	2	46	17	39	27	20	11	1	59	58	16	22	18	3					
30	mrn.		7	57	3	46	18	40	28	20	59	518	59	4	16	7	19	3					

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 2h. A.M.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

April 1. Day breaks at 3h. 36m. morn., and Twilight ends at 8h. 31m. aft., the length of the Day being 12h. 55m.

Apr. 2. Venus at greatest distance from the Sun, 9h. aft.

Apr. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 4'48.

Apr. 8. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. aft. ♀ 1° 16' N.

Apr. 9. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. morn. ♀ 2° 24' N.

Apr. 11. Mars in opposition to the Sun, 6h. morn.

Apr. 14. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 4h. morn. ♀ 1° 10' S.

Apr. 19. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. aft. ♀ 1° 5' N.

Apr. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 5'18.

Apr. 24. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. aft. ♂ 3° 16' S.

Apr. 28. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. morn. ♀ 3° 26' S.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	♁ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
5	23	23	1	23	27	36	13	32	9	16	17	23	8	7	39
10	23	47	23	23	50	16	13	25	0	16	16	19	8	7	58
15	0	14	9	0	12	49	13	17	38	16	14	57	8	8	27
20	0	43	15	0	35	20	13	10	24	16	13	17	8	9	8
25	1	14	51	0	57	54	13	3	40	16	11	23	8	9	59
30	1	49	21	1	20	36	12	57	42	16	9	16	8	11	0

In this month the Mornings increase 1h. 1m., the Afternoons, 48m.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♁ MERCURY is a morning star: situated in Pisces.

♀ VENUS is a morning star: near to Mercury.

♂ MARS is in Virgo, and may be seen rising in the early evening.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♁			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
5	6	23	398	5	2	128	7	4	208	20	20	468	20	48	37n
10	4	7	2	2	41	12	6	31	21	20	17	49	20	47	52
15	1	18	368	0	17	568	5	58	7	20	14	8	20	46	32
20	1	57	38n	2	6	9n	5	26	36	20	9	47	20	44	38
25	5	37	27	4	29	37	4	58	38	20	4	47	20	42	10
30	9	35	6n	6	51	3n	4	35	418	19	59	128	20	39	9n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉		♁		♀		♂		♃		♄	
	'	"	'	"	'	"	'	"	'	"	'	"
5	8	8	"	0	"	5	9	"	14	3	"	9
15	8	8	"	9	"	5	7	"	14	6	"	0
25	8	8	"	7	"	5	6	"	14	4	"	0

SEMIDIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉		♁		♀		♂		♃		♄	
	'	"	'	"	'	"	'	"	'	"	'	"
5	16	"	"	3	"	4	"	5	"	6	"	0
15	15	58	"	3	"	0	"	5	"	4	"	9
25	15	55	"	2	"	7	"	5	"	2	"	9

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node April 1, 126° 24' ♉.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of		LOND. BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).	
Month.	Week.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	4 53	5 16	2 13	2 36	10 21	10 42	9 31	9 54	3 9	3 32	5 33	5 58	1 55	2 19
2	M	5 38	6 3	2 59	3 23	11 4	11 26	10 18	10 45	3 55	4 19	6 24	6 52	2 44	3 11
3	Tu	6 28	6 56	3 49	4 19	11 51	..	11 17	11 52	4 45	5 12	7 21	7 54	3 39	4 11
4	W	7 26	8 2	4 56	5 39	0 22	0 57	..	0 31	5 46	6 24	8 33	9 14	4 50	5 29
5	Th	8 41	9 26	6 27	7 16	1 41	2 29	1 10	1 50	7 7	7 53	9 59	10 43	6 10	6 52
6	F	10 13	10 55	7 55	8 33	3 17	4 1	2 33	3 10	8 33	9 12	11 21	11 56	7 29	8 6
7	S	11 33	..	9 3	9 27	4 36	5 4	3 47	4 18	9 45	10 11	..	0 26	8 38	9 4
8	S	0 5	0 32	9 49	10 10	5 30	5 53	4 43	5 5	10 36	10 57	0 49	1 10	9 30	9 52
9	M	0 55	1 15	10 28	10 45	6 15	6 35	5 25	5 44	11 18	11 38	1 31	1 51	10 11	10 27
10	Tu	1 36	1 53	11 2	11 19	6 54	7 12	6 2	6 19	11 56	..	2 8	2 24	10 42	10 57
11	W	2 8	2 25	11 35	11 51	7 29	7 45	6 36	6 52	0 13	0 30	2 40	2 55	11 12	11 27
12	Th	2 39	2 55	..	0 7	8 1	8 17	7 8	7 24	0 47	1 2	3 10	3 24	11 42	11 58
13	F	3 9	3 24	0 23	0 39	8 31	8 45	7 40	7 55	1 19	1 34	3 39	3 54	..	0 14
14	S	3 40	3 55	0 54	1 8	8 59	9 13	8 10	8 24	1 49	2 4	4 9	4 24	0 30	0 46
15	S	4 10	4 25	1 22	1 37	9 26	9 42	8 39	8 55	2 19	2 34	4 40	4 56	1 2	1 18
16	M	4 40	4 56	1 52	2 9	9 58	10 14	9 11	9 28	2 50	3 6	5 12	5 30	1 34	1 52
17	Tu	5 12	5 30	2 27	2 45	10 30	10 47	9 46	10 6	3 23	3 42	5 50	6 12	2 11	2 32
18	W	5 50	6 11	3 6	3 29	11 7	11 31	10 28	10 56	4 2	4 25	6 35	7 0	2 54	3 19
19	Th	6 36	7 5	3 58	4 30	11 59	..	11 29	..	4 52	5 22	7 32	8 6	3 49	4 23
20	F	7 37	8 11	5 9	5 53	0 32	1 8	0 4	0 44	5 58	6 37	8 46	9 29	5 3	5 41
21	S	8 53	9 39	6 40	7 22	1 52	2 38	1 22	2 1	7 18	7 59	10 12	10 50	6 20	6 58
22	S	10 23	10 57	7 58	8 32	3 22	4 0	2 38	3 13	8 37	9 11	11 24	11 55	7 32	8 5
23	M	11 31	..	8 58	9 23	4 32	5 2	3 46	4 13	9 41	10 8	..	0 21	8 34	9 2
24	Tu	0 1	0 26	9 46	10 9	5 28	5 53	4 38	5 1	10 33	10 57	0 45	1 7	9 28	9 50
25	W	0 49	1 13	10 31	10 53	6 18	6 43	5 24	5 47	11 21	11 45	1 29	1 51	10 10	10 31
26	Th	1 36	1 56	11 16	11 39	7 8	7 33	6 10	6 33	..	0 9	2 13	2 35	10 53	11 15
27	F	2 18	2 41	..	0 2	7 56	8 18	6 56	7 19	0 33	0 57	2 57	3 18	11 38	..
28	S	3 3	3 26	0 25	0 48	8 40	9 1	7 42	8 4	1 21	1 44	3 40	4 3	0 1	0 24
29	S	3 48	4 13	1 10	1 33	9 22	9 44	8 26	8 49	2 6	2 29	4 26	4 50	0 48	1 12
30	M	4 36	5 0	1 56	2 19	10 6	10 28	9 13	9 37	2 52	3 15	5 14	5 40	1 36	2 1

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets
1	5 0M	10 24M	3 48A	4 59M	10 28M	3 57A	7 28A	0 59M	6 25M	11 20A	3 38M	7 52M	11 26M	7 25A	3 28M
8	4 52M	10 29M	4 6A	4 48M	10 33M	4 18A	6 47A	0 22M	5 52M	10 52A	3 10M	7 24M	10 59M	6 58A	3 1M
15	4 41M	10 38M	4 35A	4 34M	10 36M	4 38A	6 5A	11 39A	5 18M	10 21A	2 40M	6 55M	10 33M	6 31A	2 33M
22	4 31M	10 52M	5 13A	4 21M	10 40M	4 59A	5 24A	11 1A	4 44M	9 51A	2 10M	6 25M	10 7M	6 5A	2 6M
29	4 22M	11 11M	6 0A	4 9M	10 45M	5 21A	4 45A	10 25A	4 10M	9 20A	1 40M	5 56M	9 40M	5 38A	1 40M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.


D.	R. A.			DECL. N.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"
1	1	16	59	9	88	42 40
10	1	16	59	4	88	42 37
19	1	17	1	2	88	42 34
28	1	17	4	1	88	42 32

ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM SATURN.

D.	Position of Star.			6 P.M.			9 P.M.			Midnight.		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
1	West	29	46 57	31	30 31	33 14 33						
10	West	43	48 8	45 35 16	47 22 50							
19	West	58	16 51	60 7 13	61 57 56							
28	West	73	9 2	75 1 53	76 54 58							

At the latter part of April the constellations Draco, Boötes, and Libra will be on the meridian about midnight, and will be most favourable for observation on the evenings between the 8th and 12th. An irresolvable double Nebula in Canes Venatici can be observed about the 10th of the month: it is situated in R.A. 13h. 25m. 8s., and in Decl. 47° 46' N. The Southern Nebula is surrounded by a faint ring of nebulous light, and was

called by Herschel, in his Catalogue, "the Halo Nebula." In Libra, R.A. 15h. 12m. 51s., Decl. 2° 31' N., is a very fine cluster of stars, condensed into great brilliancy towards the centre. Sir W. Herschel counted 200 stars in this group in the field of his 40-foot reflector, and found the middle portion so condensed that the individual stars could not be distinguished. The evenings about the 10th are the best for observing these objects.

DAY OF		Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
						
		SUN ENTERS GEMINI 20d. 4h. A.				
						
1	Tu	St. Philip & St. James, Apostles.	H. M.	H. M.		
2	W	Newmarket Races; 2,000 Guineas.	4 31	7 21	122	244
3	Th	<i>Invention of the Cross.</i> Holy Rood Day.	4 31	7 23	123	243
4	F	<i>St. Monica.</i> Newmarket Races; 1,000 Guineas.	4 29	7 24	124	242
5	S	N. Bonaparte d. 1821. Emps. Eugénie b. 1826.	4 27	7 26	125	241
6	S	Fifth Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday.	4 25	7 27	126	240
7	M	Royal Academy opens. Rogation Day.	4 24	7 29	127	239
8	Tu	Le Sage, author of "Gil Blas," b. 1668. Rog. Day.	4 22	7 31	128	238
9	W	Half-Quarter Day. Rogation Day.	4 20	7 32	129	237
10	Th	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday.	4 19	7 34	130	236
11	F	Earl Granville b. 1815. Sp. Perceval assas. 1812.	4 17	7 35	131	235
12	S	T. Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, beheaded, 1641.	4 15	7 37	132	234
13	S	Sunday after Ascension. Old May Day.	4 14	7 38	133	233
14	M	"Illustrated London News" first issued, 1842.	4 12	7 40	134	232
15	Tu	Daniel O'Connell died, 1847; b. 6 Aug. 1775.	4 11	7 41	135	231
16	W	London Fishmongers' Company founded, 1284.	4 9	7 43	136	230
17	Th	Joseph Norman Lockyer, F.R.S., born, 1836.	4 8	7 44	137	229
18	F	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END. Oxf. East. Tm. ends.	4 6	7 46	138	228
19	S	Oxford Trinity Term begins. <i>St. Dunstan.</i>	4 5	7 47	139	227
20	S	Whit Sunday. Pentecost.	4 4	7 49	140	226
21	M	Whitsun Monday. Bank and General Holiday.	4 2	7 50	141	225
22	Tu	Whitsun Tuesday. Sir G. W. Dasent b. 1820.	4 1	7 52	142	224
23	W	Battle of Ramillies, 1706. Ember Day.	4 0	7 53	143	223
24	Th	QUEEN VICTORIA BORN, 1819.	3 59	7 54	144	222
25	F	Pss. Helena b. 1846; m. 5 July, '66. Ember Day.	3 58	7 55	145	221
26	S	<i>St. Augustin, Abp. of Canterbury.</i> Ember Day.	3 57	7 57	146	220
27	S	Trinity Sunday. <i>Ven. Bede.</i>	3 55	7 58	147	219
28	M	Ionian Islands ceded to Greece, 1864.	3 54	7 59	148	218
29	Tu	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Restoration Day.	3 53	8 1	149	217
30	W	Voltaire died, 1778. Epsom Races; Derby Day.	3 52	8 2	150	216
31	Th	CORPUS CHRISTI. Joan of Arc burnt, 1431.	3 52	8 3	151	215
			3 51	8 4	152	214

PHASES OF THE MOON.

☾ Last Quarter	2d. 11h. 47m.	Afternoon.
☾ New Moon	11 1 24	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	18 11 5	Afternoon.
☽ Full Moon	25 1 40	Afternoon.
In Apogee	10d. 1h. M.	In Perigee 24d. 7h. A.

RAINFALL IN MAY, 1887.

In this month rain fell on 18 days. The total fall for the month was 1.72 inches; below the average of ten years, 1871-80, by 0.06 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

May 7. Bank and general holiday in Scotland.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS. — These are—Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25. Quarterly trade accounts are made up to the end of the months of March, June, Sept., and December.

SCOTCH QUARTER DAYS or TERMS are:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsunday, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11. The Removal Terms in Scotch Burghs are, May 28; Nov. 23.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA.

Day.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.		Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Variation of S. A.		Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.		Hourly Variation (O's) Declination.		Sidereal Time at Noon.	
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S. A.	" "	" "	" "	" "	H. M. S.	H. M. S.		
1	3 5	0'30	2 36 17	9'56	15 17 35	44'9	2 39 23					
2	3 12	0'28	2 40 7	9'58	15 35 25	44'3	2 43 19					
3	3 18	0'25	2 43 57	9'60	15 53 0	43'6	2 47 16					
4	3 24	0'23	2 47 48	9'63	16 10 19	43'0	2 51 12					
5	3 30	0'21	2 51 39	9'65	16 27 23	42'3	2 55 9					
6	3 34	0'18	2 55 31	9'68	16 44 10	41'6	2 59 5					
7	3 38	0'16	2 59 24	9'70	17 0 40	40'9	3 3 2					
8	3 42	0'13	3 3 17	9'72	17 16 54	40'2	3 6 58					
9	3 45	0'11	3 7 10	9'75	17 32 50	39'5	3 10 55					
10	3 47	0'08	3 11 5	9'77	17 48 29	38'7	3 14 52					
11	3 49	0'06	3 14 59	9'80	18 3 49	38'0	3 18 48					
12	3 50	0'04	3 18 55	9'82	18 18 52	37'2	3 22 45					
13	3 50	0'01	3 22 51	9'84	18 33 36	36'5	3 26 41					
14	3 50	0'01	3 26 47	9'87	18 48 2	35'7	3 30 38					
15	3 50	0'03	3 30 44	9'89	19 2 8	34'9	3 34 34					
16	3 49	0'06	3 34 42	9'91	19 15 56	34'1	3 38 31					
17	3 47	0'08	3 38 40	9'94	19 29 23	33'2	3 42 27					
18	3 45	0'10	3 42 39	9'96	19 42 31	32'4	3 46 24					
19	3 42	0'12	3 46 38	9'98	19 55 18	31'6	3 50 21					
20	3 39	0'15	3 50 38	10'00	20 7 45	30'7	3 54 17					
21	3 35	0'17	3 54 38	10'02	20 19 52	29'8	3 58 14					
22	3 31	0'19	3 58 39	10'05	20 31 37	29'0	4 2 10					
23	3 26	0'21	4 2 41	10'07	20 43 2	28'1	4 6 7					
24	3 21	0'23	4 6 42	10'09	20 54 4	27'2	4 10 3					
25	3 15	0'25	4 10 45	10'11	21 4 46	26'3	4 14 0					
26	3 9	0'27	4 14 47	10'13	21 15 5	25'4	4 17 56					
27	3 2	0'29	4 18 51	10'15	21 25 3	24'4	4 21 53					
28	2 55	0'31	4 22 55	10'17	21 34 39	23'5	4 25 50					
29	2 47	0'33	4 26 59	10'19	21 43 52	22'6	4 29 46					
30	2 39	0'35	4 31 4	10'21	21 52 42	21'6	4 33 43					
31	2 31	0'37	4 35 9	10'22	22 1 10	20'7	4 37 39					

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6. S.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13. S.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20. S.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27. S.
28.
29.
30.
31.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, MAY, 1887.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN.	SUN.	WIND.	
	Maximum	Minimum.	Ave. 50 Yrs.	Mean.	FALL.	SHINE.	Directn.	Prssure.
				inches.	inches.	hours.		lbs. 67
1	53'3	32'3	50	29'866	0'00	8'1	ENE	6'7
2	46'7	40'3	51	29'433	0'15	..	E	2'2
3	61'9	41'9	51	29'373	0'19	1'5	E	1'0
4	55'3	44'0	51	29'435	0'01	1'4	SW	2'1
5	56'8	44'0	52	29'595	0'00	0'7	NE	0'7
6	50'9	41'8	52	29'729	0'17	..	NE	0'7
7	60'4	42'7	52	30'037	0'02	1'9	N	2'5
8	69'3	42'6	52	30'229	0'00	8'1	WSW	0'1
9	69'4	46'9	52	30'184	0'00	5'1	WNW	3'3
10	66'3	42'4	52	30'175	0'00	11'9	NNW	1'8
11	58'0	45'7	52	30'032	0'04	0'1	WNW	2'1
12	56'6	43'7	52	29'940	0'06	0'3	N	3'2
13	52'6	40'6	52	30'050	0'07	4'8	NNE	9'4
14	59'2	38'2	52	30'171	0'00	7'4	NNE	6'4
15	62'6	35'7	52	30'121	0'00	12'9	NE	4'0
16	61'7	44'0	53	29'953	0'00	7'6	NE	3'9
17	57'7	45'3	53	29'810	0'00	0'4	N	0'4
18	57'3	43'0	53	29'718	0'09	0'1	NNW	1'4
19	61'6	42'9	54	29'603	0'08	1'0	SW	8'7
20	55'1	39'0	54	29'344	0'27	5'4	W	14'6
21	57'1	35'5	54	29'527	0'14	5'9	WSW	9'4
22	54'4	35'9	54	29'661	0'07	0'8	NNW	7'3
23	59'3	38'5	55	29'900	0'00	5'1	NNW	1'9
24	60'7	44'4	55	30'037	0'00	..	NNE	1'3
25	58'4	44'4	55	30'013	0'00	0'7	NNE	3'0
26	65'4	44'7	55	29'966	0'05	10'2	NE	9'2
27	53'1	44'7	56	29'757	0'21	..	NE	3'1
28	58'1	47'0	56	29'740	0'07	..	NNE	0'6
29	60'4	44'4	56	29'750	0'01	0'8	ENE	1'0
30	62'1	46'6	57	29'819	0'02	1'6	NE	0'0
31	67'5	48'2	57	29'886	0'00	7'3	ENE	5'3

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.			Sets Morning.			Souths Morning.			Right Ascension at Noon.			Declination at Noon.			Horizontal Parallax at Noon.			Semi-diameter at Noon.			Age at Noon.	
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"	°	'	"	"	'	"	D.	H.
1	0	32	8	57	4	44	19	39	37	20	29	368	58	7	15	52	20	3	42	0	13		
2	1	2	10	3	5	39	20	36	1	18	50	2	57	12	15	37	21	3	40	1	32		
3	1	57	11	11	6	31	21	29	20	16	14	25	56	21	15	23	22	3	43	1	02		
4	2	28		aft.	7	20	22	19	40	12	56	29	55	38	15	11	23	3	43	2	01		
5	2	53	1	27	8	5	23	7	31	9	8	54	55	2	15	1	24	3	43	1	00		
6	3	15	2	33	8	49	23	53	29	5	2	46	54	34	14	54	25	3	40	1	20		
7	3	35	3	38	9	31	0	38	19	0	47	458	54	15	14	48	26	3	12	0	43		
8	3	55	4	42	10	13	1	22	42	3	27	14n	54	2	14	45	27	3	2	0	134		
9	4	13	5	47	10	54	2	7	16	7	33	40	53	56	14	43	28	3	0	234	0		
10	4	35	6	50	11	37	2	52	38	11	22	55	53	56	14	43	29	3	31	0	24		
11	4	59	7	55	aft.	3	39	14	14	46	6		54	1	14	45	0	11	32	0	14		
12	5	26	8	58	1	7	4	27	23	17	34	14	54	11	14	47	1	11	31	2	04		
13	5	58	9	57	1	54	5	17	11	19	38	30	54	27	14	52	2	11	3	0	124		
14	6	36	10	53	2	43	6	8	30	20	51	4	54	48	14	58	3	11	4	1	043		
15	7	24	11	42	3	34	7	0	59	21	5	48	55	16	15	5	4	11	24	0	13		
16	8	19	mrn.	4	25	7	54	9	20	19	10		55	49	15	14	5	11	41	0	23		
17	9	21	0	25	5	16	8	47	31	18	30	41	56	29	15	25	6	11	4	3	02		
18	10	30	1	1	6	7	9	40	46	15	43	6	57	15	15	38	7	11	43	2	01		
19	11	44	1	32	6	58	10	33	48	12	2	11	58	5	15	51	8	11	43	2	04		
20	aft.	1	58	7	49	11	26	50	7	96	43		58	56	16	5	10	11	43	0	12		
21	2	18	2	24	8	40	12	20	18	2	38	40n	59	46	16	19	10	11	4	1	03		
22	3	39	2	47	9	33	13	14	49	2	36	318	60	29	16	30	11	11	24	0	13		
23	3	5	3	13	10	28	14	11	1	7	49	36	60	59	15	39	12	11	1	0	23		
24	6	29	3	41	11	26	15	9	23	12	38	8	61	14	16	43	13	11	4	3	024		
25	7	52	4	13	mrn.	16	10	0	16	38	35		61	10	16	42	14	11	32	0	14		
26	9	10	4	53	0	26	17	12	19	19	30	7	60	47	16	35	15	11	32	1	04		
27	10	17	5	41	1	27	18	15	11	20	59	3	60	7	16	25	16	11	3	0	124		
28	11	13	6	39	2	28	19	17	1	21	2	3	59	17	16	11	17	11	1	0	234		
29	11	57	7	44	3	27	20	16	24	19	45	57	58	20	15	55	18	11	2	0	134		
30	mrn.	8	54	4	23	21	12	30	17	24	22		57	23	15	40	19	11	1	0	243		
31	0	31	10	5	5	14	22	5	8	14	13	218	56	29	15	25	20	11	0	34	12		

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at Midnight.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

May 1. Day breaks at 2h. 3m. morn., and Twilight ends at 9h. 51m. aft., the length of the Day being 14h. 48m.

May 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 6ths.

May 9. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. morn. ♀ 3° 50' N.

May 10. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. aft. ☿ 5° 6' N.

May 11. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, oh. morn.

May 15. Mercury at least distance from the Sun, oh. morn.

May 16. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. aft. ♄ 0° 42' N.

May 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 7ths.

May 21. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 11h. aft. ♂ 4° 32' S.

May 22. Jupiter in opposition to the Sun, 5h. morn.

May 25. Occultation of θ Librae: magnitude 4½. The disappearance takes place at 3h. 45m. morn., 85° from the vertex. At the reappearance the star will be below the horizon at Greenwich.

May 25. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. morn. ♃ 3° 34' S.

In this month the Mornings increase 42m., the Afternoons, 43m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	♃ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
5	2	27	13	1	43	31	12	52	42	16	6	57	8	12	12
10	3	8	34	2	6	42	12	48	51	16	4	29	8	13	33
15	3	52	34	2	30	15	12	46	14	16	1	54	8	15	3
20	4	37	5	2	54	11	12	44	53	15	59	16	8	16	41
25	5	19	31	3	18	33	12	44	46	15	56	37	8	18	27
30	5	57	52	3	43	23	12	45	50	15	54	0	8	20	20

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♃			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
5	13	41	9n	9	9	2n	4	18	538	19	53	68	20	35	36n
10	17	39	37	11	22	5	4	8	59	19	46	33	20	31	31
15	21	7	23	13	28	41	4	6	25	19	39	40	20	26	56
20	23	41	32	15	27	20	4	11	14	19	32	34	20	21	51
25	25	10	39	17	16	30	4	23	9	19	25	22	20	16	17
30	25	38	2n	18	54	45n	4	41	428	19	18	128	20	10	16n

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♃ MERCURY is an evening star in the latter half of the month, and may be seen in the North-west after sunset.

♀ VENUS is a morning star, in Aries, enters Taurus in the middle of the month.

♃ JUPITER may be observed in this month, rising in the evening in Scorpio.

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉			♀			♂			♃			♄											
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"									
5	8	8	6	7	5	5	13	9	2	0	0	9	15	53	2	5	5	1	8	8	21	0	8	0
15	8	7	6	8	5	4	13	1	2	0	0	9	15	51	2	6	5	0	8	2	21	2	7	9
25	8	7	7	6	5	3	12	2	2	0	0	9	15	49	2	9	4	9	7	7	21	2	7	8

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, May 1, 124° 49' Ω.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—													
Month.	Week.	LOND. BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	5 23	5 47	2 42	3 8	10 50	11 12	10 1	10 29	3 39	4 4	6 6	6 35	2 27	2 55
2	W	6 13	6 41	3 34	4 4	11 38	..	11 0	11 36	4 30	4 59	7 5	7 39	3 24	3 56
3	Th	7 12	7 45	4 39	5 18	0 8	0 39	..	0 14	5 31	6 6	8 16	8 55	4 33	5 11
4	F	8 21	9 0	6 1	6 44	1 15	1 56	0 52	1 28	6 44	7 22	9 37	10 16	5 48	6 24
5	S	9 42	10 22	7 23	7 57	2 40	3 21	2 4	2 39	8 0	8 36	10 51	11 23	6 59	7 31
6	S	10 57	11 28	8 28	8 53	3 56	4 26	3 12	3 42	9 7	9 35	11 51	..	8 1	8 28
7	M	11 57	..	9 16	9 37	4 52	5 17	4 8	4 32	10 0	10 23	0 16	0 38	8 53	9 17
8	Tu	0 21	0 42	9 55	10 13	5 38	5 59	4 53	5 11	10 43	11 3	0 58	1 17	9 38	9 56
9	W	1 2	1 21	10 31	10 48	6 19	6 39	5 29	5 47	11 22	11 41	1 36	1 53	10 12	10 28
10	Th	1 38	1 55	11 5	11 22	6 57	7 15	6 5	6 22	11 59	..	2 10	2 27	10 44	10 59
11	F	2 11	2 25	11 39	11 55	7 33	7 49	6 39	6 56	0 16	0 33	2 43	2 58	11 15	11 31
12	S	2 41	2 57	..	0 11	8 5	8 21	7 12	7 28	0 50	1 7	3 13	3 27	11 47	..
13	S	3 13	3 29	0 27	0 43	8 36	8 51	7 44	8 0	1 24	1 40	3 43	3 59	0 3	0 19
14	M	3 44	4 2	0 59	1 15	9 6	9 21	8 15	8 32	1 56	2 12	4 15	4 32	0 36	0 53
15	Tu	4 18	4 36	1 32	1 49	9 39	9 57	8 49	9 8	2 29	2 47	4 50	5 9	1 12	1 31
16	W	4 53	5 11	2 9	2 29	10 15	10 35	9 28	9 48	3 6	3 25	5 29	5 52	1 51	2 13
17	Th	5 31	5 53	2 50	3 19	10 55	11 18	10 12	10 38	3 47	4 11	6 18	6 44	2 38	3 3
18	F	6 19	6 47	3 41	4 12	11 44	..	11 9	11 45	4 37	5 5	7 13	7 47	3 31	4 4
19	S	7 17	7 50	4 46	5 23	0 13	0 44	..	0 20	5 37	6 10	8 23	9 0	4 40	5 16
20	S	8 27	9 6	6 5	6 47	1 19	1 58	0 56	1 31	6 47	7 25	9 40	10 17	5 51	6 25
21	M	9 45	10 19	7 22	7 52	2 39	3 17	2 6	2 37	7 59	8 31	10 49	11 18	6 57	7 26
22	Tu	10 52	11 24	8 22	8 49	3 52	4 22	3 7	3 37	9 2	9 31	11 45	..	7 55	8 24
23	W	11 53	..	9 14	9 39	4 52	5 21	4 4	4 29	9 59	10 26	0 10	0 35	8 53	9 21
24	Th	0 19	0 43	10 4	10 28	5 48	6 15	4 54	5 19	10 52	11 18	1 0	1 24	9 46	10 8
25	F	1 7	1 32	10 52	11 16	6 42	7 9	5 44	6 9	11 44	..	1 48	2 12	10 30	10 54
26	S	1 57	2 20	11 40	..	7 36	8 1	6 34	6 59	0 10	0 36	2 36	3 0	11 18	11 42
27	S	2*43	3*8	0 4	0 28	8 25	8 47	7 24	7 48	1 2	1 27	3 24	3 47	..	0 6
28	M	3*31	3*56	0 52	1 16	9 9	9 31	8 10	8 34	1 50	2 13	4 10	4 34	0 31	0 56
29	Tu	4 21	4 44	1 40	2 4	9 53	10 15	8 53	9 23	2 37	3 1	4 59	5 24	1 21	1 46
30	W	5 9	5 33	2 28	2 53	10 37	11 0	9 48	10 13	3 25	3 49	5 51	6 19	2 12	2 39
31	Th	5 53	6 24	3 19	3 46	11 23	11 48	10 41	11 14	4 15	4 42	6 48	7 18	3 7	3 36

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets
6 4	16M	11 36M	6 56A	3 56M	10 49M	5 42A	4 9A	9 51A	3 38M	8 48A	1 9M	5 26M	9 16M	5 13A	1 13M
13 4	16M	0 8A	8 0A	3 44M	10 54M	6 4A	3 37A	9 19A	3 5M	8 16A	0 38M	4 56M	8 51M	4 47A	0 47M
20 4	25M	0 43A	9 1A	3 34M	11 0M	6 26A	3 7A	8 49A	2 35M	7 44A	0 7M	4 26M	8 27M	4 22A	0 20M
27 4	42M	1 14A	9 46A	3 26M	11 7M	6 48A	2 42A	8 22A	2 6M	7 12A	11 32A	3 56M	8 2M	3 57A	11 52A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION and DECLINATION of the POLAR STAR.				ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM SPICA.										
R. A.				DECL. N.				Position of Star.						
D.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"	D.	6 P.M.	9 P.M.	Midnight.	°	'	"	
1	1	17	5 2	88	42	31	16	East	82	31	31	80	57	20
10	1	17	9 6	88	42	27	17	East	69	50	43	68	14	23
19	1	17	15 0	88	42	23	18	East	56	51	45	55	13	1
28	1	17	22 0	88	42	25	19	East	43	33	18	41	52	10

Towards the end of May we shall find the constellations Draco, Hercules, Ophiuchus, and Scorpio on the meridian about midnight. Hercules contains a very splendid cluster of stars situated in R.A. 16h. 37m. 41s. and Decl. 36° 40' N. This, like most of the star-clusters, is condensed in the centre, and may be easily seen with very moderate telescopic aid; and a few days before and after the 10th of this month, when the Moon is absent, it may, if the opportunity is taken of a very clear night, be seen with the naked eye, plainly, between the stars ζ and η Herculis. This cluster, discovered by Halley in 1714, is one of the most beautiful examples of these bodies to be seen in the heavens.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	||	F	<i>St. Nicomede.</i> Epsom Races; Oaks Day. Garibaldi died, 1882; born, 22 July, 1807.	3 50	8 5	153	212
2	||	S		3 49	8 6	154	212
3	||	S	First S. aft. Trinity. Pr. Geo. of Wales b. 1865. General Lord Wolseley born, 1833.	3 49	8 7	155	211
4	||	M		3 48	8 8	156	210
5	||	Tu	<i>S. Boniface.</i> Ratazzi, Italian statesman, d. 1873. Count Cavour died, 1861; born, 10 Aug. 1810.	3 47	8 9	157	209
6	||	W		3 47	8 10	158	208
7	||	Th	First Reform Bill passed, 1832. Sir J. E. Millais b. 1829. Death of Mahomet, 632.	3 46	8 11	159	207
8	||	F		3 46	8 12	160	206
9	||	S	Charles Dickens died, 1870; born, 7 Feb. 1812.	3 45	8 13	161	205
10	||	S	Second Sunday after Trinity.	3 45	8 13	162	204
11	||	M	St. Barnabas, Apostle and Martyr.	3 45	8 14	163	203
12	||	Tu	Dr. Arnold of Rugby died, 1842.	3 44	8 15	164	202
13	||	W	<i>St. Anthony of Padua.</i>	3 44	8 15	165	201
14	||	Th	Battle of Naseby, 1645 Ascot Races; Cup Day.	3 44	8 16	166	200
15	||	F	Wat Tyler killed, 1381. T. Campbell d. 1844.	3 44	8 16	167	199
16	||	S	St. Vincent de Paul, philanthropist, died, 1737.	3 44	8 17	168	198
17	||	S	Third Sunday after Trinity. <i>St. Alban.</i>	3 44	8 17	169	197
18	||	M	Battle of Waterloo, 1815. Dean Stanley d. 1881.	3 44	8 18	170	196
19	||	Tu	Rev. Charles Haddan Spurgeon born, 1834.	3 44	8 18	171	195
20	||	W	Queen's Accession, 1837. <i>Trans. of King Edward.</i>	3 44	8 18	172	194
21	||	Th	Longest Day. Earl of Dufferin born, 1826.	3 45	8 18	173	193
22	||	F	Fire in Tooley-street: J. Braidwood killed, 1861.	3 45	8 19	174	192
23	||	S	Clive's great victory at Plassey, 1757.	3 45	8 19	175	191
24	||	S	Fourth Sunday aft. Trin. St. John Baptist.	3 45	8 19	176	190
25	||	M	[Cambridge Easter Term ends. Quarter-Day.	3 46	8 19	177	189
26	||	Tu	Navigation Acts repeal. 1849. Geo. IV. d. 1830.	3 46	8 19	178	188
27	||	W	Abp. Affre killed, 1848. Hiram Powers d. 1873.	3 47	8 19	179	187
28	||	Th	Q. Victoria crd. 1838. Goodwood Races; Cup D.	3 47	8 19	180	186
29	||	F	St. Peter, Ap. & Mart. Acquittal of Bps. 1688.	3 48	8 18	181	185
30	||	S	Richard Parker, mutineer, hanged, 1797.	3 49	8 18	182	184

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- (Last Quarter 1d. oh. 53m. Afternoon.
- New Moon 9 4 34 Afternoon.
- First Quarter 17 6 50 Morning.
- Full Moon 23 9 7 Afternoon.

In Apogee 6d. 9h. m. | In Perigee 22d. oh. m.

RAINFALL IN JUNE, 1887.

In this month rain fell on 3 days. The total fall for the month was 1'25 inches; below the average of ten years, 1871-80, by 1'23 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

June 1. Overseers to give notice between this day and the 20th to Voters who have not paid all Poor Rates due on January 5th.—Latest day for Friendly Societies to make returns of 1887 accounts to the Registrar of Friendly Societies.

20. On or before this day Overseers to fix on church doors the register of persons qualified to vote for Counties,

— Overseers of parishes within Cities and Boroughs to give notice respecting payment of rates.

23. Sheriffs of London elected.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.		Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.	Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Variation of R. A.	Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.			Hourly Variation of O's Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.			
	M.	S.		H.	M.		S.	°	'		"	H.	M.	S.
1	2	22	0'38	4	39	14	10°24	22	9	15	19'7	4	41	36
2	2	12	0'40	4	43	20	10°26	22	16	57	18'8	4	45	32
3	2	2	0'42	4	47	27	10°27	22	24	15	17'8	4	49	29
4	1	52	0'43	4	51	33	10°29	22	31	10	16'8	4	53	25
5	1	42	0'44	4	55	40	10°30	22	37	42	15'8	4	57	22
6	1	31	0'46	4	59	48	10°32	22	43	50	14'8	5	1	19
7	1	20	0'47	5	3	55	10°33	22	49	34	13'8	5	5	15
8	1	8	0'48	5	8	3	10°34	22	54	54	12'8	5	9	12
9	0	56	0'49	5	12	12	10°35	22	59	49	11'8	5	13	8
10	0	45	0'50	5	16	20	10°36	23	4	21	10'8	5	17	5
11	0	32	0'51	5	20	29	10°37	23	8	28	9'8	5	21	1
12	0	20	0'52	5	24	38	10°38	23	12	11	8'8	5	24	58
13	0	7	0'52	5	28	47	10°38	23	15	29	7'7	5	28	54
14	After	0'53	5	32	56	10°39	23	18	23	6'7	5	32	51	
15	0	18	0'53	5	37	6	10°39	23	20	52	5'7	5	36	48
16	0	31	0'54	5	41	15	10°39	23	22	56	4'7	5	40	44
17	0	44	0'54	5	45	24	10°40	23	24	36	3'6	5	44	41
18	0	57	0'54	5	49	34	10°40	23	25	50	2'6	5	48	37
19	1	10	0'54	5	53	43	10°40	23	26	40	1'6	5	52	34
20	1	22	0'54	5	57	53	10°40	23	27	5	0'5	5	56	30
21	1	35	0'54	6	2	2	10°39	23	27	5	0'5	6	0	27
22	1	48	0'53	6	6	12	10°39	23	26	41	1'5	6	4	23
23	2	1	0'53	6	10	21	10°39	23	25	51	2'6	6	8	20
24	2	14	0'53	6	14	30	10°38	23	24	37	3'6	6	12	17
25	2	26	0'52	6	18	39	10°38	23	22	58	4'6	6	16	13
26	2	39	0'52	6	22	48	10°37	23	20	55	5'7	6	20	10
27	2	51	0'51	6	26	57	10°37	23	18	27	6'7	6	24	6
28	3	3	0'50	6	31	6	10°36	23	15	34	7'7	6	28	3
29	3	15	0'49	6	35	15	10°35	23	12	17	8'7	6	31	59
30	3	27	0'48	6	39	23	10°34	23	8	36	9'7	6	35	56

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3. S.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. S.
11.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17. S.
18.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24. S.
25.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JUNE, 1887.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	RAIN. FALL.	SUN. SHINE.	WIND.	
	Maximum	Minimum.	Ave. 50 Yrs.				Direction.	Pressure.
1	65°6	48°2	57	29°686	0°00	1'2	ENE	0°5
2	59°6	47°5	57	29°491	0°55	..	NNE	2°6
3	55°4	50°8	57	29°517	0°60	..	NNW	1°0
4	71°2	46°8	57	29°797	0°00	6'7	WSW	0°6
5	71°3	50°5	57	29°938	0°00	7'8	W	1°0
6	71°7	51°5	57	29°948	0°00	0'7	WSW	1°2
7	68°5	51°8	57	29°848	0°00	3'6	SW	5°2
8	77°0	54°8	57	29°884	0°07	6'0	WSW	5°8
9	73°6	48°7	58	30°013	0°00	11'7	W	7°3
10	70°7	46°3	58	30°229	0°00	13°0	NE	1°8
11	76°0	43°4	59	30°170	0°00	11'7	WSW	3°2
12	79°0	50°0	59	29°983	0°00	9'6	W	2°3
13	82°4	50°1	59	29°964	0°00	15°0	W	1°5
14	80°4	52°5	59	30°060	0°00	11'6	E	1°0
15	83°7	50°5	59	30°117	0°00	12°6	N	0°6
16	77°7	53°6	59	30°164	0°00	10°0	E	1°1
17	74°3	52°4	59	30°167	0°00	13°1	E	3°2
18	78°0	47°9	59	30°111	0°00	12°3	E	2°0
19	82°4	49°8	59	30°052	0°00	14°3	ENE	2°1
20	73°2	46°5	60	30°155	0°00	12°2	ENE	3°3
21	73°3	44°0	60	30°138	0°00	13'7	NNE	8°0
22	74°5	48°5	61	30°111	0°00	8'5	NE	2°4
23	79°7	51°6	61	30°057	0°00	9'2	ENE	2°9
24	66°5	51°7	61	30°067	0°00	0°1	NE	1°8
25	70°5	51°5	62	30°046	0°00	3'4	NE	1°5
26	61°9	47°2	62	30°080	0°00	..	NE	1°5
27	83°5	48°5	62	29°984	0°00	10'7	Vr'ble	1°3
28	74°1	53°4	62	30°088	0°00	3'5	NNE	0°9
29	76°8	55°5	62	30°248	0°00	5'6	E	0°7
30	68°8	52°2	62	30°247	0°00	2'6	NE	0°9

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.			Sets Morning.			Souths Morning.			Right Ascension at Noon.			Declination at Noon.			Horizontal Parallax at Noon.			Semi-diameter at Noon.			Age at Noon.				
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"	°	'	"	'	"	"	'	"	"	D.	H.
1	0	58	11	11	15	6	6	47	2	22	54	37	10	28	118	55	42	15	12	21	11	22	11			
2	1	42		10	11	11	6	27	4	23	41	39	6	21	51	55	3	15	2	22	11	22	11			
3	1	22		9	29	7	30	0	27	1	21	5	68	54	34	14	54	23	11	23	11					
4	2	2		8	33	8	12	1	11	30	2	13	21	54	14	14	48	24	11	24	11					
5	2	21		3	37	8	53	1	55	55	6	24	20	54	3	14	45	25	11	25	11					
6	2	21		4	41	9	35	2	40	55	10	20	46	54	0	14	44	26	11	26	11					
7	3	3		5	47	10	19	3	27	7	13	53	53	54	4	14	45	27	11	27	11					
8	3	29		6	50	11	4	4	14	55	16	54	43	54	14	14	48	28	11	28	11					
9	3	59		7	52	11	51	5	4	31	19	14	0	54	30	14	53	29	11	29	11					
10	4	35		8	49		aft.	5	55	51	20	42	57	54	50	14	58	0	19	30	124					
11	5	21		9	41	1	31	6	48	30	21	14	22	55	13	15	4	1	19	10	324					
12	6	13		10	26	2	22	7	41	55	20	43	50	55	17	15	12	2	19	2	134					
13	7	13		11	4	3	13	8	35	27	19	10	37	56	11	15	20	3	19	12	034					
14	8	20		11	37	4	4	9	28	35	16	37	44	56	45	15	29	4	19	0	1324					
15	9	32		11	37	4	4	10	21	7	13	11	36	57	22	15	40	5	19	3	1204					
16	10	47		0	3	5	44	11	13	7	9	1	14	58	1	15	50	6	19	3	2014					
17				0	28	6	33	12	5	0	4	17	48	58	41	16	1	7	19	34	02					
18	1	19		0	52	7	24	12	57	25	0	45	258	59	20	16	12	8	19	41	032					
19	2	38		1	16	8	16	13	51	6	5	52	44	59	54	16	21	9	19	42	013					
20	4	2		1	42	9	11	14	46	47	10	45	41	60	21	16	28	10	19	42	03					
21	5	24		2	10	10	8	15	44	56	15	3	32	60	35	16	32	11	19	40	132					
22	6	43		2	45	11	8	16	45	31	18	25	7	60	35	16	32	12	19	4	4310					
23	7	57		3	27	11	17	17	47	50	20	32	23	60	20	16	28	13	19	4	3201					
24	9	0		4	20	0	9	18	50	31	21	14	53	59	49	16	20	14	19	34	02					
25	9	49		5	22	1	10	19	51	54	20	32	34	59	7	16	8	15	19	143	02					
26	10	30		6	32	2	8	20	50	36	18	35	6	58	17	15	55	16	19	2	0143					
27	11	0		7	44	3	3	21	45	54	15	38	11	57	25	15	40	17	19	12	034					
28	11	24		8	57	3	54	22	37	45	11	59	2	56	33	15	26	18	19	0	1324					
29	11	49		10	7	4	41	23	26	38	7	53	21	55	47	15	14	19	19	13	024					
30	11	59		11	15	5	26	0	13	15	3	34	98	55	8	15	3	20	19	32	014					

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 11 A. P. M.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

June 1. In this month there is no real night, but either daylight or twilight; the length of the Day being 16h. 15m.

June 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 8' 5s.

June 8. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. aft. ♀ 3° 39' N.

June 11. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 9h. aft. ♀ 2° 29' N.

June 12. Mercury at greatest elongation (24°) East, 2h. morn.

June 13. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 8h. morn. ♀ 0° 20' N.

June 18. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. aft. ♂ 5° 48' S.

June 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 8' 8s.

June 21. Sun enters Cancer; Summer commences, oh. morn.

June 21. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, oh. aft. ♀ 3° 51' S.

June 25. Mercury stationary, 9h. morn.

June 27. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 11h. aft.

In this month the Mornings increase 6m. to the 20th; from the 20th to the 30th they decrease 5m. The Afternoons increase 13m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	♃ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
4	6	30	56	4	8	41	12	47	59	15	51	27	8	22	20
9	6	58	0	4	34	26	12	51	10	15	49	1	8	24	27
14	7	18	30	5	0	34	12	55	18	15	46	45	8	26	38
19	7	31	47	5	27	2	13	0	19	15	44	40	8	28	55
24	7	37	14	5	53	44	13	6	7	15	42	49	8	31	17
29	7	34	40	6	20	33	13	12	40	15	41	13	8	33	42

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♃ MERCURY is an evening star, and can be well observed in this month.

♀ VENUS is a morning star throughout the month; in Taurus till near the end of the month, when it enters Gemini.

♂ MARS in Virgo.

♃ JUPITER nearly stationary in Libra, rising early in the evening.

♄ SATURN is an evening star, in Cancer.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♃ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
4	25	15	16n	20	20	39n	5	6	228	19	11	128	20	3	47n
9	24	16	11	21	32	50	5	36	39	19	4	30	19	56	53
14	22	54	16	22	30	4	6	12	2	18	58	15	19	49	35
19	21	22	25	23	11	19	6	51	59	18	52	36	19	41	53
24	19	53	12	23	35	47	7	35	54	18	47	39	19	33	50
29	18	38	55n	23	42	55n	8	23	118	18	43	308	19	25	26n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♃		♀		♂		♃		♄	
	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'
5	8	7	9	4	5	2	11	2	2	0
15	8	7	11	6	5	2	10	4	2	0
25	8	7	14	0	5	1	9	7	2	0

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♃		♀		♂		♃		♄	
	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'
5	15	47	3	6	4	9	7	0	21	1
15	15	47	4	4	4	8	6	5	20	8
25	15	46	5	3	4	8	6	1	20	5

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, June 1, 123° 11' 0.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LOND. BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL		HULL		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.		
1	F	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
2	S	6 52	7 20	4 15	4 46	..	0 14	11 48	..	5 9	5 37	7 50	8 23	4 8	4 40		
3	S	7 50	8 22	5 19	5 56	0 41	1 11	0 21	0 53	6 8	6 40	8 56	9 32	5 12	5 44		
4	S	8 55	9 32	6 34	7 8	1 46	2 22	1 25	1 55	7 12	7 45	10 6	10 37	6 15	6 45		
5	M	10 6	10 38	7 39	8 3	3 0	3 36	2 26	2 55	8 17	8 48	11 6	11 33	7 14	7 42		
6	Tu	11 8	11 37	8 34	8 58	4 4	4 32	3 23	3 49	9 14	9 40	11 58	..	8 8	8 34		
7	W	..	0 2	9 20	9 39	4 57	5 20	4 13	4 36	10 5	10 25	0 21	0 41	8 57	9 20		
8	Th	0 24	0 44	9 58	10 17	5 41	6 2	4 56	5 14	10 45	11 5	1 0	1 19	9 40	10 39		
9	F	1 4	1 22	10 36	10 54	6 23	6 44	5 32	5 50	11 25	11 45	1 38	1 56	10 16	10 53		
10	S	1 42	2 1	11 12	11 30	7 4	7 24	6 8	6 26	..	0 5	2 14	2 32	10 50	11 7		
11	S	2 17	2 33	11 48	..	7 42	7 59	6 44	7 2	0 25	0 43	2 50	3 7	11 24	11 41		
12	M	2 50	3 7	0 6	0 24	8 17	8 35	7 21	7 40	1 1	1 19	3 22	3 39	11 59	..		
13	Tu	3 24	3 43	0 42	1 0	8 53	9 10	7 59	8 18	1 39	1 57	3 57	4 17	0 18	0 38		
14	W	4 1	4 21	1 19	1 38	9 28	9 46	8 37	8 56	2 15	2 34	4 37	4 57	0 58	1 18		
15	Th	4 40	4 58	1 57	2 18	10 6	10 26	9 16	9 37	3 54	3 15	5 17	5 32	1 39	2 0		
16	F	5 18	5 40	2 39	3 2	10 47	11 8	9 58	10 24	3 36	3 59	6 3	6 30	2 24	2 50		
17	S	6 4	6 33	3 28	3 54	11 31	11 56	10 51	11 23	4 24	4 50	6 57	7 26	3 16	3 44		
18	S	7 1	7 30	4 24	4 56	..	0 23	11 57	..	5 17	5 47	7 59	8 33	4 16	4 50		
19	M	8 1	8 33	5 31	6 8	0 52	1 23	0 31	1 5	6 19	6 51	9 8	9 44	5 24	5 55		
20	Tu	9 7	9 44	6 45	7 21	1 57	2 37	1 36	2 6	7 24	7 58	10 17	10 48	6 25	6 55		
21	W	10 18	10 49	7 51	8 21	3 15	3 49	2 36	3 6	8 30	9 0	11 16	11 43	7 25	7 55		
22	Th	11 20	11 51	8 49	9 16	4 22	4 54	3 35	4 3	9 30	10 0	..	0 10	8 25	8 55		
23	F	..	0 20	9 43	10 10	5 25	5 55	4 35	4 57	10 30	10 58	0 37	1 4	9 25	9 50		
24	S	0 46	1 13	10 36	11 2	6 24	6 53	5 24	5 51	11 26	11 54	1 31	1 57	10 15	10 40		
25	S	1 39	2 7	11 28	11 54	7 21	7 48	6 18	6 45	..	0 22	2 23	2 48	11 5	11 30		
26	M	2 32	2 58	..	0 19	8 13	8 36	7 11	7 37	0 49	1 15	3 12	3 36	11 55	..		
27	Tu	3 22	3 45	0 43	1 6	8 59	9 21	8 0	8 23	1 39	2 2	3 59	4 23	0 19	0 43		
28	W	4 8	4 31	1 28	1 50	9 41	10 1	8 46	9 8	2 25	2 47	4 46	5 9	1 7	1 31		
29	Th	4 55	5 16	2 12	2 34	10 21	10 41	9 31	9 54	3 9	3 31	5 32	5 57	1 54	2 18		
30	F	5 38	6 1	2 56	3 19	11 1	11 20	10 17	10 41	3 53	4 15	6 22	6 47	2 42	3 6		
31	S	6 25	6 48	3 42	4 5	11 41	..	11 7	11 35	4 38	5 1	7 12	7 38	3 30	3 56		

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.
3	5M	1 36A	10 7A	3 21M	11 14M	7 7A	2 19A	7 57A	1 38M	6 39A	11 0A	3 26M	7 38M	3 32A	11 26A
10	5 25M	1 46A	10 7A	3 18M	11 23M	7 28A	2 0A	7 34A	1 11M	6 8A	10 30A	2 56M	7 15M	3 7A	10 59A
17	5 35M	1 43A	9 50A	3 18M	11 32M	7 46A	1 43A	7 13A	0 46M	5 36A	9 59A	2 26M	6 52M	2 43A	10 34A
24	33M	1 25A	9 17A	3 24M	11 41M	7 58A	1 28A	6 53A	0 21M	5 6A	9 29A	1 56M	6 29M	2 19A	10 9A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.				ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM REGULUS.						
R. A.		DECL. N.		Position of Star.	6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.	
D.	H. M. S.	°	'		D.	°	'	°	'	°
1	1 17 24	7	88 42 25	18	West	48 56 51	50 43 54	52 31 14		
10	1 17 32	9	88 42 24	19	West	63 20 53	65 10 3	66 59 27		
19	1 17 40	6	88 42 23	20	West	78 0 10	79 50 56	81 41 49		
28	1 17 49	0	88 42 23	21	West	92 49 34	94 41 7	96 32 42		

In the last week of June the constellations Draco, Lyra, a portion of Hercules, Scutum Sobieski, and a part of Sagittarius will south about midnight.

In Scutum Sobieski is situated a remarkable and very extensive Nebula, known as the "Horse-shoe," from its peculiar shape: from μ Sagittarii it lies N. by E. about 5° distant, in R.A. 18h. 14m. 10s., Decl. 16° 15' S.

In Sagittarius is a globular cluster of very small

stars, lying halfway between β Capricorni and Antares, and can be seen only with difficulty in small telescopes; it is situated in R.A. 18h. 17m. 38s. and Decl. 24° 56' S. Owing to its great southern declination there is but little chance of seeing this Nebula except when southing. On the evenings about the 9th, when there is no Moon, it can be best observed. It souths at 1h. 4m. morn. on June 10.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	||	S	Fifth Sunday aft. Trin. Gen. Todleben d. 1884.	3 49	8 18	183	183
2	||	M	<i>Visitation B. V. Mary.</i> Sir Robert Peel d. 1850.	3 50	8 18	184	182
3	||	Tu	Dog Days begin. J. J. Rousseau d. 1778.	3 51	8 17	185	181
4	||	W	<i>Tr. St. Martin.</i> Omnibuses first in London, 1829.	3 51	8 17	186	180
5	||	Th	Battle of Wagram, 1809. P. T. Barnum b. 1810.	3 52	8 16	187	179
6	||	F	Samuel Lover, "Rory O'More," died, 1868.	3 53	8 16	188	178
7	||	S	Oxford Trin. Term ends. <i>Tr. St. Thomas à Becket.</i>	3 54	8 15	189	177
8	||	S	Sixth Sunday after Trinity.	3 55	8 14	190	176
9	||	M	Edmund Burke, statesman, died, 1797.	3 56	8 14	191	175
10	||	Tu	John Calvin born, 1509; died, 27 May, 1564.	3 57	8 13	192	174
11	||	W	Alexandria bombarded, 1882.	3 58	8 12	193	173
12	||	Th	Erasmus died, 1536. Crimea evacuated, 1856.	3 59	8 11	194	172
13	||	F	Berlin Treaty, "Peace with Honour," 1878.	4 0	8 10	195	171
14	||	S	Bastille stormed, 1789. Abp. Canterbury b. 1829.	4 2	8 10	196	170
15	||	S	Seventh Sunday after Trinity. <i>St. Swithin.</i>	4 3	8 9	197	169
16	||	M	Hegira, or Flight of Mahomet, 622 (or July 15).	4 4	8 8	198	168
17	||	Tu	Dr. Isaac Watts b. 1674; d. 25 Nov. 1748.	4 5	8 7	199	167
18	||	W	Declaration of Papal Infallibility, 1870.	4 6	8 5	200	166
19	||	Th	Samuel Wilberforce, Bp. of Winchester, d. 1873.	4 8	8 4	201	165
20	||	F	<i>St. Margaret.</i> Army Purchase abolished, 1871.	4 9	8 3	202	164
21	||	S	Robert Burns died, 1796; born 25 Jan. 1759.	4 10	8 2	203	163
22	||	S	Eighth Sunday aft. Trinity. <i>Mary Magdalene.</i>	4 12	8 1	204	162
23	||	M	Marquis of Hartington born, 1833.	4 13	7 59	205	161
24	||	Tu	Window Tax abolished, 1851.	4 14	7 58	206	160
25	||	W	St. James, Apostle and Martyr.	4 16	7 57	207	159
26	||	Th	<i>St. Anne, Mother of the Blessed Virgin Mary.</i>	4 17	7 55	208	158
27	||	F	<i>St. Joseph of Arimathæa.</i> French Revolution,	4 19	7 54	209	157
28	||	S	Alabama sailed from the Mersey, 1862. [1830.]	4 20	7 52	210	156
29	||	S	Ninth Sunday after Trinity.	4 22	7 51	211	155
30	||	M	Relief of Derry, 1689. Denis Diderot d. 1784.	4 23	7 49	212	154
31	||	Tu	Catherine Mary Sedgwick, novelist, d. 1867.	4 25	7 48	213	153

PHASES OF THE MOON.

(Last Quarter	1d.	3h.	53m.	Morning.
● New Moon	9	6	17	Morning.
● First Quarter	16	0	13	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	23	5	45	Morning.
(Last Quarter	30	8	30	Afternoon.
In Apogee	4d. 0h. M.	|	In Perigee	19d. 7h. A.
			In Apogee	31d. 6h. A.

RAINFALL IN JULY, 1887.

In this month rain fell on 10 days. The total fall for the month was 1.29 inches; below the average of ten years, 1871-80, by 1.34 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- July 1. Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month.
 2. Quarter Sessions commence this week.
 6. Dividends payable.
 9. Last day for paying Fire Insurances.
 9. Glasgow Fair Week.
 20. Rates and Taxes due January 5th must be paid on or before this day. Last day for Electors to send in their claims.
 21. Overseers in Cities and Boroughs to make out a list on or before this day of the persons whose January Poor Rates remained unpaid on the 20th.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA.

Day.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.		Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Variation of R. A.		Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.		Hourly Variation of Declination.		Sidereal Time at Noon.	
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	"	"	"	"	H. M. S.	S.	"	"
1	3 38	0'48	6 43 31	10'33	23 4 30	10'7	6 39 52					
2	3 50	0'47	6 47 39	10'32	23 0 0	11'7	6 43 49					
3	4 1	0'45	6 51 46	10'31	22 55 6	12'8	6 47 46					
4	4 11	0'44	6 55 54	10'30	22 49 48	13'8	6 51 42					
5	4 22	0'43	7 0 1	10'29	22 44 7	14'7	6 55 39					
6	4 32	0'41	7 4 7	10'27	22 38 1	15'7	6 59 35					
7	4 42	0'40	7 8 14	10'26	22 31 32	16'7	7 3 32					
8	4 51	0'38	7 12 19	10'24	22 24 40	17'7	7 7 28					
9	5 0	0'36	7 16 25	10'22	22 17 24	18'6	7 11 25					
10	5 9	0'35	7 20 30	10'20	22 9 46	19'6	7 15 22					
11	5 17	0'33	7 24 35	10'19	22 1 44	20'5	7 19 18					
12	5 24	0'31	7 28 39	10'17	21 53 20	21'5	7 23 15					
13	5 31	0'29	7 32 43	10'15	21 44 34	22'4	7 27 11					
14	5 38	0'27	7 36 46	10'12	21 35 25	23'3	7 31 8					
15	5 44	0'24	7 40 48	10'10	21 25 54	24'3	7 35 4					
16	5 50	0'22	7 44 51	10'08	21 16 1	25'2	7 39 1					
17	5 55	0'20	7 48 52	10'06	21 5 46	26'1	7 42 57					
18	5 59	0'18	7 52 53	10'03	20 55 10	26'9	7 46 54					
19	6 3	0'15	7 56 54	10'01	20 44 13	27'8	7 50 51					
20	6 7	0'13	8 0 54	9'99	20 32 55	28'7	7 54 47					
21	6 10	0'11	8 4 53	9'96	20 21 16	29'5	7 58 44					
22	6 12	0'08	8 8 52	9'94	20 9 17	30'4	8 2 40					
23	6 13	0'06	8 12 50	9'91	19 56 58	31'2	8 6 37					
24	6 14	0'03	8 16 48	9'89	19 44 19	32'1	8 10 33					
25	6 15	0'01	8 20 45	9'87	19 31 20	32'9	8 14 30					
26	6 15	0'02	8 24 41	9'84	19 18 1	33'7	8 18 26					
27	6 14	0'04	8 28 37	9'82	19 4 24	34'5	8 22 23					
28	6 13	0'07	8 32 32	9'79	18 50 27	35'2	8 26 20					
29	6 11	0'09	8 36 27	9'77	18 36 12	36'0	8 30 16					
30	6 9	0'11	8 40 21	9'74	18 21 38	36'8	8 34 13					
31	6 6	0'14	8 44 15	9'72	18 6 47	37'5	8 38 9					

1. 5.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
8. 5.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
15. 5.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.
22. 5.
- 23.
- 24.
- 25.
- 26.
- 27.
- 28.
29. 5.
- 30.
- 31.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, JULY, 1887.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN.	SUN.	WIND.	
	Maximum	Minimum	Ave. 50 Yrs.				Mean.	hours.	Directn. Pressure.
1	80'4	47'3	62	30'129	0'00	11'0	NE	lbs. 0'4
2	85'2	51'8	62	30'059	0'00	10'8	SW	0'4
3	92'0	55'6	62	29'989	0'00	13'6	SW	0'4
4	92'2	57'0	62	29'758	0'00	13'4	N	5'0
5	71'4	52'6	62	29'764	0'04	3'4	NE	4'0
6	77'4	50'9	62	29'967	0'00	9'2	SW	2'7
7	86'2	57'3	62	29'946	0'00	10'9	S	1'7
8	86'5	53'7	62	29'814	0'00	13'9	SW	5'0
9	83'7	60'0	62	29'732	0'00	5'7	SW	4'3
10	83'2	56'5	62	29'619	0'02	7'8	SW	8'7
11	82'3	58'5	62	29'733	0'00	7'1	WSW	7'6
12	84'3	59'2	62	29'809	0'00	11'0	SW	2'8
13	88'0	57'9	62	29'634	0'00	9'6	SSW	6'3
14	76'9	57'5	63	29'850	0'07	5'3	SW	2'6
15	82'7	55'0	63	29'937	0'14	5'1	SW	1'6
16	77'0	55'8	63	30'027	0'23	9'3	N	2'3
17	72'8	50'0	62	30'035	0'48	8'0	NE	4'6
18	71'2	45'6	62	30'052	0'00	13'9	NE	3'6
19	80'1	44'8	62	30'074	0'00	11'5	N	2'1
20	80'9	50'1	62	30'074	0'00	11'8	NE	1'3
21	77'0	52'0	62	30'059	0'00	12'3	ENE	1'7
22	77'7	48'3	62	29'849	0'00	6'5	NE	1'7
23	81'5	57'4	62	29'965	0'00	12'8	NNW	2'2
24	82'1	53'1	62	29'756	0'00	7'3	SW	3'3
25	72'5	58'9	62	29'640	0'37	1'5	NE	0'4
26	79'2	55'1	62	29'526	0'07	6'7	SW	5'4
27	78'2	58'9	62	29'590	0'02	10'7	SW	8'7
28	79'7	54'9	62	29'888	0'00	9'9	SSW	4'4
29	77'7	55'8	62	29'820	0'05	5'3	SW	4'0
30	79'5	51'7	62	29'903	0'00	6'9	WSW	0'0
31	76'6	51'1	62	29'863	0'00	4'9	NNE	1'0

THE MOON.

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 10h. P.M.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

July 1. There is no real night till after the 20th of this month.

July 3. Earth at greatest distance from the Sun, 5h. aft.

July 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian 1m. 8' 4s.

July 9. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun, 5h. morn.

July 9. A partial eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich: see p. 70.

July 11. Venus in superior conjunction with the Sun, 7h. aft.

July 18. Occultation of θ Libra: magnitude $4\frac{1}{2}$. The disappearance takes place at 9h. 2m. aft., 8° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9h. 23m. aft., 339° from the vertex.

July 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 7' 4s.

July 22. Occultation of σ Sagittarii: magnitude 4. The disappearance takes place at oh. 42m. morn., 173° from the vertex; the reappearance at 1h. 15m. morn., 235° from the vertex.

July 23. A total eclipse of the Moon, partially visible at Greenwich: see p. 71.

July 31. Occultation of f Tauri: magnitude 4. The disappearance takes place at 11h. 44m. aft., 25° from the vertex; the reappearance on August 1, at oh. 22m. morn., 297° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings decrease 36m., the Afternoons 30m.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.			Sets Afternoon.			Souths Morning.			Right Ascension at Noon.			Declination at Noon.			Horizontal Parallax at Noon.			Semidiameter at Noon.			Age at Noon.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"	'	"	'''	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
1	0	7	0	23	6	9	0	58	28	0	48	8n	54	38	14	55	21	19	31	0	4	0		
2	0	26	1	26	6	50	1	43	6	5	4	46	54	19	14	49	22	19	2	3	0	24		
3	0	47	2	31	7	33	2	27	57	9	7	56	54	9	14	47	23	19	2	0	14	3		
4	1	8	3	34	8	15	3	13	44	12	49	50	54	9	14	47	24	19	2	4	1	0	3	
5	1	33	4	38	9	0	4	0	59	16	2	8	54	17	14	49	25	19	4	0	1	2	3	
6	2	0	5	41	9	46	4	50	5	18	35	53	54	33	14	53	26	19	4	1	0	2	0	
7	2	35	6	41	10	35	5	41	7	20	21	54	54	55	14	59	27	19	4	3	2	0	1	
8	3	16	7	36	11	25	6	33	50	21	11	48	55	21	15	6	28	19	4	3	1	0	0	
9	4	7	8	24	aft.	7	27	42	20	59	31	5	55	50	15	14	0	6	4	3	0	1	2	
10	5	5	9	5	1	9	8	21	58	19	42	37	56	20	15	22	1	6	4	2	0	3	0	
11	6	11	9	40	2	1	9	15	57	17	23	9	56	50	15	31	2	6	4	2	1	0	3	
12	7	21	10	10	2	52	10	9	11	14	7	31	57	20	15	39	3	6	4	0	1	2	3	
13	8	35	10	35	3	42	11	1	34	10	5	31	57	49	15	47	4	6	4	1	0	2	4	
14	9	51	10	57	4	31	11	53	20	5	29	16	58	17	15	55	5	6	3	2	0	1	4	
15	11	7	11	22	5	21	12	45	1	0	32	26n	58	43	16	2	6	6	3	1	2	0	4	
16	aft.	11	46	6	11	13	37	19	4	30	18	59	7	16	8	7	6	3	0	1	2	4	0	
17	1	44	mrn.	7	3	14	30	59	9	21	44	59	27	16	14	8	6	6	3	0	1	3	4	
18	3	4	0	10	7	57	15	26	40	13	45	1	59	41	16	17	9	6	2	1	0	3	4	
19	4	21	0	42	8	54	16	24	41	17	21	21	59	48	16	19	10	6	0	1	2	4	3	
20	5	37	1	21	9	54	17	24	49	19	53	20	59	45	16	18	11	6	1	0	1	4	3	
21	6	45	2	8	10	54	18	26	13	21	7	50	59	31	16	15	12	6	3	4	2	0	1	
22	7	39	3	4	11	53	19	27	28	20	59	24	59	7	16	8	13	6	4	3	1	2	0	
23	8	22	4	10	mrn.	20	27	8	19	31	50	58	33	15	59	14	6	4	3	0	1	2	0	
24	9	58	5	21	0	49	21	24	6	19	56	51	57	53	15	48	15	6	4	2	1	0	3	
25	9	27	6	34	1	42	22	17	53	16	30	37	57	9	15	36	16	6	4	2	0	3	0	
26	9	52	7	47	2	32	23	8	36	9	30	0	56	24	15	24	17	6	4	0	2	3	0	
27	10	12	8	58	3	19	23	56	45	5	10	12	55	43	15	12	18	6	4	1	0	3	2	
28	10	31	10	6	4	3	0	43	5	0	43	47s	55	7	15	3	19	6	3	2	4	0	1	
29	10	51	11	13	4	46	1	28	22	3	38	59n	54	40	14	55	20	6	3	1	2	0	4	
30	11	12	aft.	5	28	2	13	24	7	49	31	54	22	14	50	21	6	3	0	1	2	4	0	
31	11	35	1	22	6	11	2	58	56	11	40	5n	54	14	14	48	22	6	1	0	2	3	4	

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	♄ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
4	7	25	11	6	47	22	13	19	52	15	39	53	8	36	10
9	7	12	1	7	14	5	13	27	43	15	38	50	8	38	42
14	7	0	15	7	40	34	13	36	9	15	38	6	8	41	15
19	6	54	52	8	6	44	13	45	8	15	37	40	8	43	50
24	6	59	2	8	32	30	13	54	39	15	37	33	8	46	27
29	7	13	52	8	57	49	14	4	39	15	37	44	8	49	4

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♄			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
4	17	50	25n	23	32	32n	9	13	25s	18	40	14s	19	16	43n
9	17	34	48	23	4	41	10	6	7	18	37	55	19	7	43
14	17	52	39	22	19	48	11	0	52	18	36	38	18	58	26
19	18	36	58	21	18	34	11	57	12	18	36	23	18	48	56
24	19	34	15	20	1	56	12	54	38	19	37	13	18	39	14
29	20	26	2n	18	31	2n	13	52	42s	18	39	58	18	29	23n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉			♄			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
5	8	7	15	6	5	1	9	0	1	9	0	9	15	46	5	9	4	8
15	8	7	14	1	5	1	8	5	1	9	0	9	15	46	5	3	4	8
25	8	7	11	0	5	1	8	0	1	8	0	9	15	47	4	2	4	8

SEMI DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉			♄			♀			♂			♃			♄							
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"					
5	15	46	5	9	4	8	5	7	20	0	7	15	46	5	3	19	5	7	4				
15	15	46	5	3	4	8	5	3	19	5	7	15	46	5	3	19	5	7	4				
25	15	47	4	2	4	8	5	0	19	0	7	15	47	4	2	4	8	5	0	19	0	7	3

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, July 1, 121° 35' Ω .

Dry of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—													
Month.	Week.	LOND. BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	S	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
2	M	7 12	7 37	4 32	5 0	0 3	0 27	..	0 5	5 25	5 51	8 7	8 37	4 25	4 54
3	Tu	8 3	8 31	5 30	6 3	0 51	1 19	0 35	1 4	6 18	6 47	9 7	9 40	5 23	5 51
4	W	9 2	9 36	6 38	7 10	1 50	2 23	1 32	1 59	7 17	7 47	10 11	10 39	6 19	6 47
5	Th	10 9	10 42	7 41	8 11	2 58	3 37	2 27	2 55	8 17	8 49	11 7	11 35	7 15	7 43
6	F	11 11	11 40	8 39	9 3	4 8	4 36	3 25	3 53	9 18	9 45	..	0 2	8 11	8 38
7	S	..	0 6	9 27	9 48	5 4	5 29	4 18	4 43	10 11	10 34	0 26	0 49	9 4	9 29
8	S	0 30	0 51	10 8	10 28	5 52	6 15	5 4	5 24	10 56	11 13	1 10	1 30	9 51	10 11
9	M	1 12	1 34	10 48	11 8	6 37	6 59	5 44	6 4	11 40	..	1 50	2 10	10 29	10 47
10	Tu	1 55	2 13	11 28	11 48	7 20	7 41	6 24	6 44	0 1	0 22	2 30	2 49	11 5	11 23
11	W	2 32	2 50	..	0 8	8 1	8 21	7 4	7 24	0 42	1 2	3 6	3 24	11 42	..
12	Th	3 8	3 27	0 27	0 46	8 39	8 57	7 44	8 3	1 22	1 42	3 43	4 2	0 2	0 22
13	F	3 47	4 7	1 5	1 24	9 15	9 33	8 22	8 41	2 1	2 20	4 21	4 41	0 42	1 2
14	S	4 27	4 47	1 43	2 4	9 53	10 13	9 0	9 22	2 40	3 1	5 2	5 23	1 23	1 45
15	S	5 8	5 29	2 26	2 48	10 33	10 53	9 44	10 7	3 22	3 44	5 46	6 11	2 8	2 32
16	M	5 51	6 16	3 10	3 34	11 14	11 38	10 31	10 56	4 6	4 30	6 37	7 3	2 57	3 22
17	Tu	6 41	7 7	4 0	4 29	..	0 3	11 28	..	4 56	5 23	7 31	8 3	3 51	4 22
18	W	7 34	8 4	4 59	5 33	0 28	0 55	0 2	0 35	5 51	6 21	8 36	9 10	4 53	5 24
19	Th	8 36	9 10	6 9	6 48	1 25	2 0	1 1	1 39	6 53	7 26	9 46	10 20	5 55	6 27
20	F	9 47	10 22	7 23	7 58	2 39	3 21	2 17	2 43	8 0	8 37	10 52	11 23	6 59	7 31
21	S	10 56	11 31	8 31	9 3	4 0	4 37	3 15	3 47	9 12	9 46	11 54	..	8 4	8 39
22	S	..	0 6	9 33	10 1	5 11	5 44	4 18	4 48	10 18	10 48	0 25	0 54	9 12	9 43
23	M	0 36	1 5	10 28	10 54	6 15	6 45	5 16	5 43	11 18	11 47	1 22	1 50	10 10	10 34
24	Tu	1 33	1 59	11 19	11 44	7 13	7 38	6 10	6 37	..	0 14	2 16	2 41	10 58	11 21
25	W	2 23	2 46	..	0 8	8 2	8 23	7 1	7 25	0 39	1 3	3 3	3 25	11 43	..
26	Th	3 9	3 32	0 29	0 50	8 43	9 2	7 47	8 7	1 25	1 47	3 46	4 6	0 5	0 26
27	F	3 52	4 13	1 10	1 30	9 20	9 38	8 27	8 47	2 7	2 27	4 26	4 46	0 47	1 8
28	S	4 34	4 53	1 49	2 8	9 58	10 16	9 7	9 27	2 46	3 6	5 7	5 28	1 29	1 50
29	S	5 13	5 31	2 27	2 46	10 34	10 50	9 47	10 6	3 25	3 43	5 49	6 10	2 11	2 32
30	M	5 50	6 10	3 5	3 24	11 6	11 23	10 26	10 47	4 2	4 21	6 32	6 54	2 52	3 13
31	Tu	6 30	6 50	3 44	4 6	11 42	..	11 10	11 36	4 40	5 1	7 16	7 40	3 34	3 57
32	W	7 12	7 36	4 30	4 58	0 1	0 25	..	0 3	5 23	5 48	8 6	8 35	4 24	4 52

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.


D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets
1	9 m	5 24	8 35	3 32	11 51	8 10	1 16	6 35	11 54	4 35	3 59	1 28	6 6	1 55	9 44
8	4 28	0 7	4 46	3 46	0 1	8 16	1 5	6 18	11 31	4 6	3 30	0 58	5 43	1 31	9 19
15	3 43	11 24	7 5	4 3	0 11	3 19	0 56	6 2	11 8	3 38	8 2	0 30	5 20	1 7	3 54
22	3 6	10 54	6 42	4 23	0 20	8 17	0 49	5 48	10 47	3 10	7 34	0 2	4 58	0 43	3 28
29	2 49	10 44	6 39	4 44	0 28	8 12	0 42	5 34	10 26	2 42	7 6	11 30	4 35	0 19	3 3

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.				ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM α PEGAS.							
R. A.		DECL. N.		Position of Star.		6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.	
D.	H. M. S.	D.	" "	D.	" "	°	' "	°	' "	°	' "
1	1 17 51	8	88 42 23	18	East	112	10 53	110	33 11	108	55 11
10	1 18 0	8	88 42 23	19	East	99	2 34	97	23 16	95	43 53
19	1 18 9	4	88 42 24	20	East	85	47 17	84	8 2	82	28 54
28	1 18 17	2	88 42 26	21	East	72	38 14	71	0 44	69	23 35

In the middle of July the constellations Cygnus, Vulpecula, Aquila, and Sagittarius will be on the meridian about midnight.

The Annular Nebula in Lyra, situated between β and γ, is the chief of the Annular Nebulae; the heavens containing, as far as is at present known, comparatively few examples of this class. It requires a rather good telescope to see it at all well: it is in R.A. 18h. 49m. 24s., and Decl. 32° 53' N.

There is also a globular cluster in Lyra, between the eastern yoke of Lyra's frame and the Swan's Head: it was formerly considered a Nebula, until resolved by Sir William Herschel, with his more perfect telescopic means. It is in R.A. 19h. 12m. 11s., Decl. 29° 59' N. The best nights in this month for observation of these objects are those about the 8th.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS		
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.	
1	||	W	 Lammas Day. Parcel Post commenced, 1883.	4 26	7 46	214	152	
2	||	Th		Goodwood Races ; Cup Day.	4 27	7 44	215	151
3	||	F		Mr. Speaker Peel b. 1829. Eugène Sue d. 1857.	4 29	7 43	216	150
4	||	S		William Cecil, Lord Burghley, died, 1598.	4 31	7 41	217	149
5	||	S	Tenth Sunday after Trinity.	4 32	7 39	218	148	
6	||	M	Lammas Monday. Bank Holiday. R. A. closes.	4 34	7 37	219	147	
7	||	Tu	<i>Name of Jesus.</i> 1st Reformed Parliament, 1832.	4 35	7 36	220	146	
8	||	W	Madam Vestris died, 1856.	4 37	7 34	221	145	
9	||	Th	Earl Sydney born, 1805. Dr. Moffat d. 1883.	4 38	7 32	222	144	
10	||	F	<i>St. Lawrence.</i> B. of Otterburn, Chevy Chase, 1388	4 40	7 30	223	143	
11	||	S	TRIN. LAW SIT. END. Dog Daysend. Half-Q. Day.	4 41	7 28	224	142	
12	||	S	Eleventh Sunday after Trinity.	4 43	7 26	225	141	
13	||	M	<i>Old Lammas Day.</i> Lord Esher, M.R., b. 1815.	4 45	7 24	226	140	
14	||	Tu	Colin Campbell (Lord Clyde) died, 1863.	4 46	7 23	227	139	
15	||	W	ASSUMPTION B. V. M. Sir W. Scott born, 1771.	4 48	7 21	228	138	
16	||	Th	J. Merle d'Aubigné b. 1794. Ben Jonson d. 1637.	4 49	7 19	229	137	
17	||	F	Admiral Robert Blake died, 1657.	4 51	7 17	230	136	
18	||	S	Battle of Gravelotte, 1870. Emp. Austria b. 1830.	4 52	7 14	231	135	
19	||	S	Twelfth Sunday after Trinity.	4 54	7 12	232	134	
20	||	M	William Maginn, erratic scholar, died, 1842.	4 56	7 10	233	133	
21	||	Tu	Battle of Vimiera, 1808.	4 57	7 8	234	132	
22	||	W	Dr. E. B. Pusey born, 1800 ; died 16 Sept. 1882.	4 59	7 6	235	131	
23	||	Th	Treaty of Prague, 1866.	5 0	7 4	236	130	
24	||	F	S. Bartholomew, Ap. & Mart. Massacre St. B.	5 2	7 2	237	129	
25	||	S	Michael Faraday, chemist, died, 1867. [1572.	5 4	7 0	238	128	
26	||	S	Thirteenth S. aft. Trin. L. Philippe d. 1850.	5 5	6 58	239	127	
27	||	M	Alexander Hales, "irrefragable doctor," d. 1245.	5 7	6 55	240	126	
28	||	Tu	<i>St. Augustine, Bp. of Hippo.</i> Hugo Grotius d.	5 8	6 53	241	125	
29	||	W	<i>Beheading of St. John the Baptist.</i> [1645.	5 10	6 51	242	124	
30	||	Th	Francis Baily, astronomer, died, 1844. [1786.	5 12	6 49	243	123	
31	||	F	John Bunyan d. 1688. M. E. Chevreul, cent., b.	5 13	6 47	244	122	

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	7d. 6h. 21m.	Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter	14 4 44	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	21 4 20	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	29 2 18	Afternoon.

In Perigee 14d. 0h. A. | In Apogee 28d. 1h. A.

RAINFALL IN AUGUST, 1887.

In this month rain fell on 9 days. The total fall for the month was 2'34 inches; below the average of ten years, 1871-80, by 0'35 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

August 1. Borough and County Lists to be affixed to church doors for 2 Sundays.—Claims of Lodgers to be sent in between this day and 20th.

4. Oyster Season commences.

12. Grouse and ptarmigan shooting commences.

20. Last day for service on Overseers of objections to Electors in Counties.

20. On or before this day, persons entitled to vote as ratepayers, but whose names have been omitted from the lists, must send in their claims.

Last day for service of objections on Electors in Boroughs.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA.

Day.	After Clock.	Hourly Variation of Right Ascension at Noon.	Right Ascension at Noon.			Hourly Variation of Declination (Nth.) at Noon.	Declination (Nth.) at Noon.			Hourly Variation of Declination.	Sidereal Time at Noon.
			H.	M.	S.		°	'	"		
1	6 2	0'16	8 48	8	9'69	17 51	37	38'3	8 42	6	
2	5 58	0'19	8 52	0	9'67	17 36	10	39'0	8 46	2	
3	5 53	0'21	8 55	52	9'64	17 20	26	39'7	8 49	59	
4	5 48	0'24	8 59	43	9'62	17 4	25	40'4	8 53	55	
5	5 42	0'26	9 3	34	9'60	16 48	7	41'1	8 57	52	
6	5 35	0'28	9 7	24	9'57	16 31	33	41'8	9 1	49	
7	5 28	0'31	9 11	13	9'55	16 14	43	42'4	9 5	45	
8	5 20	0'33	9 15	2	9'52	15 57	37	43'1	9 9	42	
9	5 12	0'36	9 18	50	9'50	15 40	15	43'7	9 13	38	
10	5 3	0'38	9 22	38	9'47	15 22	39	44'3	9 17	35	
11	4 54	0'41	9 26	25	9'45	15 4	48	44'9	9 21	31	
12	4 44	0'43	9 30	12	9'43	14 46	42	45'5	9 25	28	
13	4 33	0'45	9 33	58	9'40	14 28	23	46'1	9 29	24	
14	4 22	0'48	9 37	43	9'38	13 9	49	46'7	9 33	21	
15	4 10	0'50	9 41	28	9'36	13 51	2	47'2	9 37	18	
16	3 58	0'52	9 45	12	9'33	13 32	2	47'8	9 41	14	
17	3 45	0'54	9 48	56	9'31	13 12	49	48'3	9 45	11	
18	3 32	0'56	9 52	39	9'29	12 53	23	48'8	9 49	7	
19	3 18	0'59	9 56	22	9'27	12 33	46	49'3	9 53	4	
20	3 4	0'61	10 0	4	9'25	12 13	56	49'8	9 57	0	
21	2 49	0'62	10 3	45	9'23	11 53	55	50'3	10 0	57	
22	2 34	0'64	10 7	27	9'21	11 33	43	50'7	10 4	53	
23	2 18	0'66	10 11	8	9'19	11 13	19	51'1	10 8	50	
24	2 2	0'68	10 14	49	9'18	10 52	45	51'6	10 12	46	
25	1 46	0'69	10 18	25	9'16	10 32	1	52'1	10 16	43	
26	1 29	0'71	10 22	9	9'15	10 11	6	52'5	10 20	40	
27	1 12	0'72	10 25	48	9'13	9 50	2	52'9	10 24	36	
28	0 54	0'74	10 29	27	9'12	9 28	48	53'3	10 28	33	
29	0 36	0'75	10 33	5	9'10	9 7	25	53'6	10 32	29	
30	0 18	0'77	10 36	44	9'09	8 45	43	54'0	10 36	26	
31	B'Pre	0'78	10 40	22	9'08	8 24	12	54'3	10 40	22	

1.
2.
3.
4.
5. S.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12. S.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19. S.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26. S.
27.
28.
29.
30.
31.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, AUGUST, 1887.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM. Mean.	RAIN. FALL.	SUN. SHINE.	WIND.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Ave. 50 Yrs.				Directn.	Prssure.
1	77'1	49'0	62	30'083	0'00	9'0	NNW	lbs. 0'3
2	76'4	49'2	62	30'088	0'00	8'9	NNW	1'9
3	74'6	46'3	62	30'181	0'00	8'5	SE	2'0
4	76'3	47'6	62	30'144	0'00	11'3	E	2'0
5	77'8	48'6	62	30'021	0'00	10'7	E	2'0
6	89'5	52'8	62	29'907	0'00	10'3	SE	0'7
7	84'4	57'4	62	29'934	0'00	8'0	W	2'1
8	88'1	50'8	62	30'019	0'00	8'9	W	5'0
9	83'1	56'4	62	29'944	0'00	11'8	W	5'0
10	75'0	56'1	62	29'920	0'00	11'3	N	6'8
11	72'5	54'4	62	29'869	0'00	4'2	ENE	1'3
12	74'6	52'8	62	29'753	0'00	2'5	SW	1'7
13	71'0	52'3	62	29'632	0'00	1'8	NE	1'3
14	68'2	46'5	62	29'832	0'00	6'7	N	1'2
15	74'3	41'0	62	29'791	0'00	10'7	SE	0'9
16	64'1	53'3	61	29'607	0'03	..	E	1'2
17	69'7	52'3	61	29'588	1'07	2'4	E	0'4
18	66'2	50'5	61	29'711	0'00	3'3	NNW	2'3
19	67'1	46'3	61	29'739	0'00	1'7	WNW	1'0
20	65'0	49'5	61	29'752	0'07	2'3	NE	3'2
21	71'5	45'9	61	29'907	0'00	5'4	W	0'4
22	72'8	46'3	61	29'928	0'00	12'1	SW	0'4
23	78'7	47'0	61	29'894	0'00	9'7	SW	0'0
24	78'3	51'4	61	29'808	0'00	11'1	E	1'1
25	86'9	52'1	60	29'718	0'00	5'9	SE	0'6
26	80'4	55'8	60	29'597	0'07	1'7	S	0'3
27	75'3	60'1	60	29'633	0'01	3'2	SSW	1'0
28	76'5	58'9	60	29'552	0'25	3'2	SSW	0'3
29	75'4	57'1	60	29'513	0'09	7'6	SSW	7'1
30	72'9	58'4	60	29'541	0'38	4'6	SW	6'4
31	69'9	56'3	59	29'407	0'37	8'7	SW	8'6

16.
17.
18.
19. S.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26. S.
27.
28.
29.
30.
31.

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.		Sets Afternoon.		Souths Morning.		Right Ascension at Noon.		Declination at Noon.		Horizontal Parallax at Noon.		Semi-diameter at Noon.		Age at Noon.			
	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.	"	"	"	"	D.	H.		
1	..	1	25	6	54	3	45	37	15	2	56	54	17	14	49	23	6	
2	0	1	3	29	7	40	4	33	57	17	49	53	54	29	14	52	24	6
3	0	32	4	30	8	27	5	24	11	19	52	17	54	50	14	58	25	6
4	1	10	5	27	9	17	6	16	20	21	1	32	55	19	15	6	26	6
5	1	57	6	17	10	8	7	10	2	21	10	13	55	52	15	15	27	6
6	2	54	7	2	11	1	8	39	20	13	44	56	56	28	15	25	28	6
7	3	58	7	40	11	54	8	59	29	18	11	42	57	5	15	35	29	6
8	5	7	8	11	aft.		9	53	53	15	8	38	57	39	15	44	0	18
9	6	22	8	38	1	37	10	47	31	11	13	43	58	10	15	53	1	18
10	7	38	9	3	2	28	11	40	23	6	39	41	58	35	16	0	2	8
11	8	55	9	26	3	18	12	32	50	1	41	40	58	55	16	5	3	18
12	10	14	9	49	4	8	13	25	23	3	23	57	59	8	16	8	4	18
13	11	33	10	16	5	0	14	18	44	8	20	7	59	16	16	11	5	18
14	aft.		10	44	5	53	15	13	29	12	49	32	59	18	16	11	6	18
15	2	10	11	19	6	48	16	10	1	16	35	13	59	16	16	11	7	18
16	3	25	mrn.		7	45	17	8	23	19	21	33	59	8	16	8	8	18
17	4	33	0	1	8	43	18	8	2	20	56	9	58	55	16	5	9	18
18	5	30	0	52	9	41	19	7	59	21	12	19	58	37	16	0	10	18
19	6	18	1	54	10	38	20	7	1	20	10	35	58	13	15	54	11	18
20	6	57	3	3	11	32	21	4	17	58	47	8	57	44	15	46	12	18
21	7	26	4	14	mrn.		21	58	30	14	50	2	57	11	15	37	13	18
22	7	51	5	26	0	22	22	50	9	10	59	51	56	36	15	27	14	18
23	8	15	6	39	1	10	23	39	20	6	43	45	56	0	15	17	15	18
24	8	35	7	49	1	56	0	26	34	2	15	37	55	26	15	8	16	18
25	8	54	8	57	2	40	1	12	32	2	12	39	54	56	15	0	17	18
26	9	14	10	2	3	22	1	57	56	6	31	5	54	33	14	54	18	18
27	9	36	11	8	4	5	2	43	28	10	31	3	54	19	14	49	19	18
28	10	1	aft.		4	48	3	29	40	14	4	39	54	13	14	48	20	18
29	10	29	1	16	5	33	4	17	22	14	7	8	54	18	14	49	21	18
30	11	5	2	18	6	19	5	6	36	19	21	37	54	33	14	53	22	18
31	11	48	3	16	7	8	5	57	39	20	49	8	54	58	15	0	23	18

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 9h. P.M.

20 I 34
0 34 ●●
10 324
32 0 14

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

August 1. Day breaks at 1h 30m. morn.; Twilight ends at 10h 40m. aft., the length of the Day being 15h. 20m.

Aug. 2. Saturn in conjunction with the Sun, 1h. morn.

Aug. 4. Occultation of χ^1 Orionis magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 1h. 58m. morn., 109° from the vertex; the reappearance at 2h. 36m. morn., 195° from the vertex.

Aug. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian 1m. 6^{os}.

Aug. 7. A partial eclipse of the Sun, visible at Greenwich: see p. 71.

Aug. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 4^{os}.

Aug. 21. Occultation of γ Capricorni: magnitude 3½. The disappearance takes place at 0h. 58m. morn., 126° from the vertex; the reappearance at 2h. 10m. morn., 314° from the vertex.

Aug. 22. Occultation of ψ^3 Aquarii: magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 9h. 46m. aft., 29° from the vertex; the reappearance at 10h. 30m. aft., 320° from the vertex.

Aug. 26. Occultation of ξ^2 Ceti: magnitude 4. The disappearance takes place at 11h. 20m. aft., 98° from the vertex; the reappearance on August 27th at 0h. 22m. morn., 238° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings decrease 47m., the Afternoons 59m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	♿ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
3	7	39	0	9	22	40	14	15	7	15	38	14	8	51	41
8	8	12	43	9	47	2	14	26	3	15	39	3	8	54	13
13	8	51	49	10	10	58	14	37	27	15	40	9	8	56	53
18	9	32	24	10	34	29	14	49	17	15	41	33	8	59	28
23	10	11	31	10	57	38	15	1	32	15	43	14	9	2	0
28	10	47	54	11	20	30	15	14	11	15	45	11	9	4	30

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♿ MERCURY is a morning star till about the 20th: in conjunction with the Moon on the 6th at 9h. morn.

♀ VENUS is an evening star: in conjunction with the Moon on the 8th, at 9h. morn.

♂ MARS is an evening star: in conjunction with the Moon on the 13th, at 9h. aft.

♃ JUPITER nearly stationary in Libra.

♄ SATURN is a morning star: in Cancer.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♿			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3	20	50	13n	16	47	9n	14	51	08	18	41	598	8	19	23n
8	20	24	16	14	51	42	15	49	9	18	45	53	18	9	17
13	18	53	48	12	46	11	16	46	42	18	50	44	17	59	7
18	16	21	29	10	32	5	17	43	13	18	56	31	17	48	57
23	13	4	16	8	10	57	18	38	12	19	3	8	17	38	49
28	9	21	42n	5	44	18n	19	31	14	8	10	308	17	28	45n

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉		♿		♀		♂		♃		♄	
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	8	7	8	2	5	2	7	5	1	8	0	9
15	8	7	6	9	5	2	7	1	1	7	0	9
25	8	8	6	5	5	3	6	9	1	7	0	9

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉		♿		♀		♂		♃		♄	
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	15	48	3	1	4	9	4	7	18	3	7	3
15	15	50	2	6	4	9	4	5	17	8	7	3
25	15	52	2	5	5	0	4	3	17	3	7	4

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, August 1, 119° 57' 56".

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—													
Month.	Week.	LOND. BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
1	W	8. 1	8. 29	5. 28	6. 3	0. 49	1. 19	0. 32	1. 1	6. 15	6. 47	9. 6	9. 40	5. 20	5. 50
2	Th	9. 2	9. 38	6. 40	7. 16	1. 52	2. 29	1. 31	2. 2	7. 19	7. 53	10. 13	10. 46	6. 21	6. 53
3	F	10. 15	10. 51	7. 51	8. 26	3. 12	3. 53	2. 33	3. 6	8. 29	9. 4	11. 18	11. 50	7. 26	7. 58
4	S	11. 26	11. 56	8. 54	9. 20	4. 25	4. 54	3. 39	4. 8	9. 34	10. 3	..	0. 17	8. 27	8. 56
5	S	..	0. 24	9. 44	10. 7	5. 23	5. 49	4. 35	5. 0	10. 30	10. 54	0. 42	1. 5	9. 24	9. 49
6	M	0. 48	1. 11	10. 28	10. 48	6. 13	6. 37	5. 22	5. 43	11. 17	11. 40	1. 28	1. 49	10. 10	10. 29
7	Tu	1. 34	1. 55	11. 8	11. 28	7. 0	7. 22	6. 4	6. 25	..	0. 2	2. 9	2. 29	10. 48	11. 7
8	W	2. 15	2. 34	11. 48	..	7. 42	8. 3	6. 46	7. 6	0. 24	0. 44	2. 49	3. 7	11. 25	11. 44
9	Th	2. 52	3. 12	0. 8	0. 28	8. 22	8. 41	7. 26	7. 46	1. 4	1. 24	3. 26	3. 44	..	0. 4
10	F	3. 30	3. 50	0. 48	1. 7	8. 59	9. 17	8. 5	8. 23	1. 44	2. 4	4. 3	4. 23	0. 24	0. 44
11	S	4. 9	4. 30	1. 26	1. 46	9. 36	9. 56	8. 43	9. 3	2. 23	2. 43	4. 44	5. 5	1. 5	1. 26
12	S	4. 50	5. 11	2. 6	2. 28	10. 16	10. 36	9. 25	9. 47	3. 4	3. 25	5. 26	5. 49	1. 48	2. 11
13	M	5. 31	5. 54	2. 50	3. 12	10. 56	11. 16	10. 9	10. 33	3. 46	4. 8	6. 14	6. 39	2. 35	2. 59
14	Tu	6. 17	6. 43	3. 35	4. 1	11. 38	..	10. 58	11. 29	4. 31	4. 57	7. 4	7. 33	3. 23	3. 51
15	W	7. 9	7. 37	4. 30	5. 3	0. 2	0. 30	..	0. 3	5. 24	5. 53	8. 6	8. 40	4. 23	4. 57
16	Th	8. 8	8. 44	5. 40	6. 22	1. 0	1. 35	0. 38	1. 13	6. 27	7. 4	9. 17	9. 58	5. 32	6. 7
17	F	9. 22	10. 3	7. 6	7. 47	2. 20	3. 7	1. 48	2. 25	7. 44	8. 25	10. 36	11. 14	6. 44	7. 22
18	S	10. 44	11. 25	8. 26	8. 58	3. 53	4. 31	3. 2	3. 39	9. 4	9. 40	11. 49	..	7. 58	8. 33
19	S	..	0. 1	9. 29	9. 56	5. 6	5. 38	4. 13	4. 45	10. 13	10. 43	0. 21	0. 50	9. 7	9. 38
20	M	0. 34	1. 1	10. 21	10. 45	6. 8	6. 35	5. 11	5. 37	11. 11	11. 37	1. 17	1. 44	10. 4	10. 26
21	Tu	1. 28	1. 52	11. 9	11. 30	7. 1	7. 23	6. 2	6. 26	..	0. 2	2. 8	2. 30	10. 48	11. 8
22	W	2. 13	2. 34	11. 50	..	7. 45	8. 4	6. 47	7. 47	0. 25	0. 45	2. 50	3. 9	11. 27	11. 46
23	Th	2. 53	3. 13	0. 10	0. 29	8. 23	8. 41	7. 28	7. 47	1. 5	1. 25	3. 27	3. 45	..	0. 5
24	F	3. 32	3. 50	0. 48	1. 5	8. 57	9. 14	8. 5	8. 22	1. 44	2. 1	4. 3	4. 21	0. 24	0. 42
25	S	4	4. 26	1. 22	1. 39	9. 30	9. 45	8. 39	8. 56	2. 18	2. 35	4. 39	4. 57	1. 0	1. 18
26	S	4. 43	4. 58	1. 55	2. 11	10. 0	10. 15	9. 13	9. 30	2. 52	3. 8	5. 14	5. 31	1. 36	1. 53
27	M	5. 14	5. 30	2. 28	2. 45	10. 30	10. 45	9. 47	10. 4	3. 24	3. 41	5. 50	6. 9	2. 11	2. 30
28	Tu	5. 46	6. 5	3. 2	3. 19	10. 59	11. 15	10. 23	10. 42	3. 53	4. 15	6. 28	6. 48	2. 49	3. 8
29	W	6. 25	6. 46	3. 38	4. 1	11. 35	11. 53	11. 6	11. 33	4. 34	4. 56	7. 10	7. 36	3. 28	3. 53
30	Th	7. 9	7. 34	4. 29	5. 0	..	0. 24	..	0. 3	5. 21	5. 49	8. 5	8. 37	4. 22	4. 54
31	F	8. 4	8. 38	5. 39	6. 21	0. 56	1. 34	0. 35	1. 10	6. 24	7. 2	9. 16	9. 56	5. 29	6. 5

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets
D. h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
5 2 56m	10 54m	6 52A	5 6m	0 35A	8 4A	0 37A	5 21A	10 5A	2 16A	6 40A	11 4A	4 12M	11 55M	7 38A
12 3 29m	11 18m	7 7A	5 28m	0 41A	7 54A	0 33A	5 9A	9 45A	1 51A	6 14A	10 37A	3 50M	11 31M	7 12A
19 4 20m	11 47m	7 14A	5 51m	0 46A	7 41A	0 29A	4 58A	9 27A	1 26A	5 48A	10 10A	3 27M	11 7M	6 47A
26 5 14m	0 13A	7 12A	6 13m	0 51A	7 29A	0 27A	4 48A	9 9A	1 2A	5 23A	9 44A	3 4M	10 43M	6 22A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.				ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM MARS.						
R. A.			DECL. N.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.	
D.	H.	M. S.	° ' "		D.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "
1	1	18 21	1	15	West	24 15 58	25 53 59	27 32 23		
10	1	18 28	4	16	West	37 27 16	39 6 49	40 46 24		
19	1	18 35	3	17	West	50 43 59	52 23 28	54 2 53		
28	1	18 42	0	18	West	63 57 32	65 36 16	67 14 52		

At the beginning of August, Cepheus, Cygnus, Vulpecula, Delphinus, and Capricornus south at midnight.

In Vulpecula is the famous "Dumb-bell" Nebula, generally considered irresolvable, although under the higher powers of Lord Rosse's telescope there seemed to be some trace of resolvability shown. It is situated in R.A. 19h. 54m. 43s., and Decl. 22° 25' N. The sky in the vicinity of this Nebula is very rich in stars, and will well repay a complete examination. The best evenings in

this month for observation are those about the 7th.

There is a small bright globular cluster below the Dolphin's tail, consisting of a mass of very small stars, not very easy for small telescopes; it is situated in R.A. 20h. 28m. 43s., and Decl. 7° 2' N. This cluster is a good one, according to Sir John Herschel, for testing the space-penetrating power of telescopes. This though a small is yet a bright cluster, and may be observed easily in the evenings immediately before and after the 7th.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year
1	||	S	<i>St. Giles.</i> Partridge shooting commences.	H. M. 5 15	H. M. 6 44	245	121
2	||	S	Fourteenth Sunday after Trinity.	5 16	6 42	246	120
3	||	M	Oliver Cromwell d. 1658. L. Halsbury b. 1824.	5 18	6 40	247	119
4	||	Tu	Fr. Republic declared, 1870. Ld. Ashbourne b.	5 20	6 38	248	118
5	||	W	Malta taken by the British, 1800. [1837-	5 21	6 35	249	117
6	||	Th	Scottish Rebellion commenced at Perth, 1745.	5 23	6 33	250	116
7	||	F	<i>St. Enurchus.</i> Captain Porteous hanged, 1736.	5 24	6 31	251	115
8	||	S	<i>Nativity B.V.M.</i> Sir Egerton Brydges d. 1837.	5 26	6 29	252	114
9	||	S	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.	5 28	6 26	253	113
10	||	M	Duke of Buckingham and Chandos born, 1823.	5 29	6 24	254	112
11	||	Tu	Ldy. Palmerston d. 1869. Bat. Malplaquet, 1709.	5 31	6 22	255	111
12	||	W	Obelisk raised on Embankt. 1878. <i>St. Leger Day.</i>	5 32	6 20	256	110
13	||	Th	Quebec taken, 1759. Batt. of Tel-el-Kebir, 1882.	5 34	6 17	257	109
14	||	F	<i>Holy Cross.</i> D. Wellington d. 1852. Doncaster Cup	5 35	6 15	258	108
15	||	S	L'pool. & Manch. Railway opened, 1830. [Day.	5 37	6 13	259	107
16	||	S	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity.	5 39	6 10	260	106
17	||	M	<i>S. Lambert.</i> London & Birm. Rail. opened, 1830.	5 40	6 8	261	105
18	||	Tu	Sir John Steell, sculptor, born, 1804.	5 42	6 6	262	104
19	||	W	Battle of Poitiers, 1356. <i>Ember Day.</i>	5 44	6 3	263	103
20	||	Th	Battle of Alma, 1854. O. Glendower killed, 1415.	5 45	6 1	264	102
21	||	F	<i>St. Matthew, Ap. Eb. Mart.</i> Sir W. Scott d. 1832.	5 47	5 59	265	101
22	||	S	Battle of Zutphen, 1586. <i>Ember Day.</i>	5 48	5 56	266	100
23	||	S	Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.	5 50	5 54	267	99
24	||	M	Dean Milman died, 1868.	5 52	5 52	268	98
25	||	Tu	Richard Porson, eminent Greek scholar, d. 1808.	5 53	5 50	269	97
26	||	W	<i>St. Cyprian.</i> Lucknow relieved, 1857.	5 55	5 47	270	96
27	||	Th	Geo. Cruikshank born, 1792; died 1 Feb. 1878.	5 57	5 45	271	95
28	||	F	Eugène Clémenceau, French politician, b. 1841.	5 58	5 43	272	94
29	||	S	<i>S. Michael.</i> Michaelmas Q. Day. New Police, '29.	6 0	5 41	273	93
30	||	S	Eighteenth Sunday after Trinity. <i>St. Jerome.</i>	6 1	5 38	274	92

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- New Moon 6d. 4h. 56m. Morning.
 - ☾ First Quarter 12 10 0 Afternoon.
 - Full Moon* 20 5 24 Morning.
 - ☾ Last Quarter 28 8 30 Morning.
- In Perigee 9d. 11h. m. | In Apogee 25d. 8h. m.
* Harvest Moon.

RAINFALL IN SEPTEMBER, 1887.

In this month rain fell on 16 days. The total fall for the month was 2'22 inches; below the average of ten years, 1871-80, by 0'21 inch.

MONTHLY NOTES.

September 1. On or before this day the lists of Lodgers and persons omitted from the list of Voters claiming to vote, with the particulars of the claims, to be published.—Overseers to make out Burgess Lists to be delivered to the Town Clerk, and lists of claims and objections for Counties to the Clerk of the Peace.—The lists of objections to County Electors, and claims and objections in Boroughs, to be affixed to church doors till the 15th.

2. Lists of Jurors to be affixed to church doors for the first three Sundays.

3. Various parochial, union, and other local accounts made up to end of week nearest this day.

THE SUN.

Day.	Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.		Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Variation of R. A.		Apparent Declination (Nth.) at Noon.		Hourly Variation of Declination.		Sidereal Time at Noon.	
	Before Clock.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	8' 24"	"	"	"	H. M. S.			
1	0 19	0'79	10 44 0	9'05	8 24	54'7	10 44 19					
2	0 38	0'80	10 47 37	9'05	7 40 27	55'0	10 48 15					
3	0 58	0'81	10 51 14	9'04	7 18 23	55'3	10 52 12					
4	1 17	0'82	10 54 51	9'03	6 56 12	55'6	10 56 9					
5	1 37	0'83	10 58 28	9'02	6 33 54	55'9	11 0 5					
6	1 57	0'84	11 2 5	9'02	6 11 29	56'1	11 4 2					
7	2 17	0'85	11 5 41	9'01	5 48 59	56'4	11 7 58					
8	2 38	0'85	11 9 17	9'00	5 26 22	56'6	11 11 55					
9	2 58	0'86	11 12 53	8'99	5 3 40	56'9	11 15 51					
10	3 19	0'87	11 16 29	8'99	4 40 53	57'1	11 19 48					
11	3 40	0'87	11 20 5	8'98	4 18 1	57'3	11 23 44					
12	4 1	0'88	11 23 40	8'98	3 55 4	57'4	11 27 41					
13	4 22	0'88	11 27 16	8'97	3 32 3	57'6	11 31 38					
14	4 43	0'88	11 30 51	8'97	3 8 59	57'7	11 35 34					
15	5 4	0'88	11 34 26	8'97	2 45 51	57'9	11 39 31					
16	5 25	0'89	11 38 2	8'97	2 22 40	58'0	11 43 27					
17	5 47	0'89	11 41 37	8'97	1 59 27	58'1	11 47 24					
18	6 8	0'88	11 45 12	8'97	1 36 11	58'2	11 51 20					
19	6 29	0'88	11 48 48	8'97	1 12 53	58'3	11 55 17					
20	6 50	0'88	11 52 23	8'97	0 49 33	58'3	11 59 13					
21	7 12	0'88	11 55 58	8'98	0 26 11	58'4	12 3 10					
22	7 33	0'87	11 59 34	8'98	0 2 49	58'5	12 7 7					
23	7 53	0'87	12 3 10	8'99	South	58'5	12 11 4					
24	8 14	0'86	12 6 46	9'00	0 43 59	58'5	12 15 0					
25	8 35	0'85	12 10 22	9'00	1 7 23	58'5	12 18 56					
26	8 55	0'84	12 13 58	9'01	1 30 48	58'5	12 22 53					
27	9 15	0'83	12 17 34	9'02	1 54 11	58'5	12 26 49					
28	9 35	0'82	12 21 11	9'03	2 17 34	58'4	12 30 46					
29	9 55	0'81	12 24 48	9'04	2 40 56	58'4	12 34 42					
30	10 14	0'80	12 28 25	9'05	3 4 16	58'3	12 38 39					

MEMORANDA.

1. _____
2. S. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. S. _____
10. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. S. _____
17. _____
18. _____
19. _____
20. _____
21. _____
22. _____
23. S. _____
24. _____
25. _____
26. _____
27. _____
28. _____
29. _____
30. S. _____

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN-SHINE.	WIND.	
	Maximum	Minimum	Ave. 50 Yrs.				Mean.	Directn.	Pressure.
1	65'6	54'3	59	29'468	0'20	..	SSW	lbs. 7'3
2	62'7	54'5	59	29'270	0'30	0'9	SSW	19'5
3	68'8	51'8	58	29'656	0'18	7'1	SW	0'0
4	70'7	54'2	58	29'499	0'18	6'1	SW	6'5
5	69'1	53'0	58	29'326	0'06	2'1	WSW	11'3
6	69'1	54'5	58	29'373	0'00	4'0	SW	8'0
7	63'7	47'1	58	29'661	0'39	2'4	WSW	6'7
8	64'2	40'7	58	30'182	0'00	9'6	S	0'0
9	68'0	44'1	58	29'990	0'00	5'5	SSW	5'4
10	65'1	49'0	58	29'828	0'04	3'9	NW	5'1
11	65'8	46'2	58	29'684	0'02	3'5	WSW	9'3
12	61'7	48'6	58	29'558	0'01	3'6	NW	3'7
13	58'0	43'1	57	29'666	0'00	3'3	NW	4'5
14	62'6	44'1	57	29'706	0'00	2'6	WSW	2'7
15	63'7	49'1	57	29'787	0'07	2'8	SW	8'0
16	66'6	48'8	57	29'906	0'04	3'4	SW	2'6
17	58'7	52'2	57	29'958	0'41	..	SSW	0'8
18	65'1	47'3	57	30'197	0'00	6'8	NNE	5'3
19	60'3	46'9	56	30'265	0'00	1'4	NNE	2'0
20	63'9	44'2	56	30'141	0'00	1'8	N	5'0
21	59'9	50'1	56	30'140	0'00	0'3	E	2'3
22	64'1	49'0	55	30'131	0'00	7'5	E	1'5
23	61'1	43'3	55	30'245	0'00	1'2	NE	2'4
24	54'0	48'2	55	30'258	0'00	..	NNE	2'7
25	61'3	39'1	55	30'039	0'00	4'6	WSW	0'3
26	59'0	47'7	55	29'585	0'05	..	SW	3'9
27	62'3	46'3	54	29'211	0'08	5'5	WSW	2'7
28	56'0	39'0	54	29'111	0'00	3'3	WSW	0'7
29	58'1	33'6	54	29'277	0'08	2'4	NE	1'4
30	53'5	36'1	54	29'655	0'17	1'8	NNE	2'6

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.			Sets Afternoon.			Souths Morning.			Right Ascension at Noon.			Declination at Noon.			Horizontal Semi-diameter at Noon.			Age at Noon.
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"	°	'	"		D.	H.
1	..	4	9	7	58	6	50	22	21	19	15	55	32	15	10	24	18	10	324
2	0	39	4	55	8	49	7	44	22	20	46	12	56	13	15	21	25	18	320
3	1	39	5	36	9	42	8	39	4	19	7	13	56	58	15	33	26	18	304
4	2	48	6	10	10	35	9	33	54	16	23	46	57	44	15	45	27	18	310
5	4	1	6	39	11	27	10	28	23	12	42	13	58	26	15	57	23	18	201
6	5	19	7	5	aft.	11	22	29	8	13	36	59	3	16	7	0	7	0	210
7	6	38	7	30	1	11	12	16	14	3	13	on	59	30	16	15	1	7	01243
8	7	58	7	54	2	2	13	10	3	2	1	45	59	47	16	19	2	7	10423
9	9	18	8	20	2	55	14	4	26	7	11	16	59	52	16	20	3	7	234
10	10	40	8	46	3	48	14	59	56	11	55	59	59	46	16	19	4	7	342
11	aft.	9	19	4	44	15	56	49	15	57	21	59	33	16	15	5	7	431	
12	1	16	9	59	5	40	16	53	6	18	59	24	59	13	16	10	6	7	420
13	2	27	10	47	6	38	17	54	21	20	50	14	58	49	16	3	7	7	421
14	3	26	11	45	7	35	18	53	41	21	23	40	58	22	15	56	8	7	402
15	4	16	mrn.	8	31	19	52	6	20	40	8	57	53	15	48	9	7	410	
16	4	57	0	51	9	25	20	48	40	18	46	20	57	24	15	40	10	7	243
17	5	29	2	0	10	16	22	42	49	15	53	32	56	55	15	32	11	7	321
18	5	55	3	12	11	4	22	34	26	12	15	32	56	25	15	24	12	7	230
19	6	18	4	24	11	50	23	45	8	6	39	55	55	15	16	13	7	430	
20	6	38	5	33	mrn.	0	11	12	3	40	29	55	26	15	8	14	7	210	
21	6	57	6	41	0	34	0	57	24	0	50	36	55	0	45	1	15	7	02134
22	7	18	7	48	1	17	1	42	58	5	15	41	54	38	14	55	16	7	10234
23	7	39	8	54	2	0	2	28	32	9	25	5	54	20	14	50	17	7	230
24	8	2	9	59	2	43	3	14	38	13	10	2	54	10	14	47	18	7	321
25	8	29	11	3	3	27	4	1	46	16	22	23	54	7	14	46	19	7	30142
26	9	0	aft.	4	13	4	50	15	18	54	21	54	54	13	14	48	20	7	430
27	9	39	1	6	5	0	4	50	15	20	38	32	54	30	14	53	21	7	421
28	10	26	2	1	5	49	6	31	45	21	28	10	54	57	15	0	22	7	4013
29	11	22	2	49	6	39	7	24	29	21	17	40	55	33	15	10	23	7	41023
30	mrn.	3	32	7	30	8	18	3	20	3	56	11	56	18	15	22	24	7	423

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 7h. 30m. P.M.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

September 1. Day breaks at 3h. 9m. morn., and Twilight ends at 8h. 51m. aft., the length of the Day being 13h. 29m.

Sept. 4. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. morn. $\frac{1}{2}$ $0^{\circ} 34' S$.

Sept. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 4' 08".

Sept. 7. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon, 0h. morn. $\frac{1}{2}$ $3^{\circ} 46' S$.

Sept. 7. Venus in conjunction with the Moon, 7h. morn. $\frac{1}{2}$ $3^{\circ} 32' S$.

Sept. 11. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. morn. $\frac{1}{2}$ $6^{\circ} 7' S$.

Sept. 11. Mars and Jupiter in conjunction, 2h. aft. $\frac{1}{2}$ $2^{\circ} 12' S$.

Sept. 19. Mercury and Venus in conjunction, 4h. morn. $\frac{1}{2}$ $1^{\circ} 40' S$.

Sept. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 3' 9".

Sept. 22. Sun enters Libra: Autumn commences, 3h. aft.

Sept. 23. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 10h. aft.

Sept. 28. Occultation of ζ^2 Gemorum: magnitude 4. At the time of disappearance the star will be below the horizon at Greenwich. The reappearance takes place at 11h. 11m. aft., 245° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings decrease 46m., the Afternoons, 1h. 6m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	♃ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
2	11	21	29	11	43	10	15	27	15	15	47	23	9	6	56
7	11	52	37	12	5	42	15	40	13	49	51	9	9	19	
12	12	21	48	12	28	12	15	54	35	15	52	33	9	11	38
17	12	49	24	12	50	44	16	8	48	15	55	28	9	13	52
22	13	15	39	13	13	24	16	23	22	15	58	36	9	16	1
27	13	40	39	13	36	18	16	38	16	16	1	56	9	18	5

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♃ MERCURY is an evening star in the latter half of the month.

♀ VENUS is an evening star throughout the month: situated in Virgo, near to Spica, on the 22nd.

♂ MARS is an evening star: cannot be well observed owing to its great southern declination.

♃ JUPITER is an evening star: near to MARS on the 12th.

♄ SATURN between Cancer and Leo.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♃			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
2	5	23	52N	3	13	37N	20	21	51S	19	18	34S	17	18	47N
7	1	35	37N	0	40	24N	21	9	39	19	27	16	17	9	0
12	2	11	42S	1	53	49S	21	54	10	19	36	31	16	59	26
17	5	48	43	4	27	29	22	34	58	19	46	13	16	50	8
22	9	12	0	6	59	6	23	11	34	19	56	18	16	41	10
27	12	18	12S	9	27	68	23	43	35S	20	6	40S	16	32	33N

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉			♃			♀			♂			♃			♄								
	"	'	"	"	'	"	"	'	"	"	'	"	"	'	"	"	'	"						
5	8	8	6	5	5	4	6	5	1	6	0	9	15	55	2	5	5	1	4	1	16	9	7	5
15	8	8	6	8	5	5	6	3	1	6	0	9	15	57	2	6	5	2	3	9	16	4	7	5
25	8	8	7	4	5	6	6	1	1	5	0	9	16	0	2	8	5	3	3	8	16	0	7	6

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉			♃			♀			♂			♃			♄								
	"	'	"	"	'	"	"	'	"	"	'	"	"	'	"	"	'	"						
5	15	55	2	5	5	1	4	1	16	9	7	5	15	57	2	6	5	2	3	9	16	4	7	5
15	15	57	2	6	5	1	4	1	16	4	7	5	16	0	2	8	5	3	3	8	16	0	7	6
25	16	0	2	8	5	3	3	8	16	0	7	6	16	0	2	8	5	3	3	8	16	0	7	6

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, September 1, 118° 18' 25".

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LOND. BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.		
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	S	9 19	10 3	7 5	7 44	2 18	3 3	1 46	2 23	7 42	8 22	10 34	11 10	6 42	7 18		
2	S	10 44	11 21	8 19	8 52	3 46	4 23	2 59	3 33	8 57	9 32	11 43	..	7 52	8 26		
3	M	11 53	..	9 18	9 42	4 52	5 21	4 7	4 33	10 1	10 28	0 15	0 40	8 54	9 22		
4	Tu	0 23	0 47	10 4	10 25	5 48	6 12	4 58	5 19	10 52	11 15	1 3	1 26	9 46	10 6		
5	W	1 10	1 31	10 45	11 5	6 35	6 58	5 40	6 1	11 37	11 59	1 47	2 7	10 25	10 44		
6	Th	1 52	2 11	11 25	11 45	7 19	7 40	6 22	6 43	..	0 21	2 27	2 46	11 3	11 22		
7	F	2 30	2 48	..	0 5	8 0	8 20	7 3	7 23	0 42	1 2	3 4	3 23	11 41	..		
8	S	3 8	3 28	0 26	0 46	8 39	8 58	7 43	8 3	1 22	1 42	3 42	4 2	0 1	0 22		
9	S	3 47	4 8	1 6	1 26	9 17	9 35	8 22	8 42	2 2	2 22	4 22	4 43	0 43	1 4		
10	M	4 30	4 50	1 46	2 6	9 55	10 15	9 3	9 25	2 42	3 3	5 4	5 26	1 26	1 48		
11	Tu	5 11	5 32	2 27	2 49	10 35	10 55	9 47	10 9	3 24	3 45	5 50	6 14	2 11	2 35		
12	W	5 56	6 20	3 12	3 37	11 15	11 40	10 33	11 4	4 8	4 33	6 40	7 8	2 59	3 27		
13	Th	6 45	7 14	4 7	4 41	..	0 9	11 38	..	5 1	5 32	7 41	8 17	3 58	4 34		
14	F	7 47	8 25	5 20	6 7	0 41	1 21	0 15	0 54	6 8	6 49	8 57	9 43	5 13	5 53		
15	S	9 7	9 54	6 56	7 41	2 9	3 1	1 33	2 15	7 34	8 19	10 26	11 8	6 34	7 16		
16	S	10 33	11 20	8 21	8 55	3 48	4 28	2 56	3 34	8 59	9 37	11 44	..	7 53	8 30		
17	M	11 57	..	9 24	9 49	5 1	5 30	4 10	4 40	10 8	10 36	0 18	0 45	9 2	9 30		
18	Tu	0 27	0 53	10 10	10 31	5 55	6 18	5 4	5 26	10 59	11 21	1 10	1 32	9 53	10 12		
19	W	1 16	1 39	10 51	11 9	6 41	7 2	5 47	6 7	11 43	..	1 53	2 12	10 30	10 48		
20	Th	1 58	2 16	11 23	11 46	7 22	7 40	6 27	6 45	0 3	0 23	2 31	2 48	11 5	11 22		
21	F	2 33	2 49	..	0 4	7 57	8 13	7 3	7 21	0 41	0 59	3 4	3 20	11 39	11 56		
22	S	3 6	3 21	0 20	0 36	8 29	8 44	7 37	7 53	1 16	1 33	3 36	3 52	..	0 12		
23	S	3 38	3 54	0 52	1 7	8 58	9 10	8 8	8 23	1 48	2 3	4 8	4 23	0 28	0 44		
24	M	4 10	4 25	1 22	1 36	9 24	9 39	8 38	8 54	2 18	2 32	4 39	4 55	1 0	1 16		
25	Tu	4 40	4 54	1 51	2 7	9 54	10 9	9 10	9 26	2 48	3 4	5 11	5 28	1 33	1 50		
26	W	5 9	5 26	2 23	2 39	10 24	10 39	9 42	10 0	3 20	3 36	5 47	6 6	2 8	2 26		
27	Th	5 44	6 3	2 58	3 19	10 57	11 17	10 20	10 46	3 54	4 15	6 27	6 50	2 46	3 9		
28	F	6 25	6 51	3 43	4 14	11 43	..	11 14	11 48	4 38	5 6	7 17	7 50	3 34	4 7		
29	S	7 19	7 51	4 48	5 31	0 12	0 47	..	0 23	5 37	6 16	8 25	9 8	4 42	5 20		
30	S	8 30	9 15	6 16	7 3	1 30	2 18	1 0	1 39	6 56	7 41	9 50	10 33	5 59	6 41		

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.
26	2M	0 33A	7 4A	6 35M	0 55A	7 15A	0 25A	4 39A	8 53A	0 58A	4 58A	9 18A	2 42M	10 19M	5 56A
9	6 45M	0 49A	6 53A	6 57M	0 59A	7 1A	0 24A	4 30A	8 36A	0 15A	4 34A	8 53A	2 19M	9 55M	5 31A
16	7 24M	1 1A	6 38A	7 20M	1 3A	6 46A	0 22A	4 22A	8 22A	11 53M	4 11A	8 29A	1 56M	9 30M	5 4A
23	7 57M	1 10A	6 23A	7 41M	1 7A	6 33A	0 21A	4 15A	8 9A	11 32M	3 48A	8 4A	1 33M	9 6M	4 39A
30	8 25M	1 16A	6 7A	8 4M	1 12A	6 20A	0 20A	4 9A	7 58A	11 10M	3 25A	7 40A	1 9M	8 41M	4 13A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.			DECL. N.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"
1	1	18	44	8	88	42 34
10	1	18	49	6	88	42 37
19	1	18	53	5	88	42 40
28	1	18	57	0	88	42 44

ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM α ARIETIS.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.	
		°	'	°	'	°	'
1	East	83	38	82	1 55	80	26
10	East	70	55	69	21 12	67	47
19	East	58	29	56	57 50	55	26
28	East	46	26	44	57 44	43	29

On the 1st of September, Cepheus, Pegasus, Aquarius, and Piscis Australis will be on the meridian at midnight.

In Pegasus, R.A. 21h. 24m. 32s., and Decl. 11° 40' N., is a very fine cluster of stars, between the mouths of Pegasus and Equuleus, much condensed towards the centre: there are many telescopic and several rather bright stars in the field. Aquarius contains a fine cluster of stars, condensed in the centre, and presenting a true

globular form, consisting of very small stars very much compressed. It is situated in R.A. 21h. 27m. 38s., and Decl. 1° 20' S.

In the early evening, at the beginning of the month, the bright cluster in Capricornus, situated in R.A. 21h. 34m. 0s., and Decl. 23° 40' S., can be observed: it is rather bright, with a central condensation, and does not require great telescopic power to see it well. The best evenings for observation are those about the 5th.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	█	M	Cambridge Michaelmas Tm. begins. <i>Remigius.</i>	6 2	5 37	275	91
2	█	Tu	Stoppage of City of Glasgow Bank, 1878.	6 4	5 35	276	90
3	█	W	Elias Howe, Inv. of Sewing Machine, d. 1867.	6 6	5 33	277	89
4	█	Th	Fr. Guizot, French statesman & author, b. 1787 ;	6 7	5 30	278	88
5	█	F	Sir T. Mitchell, Austral. explr., d. 1855. [d. 1874.	6 9	5 28	279	87
6	█	S	<i>St. Faith.</i> Field-Marshal Sir G. Pollock d. 1872.	6 11	5 26	280	86
7	█	S	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.	6 12	5 23	281	85
8	█	M	Richard Whately, Abp. of Dublin, died, 1863.	6 14	5 21	282	84
9	█	Tu	<i>St. Denys.</i> Newmarket Races; Cæsarewitch.	6 16	5 19	283	83
10	█	W	Oxford Term begins. Edinb. Review, No. 1, 1802.	6 17	5 17	284	82
11	█	Th	Old Michaelmas. Battle of Camperdown, 1797.	6 19	5 15	285	81
12	█	F	<i>St. Wilfrid.</i> Lord Lyndhurst died, 1863.	6 21	5 12	286	80
13	█	S	<i>Tr. K. Edward Conf.</i> Gen. Lee, Confed., d. 1870.	6 22	5 10	287	79
14	█	S	Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.	6 24	5 8	288	78
15	█	M	Prince Alfred of Edinburgh born, 1874.	6 26	5 6	289	77
16	█	Tu	Houses of Parliament burnt, 1834.	6 27	5 4	290	76
17	█	W	<i>St. Etheldreda.</i> R. A. F. de Réaumur d. 1757.	6 29	5 2	291	75
18	█	Th	St. Luke, Evangelist. Lord Palmerston d. 1865.	6 31	5 0	292	74
19	█	F	Sir James South, astronomer, died, 1867.	6 33	4 57	293	73
20	█	S	Rev. Dr. Hook d. 1875. Thos. Hughes b. 1823.	6 34	4 55	294	72
21	█	S	Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.	6 36	4 53	295	71
22	█	M	Mayne Reid, romancist, d. 1883.	6 38	4 51	296	70
23	█	Tu	Sir M. H.-Beach b. 1837. Newmarket; Camb.	6 40	4 49	297	69
24	█	W	MICH. LAW SITINGS. Joseph Lancaster d. 1838.	6 41	4 47	298	68
25	█	Th	<i>S. Crispin.</i> Agincourt, 1415. Jockey Club, Cup.	6 43	4 45	299	67
26	█	F	Count Von Moltke b. 1800. W. Hogarth d. 1764.	6 45	4 43	300	66
27	█	S	Capitulation of Metz, with 173,000 men, 1870.	6 47	4 41	301	65
28	█	S	Twenty-second S. aft. Trin. SS. Simon & Jude.	6 49	4 39	302	64
29	█	M	George Morland, animal painter, died, 1804.	6 50	4 37	303	63
30	█	Tu	Great Fire at the Tower of London, 1841.	6 52	4 35	304	62
31	█	W	Jacob Abbot died, 1879. Hallowmas Eve.	6 54	4 34	305	61

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	5d.	2h.	34m.	Afternoon.
☾ First Quarter	12	5	29	Morning.
○ Full Moon	19	9	9	Afternoon.
☽ Last Quarter	28	1	56	Morning.

In Perigee 7d. 7h. m. | In Apogee 22d. 10h. A.

RAINFALL IN OCTOBER, 1887.

In this month rain fell on 11 days. The total fall for the month was 1'02 inches; below the average of ten years, 1871-80, by 1'92 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

Corrections for next year's Whitaker's Almanack should be sent some time this month.

October 1. Mayor and Assessors to revise Burgess List some time between 1st and 15th.—Pheasant shooting begins.—Common Lodging-houses to be whitewashed this week.

- Dividends payable.
- Bankers' Licences to be taken out. [expire.
- Fire Insurances must be paid.
- Quarter Sessions begin this week.
- Fast Day, Edinburgh.

THE SUN.

Day.	Before Clock.		Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.		Right Ascension at Noon		Hourly Variation of R. A.		Apparent Declination (Std.) at Noon.		Hourly Variation of Declination.		Sidereal Time at Noon.	
	M.	S.	S.	H.	M.	S.	S.	"	"	"	"	H.	M.	S.
1	10	33	0'79	12	32	3	9'07	3	27	35	58'2	12	42	35
2	10	52	0'77	12	35	40	9'08	3	50	51	58'1	12	46	32
3	11	10	0'76	12	39	19	9'10	4	14	5	58'0	12	50	29
4	11	28	0'74	12	42	57	9'11	4	37	15	57'9	12	54	25
5	11	46	0'73	12	46	36	9'13	5	0	23	57'7	12	58	22
6	12	3	0'71	12	50	15	9'14	5	23	26	57'6	13	2	18
7	12	20	0'69	12	53	55	9'16	5	46	26	57'4	13	6	15
8	12	36	0'68	12	57	35	9'18	6	9	21	57'2	13	10	11
9	12	52	0'66	13	1	15	9'20	6	32	11	57'0	13	14	8
10	13	8	0'64	13	4	56	9'21	6	54	56	56'7	13	18	4
11	13	23	0'62	13	8	38	9'23	7	17	35	56'5	13	22	1
12	13	38	0'60	13	12	20	9'26	7	40	8	56'2	13	25	58
13	13	52	0'58	13	16	2	9'28	8	2	35	56'0	13	29	54
14	14	6	0'56	13	19	45	9'30	8	24	54	55'7	13	33	51
15	14	19	0'53	13	23	25	9'32	8	47	7	55'4	13	37	47
16	14	31	0'51	13	27	13	9'34	9	9	12	55'0	13	41	44
17	14	43	0'49	13	30	57	9'37	9	31	9	54'7	13	45	40
18	14	55	0'46	13	34	42	9'39	9	52	57	54'3	13	49	37
19	15	5	0'43	13	38	28	9'42	10	14	37	54'0	13	53	33
20	15	15	0'41	13	42	15	9'45	10	36	8	53'6	13	57	30
21	15	25	0'38	13	46	2	9'48	10	57	30	53'2	14	1	27
22	15	34	0'35	13	49	45	9'50	11	18	41	52'8	14	5	23
23	15	42	0'32	13	53	35	9'53	11	39	43	52'3	14	9	20
24	15	49	0'29	13	57	27	9'56	12	0	34	51'9	14	13	16
25	15	56	0'26	14	1	17	9'59	12	21	14	51'4	14	17	13
26	16	2	0'23	14	5	8	9'63	12	41	42	50'9	14	21	9
27	16	7	0'20	14	8	55	9'66	13	1	59	50'4	14	25	6
28	16	11	0'17	14	12	51	9'69	13	22	4	49'9	14	29	2
29	16	15	0'13	14	16	44	9'72	13	41	56	49'4	14	32	59
30	16	17	0'10	14	20	38	9'76	14	1	35	48'9	14	36	56
31	16	19	0'07	14	24	31	9'79	14	21	1	48'3	14	40	52

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7. S.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.
13.
14. S.
15.
16.
17.
18.
19.
20.
21. S.
22.
23.
24.
25.
26.
27.
28. S.
29.
30.
31.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, OCTOBER, 1887.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN.	SUN.	WIND.	
	Maximum	Minimum	Avg. 50 Yrs.				Mean.	FALL.	SHINE.	Direct.	Pressure.
1	61'3	44'8	54	29'962	0'00	4'9	NNE	3'8
2	57'1	43'8	54	30'129	0'00	..	N	1'9
3	57'2	48'6	54	30'205	0'00	..	N	2'4
4	58'9	48'8	54	30'188	0'00	..	NNE	2'3
5	54'5	49'0	53	30'107	0'00	..	NNE	1'6
6	50'0	48'0	53	29'960	0'00	1'3	N	1'2
7	57'0	47'3	52	29'826	0'00	0'3	WSW	0'7
8	64'1	46'8	52	29'709	0'00	3'3	SW	0'6
9	54'2	46'3	52	29'436	0'09	..	Va'ble.	0'7
10	48'4	39'8	52	29'301	0'17	..	NNW	8'6
11	48'2	33'9	51	29'511	0'00	4'2	WNW	2'5
12	44'0	30'0	51	29'484	0'05	2'0	W	1'0
13	48'2	25'3	51	29'642	0'01	0'2	NNW	5'7
14	48'1	35'0	51	29'617	0'03	..	NNW	8'0
15	49'4	34'5	50	29'922	0'01	3'7	NNW	8'6
16	51'1	36'0	50	30'249	0'00	1'4	NNW	2'1
17	54'5	37'4	50	30'397	0'00	3'3	NNW	1'0
18	50'5	36'2	50	30'388	0'00	0'2	W	1'0
19	48'0	38'5	49	30'282	0'00	0'1	W	0'5
20	53'9	36'9	49	30'194	0'00	..	W	0'7
21	52'6	33'3	49	30'311	0'00	4'1	N	1'2
22	51'6	26'8	49	30'365	0'00	4'3	WSW	0'1
23	52'9	31'3	49	30'018	0'00	1'3	SW	3'2
24	46'7	33'2	48	29'957	0'03	4'1	NNW	9'3
25	45'1	30'7	48	30'338	0'00	6'6	N	7'7
26	48'5	25'9	48	30'278	0'00	6'1	SSW	1'3
27	49'2	38'9	47	29'870	0'03	..	SSW	4'0
28	58'1	42'0	47	29'569	0'05	2'3	SW	4'0
29	58'9	40'9	47	29'470	0'18	5'3	SW	3'0
30	51'7	39'8	47	29'286	0'37	4'8	WSW	..
31	50'8	37'3	47	29'420	0'00	3'2	SW	..

* The chain of the pressure apparatus broke during the gale of the 30th. The greatest pressure previously recorded was 17.2 lbs.

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.			Sets Afternoon.			Souths Morning.			Right Ascension at Noon.			Declination at Noon.			Horizontal Parallax at Noon.			Semi-diameter at Noon.			Age at Noon.	
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"	°	'	"	'	"	'''	D.	H.
1	0	26	4	8	8	22	9	12	1	17	45	24	18	57	9	15	36	25	7	43	21	0	
2	1	36	4	38	9	14	10	6	5	14	26	18	58	2	15	51	26	7	43	0	12	0	
3	2	52	5	5	10	6	11	0	6	10	13	45	58	55	16	5	27	7	43	0	2	0	
4	4	11	5	30	10	58	11	54	11	5	19	43	59	42	16	18	28	7	42	0	43	0	
5	5	32	5	53	11	50	12	44	40	0	0	29	60	17	16	27	29	7	41	3	0	0	
6	6	55	6	18	aft.	13	44	2	5	24	18	60	38	16	33	0	21	1	0	234	0	0	
7	8	18	6	46	1	38	14	40	43	10	31	35	60	43	16	34	1	21	2	0	314	0	
8	9	43	7	18	2	35	15	38	58	14	59	48	60	32	16	31	2	21	3	21	0	0	
9	11	3	7	57	3	33	16	38	43	18	28	44	60	7	16	25	3	21	3	0	124	0	
10	aft.	8	43	4	32	17	39	21	20	43	40	59	33	16	15	4	21	3	1	0	24	0	
11	1	25	9	38	5	31	18	39	54	21	37	15	58	53	16	4	5	21	2	0	134	0	
12	2	17	10	40	6	28	19	39	11	21	10	11	58	12	15	53	6	21	2	0	43	0	
13	2	59	11	50	7	22	20	36	17	19	30	4	57	31	15	42	7	21	4	1	0	23	0
14	3	33	mrn.	8	13	21	30	39	16	48	52	56	52	15	31	8	21	4	2	0	31	0	
15	4	0	1	9	2	22	22	15	13	20	27	56	17	15	22	9	21	4	3	2	0	1	0
16	4	25	2	13	9	48	23	11	24	9	18	39	55	46	15	13	10	21	4	3	0	21	0
17	4	43	3	22	10	31	23	58	37	4	56	23	55	18	15	6	11	21	4	3	0	2	0
18	5	3	4	30	11	14	0	44	34	0	25	258	54	54	14	59	12	21	4	2	0	31	0
19	5	23	5	37	11	57	1	29	53	4	3	30	54	34	14	54	13	21	4	2	0	3	0
20	5	43	6	44	mm.	2	15	12	8	20	25	54	18	14	49	14	21	4	1	0	23	0	
21	6	5	7	50	0	40	3	1	3	12	15	55	54	6	14	46	15	21	4	0	143	0	
22	6	29	8	54	1	23	3	47	53	15	41	8	54	0	14	44	16	21	4	0	1	0	
23	6	59	9	57	2	8	4	35	57	18	27	39	54	1	14	45	17	21	3	0	214	0	
24	7	36	10	59	2	55	5	25	24	20	27	46	54	9	14	47	18	21	3	0	24	0	
25	8	18	11	55	3	43	6	16	7	21	34	50	54	25	14	51	19	21	3	0	14	0	
26	9	10	aft.	4	32	7	7	51	21	43	46	54	50	14	58	20	21	3	1	0	34	0	
27	10	8	1	30	5	22	8	0	12	20	51	30	55	25	15	8	21	21	4	0	234	0	
28	11	14	2	6	6	12	8	52	50	18	57	26	56	9	15	20	22	21	0	1	234	0	
29	mrn.	2	38	7	2	9	45	28	16	3	40	57	1	15	34	23	21	0	1	34	0	1	0
30	0	27	3	5	7	53	10	38	5	12	15	14	57	57	15	49	24	21	3	4	0	1	0
31	1	42	3	30	8	43	11	30	52	7	40	29	58	56	16	5	25	21	4	3	0	2	0

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 6h. P.M.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

October 1. Day breaks at 4h. 8m. morn., and Twilight ends at 7h. 31m. aft., the length of the Day being 11h. 35m.

Oct. 1. Occultation of Saturn. The disappearance takes place at 3h. 59m. aft., 110° from the vertex; at the time of the reappearance the moon is below the horizon.

Oct. 3. Occultation of l Leonis: magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 3h. om. morn., 55° from the vertex; the reappearance at 3h. 52m. morn., 199° from the vertex.

Oct. 5. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 4' 48".

Oct. 8. Mercury at greatest elongation (25°) West, 6h. morn.

Oct. 20. Mean time of Sun's semidiameter passing the meridian, 1m. 5' 6s.

Oct. 20. Occultation of μ Ceti: magnitude 4. The disappearance takes place at 11h. 39m. aft., 63° from the vertex; the reappearance on Oct. 21st at oh. 41m. morn., 338° from the vertex.

Oct. 24. Occultation of χ¹ Orionis: magnitude 4½. The disappearance takes place at 9h. 2m. aft., 39° from the vertex; the reappearance at 9h. 56m. aft., 264° from the vertex.

In this month the Mornings decrease 52m., the Afternoons, 1h. 3m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	♿ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
2	14	4	8	13	59	31	16	53	29	16	5	27	9	20	2
7	14	25	30	14	23	6	17	8	59	16	9	8	9	21	52
12	14	43	19	14	47	7	17	24	44	16	13	0	9	23	35
17	14	55	8	15	11	38	17	40	43	16	17	1	9	25	10
22	14	57	3	15	36	38	17	56	52	16	21	9	9	26	36
27	14	45	28	16	2	9	18	13	10	16	25	26	9	27	54

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♿ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
2	15	3	268	11	49	588	24	10	368	20	17	158	16	24	228
7	17	22	21	14	6	4	24	32	16	20	27	59	16	16	40
12	19	6	50	16	13	47	24	48	15	20	38	47	16	9	30
17	20	3	28	18	11	26	24	58	15	20	49	34	16	2	56
22	19	49	59	19	57	23	25	1	59	21	0	15	15	57	0
27	17	58	68	21	30	68	24	59	178	21	10	488	15	51	4511

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♿			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
5	8	9	8	8	4	5	8	5	8	1	5	0	9		
15	8	9	10	1	6	0	5	7	1	5	0	9			
25	8	9	12	5	6	2	5	5	1	5	0	9			

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	♿			♀			♂			♃			♄	
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'
16	3	3	2	5	4	3	7	15	6	7	7			
16	5	3	8	5	6	3	6	15	4	7	8			
16	8	4	7	5	8	3	4	15	2	7	9			

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, October 1, 116° 43' 50".

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—															
Month.	Week.	LOND. BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).			
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.		
1	M	10 2	10 43	7 43	8 21	3 4	3 48	2 21	2 58	8 21	8 59	11 9	11 44	7 17	7 53		
2	Tu	11 20	11 52	8 49	9 14	4 21	4 51	3 34	4 4	9 30	9 58	..	0 12	8 23	8 51		
3	W	..	0 19	9 37	9 59	5 18	5 43	4 30	4 53	10 24	10 48	0 36	0 58	9 18	9 42		
4	Th	0 41	1 3	10 18	10 38	6 6	6 29	5 15	5 35	11 10	11 31	1 20	1 41	10 0	10 18		
5	F	1 25	1 46	10 57	11 18	6 51	7 12	5 55	6 16	11 52	..	2 0	2 19	10 37	10 56		
6	S	2 4	2 24	11 39	12 0	7 33	7 54	6 36	6 57	0 13	0 34	2 38	2 57	11 15	11 36		
7	S	2 43	3 3	..	0 21	8 15	8 35	7 18	7 39	0 55	1 16	3 16	3 37	11 57	..		
8	M	3 24	3 45	0 42	1 3	8 55	9 14	7 59	8 20	1 37	1 59	3 58	4 19	0 19	0 41		
9	Tu	4 7	4 28	1 24	1 45	9 35	9 56	8 41	9 4	2 21	2 43	4 42	5 1	1 4	1 27		
10	W	4 49	5 11	2 8	2 31	10 17	10 38	9 27	9 50	3 5	3 27	5 29	5 54	1 50	2 15		
11	Th	5 34	6 1	2 54	3 21	10 59	11 24	10 15	10 46	3 50	4 17	6 22	6 50	2 41	3 9		
12	F	6 27	6 57	3 50	4 25	11 54	..	11 21	12 0	4 45	5 17	7 24	8 2	3 41	4 19		
13	S	7 32	8 11	5 8	5 56	0 29	1 10	..	0 41	5 56	6 39	8 45	9 32	5 1	5 42		
14	S	8 56	9 44	6 46	7 29	2 0	2 48	1 22	2 6	7 24	8 6	10 17	10 56	6 25	7 4		
15	M	10 26	11 6	7 7	8 30	3 35	4 11	2 44	3 21	8 46	9 20	11 31	..	7 40	8 13		
16	Tu	11 40	..	9 5	9 28	4 42	5 8	3 54	4 21	9 49	10 14	0 3	0 27	8 42	9 8		
17	W	0 10	0 33	9 49	10 7	5 32	6 54	4 44	5 4	10 36	10 57	0 49	1 10	9 31	9 49		
18	Th	0 55	1 15	10 25	10 43	6 14	6 34	5 23	5 42	11 17	11 37	1 30	1 48	10 6	10 22		
19	F	1 35	1 52	11 0	11 17	6 53	7 11	6 1	6 18	11 55	..	2 5	2 22	10 38	10 54		
20	S	2 7	2 22	11 34	11 50	7 28	7 44	6 35	6 51	0 12	0 29	2 37	2 52	11 10	11 26		
21	S	2 37	2 54	..	0 6	8 0	8 15	7 7	7 23	0 46	1 1	3 7	3 22	11 42	11 58		
22	M	3 9	3 23	0 22	0 36	8 29	8 43	7 39	7 54	1 18	1 34	3 37	3 52	..	0 14		
23	Tu	3 39	3 54	0 52	1 6	8 57	9 11	8 8	8 23	1 48	2 3	4 3	4 24	0 30	0 46		
24	W	4 10	4 25	1 21	1 37	9 27	9 43	8 39	8 56	2 19	2 45	4 4	4 57	1 2	1 19		
25	Th	4 40	4 56	1 55	2 13	9 59	10 15	9 14	9 32	2 52	3 9	5 15	5 36	1 37	1 59		
26	F	5 13	5 32	2 31	2 52	10 33	10 52	9 51	10 14	3 27	3 48	5 57	6 21	2 17	2 40		
27	S	5 54	6 18	3 14	3 41	11 14	11 40	10 41	11 12	4 10	4 35	6 45	7 15	3 4	3 32		
28	S	6 45	7 16	4 11	4 50	..	0 13	11 45	..	5 3	5 39	7 47	8 27	4 4	4 43		
29	M	7 53	8 34	5 34	6 20	0 49	1 33	0 24	1 3	6 18	7 0	9 11	9 54	5 22	6 2		
30	Tu	9 20	10 1	7 1	7 37	2 17	2 59	1 43	2 18	7 38	8 16	10 29	11 3	6 37	7 11		
31	W	10 39	11 12	8 13	8 40	3 40	4 13	2 52	3 26	8 51	9 22	11 36	..	7 45	8 15		

RISEING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.	Rises h. m.	Sths. h. m.	Sets h. m.
7	3 47M	1 19A	5 51A	8 27M	1 17A	6 7A	0 18A	4 3A	7 48A	10 50M	3 3A	7 16A	0 45M	8 16M	3 47A
14	3 57M	1 15A	5 33A	8 49M	1 23A	5 57A	0 14A	3 57A	7 40A	10 29M	2 40A	6 51A	0 21M	7 51M	3 21A
21	3 40M	0 56A	5 12A	9 12M	1 30A	5 48A	0 10A	3 52A	7 34A	10 10M	2 19A	6 28A	11 53A	7 22M	2 55A
28	7 40M	0 12A	4 44A	9 34M	1 38A	5 42A	0 5A	3 47A	7 29A	9 49M	1 57A	6 5A	11 28A	6 56M	2 28A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.				ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM α AQUILÆ.							
R. A.		DECL. N.		D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.	
D.	H. M. S.	D.	H. M. S.			°	'	°	'	°	'
1	1 18 57	5	88 42 45	15	West	47	0 56	48	12 7	49	24 11
10	1 18 59	3	88 42 48	16	West	56	50 58	58	7 16	59	23 57
19	1 18 59	2	88 42 52	17	West	67	10 16	68	23 44	69	47 20
28	1 18 53	6	88 42 55	18	West	77	40 52	78	59 56	80	19 0

On the 1st of October, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pisces, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight; while Cancer and Orion are rising, and Hercules and Capricornus setting.

In Andromeda, just below the girdle, is a large and irresolvable Nebula. It is situated in R.A. *oh.* 36m. 41s., and Decl. 40° 39' N. In Sept., 1885, a decided stellar nucleus was observed in this Nebula in R.A. *oh.* 36m. 31s., Decl. 40° 38' N.

A splendid group of stars may be observed in this month, situated in the sword-handle of Persens: it is a magnificent collection of stars, and on a fine night, without moonlight, such as the nights just before and after the 5th, affords one of the most brilliant telescopic objects in the heavens. One of the stars near the middle of the group is of a fine ruby colour; it is situated in R.A. 2h. 11m. 12s., and Decl. 50° 38' N.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN ENTERS SAGITTARIUS 21d. 8h. A.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	of the Year.	to end of Year.
1	||	Th	All Saints' Day. Alexander Cruden d. 1770.	6 56	4 31	306	60
2	||	F	All Souls' Day. Bishop Mant died, 1848.	6 58	4 29	307	59
3	||	S	St. Winifrede. Bombardment of Acre, 1840.	7 0	4 27	308	58
4	||	S	Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity.	7 2	4 25	309	57
5	||	M	Gunpowder Plot, 1605. Wm. III. landed, 1688.	7 4	4 24	310	56
6	||	Tu	St. Leonard. Holborn Viaduct opened, 1869.	7 5	4 22	311	55
7	||	W	Sir Martin Frobisher mortally wounded, 1594.	7 7	4 20	312	54
8	||	Th	John Milton died, 1674; born, 9 Dec. 1608.	7 9	4 19	313	53
9	||	F	Lord Mayor's Day. Prince of Wales born, 1841.	7 11	4 17	314	52
10	||	S	King Ladislas of Hungary killed by Turks, 1444.	7 12	4 16	315	51
11	||	S	Twenty-fourth Sun. aft. Trinity. Martinmas.	7 14	4 14	316	50
12	||	M	First Mayor & Aldermen of Sydney elected, 1842.	7 16	4 13	317	49
13	||	Tu	St. Brice. Fredk. Overbeck, artist, died, 1869.	7 18	4 11	318	48
14	||	W	Sir C. Lyell, geologist, b. 1797; d. 22 Feb. 1875.	7 19	4 10	319	47
15	||	Th	St. Machutus. Wm. Pitt, E. of Chatham, b. 1708.	7 21	4 8	320	46
16	||	F	The Right Hon. John Bright born, 1811.	7 23	4 7	321	45
17	||	S	St. Hugh. Suez Canal formally opened, 1869.	7 24	4 6	322	44
18	||	S	Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity.	7 26	4 4	323	43
19	||	M	Ferdinand de Lesseps (Suez Canal) born, 1805.	7 28	4 3	324	42
20	||	Tu	St. Edmund. Wandsworth, 1st Noncon. Meeting,	7 30	4 2	325	41
21	||	W	Sir Thomas Gresham died, 1579. [1572.	7 31	4 1	326	40
22	||	Th	St. Cecilia. Baron Clive of Plassey died, 1774.	7 33	4 0	327	39
23	||	F	St. Clement. Sir John Bowring died, 1872.	7 35	3 59	328	38
24	||	S	Tasmania discovered, 1642. John Knox d. 1572.	7 36	3 58	329	37
25	||	S	Twenty-sixth Sun. aft. Trinity. St. Catherine.	7 38	3 57	330	36
26	||	M	Emps. Dagmar b. 1847. Marshal Soult d. 1851.	7 39	3 56	331	35
27	||	Tu	Earl of Selborne, ex-Lord Chancellor, b. 1812.	7 41	3 55	332	34
28	||	W	Baron von Bunsen, Prussian Amb. 1841-54, d.	7 42	3 54	333	33
29	||	Th	Mary Somerville, mathematician, d. 1872. [1860.	7 44	3 53	334	32
30	||	F	St. Andrew, Ap. & Mart. Bp. London b. 1821.	7 45	3 53	335	31

PHASES OF THE MOON.

● New Moon	4d.	0h.	2m.	Morning.
☽ First Quarter	10	4	16	Afternoon.
○ Full Moon	18	3	16	Afternoon.
☾ Last Quarter	26	5	21	Afternoon.
In Perigee	4d. 3h. A.			In Apogee 19d. 3h. M.

RAINFALL IN NOVEMBER, 1886.

In this month rain fell on 15 days. The total fall for the month was 3'0 inches; above the average of ten years, 1871-80, by 0'62 inch.
An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet = 100 tons upon an acre.

MONTHLY NOTES.

November 1. Latest day for receiving corrections for Whitaker's Almanack.

1. Salmon-fishing with rod and line ends. Borough Councillors to be elected, to take the place of those who retire on this day. Holiday at Bank Transfer Office and Stock Exchange.

9. Mayors to be elected.

11. Martinmas; Scotch Quarter Day.

12. Sheriffs for next year nominated.

14. Solicitors', notaries', proctors', and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See Note, Dec. 15.

30. Tweed rod-fishing closes.

THE SUN.

Day.	Hourly Variation of Elevation of Time.		Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Variation of R. A.		Apparent Declination (Stk.) at Noon.		Hourly Variation (D)'s Declination.		Sidereal Time at Noon.	
	M. S.	S.	H. M. S.	S.	" "	" "	" "	" "	H. M. S.	S.		
1	16	20	0'03	14 28 28	9'83	14 40 13	47'7	14 44 49				
2	16	21	0'00	14 32 24	9'86	14 59 11	47'1	14 48 45				
3	16	20	0'04	14 36 21	9'89	15 17 54	46'5	14 52 42				
4	16	19	0'07	14 40 19	9'93	15 36 22	45'9	14 56 38				
5	16	17	0'11	14 44 18	9'96	15 54 35	45'2	15 0 35				
6	16	14	0'14	14 48 17	10'00	16 12 32	44'5	15 4 31				
7	16	10	0'17	14 52 18	10'03	16 30 13	43'8	15 8 28				
8	16	6	0'21	14 56 19	10'07	16 47 36	43'1	15 12 25				
9	16	0	0'24	15 0 21	10'10	17 4 43	42'4	15 16 21				
10	15	54	0'28	15 4 24	10'14	17 21 32	41'7	15 20 18				
11	15	47	0'31	15 8 27	10'17	17 38 3	40'9	15 24 14				
12	15	39	0'35	15 12 32	10'20	17 54 15	40'1	15 28 11				
13	15	30	0'38	15 16 37	10'24	18 10 9	39'3	15 32 7				
14	15	20	0'42	15 20 43	10'27	18 25 43	38'5	15 36 4				
15	15	10	0'45	15 24 50	10'31	18 40 59	37'7	15 40 0				
16	14	59	0'49	15 28 58	10'34	18 55 53	36'9	15 43 57				
17	14	47	0'52	15 33 7	10'38	19 10 28	36'0	15 47 54				
18	14	34	0'56	15 37 16	10'41	19 24 42	35'2	15 51 50				
19	14	20	0'59	15 41 27	10'45	19 38 35	34'3	15 55 47				
20	14	6	0'62	15 45 38	10'48	19 52 7	33'4	15 59 43				
21	13	50	0'66	15 49 50	10'51	20 5 17	32'5	16 3 40				
22	13	34	0'69	15 54 2	10'55	20 18 5	31'5	16 7 36				
23	13	17	0'72	15 58 16	10'58	20 30 30	30'6	16 11 33				
24	12	59	0'76	16 2 30	10'61	20 42 33	29'7	16 15 29				
25	12	41	0'79	16 6 45	10'65	20 54 12	28'7	16 19 26				
26	12	21	0'82	16 11 1	10'68	21 5 29	27'7	16 23 23				
27	12	1	0'85	16 15 18	10'71	21 16 21	26'7	16 27 19				
28	11	41	0'88	16 19 35	10'74	21 26 50	25'7	16 31 16				
29	11	19	0'91	16 23 53	10'77	21 36 53	24'7	16 35 12				
30	10	57	0'94	16 28 12	10'80	21 46 33	23'6	16 39 9				

MEMORANDA.

1.
2.
3.
4. S.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11. S.
12.
13.
14.
15.
16.
17.
18. S.
19.
20.
21.
22.
23.
24.
25. S.
26.
27.
28.
29.
30.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, NOVEMBER, 1886.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.*	RAIN.	SUN.	WIND.	
	Maximum	Minimum	Ave. 50 Yrs.	Mean.	FALL.	SHINE.	Direction	Pressure.
1	58'3	45'8	46	29'890	0'31	1'2	SW	15.15
2	59'1	43'5	46	30'003	0'11	2'3	SW	0'6
3	53'6	37'8	46	29'815	0'16	1'3	SSW	8'0
4	55'0	39'5	46	29'691	0'00	5'2	WSW	2'0
5	52'3	40'3	46	29'177	0'41	..	S	2'9
6	46'4	38'0	45	28'859	0'20	0'1	WSW	15'2
7	46'7	37'5	45	29'435	0'00	0'2	NW	1'6
8	48'1	30'6	45	29'519	0'00	5'7	SSW	1'0
9	45'3	37'6	45	29'106	0'13	..	ESE	3'6
10	46'1	38'5	44	29'216	0'27	..	ENE	0'7
11	46'2	39'0	44	29'333	0'79	..	NW	1'2
12	47'6	39'7	44	29'354	0'17	..	SW	1'1
13	49'3	39'0	44	29'315	0'01	0'9	WSW	1'3
14	51'9	42'6	43	29'390	0'00	1'7	WSW	3'0
15	55'2	43'8	43	29'361	0'03	0'1	SSW	3'7
16	48'9	35'7	43	29'463	0'04	1'0	SW	0'8
17	54'3	38'0	42	29'313	0'34	0'4	SW	8'9
18	48'1	35'0	42	29'858	0'00	1'9	W	3'0
19	50'9	30'7	42	30'068	0'00	0'2	SW	0'0
20	54'0	46'0	42	30'171	0'00	..	SW	0'3
21	49'9	39'0	42	30'188	0'01	..	N	1'0
22	47'1	31'5	42	30'306	0'00	2'3	NNE	0'0
23	42'7	27'9	42	30'413	0'00	..	N	0'0
24	43'5	26'9	42	30'522	0'00	1'6	NE	0'0
25	49'2	38'1	41	30'392	0'00	..	N	0'1
26	47'4	41'9	41	30'310	0'00	..	NE	0'0
27	46'3	41'7	41	30'280	0'00	..	NE	0'0
28	47'2	40'7	41	30'136	0'00	..	SW	2'0
29	50'3	38'5	41	29'579	0'02	0'8	WSW	5'5
30	43'8	34'8	41	29'499	0'00	2'4	WNW	3'2

* The barometer is 169 feet above the mean sea-level.

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.	Sets Afternoon.	Souths Morning.	Right Ascension at Noon.	Declination at Noon.	Horizontal Parallax at Noon.	Semi-diameter at Noon.	Age at Noon.
1	H. M. S. 3 53	H. M. S. 9 34	H. M. S. 12 24 16	2 31 28	15 59	16 20	16 20	D. H. 26 21
2	4 23	4 18	10 27	13 18 51	2 55 26	60 36	16 33	27 21
3	5 46	4 43	11 21	14 15 13	8 19 32	61 7	16 41	28 21
4	7 13	5 13	aft. 15 13 48		13 16 50	61 20	16 44	0 12
5	8 38	5 48	1 17	16 14 39	17 22 41	61 12	16 42	1 12
6	9 59	6 31	2 18	17 17 10	20 15 52	60 46	16 35	2 12
7	11 12	7 26	3 20	18 20 11	21 43 6	60 6	16 24	3 12
8	aft.		4 20	19 22 7	21 41 40	59 17	16 11	4 12
9	1 1	9 39	5 17	20 21 37	20 18 53	58 24	15 56	5 12
10	1 38	10 50	6 10	21 17 52	17 48 31	57 31	15 42	6 12
11	2 7	mrn.	7 0	22 10 42	14 26 45	56 43	15 29	7 12
12	2 31	0 2	7 47	23 0 31	10 29 8	56 0	15 17	8 12
13	2 52	1 12	8 31	23 47 57	6 9 16	55 24	15 7	9 12
14	3 21	2 22	9 14	0 33 46	1 38 50	54 54	14 59	10 12
15	3 49	3 29	9 56	1 18 46	2 51 59	54 31	14 53	11 12
16	4 4	4 34	10 38	2 3 39	7 13 45	54 15	14 48	12 12
17	4 9	5 40	11 21	2 49 3	11 17 24	54 4	14 45	13 12
18	4 32	6 45	mrn.	3 35 28	14 53 51	53 58	14 44	14 12
19	5 39	7 49	0 5	4 23 13	17 54 12	53 57	14 44	15 12
20	5 34	8 50	0 51	5 12 25	20 9 54	54 1	14 45	16 12
21	6 15	9 50	1 39	6 2 56	21 33 34	54 11	14 47	17 12
22	7 1	10 43	2 28	6 54 24	21 59 39	54 28	14 52	18 12
23	7 59	11 29	3 17	7 46 20	21 25 10	54 51	14 58	19 12
24	9 1	aft.		8 38 15	19 49 56	55 22	15 7	20 12
25	10 9	0 40	4 56	9 29 51	17 16 33	56 1	15 17	21 12
26	11 22	1 8	5 45	10 21 2	13 50 0	56 47	15 30	22 12
27	mrn.	1 32	6 34	11 12 1	9 37 26	57 39	15 44	23 12
28	0 35	1 57	7 23	12 3 17	4 48 13	58 35	15 59	24 12
29	1 53	2 18	8 13	12 55 31	0 25 27	59 30	16 15	25 12
30	3 13	2 41	9 4	13 49 30	5 47 42	60 20	16 28	26 12

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites at 5h. P.M.

Satellites not visible owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

November 1. Day breaks at 5h. 1m. morn., and Twilight ends at 6h. 27m. aft., the length of the Day being 9h. 35m.

Nov. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 7³⁸.

Nov. 6. Mercury at least distance from the Sun, 10h. aft.

Nov. 12. Occultation of ψ^3 Aquarii: magnitude 5. The disappearance takes place at 5h. 9m. aft., 103' from the vertex; the reappearance at 6h. 24m. aft., 267' from the vertex.

Nov. 13. Venus at greatest distance from the Sun, 1h. aft.

Nov. 16. A near approach of ξ^2 Ceti to the Moon: magnitude 4. The nearest approach of the Moon to the star occurs at 9h. 11m. aft., 10' from the vertex.

Nov. 19. Occultation of i Tauri: magnitude 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. The disappearance takes place at 9h. 57m. aft., 153' from the vertex; the reappearance at 10h. 9m. aft., 174' from the vertex.

Nov. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 9¹⁸.

Nov. 25. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 1h. aft. h 1° 31' S.

In this month the Mornings decrease 49m., the Afternoons, 38m.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	♁ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
1	14	23	31	16	28	8	18	29	35	15	29	49	9	29	3
6	14	5	18	16	54	33	18	46	4	16	34	19	9	30	2
11	14	2	40	17	21	18	19	2	34	16	38	54	9	30	50
16	14	14	55	17	48	16	19	19	4	16	43	34	9	31	28
21	14	36	24	18	15	19	19	35	31	16	48	18	9	31	56
26	15	2	51	18	42	17	19	51	53	16	53	5	9	32	12

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♁ MERCURY is a morning star: situated in Libra.

♀ VENUS is an evening star: near to Jupiter on the 1st.

♂ MARS is an evening star: in conjunction with the Moon at midnight on the 7th.

♃ JUPITER too near to the Sun for observation in this month.

♄ SATURN nearly stationary in Leo throughout the month.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♁			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
1	14	34	38	22	48	58	24	50	18	21	21	78	15	47	14 ⁿ
6	11	20	44	23	50	1	24	34	6	21	31	11	15	43	30
11	10	9	30	24	34	44	24	11	30	21	40	54	15	40	35
16	11	1	27	25	1	25	23	42	18	21	50	15	15	38	31
21	13	3	16	25	9	29	23	6	35	21	59	9	15	37	19
26	15	30	49 ^s	24	58	48 ^s	22	24	31 ^s	22	7	36 ^s	15	37	1 ⁿ

HORIZONTAL EQUATORIAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉	♁	♀	♂	♃	♄
5	8 9	12 0	6 4	5 3	1 4	1 0
15	8 9	9 0	6 7	5 0	1 4	1 0
25	9 0	7 4	7 0	4 9	1 4	1 0

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

☉	♁	♀	♂	♃	♄
16 11	4 5	6 0	3 3	15 0	8 1
16 13	3 4	6 3	3 2	14 8	8 3
16 15	2 8	6 6	3 1	14 7	8 4

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, November 1, 115° 4' 50.

Day of		Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—													
Month.	Week.	LOND. BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).	
		Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.	Morn.	After.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	11 42	..	9 5	9 26	4 40	5 7	3 55	4 21	9 49	10 13	0 3	0 27	8 42	9 7
2	F	0 7	0 31	9 47	10 6	5 31	5 54	4 43	5 4	10 35	10 57	0 48	1 9	9 30	9 49
3	S	0 53	1 15	10 28	10 50	6 19	6 44	5 25	5 47	11 21	11 45	1 30	1 51	10 8	10 29
4	S	1*35	1*56	11 13	11 35	7 8	7 31	6 9	6 31	..	0 8	2 12	2 33	10 50	11 12
5	M	2*17	2*39	11 58	..	7 53	8 15	6 53	7 15	0 31	0 54	2 54	3 15	11 34	11 57
6	Tu	3*1	3*24	0 21	0 44	8 37	8 59	7 38	8 1	1 17	1 40	3 37	4 0	..	0 21
7	W	3*45	4*9	1 7	1 30	9 19	9 41	8 24	8 47	2 3	2 26	4 24	4 48	0 45	1 9
8	Th	4*32	4 56	1 53	2 16	10 3	10 25	9 11	9 35	2 49	3 12	5 12	5 39	1 34	2 0
9	F	5 19	5 46	2 40	3 8	10 48	11 14	10 1	10 32	3 36	4 4	6 7	6 37	2 27	2 56
10	S	6 14	6 45	3 38	4 12	11 43	..	11 7	11 46	4 34	5 5	7 11	7 48	3 28	4 5
11	S	7 17	7 53	4 50	5 33	0 14	0 49	..	0 25	5 39	6 18	8 27	9 10	4 44	5 22
12	M	8 33	9 16	6 18	6 59	1 30	2 15	1 3	1 40	6 57	7 37	9 51	10 28	5 59	6 36
13	Tu	9 58	10 33	7 34	8 9	2 56	3 36	2 17	2 50	8 13	8 47	11 1	11 30	7 9	7 41
14	W	11 7	11 38	8 35	8 59	4 8	4 35	3 22	3 50	9 17	9 42	11 59	..	8 10	8 36
15	Th	..	0 2	9 21	9 40	5 0	5 22	4 14	4 37	10 7	10 27	0 21	0 42	9 1	9 22
16	F	0 25	0 46	9 59	10 16	5 44	6 3	4 36	5 14	10 48	11 7	1 1	1 21	9 42	9 59
17	S	1 5	1 24	10 33	10 50	6 23	6 42	5 32	5 50	11 26	11 44	1 39	1 56	10 14	10 29
18	S	1 41	1 57	11 7	11 24	7 8	7 38	6 8	6 25	..	0 2	2 12	2 28	10 45	11 1
19	M	2 13	2 28	11 40	11 56	7 34	7 50	6 41	6 57	0 19	0 36	2 44	2 58	11 17	11 33
20	Tu	2 44	2 59	..	0 12	8 6	8 21	7 13	7 29	0 54	1 8	3 13	3 28	11 49	..
21	W	3 14	3 31	0 48	0 44	8 36	8 51	7 45	8 1	1 24	1 40	3 44	4 1	0 5	0 22
22	Th	3 47	4 3	1 1	1 18	9 6	9 23	8 18	8 35	1 57	2 14	4 18	4 36	0 39	0 57
23	F	4 20	4 37	1 35	1 53	9 40	9 58	8 53	9 12	2 32	2 49	4 54	5 13	1 16	1 35
24	S	4 55	5 14	2 20	2 31	10 16	10 24	9 31	9 51	3 8	3 27	5 34	5 57	1 55	2 17
25	S	5 35	5 58	2 53	3 17	10 55	11 20	10 14	10 44	3 49	4 13	6 21	6 48	2 40	3 7
26	M	6 23	6 52	3 46	4 10	11 47	12 1	11 17	11 52	4 47	5 10	7 20	7 54	3 37	4 11
27	Tu	7 23	7 57	4 54	5 33	0 18	0 49	..	0 47	5 43	6 18	8 31	9 10	4 47	5 22
28	W	8 33	9 13	6 15	6 54	1 28	2 7	1 3	1 38	6 55	7 31	9 49	10 22	5 57	6 30
29	Th	9 50	10 26	7 28	8 1	2 48	3 28	2 13	2 49	8 6	8 39	10 55	11 25	7 3	7 33
30	F	10 58	11 28	8 28	9 53	3 44	4 24	3 14	3 43	9 9	9 35	11 52	..	8 2	8 29

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets
4	6 15M	11 15M	4 15A	9 54M	1 47A	5 40A	11 59M	3 43A	7 27A	9 30M	1 36A	5 42A	11 3A	6 34M	2 1A
11	5 28M	10 39M	3 50A	10 12M	1 57A	5 42A	11 50M	3 38A	7 25A	9 10M	1 15A	5 20A	10 37A	6 8M	1 35A
18	5 27M	10 31M	3 35A	10 26M	2 7A	5 48A	11 41M	3 34A	7 27A	8 50M	0 54A	4 58A	10 10A	5 41M	1 8A
25	5 53M	10 38M	3 23A	10 36M	2 18A	6 0A	11 30M	3 29A	7 28A	8 31M	0 33A	4 35A	9 43A	5 14M	0 41A

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION of the POLAR STAR.

ANGULAR DISTANCE of the MOON FROM ALDEBARAN.

R. A.			DECL. N.			Position of Star.			6 P.M.			9 P.M.			Midnight.		
D.	H.	M. S.	°	'	"	D.	East	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	
1	1 18	57 4	88	42	57	12	East	82	29	9	80	55	4	79	21	15	
10	1 18	55 0	88	43	0	13	East	70	2	58	68	30	38	66	58	30	
19	1 18	51 2	88	43	3	14	East	57	49	14	56	18	15	54	47	24	
28	1 18	45 8	88	43	6	15	East	45	44	57	44	14	57	42	45	4	

On the 1st of November, Perseus, Aries, and Cetus are on the meridian at midnight.

An irresolvable Nebula on the right foot of Andromeda may be observed in this month. It was discovered by Miss Herschel, with a small reflecting telescope only twenty-seven inches in focal length. It is a very elongated Nebula, dark

in the centre, and suggests the idea of a flat ring seen very obliquely. It is in R.A. 2h. 15m. 34s., and Decl. 41° 49' N. The best evenings are those about the 3rd.

Neptune can be well observed in this month: on the 20th it passes the meridian, or south, at 11h. 55m. aft., in R.A. 3h. 56m. 46s., and Decl. 18° 40' N.

DAY OF			Fasts and Festivals. Remarkable Days—Events. SUN ENTERS CAPRICORNUS 21d. 9h. M.	THE SUN		DAYS	
M.	Light and Dark.	W.		Rises.	Sets.	Of the Year.	to end of Year.
1		S	Princess of Wales born, 1844.	7 47	3 52	336	30
2		S	First Sun. in Advent. Battle of Austerlitz, 1805.	7 48	3 51	337	29
3		M	Lord Chief Justice Coleridge born, 1820.	7 49	3 51	338	28
4		Tu	Roy. Cts. Just. opened, 1882. T. Carlyle b. 1795.	7 51	3 50	339	27
5		W	Alexandre Dumas, père, French novelist, d. 1870.	7 52	3 50	340	26
6		Th	St. Nicolas. Anthony Trollope, novelist, d. 1882.	7 53	3 50	341	25
7		F	Maj.-Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, VC, born, 1839.	7 54	3 49	342	24
8		S	Conception B. V. M. Richard Baxter d. 1691.	7 55	3 49	343	23
9		S	Second Sunday in Advent.	7 57	3 49	344	22
10		M	Royal Academy instituted, 1768.	7 58	3 49	345	21
11		Tu	Ven. Archdeacon Denison born, 1805.	7 59	3 49	346	20
12		W	Sir Mark Isambard Brunel, engineer, d. 1849.	8 0	3 49	347	19
13		Th	St. Lucy. Lord John Manners born, 1818.	8 1	3 49	348	18
14		F	Prince Albert d. 1861. Princess Alice d. 1878.	8 2	3 49	349	17
15		S	Izaak Walton, "Gentle Angler," died, 1683.	8 2	3 49	350	16
16		S	Third Sunday in Advent. Geo. Scharf b. 1820.	8 3	3 49	351	15
17		M	Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.	8 4	3 49	352	14
18		Tu	Slavery in the U. S. officially abolished, 1862.	8 5	3 50	353	13
19		W	Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends. Emb. Day.	8 5	3 50	354	12
20		Th	John Wilson Croker, critic, b. 1780; d. 10 Aug. 1857	8 6	3 50	355	11
21		F	MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END. St. Thomas.	8 6	3 51	356	10
22		S	Marian Evans (George Eliot) d. 1880. Emb. D.	8 6	3 51	357	9
23		S	Fourth Sunday in Advent.	8 7	3 52	358	8
24		M	George Crabbe, poet, b. 1754; d. 8 Feb. 1832.	8 8	3 53	359	7
25		Tu	Christmas Day.	8 8	3 53	360	6
26		W	St. Stephen, First Martyr.	8 8	3 54	361	5
27		Th	St. John, Apostle and Evangelist.	8 8	3 55	362	4
28		F	Innocents' Day. Childermas.	8 9	3 56	363	3
29		S	Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone born, 1809.	8 9	3 56	364	2
30		S	First Sunday after Christmas.	8 9	3 57	365	1
31		M	S. Silvester. Wycliffe d. 1384. Gambetta d. 1882.	8 9	3 58	366	0

PHASES OF THE MOON.

- New Moon 3d. 10h. 6m. Morning.
- First Quarter 10 6 46 Morning.
- ☾ Full Moon 18 10 41 Morning.
- (Last Quarter 26 6 c Morning.
- In Perigee 3d. 4h. M. | In Apogee 16d. 4h. M.
- In Perigee 31d. 3h. A.

RAINFALL IN DECEMBER, 1886.

In this month rain fell on 18 days. The total fall for the month was 3'60 inches; above the average of ten years, 1871-80, by 1'53 inches.

MONTHLY NOTES.

- December 10. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.
- 15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates.
- 21. Election of Common Councilmen in the City of London. Shortest day.
- 24. Christmas Law Vacation commences.
- 25. Bills of exchange falling due this day must be provided for on the 24th.
- 26. Bank and General Holiday. Bills of exchange falling due this day are not payable till the 27th.
- 31. Various Licences expire.

THE SUN.

MEMORANDA.

Day.	Before Clock.		Hourly Variation of Equation of Time.		Right Ascension at Noon.		Hourly Variation of R. A.		Apparent Declination (Std.) at Noon.		Hourly Variation ☉'s Declination.		Sidereal Time at Noon.			
	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	°	'	H.	M.	S.	
1	10	34			0'06	16	32	31	10°82	21	55	47	22°6	16	43	5
2	10	11			0'09	16	36	51	10°85	22	4	36	21°5	16	47	2
3	9	47			1'01	16	41	12	10°88	22	13	0	20°5	16	50	58
4	9	22			1'04	16	45	33	10°90	22	20	57	19°4	16	54	55
5	8	57			1'06	16	49	51	10°92	22	28	29	18°3	16	58	52
6	8	31			1'08	16	54	17	10°94	22	35	34	17°2	17	2	48
7	8	5			1'10	16	58	40	10°96	22	42	13	16°1	17	6	45
8	7	38			1'12	17	3	3	10°98	22	48	25	14°9	17	10	41
9	7	11			1'14	17	7	26	11°00	22	54	10	13°8	17	14	38
10	6	44			1'15	17	11	51	11°01	22	59	27	12°7	17	18	34
11	6	16			1'17	17	16	15	11°03	23	4	18	11°5	17	22	31
12	5	48			1'18	17	20	40	11°04	23	8	40	10°4	17	26	27
13	5	19			1'19	17	25	5	11°05	23	12	36	9°2	17	30	24
14	4	50			1'21	17	29	30	11°06	23	16	3	8°1	17	34	21
15	4	21			1'22	17	33	56	11°07	23	19	2	6°9	17	38	17
16	3	52			1'22	17	38	21	11°08	23	21	34	5°7	17	42	14
17	3	23			1'23	17	42	47	11°09	23	23	37	4°6	17	46	10
18	2	53			1'24	17	47	14	11°10	23	25	12	3°4	17	50	7
19	2	23			1'24	17	51	40	11°10	23	26	19	2°2	17	54	3
20	1	54			1'25	17	56	6	11°10	23	26	58	1°0	17	58	0
21	1	24			1'25	18	0	33	11°11	23	27	9	0°1	18	1	56
22	0	54			1'25	18	4	59	11°11	23	26	51	1°3	18	5	53
23	0	24			1'25	18	9	26	11°11	23	26	5	2°5	18	9	50
24	after				1'24	18	13	52	11°10	23	24	51	3°7	18	13	46
25	0	36			1'24	18	18	19	11°10	23	23	8	4°9	18	17	43
26	1	6			1'24	18	22	45	11°10	23	20	58	6°0	18	21	39
27	1	35			1'23	18	27	11	11°09	23	18	19	7°2	18	25	36
28	2	5			1'22	18	31	37	11°08	23	15	12	8°4	18	29	32
29	2	34			1'22	18	36	3	11°08	23	11	37	9°5	18	33	29
30	3	3			1'21	18	40	29	11°07	23	7	34	10°7	18	37	25
31	3	32			1'19	18	44	54	11°05	23	3	4	11°8	18	41	22

- 1.
2. S.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
9. S.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
16. S.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.
- 21.
- 22.
23. S.
- 24.
- 25.
- 26.
- 27.
- 28.
- 29.
30. S.
- 31.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, DECEMBER, 1886.

Day.	TEMPERATURE.			BAROM.	RAIN-FALL.	SUN SHINE.	WIND.	
	Maximum	Minimum.	Avg. 30 Yrs.				Mean.	hours.	Directn.	Prssure.
1	41°9	28°7	41	29°705	0°00	2°3	W	3°2
2	38°2	27°5	41	29°739	0°00	0°7	NNW	4°8
3	34°7	20°9	41	29°902	0°00	1°4	SW	0°0
4	41°3	30°0	41	29°596	0°28	..	SW	4°3
5	48°8	28°6	41	29°855	0°00	0°4	WSW	4°7
6	54°1	48°8	41	29°530	0°05	..	WSW	9°6
7	52°0	37°3	41	29°307	0°02	1°2	WSW	10°0
8	48°1	38°4	41	28°321	0°61	1°7	SW	19°8
9	44°8	36°7	41	28°508	0°06	0°2	WSW	23°5
10	42°5	32°9	41	29°187	0°03	0°6	W	3°7
11	50°9	36°5	41	29°189	0°07	..	SSW	4°0
12	50°8	40°1	40	29°233	0°02	2°1	WSW	12°5
13	45°3	39°4	40	29°473	0°07	..	ENE	3°0
14	48°1	39°5	40	29°276	0°13	..	SE	9°7
15	47°7	40°0	40	28°982	0°22	..	SW	9°1
16	40°3	31°9	40	29°255	0°00	..	NE	2°9
17	33°3	30°5	40	29°456	0°23	..	NNE	0°0
18	31°8	22°9	40	29°557	0°00	..	W	0°1
19	30°6	18°5	39	29°615	0°00	..	SW	0°0
20	32°8	22°0	39	29°901	0°00	..	N	3°0
21	28°8	19°0	39	30°203	0°00	..	NW	0°0
22	42°6	17°3	39	29°573	0°11	..	SW	8°6
23	40°8	33°1	38	29°592	0°00	..	W	5°8
24	45°2	33°7	38	29°404	0°23	..	SW	4°9
25	39°1	31°5	38	29°764	0°00	2°7	WSW	1°6
26	39°1	31°8	37	29°487	1°06	..	SE	7°1
27	36°5	30°3	37	29°618	0°34	..	NW	11°3
28	40°3	33°2	37	29°645	0°06	..	WSW	3°6
29	40°4	33°2	37	29°760	0°01	0°6	W	3°0
30	35°6	39°7	37	30°183	0°00	..	N	0°0
31	36°0	22°0	37	26°279	0°00	1°9	N	0°0

THE MOON.

Day of M.	Rises Morning.			Sets Afternoon.			Souths Morning.			Right Ascension at Noon.			Declination at Noon.			Horizontal Parallax at Noon.			Semi-diameter at Noon.			Age at Noon.			
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	D.	H.
1	4	36		3	7		9	58		14	45	59	10	58	258	60	59	16	39	27	12				
2	6	3		3	39		10	56		15	45	27	15	33	41	61	22	16	45	28	12				
3	7	28		4	18		11	57		16	47	47	19	8	32	61	25	16	46	0	2				
4	8	49		5	8		aft.			17	52	4	21	21	49	61	8	16	41	1	2				
5	9	58		6	8		2	3		18	56	35	22	2	0	60	32	16	31	2	2				
6	10	54		7	19		3	4		19	59	26	21	10	18	59	43	16	18	3	2				
7	11	36		8	32		4	1		20	59	5	18	59	3	58	46	16	3	4	2				
8	aft.			9	46		4	54		21	54	52	15	46	31	57	48	15	46	5	2				
9	0	36		11	0		5	43		22	46	55	11	51	41	56	52	15	31	6	2				
10	0	59		mrn.			6	29		23	35	51	7	31	11	56	2	15	18	7	2				
11	1	17		0	10		7	12		0	22	30	2	58	308	55	20	15	6	8	2				
12	1	37		1	18		7	55		1	7	46	1	35	341	54	47	14	57	9	2				
13	1	56		2	25		8	37		1	52	32	6	1	50	54	23	14	51	10	2				
14	2	15		3	31		9	19		2	37	33	10	11	53	54	8	14	46	11	2				
15	2	38		4	35		10	3		3	23	28	13	57	21	54	0	14	44	12	2				
16	3	3		5	40		10	48		4	10	44	17	9	35	53	58	14	44	13	2				
17	3	34		6	43		11	36		4	59	36	19	39	49	54	3	14	45	14	2				
18	4	12		7	45		mrn.			5	50	0	21	19	48	54	13	14	48	15	2				
19	4	58		8	39		0	24		6	41	36	22	2	48	54	27	14	52	16	2				
20	5	51		9	29		1	14		7	33	49	21	44	43	54	45	14	57	17	2				
21	6	53		10	10		2	4		8	26	2	20	24	50	55	8	15	3	18	2				
22	7	59		10	45		2	54		9	17	43	18	5	56	55	36	15	11	19	2				
23	9	11		11	14		3	43		10	8	37	14	53	44	56	8	15	19	20	2				
24	10	22		11	37		4	31		10	58	49	10	56	9	56	46	15	30	21	2				
25	11	36		aft.			5	18		11	48	42	6	22	38	57	28	15	41	22	2				
26	mrn.	0		23	6		6	6		12	38	53	1	24	81	58	13	15	54	23	2				
27	0	57		0	43		6	54		13	30	13	3	46	288	59	0	16	6	24	2				
28	2	10		1	7		7	45		14	23	35	8	53	28	59	44	16	18	25	2				
29	3	33		1	35		8	39		15	19	46	13	37	49	60	22	16	29	26	2				
30	4	55		2	9		9	36		16	19	12	17	37	22	60	48	16	36	27	2				
31	6	17		2	51		10	37		17	21	40	20	29	298	60	59	16	39	28	2				

Configurations of Jupiter's Satellites.

ECLIPSES, OCCULTATIONS, AND OTHER CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

December 1. Day breaks at 5h. 41m. morn., and Twilight ends at 5h. 57m. aft., the length of the Day being 8h. 5m.

Dec. 3. Mars at least distance from the Sun, 6h. aft.

Dec. 5. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 10' 5s.

Dec. 6. Mars in conjunction with the Moon, 10h. aft. δ $0^{\circ} 15' S$.

Dec. 8. Jupiter in conjunction with the Sun, 11h. aft.

Dec. 20. Mean time of Sun's semi-diameter passing the meridian, 1m. 11' 1s.

Dec. 20. Mercury at greatest distance from the Sun, 10h. aft.

Dec. 21. Sun enters Capricornus: Winter commences, 9h. morn.

Dec. 22. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon, 6h. aft. η $1^{\circ} 32' S$.

Dec. 28. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun, 7h. aft.

Dec. 31. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon, 2h. aft. λ $2^{\circ} 11' S$.

Dec. 31. The Earth at least distance from the Sun, 4h. aft.

In this month the Mornings decrease 22m., the Afternoons increase 6m.

Satellites not visible owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun.

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION OF THE PRINCIPAL PLANETS AT MEAN NOON.

D.	♃ MERCURY.			♀ VENUS.			♂ MARS.			♃ JUPITER.			♄ SATURN.		
	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.	H.	M.	S.
1	15	32	2	19	9	4	20	8	9	16	57	55	9	32	18
6	16	2	55	19	35	31	20	24	18	17	2	47	9	32	12
11	16	35	2	20	1	30	20	40	17	17	7	40	9	31	55
16	17	8	12	20	26	55	20	56	7	17	12	33	9	31	28
21	17	42	16	20	51	43	21	11	45	17	17	26	9	30	50
26	18	17	5	21	15	51	21	27	13	17	22	17	9	30	2
31	18	52	30	21	39	19	21	42	30	17	27	7	9	29	4

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

♃ MERCURY is a morning star in the first half of the month.

♀ VENUS is an evening star throughout the month: in conjunction with the Moon on the 6th at 2h. morn.

♂ MARS is an evening star throughout the month.

♃ JUPITER near the Sun: a morning star towards the end of the month.

♄ SATURN in Leo.

APPARENT DECLINATION OF THE ABOVE PLANETS.

D.	♃			♀			♂			♃			♄		
	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"	°	'	"
1	17	58	408	24	29	348	21	36	208	22	15	328	15	37	368
6	20	13	8	23	42	18	20	42	18	22	22	56	15	39	6
11	22	6	34	22	37	55	19	42	43	22	29	46	15	41	29
16	23	34	2	21	17	32	18	37	56	22	36	1	15	44	43
21	24	31	58	19	42	34	17	28	22	22	41	40	15	48	46
26	24	57	19	17	54	29	16	14	22	22	46	42	15	53	35
31	24	47	268	15	54	528	14	56	218	22	51	98	15	59	78

HORIZONTAL PARALLAX OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉		♃		♀		♂		♃		♄	
	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'
5	9	0	6	6	7	3	4	8	1	4	1	0
15	9	0	6	2	7	7	4	7	1	4	1	0
25	9	0	6	1	8	2	4	6	1	4	1	0

SEMI-DIAMETER OF SUN AND PLANETS.

D.	☉		♃		♀		♂		♃		♄	
	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'
5	16	17	2	5	6	9	3	1	14	7	8	6
15	16	18	2	3	7	3	2	0	14	7	8	7
25	16	18	2	3	7	7	2	9	14	7	8	9

Mean Longitude of Moon's ascending Node, December 1, 113° 29' 25".

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of		LOND. BRIDGE.		LIVERPOOL.		BRISTOL.		HULL.		GREENOCK.		LEITH.		DUBLIN (Bar).	
Month.	Week.	Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.		Morn. After.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	11 55	..	9 17	9 40	4 55	5 22	4 8	4 32	10 1	10 27	0 15	0 38	8 56	9 22
2	S	0 19	0 43	10 2	10 26	5 49	6 16	4 55	5 18	10 53	11 19	1 1	1 24	9 45	10 6
3	M	1 8	1 31	10 51	11 17	6 43	7 10	5 42	6 8	11 45	..	1 47	2 11	10 30	10 54
4	Tu	1 56	2* 19	11 42	..	7 36	8 1	6 34	7 0	0 11	0 37	2 35	2 59	11 18	11 42
5	W	2* 44	3* 7	0 6	0 30	8 24	8 47	7 25	7 48	1 3	1 27	3 23	3 47	..	0 7
6	Th	3* 32	3 56	0 54	1 18	9 10	9 33	8 10	8 35	1 51	2 15	4 10	4 36	0 32	0 57
7	F	4 22	4 46	1 42	2 7	9 56	10 19	9 1	9 27	2 40	3 5	5 2	5 29	1 23	1 50
8	S	5 10	5 35	2 32	2 57	10 40	11 2	9 53	10 19	3 30	3 55	5 57	6 24	2 17	2 44
9	S	6 1	6 28	3 23	3 49	11 25	11 49	10 47	11 18	4 20	4 45	6 52	7 22	3 11	3 39
10	M	6 57	7 26	4 19	4 51	..	0 17	11 52	..	5 11	5 41	7 55	8 28	4 12	4 45
11	Tu	7 57	8 29	5 27	6 5	0 46	1 19	0 26	0 59	6 13	6 47	9 4	9 41	5 18	5 51
12	W	9 4	9 42	6 43	7 17	1 55	2 33	1 31	2 3	7 21	7 54	10 14	10 45	6 22	6 53
13	Th	10 16	10 47	7 48	8 18	3 9	3 46	2 33	3 2	8 26	8 57	11 13	11 41	7 22	7 51
14	F	11 17	11 44	8 44	9 8	4 16	4 42	3 31	3 59	9 25	9 51	..	0 8	8 18	8 44
15	S	..	0 8	9 29	9 48	5 7	5 29	4 23	4 44	10 13	10 35	0 30	0 50	9 7	9 29
16	S	0 31	0 51	10 6	10 24	5 50	6 11	5 3	5 22	10 55	11 15	1 9	1 28	9 49	10 7
17	M	1 12	1 30	10 42	11 0	6 32	6 53	5 41	6 0	11 35	11 55	1 47	2 5	10 24	10 41
18	Tu	1 49	2 7	11 18	11 36	7 12	7 31	6 18	6 36	..	0 13	2 47	2 40	10 58	11 14
19	W	2 23	3 1	11 54	..	7 49	8 6	6 53	7 11	0 31	0 49	2 57	3 12	11 30	11 48
20	Th	2 58	3 44	0 12	0 30	8 23	8 39	7 29	7 47	1 7	1 25	3 28	3 45	..	0 6
21	F	3 31	3 48	0 48	1 5	8 56	9 13	8 5	8 23	1 43	2 1	4 3	4 21	0 24	0 42
22	S	4 7	4 26	1 23	1 42	9 30	9 49	8 41	8 59	2 19	2 38	4 40	5 0	1 1	1 21
23	S	4 43	5 1	2 1	2 21	10 8	10 27	9 19	9 39	2 57	3 17	5 20	5 43	1 42	2 4
24	M	5 21	5 43	2 41	3 2	10 46	11 6	10 0	10 24	3 37	3 59	6 6	6 30	2 26	2 50
25	Tu	6 6	6 31	3 26	3 50	11 27	11 50	10 50	11 19	4 22	4 46	6 55	7 22	3 14	3 40
26	W	6 58	7 26	4 18	4 48	..	0 16	11 51	..	5 11	5 39	7 53	8 25	4 10	4 42
27	Th	7 56	8 27	5 22	5 59	0 43	1 15	0 23	0 55	6 9	6 43	8 59	9 36	5 14	5 47
28	F	9 2	9 39	6 40	7 16	1 52	2 31	1 28	2 1	7 18	7 53	10 12	10 44	6 21	6 52
29	S	10 12	10 45	7 49	8 22	3 11	3 49	2 33	3 4	8 27	9 0	11 15	11 45	7 23	7 54
30	S	11 19	11 51	8 50	9 18	4 22	4 55	3 35	4 5	9 31	10 2	..	0 12	8 25	8 56
31	M	..	0 20	9 44	10 10	5 26	5 56	4 34	5 0	10 32	11 0	0 39	1 6	9 26	9 52

RIISING, SOUTHING, and SETTING of the PRINCIPAL PLANETS at intervals of Seven Days.

D.	MERCURY ☿			VENUS ♀			MARS ♂			JUPITER ♃			SATURN ♄		
	Rises	Stha.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets	Rises	Sths.	Sets
2	6 26M	10 51M	3 16A	10 41M	2 28A	6 15P	11 18M	3 24A	7 30A	8 11M	0 12A	4 13A	9 16A	4 47M	0 14A
9	7 0M	11 7M	3 14A	10 42M	2 37A	6 32A	11 4M	3 19A	7 34A	7 51M	11 51M	3 51A	8 40A	4 19M	11 46M
16	7 34M	11 7M	3 18A	10 38M	2 45A	6 59A	10 52M	3 14A	7 38A	7 31M	11 30M	3 29A	8 28A	3 51M	11 50M
23	8 2M	11 46M	3 30A	10 30M	2 52A	7 14A	10 34M	3 8A	7 42A	7 12M	11 10M	3 8A	7 50A	3 22M	10 15M
30	8 25M	0 8A	3 51A	10 19M	2 57A	7 25A	10 18M	3 2A	7 46A	6 52M	10 49M	12 46A	7 20A	2 53M	10 22M

APPARENT RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF THE POLE STAR.

D.	R. A.			DECL. N.			
	H.	M.	S.	°	'	"	
1	1	18	44	0	88	43	6
10	1	18	37	4	88	43	9
19	1	18	30	6	88	43	11
28	1	18	22	1	88	43	12


ANGULAR DISTANCE OF THE MOON FROM α ARIETIS.

D.	Position of Star.	6 P.M.		9 P.M.		Midnight.	
		°	'	°	'	°	'
1	West	44	20	35	45	43	39
10	West	55	33	57	56	59	21
19	West	67	3	12	68	30	15
28	West	78	44	25	80	12	50

On the 1st of December, at midnight, the constellations Camelopardus, Taurus, and Eridanus will be on the meridian.

In Taurus is a fine Nebula of a pearly white colour on the tip of the Bull's southern horn, in R.A. 5h. 27m. 44s., and Decl. 21° 56' N. This Nebula is the one known as the "Crab."

midnight, and can be best observed in this month, although favourably situated in both November and January. This magnificent constellation contains the grandest of all the Nebulae, situate in the Sword-Scabbard. A line drawn from α Orionis through γ, the third star of the belt, will pass over θ Orionis and the Nebula. It can be seen with the naked eye. Evenings about the 2nd are the best.

DAY OF		 FESTIVALS, PHENOMENA, etc.	THE SUN			THE MOON		HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE.*																									
M.	Light and Dark.		W.	Rises	Sets	After Clock	Rises.	Sets.	Morn.		Aft.																						
			H. M.	H. M.	M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.																						
1	|	Tu	● New Moon 9h. 8m. aft.									8	8	4	0	4	0	7	33	3	45	0	47	1	14								
2	|	W	♀ Sets 7h. 47m. aft.									8	8	4	1	4	29	8	37	4	51	1	41	2	7								
3	|	Th										8	8	4	2	4	56	9	28	6	6	2	33	2	59								
4	|	F										8	8	4	3	5	24	10	7	7	23	3	24	3	46								
5	|	S										8	8	4	3	5	51	10	37	8	39	4	10	4	34								
6	|	S										Epiphany.									8	7	4	4	6	17	11	2	9	53	4	57	5	19
7	|	M	☽ First Quarter 0h. 41m. morn.									8	7	4	6	6	43	11	24	11	4	5	41	6	3								
8	|	Tu										8	6	4	7	7	8	11	43	morn.	6	26	6	49									
9	|	W										8	6	4	9	7	33	aft.	0	12	7	13	7	37									
10	|	Th										8	5	4	10	7	58	0	21	1	20	8	4	8	33								
11	|	F										8	5	4	11	8	21	0	43	2	24	9	4	9	40								
12	|	S	☾ Apogee 5h. aft.									8	4	4	13	8	44	1	6	3	30	10	14	10	49								
13	|	S	First Sunday after Epiphany.									8	3	4	14	9	7	1	35	4	33	11	22	11	52								
14	|	M	♁ Sets 7h. 56m. aft. [Sun enters Aquarius, 19d. 7h. aft.]									8	2	4	16	9	28	2	11	5	36	..	0	19									
15	|	Tu										8	1	4	18	9	50	2	53	6	32	0	45	1	7								
16	|	W										8	0	4	19	10	10	3	44	7	25	1	29	1	50								
17	|	Th										8	0	4	21	10	30	4	44	8	9	2	8	2	25								
18	|	F										☉ Full Moon 5h. 37m. morn.									7	59	4	22	10	49	5	50	8	47	2	42	3	0
19	|	S	* To find the time of High Water at the following ports: add for Bristol 5h. 15m., Hull 4h. 31m., Leith 0h. 19m., and for Dublin sub. 2h. 46m., Greenock 1h. 50m., Liverpool 2h. 35m.									7	58	4	24	11	7	7	0	9	18	3	18	3	35								
20	|	S	Second Sunday after Epiphany.									7	57	4	25	11	24	8	12	9	44	3	53	4	12								
21	|	M	♃ Souths 1h. 17m. morn.									7	55	4	27	11	41	9	25	10	6	4	30	4	48								
22	|	Tu										7	54	4	29	11	57	10	40	10	28	5	6	5	25								
23	|	W										7	53	4	31	12	12	11	56	10	49	5	46	6	9								
24	|	Th										☾ Last Quarter 3h. 57m. aft.									7	52	4	33	12	27	morn.	11	12	6	32	6	56
25	|	F										7	50	4	35	12	40	1	14	11	36	7	21	7	50								
26	|	S	Third Sunday after Epiphany. ☾ In Perigee 7h. aft.									7	49	4	37	12	53	2	35	aft.	8	20	8	54									
27	|	S										7	47	4	39	13	5	3	54	0	44	9	32	10	14								
28	|	M										7	46	4	40	13	17	5	12	1	29	10	53	11	31								
29	|	Tu										7	45	4	41	13	27	6	19	2	27	..	0	8									
30	|	W										7	43	4	43	13	37	7	14	3	38	0	41	1	9								
31	|	Th	● New Moon 9h. 10m. morn.									7	42	4	45	13	46	7	59	4	53	1	36	2	3								

Common Notes for the Year 1889 (next after Bissextile, or Leap Year).

Golden Number	ix	Rogation Sunday	May 26
Epact	28	Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	" 30
Solar Cycle	22	Pentecost—Whit Sunday	June 9
Roman Indiction	2	Trinity Sunday	" 16
Dominical Letter	F	Corpus Christi	" 20
Julian Period	6602	Accession of Queen Victoria (1837)	" 20
Sundays after Trinity	23	Summer Commences	" 21
Russian New Year, Greek Calendar	Jan. 6	Queen's Coronation (1838)	" 28
Prince Albert Victor's Birthday (1864)	" 8	Mohammedan New Year, 1307	Aug. 28
Queen Victoria married (1840)	Feb. 10	Autumn Commences	Sept. 22
Septuagesima Sunday	" 17	Jewish New Year, 5650	" 26
Ash Wednesday	March 6	Birth of Prince of Wales (1841)	Nov. 9
Spring Commences	" 20	Birth of Princess of Wales (1844)	Dec. 1
Good Friday	April 19	First Sunday in Advent	" 1
Easter Sunday	" 21	Winter Commences	" 21
Birth of Queen Victoria (1819)	May 24	CHRISTMAS DAY—Wednesday	" 25

Tidal Constants,

WITH THE RISE OF TIDE AT SPRINGS AND NEAPS.

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the Time of High Water at London Bridge, and adding to or subtracting therefrom the quantities annexed.

PORT OR PLACE	CONSTANTS.			NEAPS.	PORT OR PLACE	CONSTANTS.			NEAPS.		
	h.	m.	ft.			h.	m.	ft.			
Aberdeen Bar.....	sub.	0	58	12	10	Harwich	sub.	1	52	11½	9¾
Aberdovey	add	6	2	15		Håvre	sub.	4	40	22	18
Aberystwith	add	5	33	13½	10	Holyhead	sub.	3	47	16	12½
Aldborough.....	sub.	3	13	8	6½	Holy Island Harbour	add	0	32	15	11½
Antwerp	add	2	27	15		Honfleur Harbour.....	sub.	4	29	23	18
Arunde!(Littlehmpn) Bar	sub.	2	38	16	11½	Ipswich.....	sub.	1	23	13½	
Banff	sub.	1	30	10½	8	Jersey (St. Helier)	add	4	31	31½	23
Bantry Harbour	add	1	49	10	7½	Kingroad (Bristol)	add	5	15	40	31
Barnstaple Bridge	add	4	30	10½		Kingstown Harbour	sub.	2	46	11½	8¾
Barrow (Piel Harbour) ..	sub.	2	53	28	21	Kinsale Harbour	add	2	45	11½	9
Beachy Head	sub.	2	38	20	15	Lerwick Harbour	sub.	3	28	6	4
Beaumaris	sub.	3	30	22½	15½	Lynn Deep, Longsand	add	4	2	23	16¾
Belfast	sub.	3	15	9½	8	Margate Pier	sub.	2	13	15½	13
Berwick	add	0	20	15	11½	Milford Haven Entrance ..	add	3	58	24	18
Boulogne	sub.	2	30	25½	19½	Minehead Pier	add	4	26	32½	24½
Brest Harbour	add	1	49	19	13¾	Needles Point.....	sub.	4	12	7½	5
Bridgewater Bar	add	4	52	35	26½	Newcastle	add	1	34	15½	11¾
Bridport	add	4	7	11½	7¾	Newhaven	sub.	2	7	20	15
Brielle, port for Rotterdam	add	1	2	5		Newport (Bristol Channel)	add	5	12	38	29
Brighton	sub.	2	43	19¾	16	Nore Light	sub.	1	28	15½	13
Calais	sub.	2	9	21	17	Ostend	sub.	1	33	15	11
Cardiff (Penarth)	add	4	58	37½	29	Padstow	add	3	15	20½	16¾
Cardigan	add	5	3	12	9	Pembroke Dockyard	add	4	14	22	17
Carnarvon	sub.	4	31	15¾	12	Penzance	add	2	32	16¾	12½
Cherbourg	add	5	51	17	12¾	Peterhead.....	sub.	1	24	11½	9¾
Chichester Harbour	sub.	2	28	14	11	Poole	sub.	5	8	6½	4¾
Christchurch Harbour	add	4	58	5		Portland Breakwater	add	5	3	6¾	4½
Cowes (West).....	sub.	3	13	12½	9½	Portsmouth Dockyard.....	sub.	2	17	13½	10¾
Cromer	add	5	2	14¾	11	Queentown	add	3	3	11¾	9
Dartmouth Harbour.....	add	4	18	14¾	10½	Ramsgate Harbour	sub.	2	14	15	12
Deal	sub.	2	43	16	12½	Salcombe	add	3	43	15	11½
Devonport Dockyard	add	3	45	15½	11½	Scarborough	add	2	13	15¾	12½
Dieppe	sub.	2	52	27	20½	Scilly Islands (St. Mary) ..	add	2	29	16	12
Dingle Bay	add	1	53	10¾	7¾	Selsea Bill	sub.	2	13	16½	12½
Douglas Harbour	sub.	2	46	20¾	16	Sheerness Dockyard	sub.	1	21	16	13¾
Dover	sub.	2	46	18¾	15	Shoreham Harbour	sub.	2	24	18	13¾
Dundalk Bar	sub.	3	2	15	11½	Southampton	sub.	3	28	13	9½
Dundee	add	0	34	14½	11½	Spithead (Anchorage).....	sub.	2	38		
Dungeness	sub.	3	13	21¾	19	Spurn Point	add	3	28	18¾	15
Dunkerque	sub.	1	50	16¾	13½	St. Ives	add	2	46	21	15
Eddystone (off Plymouth)	add	3	27			St. Malo	add	4	7	35	26
Exmouth	add	4	23	12¾	8½	Stronness	sub.	4	58	10	7½
Falmouth	add	2	59	16	12	Sunderland	add	1	24	14½	11
Flamborough Head	add	2	32	16	12	Swansea Bay	add	4	3	27¾	20¾
Fleetwood	sub.	2	47	27	20½	Tees River Bar	add	1	47	15	12¾
Flushing	sub.	1	4	15	11	Torbay	add	4	2	13½	10
Folkestone	sub.	2	51	20	16½	Tynemouth Bar	add	1	22	14¾	11¾
Fowey	sub.	3	16	15	11¾	Valentia	add	1	44	11	8
Galway Bay	add	2	37	14¾	11	Waterford Harbour	add	4	8	13½	10¾
Granville	add	4	15	37	27¾	Wexford	add	5	23	5	3½
Gravesend	sub.	0	48	17¾	14	Whitby	add	1	47	15	11¾
Guernsey, St. Peter Port ..	add	4	39	26	18¾	Wisbeach	add	5	32	15¾	
Hartlepool	add	1	30	15	11¾	Yarmouth Road.....	sub.	4	43	6	4½

EXAMPLE 1.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen on January 15th:—

Time of high water at London Bridge 3A. 7m. Morn.
Subtract tide interval..... 0 58

Time of high water at Aberdeen..... 2 9 Morn.

EXAMPLE 2.—Required the time of high water at Scarborough on January 15th:—

Time of high water at London Bridge 3A. 7m. Morn.
Add tide interval..... 2 18

Time of high water at Scarborough .. 5 20 Morn.

It may happen that the "tide interval" to be subtracted is greater than the quantity from which it has to be taken,

in which case 12 hours must be added to the London Bridge time; the resulting difference will be the preceding day's afternoon tide where the London morning tide was used. Sometimes the sum "high water at London Bridge" + "tide interval" will exceed 12 hours; in that case, the excess will be the time of high water after the noon or midnight following, according as the London high water was either morning or afternoon.

EXAMPLE 3.—Required the time of high water at Aberdeen, January 11th, aft:—

Time of high water at London Bridge
on January 12th + 12 hours..... 12A. 43m. Morn.
Subtract tide interval..... 0 58

Time of high water at Aberdeen, Jan. 11th 11 45 After.

To use this Table, take the Sun's declination in the left-hand column, and under the required latitude on the horizontal line will be found the apparent time of Sunset. Subtract the quantity found as above from 12h., and the remainder will be the apparent time of Sunrise.

This Table is arranged for Northern latitudes, but will serve equally well for Southern latitudes by changing the declination from North to South, and vice versâ.

DECLINATION.	LATITUDE.															
	1°	14°	26°	35°	43°	49°	53°	56°	58°	60°	62°	63°	64°	65°	66°	
24 N	h. m. 6 4	h. m. 6 28	h. m. 6 53	h. m. 7 16	h. m. 7 42	h. m. 8 7	h. m. 8 30	h. m. 8 51	h. m. 9 8	h. m. 9 29	h. m. 9 57	h. m. 10 15	h. m. 10 38	h. m. 11 13	h. m. ..	
23	6 4	6 27	6 50	7 12	7 37	8 1	8 22	8 41	8 57	9 16	9 40	9 58	10 13	10 36	11 12	
22	6 4	6 25	6 48	7 9	7 32	7 55	8 14	8 32	8 47	9 4	9 25	9 35	9 53	10 12	10 35	
21	6 4	6 24	6 46	7 5	7 27	7 49	8 7	8 24	8 37	8 53	9 12	9 23	9 37	9 51	10 10	
20	6 4	6 23	6 43	7 2	7 23	7 43	8 0	8 15	8 28	8 42	8 59	9 10	9 21	9 34	9 49	
19	6 4	6 22	6 41	6 59	7 18	7 37	7 53	8 7	8 19	8 32	8 48	8 57	9 7	9 18	9 32	
18	6 4	6 21	6 39	6 55	7 14	7 31	7 46	8 0	8 10	8 22	8 37	8 45	8 54	9 4	9 16	
17	6 3	6 20	6 37	6 52	7 9	7 26	7 40	7 52	8 2	8 13	8 26	8 34	8 42	8 51	9 1	
16	6 3	6 19	6 35	6 49	7 5	7 21	7 33	7 45	7 54	8 4	8 16	8 23	8 30	8 38	8 48	
15	6 3	6 18	6 32	6 46	7 1	7 15	7 27	7 39	7 46	7 56	8 6	8 13	8 19	8 27	8 35	
14	6 3	6 16	6 30	6 43	6 57	7 10	7 21	7 31	7 39	7 47	7 57	8 3	8 9	8 15	8 23	
13	6 3	6 15	6 28	6 40	6 53	7 5	7 15	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 48	7 53	7 59	8 5	8 11	
12	6 3	6 14	6 26	6 37	6 49	7 0	7 9	7 18	7 24	7 31	7 39	7 44	7 49	7 54	8 0	
11	6 3	6 13	6 24	6 34	6 45	6 55	7 3	7 11	7 17	7 23	7 31	7 35	7 39	7 44	7 49	
10	6 3	6 12	6 22	6 31	6 41	6 50	6 58	7 5	7 10	7 16	7 22	7 26	7 30	7 34	7 39	
9	6 3	6 11	6 20	6 28	6 37	6 45	6 52	6 58	7 3	7 8	7 14	7 17	7 21	7 25	7 29	
8	6 3	6 10	6 18	6 25	6 33	6 41	6 47	6 52	6 56	7 1	7 6	7 9	7 12	7 15	7 19	
7	6 3	6 9	6 16	6 22	6 29	6 36	6 41	6 46	6 49	6 53	6 58	7 1	7 3	7 6	7 10	
6	6 3	6 8	6 14	6 19	6 25	6 31	6 36	6 40	6 43	6 46	6 50	6 52	6 55	6 57	7 0	
5	6 2	6 7	6 12	6 17	6 22	6 26	6 30	6 34	6 36	6 39	6 42	6 44	6 46	6 48	6 51	
4	6 2	6 6	6 10	6 14	6 18	6 22	6 25	6 28	6 30	6 32	6 35	6 36	6 38	6 40	6 41	
3	6 2	6 5	6 8	6 11	6 14	6 17	6 19	6 22	6 23	6 25	6 27	6 28	6 30	6 31	6 32	
2	6 2	6 4	6 6	6 8	6 10	6 12	6 14	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 20	6 20	6 21	6 22	6 23	
1	6 2	6 3	6 4	6 5	6 7	6 8	6 9	6 10	6 10	6 11	6 13	6 13	6 14	6 14	6 14	
0	6 2	6 2	6 2	6 3	6 3	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 4	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	6 5	
1 S	6 2	6 1	6 0	6 0	5 59	5 59	5 58	5 53	5 53	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 57	5 56	
2	6 2	6 0	5 58	5 57	5 55	5 54	5 53	5 52	5 51	5 50	5 49	5 49	5 48	5 48	5 47	
3	6 2	5 59	5 56	5 54	5 52	5 49	5 48	5 46	5 45	5 43	5 42	5 41	5 40	5 39	5 38	
4	6 2	5 58	5 55	5 51	5 48	5 45	5 42	5 40	5 38	5 36	5 34	5 33	5 32	5 31	5 29	
5	6 2	5 57	5 53	5 49	5 44	5 40	5 37	5 34	5 32	5 29	5 27	5 25	5 24	5 22	5 20	
6	6 2	5 56	5 51	5 46	5 40	5 35	5 31	5 28	5 25	5 22	5 19	5 17	5 15	5 13	5 11	
7	6 2	5 55	5 49	5 43	5 37	5 31	5 26	5 22	5 19	5 15	5 11	5 9	5 7	5 4	5 1	
8	6 1	5 54	5 47	5 40	5 33	5 26	5 21	5 16	5 12	5 8	5 3	5 1	4 58	4 55	4 52	
9	6 1	5 53	5 45	5 37	5 29	5 21	5 16	5 10	5 5	5 1	4 55	4 53	4 49	4 46	4 42	
10	6 1	5 52	5 43	5 34	5 25	5 17	5 10	5 3	5 5	4 53	4 47	4 44	4 40	4 37	4 32	
11	6 1	5 51	5 41	5 31	5 21	5 12	5 4	4 57	4 52	4 40	4 39	4 35	4 31	4 27	4 22	
12	6 1	5 50	5 39	5 28	5 17	5 7	4 58	4 51	4 45	4 38	4 31	4 27	4 22	4 17	4 12	
13	6 1	5 49	5 37	5 25	5 13	5 2	4 52	4 44	4 38	4 30	4 22	4 18	4 13	4 7	4 1	
14	6 1	5 48	5 34	5 22	5 9	4 57	4 47	4 37	4 30	4 23	4 13	4 8	4 3	3 56	3 50	
15	6 1	5 47	5 32	5 19	5 5	4 52	4 41	4 31	4 23	4 14	4 4	3 59	3 53	3 46	3 39	
16	6 1	5 46	5 30	5 16	5 1	4 46	4 34	4 24	4 15	4 6	3 55	3 49	3 42	3 35	3 27	
17	6 1	5 45	5 28	5 13	4 57	4 41	4 28	4 17	4 8	3 57	3 49	3 39	3 31	3 23	3 14	
18	6 1	5 44	5 26	5 10	4 53	4 36	4 22	4 9	4 0	3 48	3 35	3 28	3 20	3 11	3 0	
19	6 1	5 43	5 24	5 7	4 48	4 30	4 15	4 2	3 51	3 39	3 25	3 17	3 8	2 58	2 46	
20	6 1	5 41	5 22	5 4	4 44	4 25	4 9	3 54	3 43	3 29	3 14	3 5	2 55	2 43	2 30	
21	6 1	5 40	5 19	5 1	4 39	4 19	4 2	3 46	3 34	3 19	3 2	2 52	2 41	2 28	2 12	
22	6 1	5 39	5 17	4 57	4 35	4 13	3 55	3 38	3 24	3 9	2 50	2 38	2 25	2 10	1 52	
23	6 1	5 38	5 15	4 54	4 30	4 7	3 47	3 29	3 15	2 57	2 36	2 23	2 8	1 50	1 27	
24 S	6 1	5 37	5 12	4 50	4 25	4 1	3 40	3 20	3 5	2 45	2 21	2 7	1 49	1 26	..	

Should the Sunrise and Sunset be required for any latitude and declination not in the Table, the required times may be easily found by interpolation.

Tables for Determining the Latitude

FROM OBSERVATIONS OF THE ALTITUDE OF THE POLE STAR OUT OF THE MERIDIAN.

TABLE I.

Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Sidereal Time.	Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Sidereal Time.	Sidereal Time.	Correction.	Sidereal Time.
H. M.	o / #	H. M.	H. M.	o / #	H. M.	H. M.	o / #	H. M.
0 0	-1 12 35+	12 0	4 0	-0 58 33+	16 0	8 0	+0 14 2-	20 0
0 10	-1 13 38+	12 10	4 10	-0 56 19+	16 10	8 10	+0 17 19-	20 10
0 20	-1 14 33+	12 20	4 20	-0 53 58+	16 20	8 20	+0 20 35-	20 20
0 30	-1 15 19+	12 30	4 30	-0 51 31+	16 30	8 30	+0 23 48-	20 30
0 40	-1 15 57+	12 40	4 40	-0 48 59+	16 40	8 40	+0 26 58-	20 40
0 50	-1 16 26+	12 50	4 50	-0 46 21+	16 50	8 50	+0 30 5-	20 50
1 0	-1 16 46+	13 0	5 0	-0 43 37+	17 0	9 0	+0 33 9-	21 0
1 10	-1 16 57+	13 10	5 10	-0 40 48+	17 10	9 10	+0 36 9-	21 10
1 20	-1 17 0+	13 20	5 20	-0 37 55+	17 20	9 20	+0 39 5-	21 20
1 30	-1 16 54+	13 30	5 30	-0 34 57+	17 30	9 30	+0 41 56-	21 30
1 40	-1 16 39+	13 40	5 40	-0 31 56+	17 40	9 40	+0 44 43-	21 40
1 50	-1 16 15+	13 50	5 50	-0 28 51+	17 50	9 50	+0 47 24-	21 50
2 0	-1 15 43+	14 0	6 0	-0 25 42+	18 0	10 0	+0 50 0-	22 0
2 10	-1 15 2+	14 10	6 10	-0 22 31+	18 10	10 10	+0 52 31-	22 10
2 20	-1 14 12+	14 20	6 20	-0 19 17+	18 20	10 20	+0 54 55-	22 20
2 30	-1 13 14+	14 30	6 30	-0 16 1+	18 30	10 30	+0 57 13-	22 30
2 40	-1 12 7+	14 40	6 40	-0 12 43+	18 40	10 40	+0 59 25-	22 40
2 50	-1 10 53+	14 50	6 50	-0 9 23+	18 50	10 50	+1 1 30-	22 50
3 0	-1 9 30+	15 0	7 0	-0 6 2+	19 0	11 0	+1 3 27-	23 0
3 10	-1 7 59+	15 10	7 10	-0 2 41+	19 10	11 10	+1 5 18-	23 10
3 20	-1 6 21+	15 20	7 20	+0 0 40-	19 20	11 20	+1 7 1-	23 20
3 30	-1 4 35+	15 30	7 30	+0 4 2-	19 30	11 30	+1 8 36-	23 30
3 40	-1 2 41+	15 40	7 40	+0 7 23-	19 40	11 40	+1 10 4-	23 40
3 50	-1 0 41+	15 50	7 50	+0 10 43-	19 50	11 50	+1 11 24-	23 50
4 0	-0 58 33+	16 0	8 0	+0 14 2-	20 0	12 0	+1 12 35-	0 0

TABLE II.

Sidereal Time.	ALTITUDE.														Sidereal Time.		
	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65		70	
H. M.	/'	''	'''	'''	'''	'''	'''	'''	'''	'''	'''	'''	'''	'''	'''	'''	H. M.
0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 16	12 0	
0 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	12 30	
1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13 0	
1 30	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	13 30	
2 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	14 0	
2 30	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 14	14 30	
3 0	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 26	15 0	
3 30	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 27	0 33	0 42	15 30	
4 0	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 15	0 18	0 22	0 26	0 31	0 38	0 47	1 0	16 0	
4 30	0 0	0 2	0 5	0 8	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 34	0 41	0 49	1 1	1 19	16 30	
5 0	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 9	0 13	0 16	0 20	0 25	0 29	0 35	0 42	0 50	1 1	1 15	1 37	17 0	
5 30	0 0	0 4	0 7	0 11	0 15	0 19	0 24	0 29	0 34	0 41	0 49	0 59	1 11	1 28	1 53	17 30	
6 0	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 12	0 17	0 21	0 27	0 32	0 39	0 46	0 55	1 6	1 20	1 38	2 6	18 0	
6 30	0 0	0 4	0 9	0 13	0 18	0 23	0 29	0 35	0 42	0 50	0 59	1 11	1 26	1 46	2 16	18 30	
7 0	0 0	0 4	0 9	0 14	0 19	0 24	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 52	1 1	1 14	1 29	1 50	2 21	19 0	
7 30	0 0	0 4	0 9	0 14	0 19	0 24	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 52	1 1	1 14	1 29	1 50	2 22	19 30	
8 0	0 0	0 4	0 9	0 13	0 18	0 23	0 29	0 35	0 42	0 50	1 0	1 12	1 27	1 47	2 18	20 0	
8 30	0 0	0 4	0 8	0 13	0 17	0 22	0 27	0 33	0 39	0 47	0 56	1 7	1 21	1 40	2 9	20 30	
9 0	0 0	0 4	0 7	0 11	0 15	0 20	0 24	0 30	0 35	0 42	0 50	1 0	1 13	1 30	1 56	21 0	
9 30	0 0	0 3	0 6	0 10	0 13	0 17	0 21	0 26	0 31	0 36	0 43	0 52	1 3	1 18	1 40	21 30	
10 0	0 0	0 3	0 5	0 8	0 11	0 14	0 17	0 21	0 25	0 30	0 36	0 43	0 52	1 4	1 22	22 0	
10 30	0 0	0 2	0 4	0 7	0 8	0 11	0 13	0 16	0 19	0 23	0 28	0 33	0 40	0 50	1 4	22 30	
11 0	0 0	0 1	0 3	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 14	0 17	0 20	0 24	0 29	0 36	0 45	23 0	
11 30	0 0	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 9	0 11	0 13	0 15	0 19	0 23	0 29	23 30	
12 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 2	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 10	0 12	0 16	0 0	

The local mean time of the observed altitude, when reduced to the corresponding Greenwich mean time, may be converted into sidereal time by means of the table on next page. It will be observed that the sign on the left-hand side of the correction in Table I. is to be used when the argument is on the left, and *vice versa*; + means that the correction is to be added to the reduced altitude, and - that it is to be subtracted. The corrections derived from the double-entry Tables II. and III. are always added. In order to make the quantities taken out from Table III. additive they have been increased by 1; this quantity must therefore be taken away from the final result.

TABLE III. (1888.)

Sidereal Time.	Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	Dec. 31.
H.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
0	0 55	0 52	0 44	0 34	0 26	0 23	0 24	0 31	0 41	0 52	1 3	1 11	1 14
2	0 54	0 56	0 52	0 44	0 35	0 27	0 24	0 26	0 32	0 42	0 53	1 4	1 11
4	0 54	1 1	1 2	0 58	0 50	0 41	0 34	0 30	0 31	0 36	0 45	0 55	1 5
6	0 56	1 6	1 11	1 12	1 7	0 59	0 50	0 42	0 37	0 37	0 41	0 48	0 58
8	0 59	1 10	1 18	1 23	1 23	1 13	1 9	0 59	0 50	0 44	0 42	0 44	0 51
10	1 3	1 10	1 20	1 28	1 33	1 32	1 26	1 17	1 5	0 55	0 48	0 45	0 47
12	1 5	1 8	1 16	1 26	1 34	1 37	1 36	1 29	1 19	1 8	0 57	0 49	0 46
14	1 6	1 4	1 8	1 16	1 25	1 31	1 35	1 34	1 28	1 18	1 7	0 56	0 49
16	1 6	0 59	0 58	1 2	1 10	1 19	1 26	1 30	1 29	1 24	1 15	1 5	0 55
18	1 4	0 54	0 49	0 48	0 53	1 1	1 10	1 18	1 23	1 23	1 19	1 12	1 2
20	1 1	0 50	0 42	0 37	0 37	0 42	0 51	1 1	1 10	1 16	1 18	1 16	1 9
22	0 57	0 50	0 40	0 32	0 27	0 28	0 34	0 43	0 55	1 5	1 12	1 15	1 13
0	0 55	0 52	0 44	0 34	0 25	0 23	0 24	0 21	0 41	0 52	1 3	1 11	1 14

TO CHANGE INTERVALS OF MEAN SOLAR TIME INTO THE EQUIVALENT INTERVALS OF SIDEREAL TIME.

Hours of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.	Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.	Minutes of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.	Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.	Seconds of Mean Time.	Sidereal Equivalents.
1	H. M. S.	1	M. S.	31	M. S.	1	S.	31	S.
2	1 0 9'86	2	1 0'16	31	31 5'09	2	1'00	31	31'08
3	2 0 19'71	3	2 0'33	32	32 5'26	3	2'01	32	32'09
4	3 0 29'57	4	3 0'49	33	33 5'42	4	3'01	33	33'09
5	4 0 39'43	5	4 0'66	34	34 5'59	5	4'01	34	34'09
6	5 0 49'28	6	5 0'82	35	35 5'75	6	5'01	35	35'10
7	6 0 59'14	7	6 0'99	36	36 5'91	7	6'02	36	36'10
8	7 1 9'00	8	7 1'15	37	37 6'08	8	7'02	37	37'10
9	8 1 18'85	9	8 1'31	38	38 6'24	9	8'02	38	38'10
10	9 1 28'71	10	9 1'48	39	39 6'41	10	9'02	39	39'11
11	10 1 38'56	11	10 1'64	40	40 6'57	11	10'03	40	40'11
12	11 1 48'42	12	11 1'81	41	41 6'74	12	11'03	41	41'11
13	12 1 58'28	13	12 1'97	42	42 6'90	13	12'03	42	42'12
14	13 2 8'13	14	13 2'14	43	43 7'06	14	13'04	43	43'12
15	14 2 17'99	15	14 2'30	44	44 7'23	15	14'04	44	44'12
16	15 2 27'85	16	15 2'46	45	45 7'39	16	15'04	45	45'12
17	16 2 37'70	17	16 2'63	46	46 7'56	17	16'04	46	46'13
18	17 2 47'56	18	17 2'79	47	47 7'72	18	17'05	47	47'13
19	18 2 57'42	19	18 2'96	48	48 7'89	19	18'05	48	48'13
20	19 3 7'27	20	19 3'12	49	49 8'05	20	19'05	49	49'13
21	20 3 17'13	21	20 3'29	50	50 8'21	21	20'05	50	50'14
22	21 3 26'99	22	21 3'45	51	51 8'38	22	21'06	51	51'14
23	22 3 36'84	23	22 3'61	52	52 8'54	23	22'06	52	52'14
24	23 3 46'70	24	23 3'78	53	53 8'71	24	23'06	53	53'15
	24 3 56'56	25	24 3'94	54	54 8'87	25	24'07	54	54'15
		26	25 4'11	55	55 9'04	26	25'07	55	55'15
		27	26 4'27	56	56 9'20	27	26'07	56	56'15
		28	27 4'44	57	57 9'36	28	27'07	57	57'16
		29	28 4'60	58	58 9'53	29	28'08	58	58'16
		30	29 4'76	59	59 9'69	30	29'08	59	59'16
			30 4'93	60	60 9'86		30'08	60	60'16

The Sidereal Time required is equal to the Sidereal Time at the preceding Noon, added to the Equivalent to the given Mean Time.

Let it be required to find the sidereal time corresponding to the mean time 21h. 15m. 30s. on November 2:—

Sidereal Time at Noon on November 2.....	H. M. S.	14 48 45
Mean Time intervals and equivalents from table above	21h. =	21 3 26'99
	15m. =	15 2'46
	30s. =	30'08
	0'5 =	0'50

Corresponding Sidereal time = 12 7 45'03

This table may also be used to show the acceleration of sidereal on mean solar intervals, by subtracting the mean time arguments from their sidereal equivalents.

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked *.		MORNING PRAYER.		EVENING PRAYER.	
		First Lesson.	Second Lesson.	First Lesson.	Second Lesson.
Jan.	1 I. S. after Xmas	Isaiah 35	.....	Isaiah 38	Or Isaiah 40
	1 Circumcision	Genesis 17, v. 9	Romans 2, v. 17	Deuteronomy 10, v. 12	.....
	6 *Epiphany	Isaiah 60	Luke 3, v. 15 to 23	Isa. 49, v. 13 to 24	.....
	8 I. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 51	Matt. 5, v. 13 to 33	Isa. 52, v. 13, & 53	Or Isaiah 54
	15 II. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 55	Matt. 9, to v. 18	Isaiah 57	Or Isaiah 61
	22 III. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 62	Matt. 13, to v. 24	Isaiah 65	Or Isaiah 66
	29 Conv. of St. Paul	Isaiah 49, to v. 13	Galatians 1, v. 11	Jerem. 1, to v. 11	.....
	29 Septuagesima	Genesis 1, & 2 tov. 4	Rev. 21, to v. 9	Genesis 2, v. 4	Or Job 38
Feb.	2 Purification	Exodus 13, to v. 17	Mat. 18, v. 21, to 19 v. 3	Haggai 2, to v. 10	.....
	5 Sexagesima	Genesis 3	Mat. 20, v. 17	Genesis 6	Or Genesis 8
	12 Quinquagesima	Genesis 9, to v. 20	Matt. 24, to v. 29	Genesis 12	Or Genesis 13
	15 Ash Wednesday	Isaiah 58, to v. 13	Mk. 2, v. 13 to 23	Jonah 3	.....
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 6, 32, 38	.....	Psalms 102, 130, 143	.....
	19 I. Sun. in Lent	Gen. 19, v. 12 to 30	Mat. 27, to v. 27	Genesis 22, to v. 20	Or Genesis 23
	24 *St. Matthias	I Sam. 2, v. 27 to 36	Mark 1, v. 21	Isaiah 22, v. 15	.....
	26 II. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 27, to v. 41	Mark 2, v. 23, to 3, v. 13	Genesis 28	Or Genesis 32
Mar.	4 III. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 37	Mark 6, v. 14 to 30	Genesis 39	Or Genesis 40
	11 IV. Sun. in Lent	Genesis 42	Mark 10, to v. 32	Genesis 42	Or Genesis 45
	18 V. Sun. in Lent	Exodus 3	Mark 14, to v. 27	Exodus 5	Or Exod. 6, to v. 14
	25 Palm Sunday	Exodus 9	Mark 14, to v. 26	Exodus 10	Or Exod. 5, to v. 11
	25 Annunciation	Genesis 3, to v. 16	Luke 1, v. 46	Isa. 52, v. 7 to 13	.....
	26 Mon. bef. Easter	Lament. 1, to v. 15	John 13, to v. 15	Lament. 2, v. 13	.....
	27 Tues. bef. Easter	Lament. 3, to v. 34	John 15, to v. 14	Lament. 3, v. 34	.....
	28 Wed. bef. Easter	Lament. 4, to v. 21	John 16, to v. 16	Daniel 9, v. 20	.....
	29 Thur. bef. Easter	Hosea 13, to v. 15	John 17	Hosea 14	.....
	30 Good Friday	Genesis 22, to v. 20	John 18	Isa. 52, v. 13, & 53	.....
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 22, 40, 54	.....	Psalms 69, 88	.....
	31 Easter Even.	Zechariah 9	Luke 23, v. 50	Hos. 5, v. 8 to 6, v. 4	.....
April	*Easter Day	Exodus 12, to v. 29	Rev. 1, v. 10 to 19	Exodus 12, v. 29	Or Exodus 14
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 2, 57, 111	.....	Psalms 113, 114, 118	.....
	2 Mon. in East. Wk.	Exodus 15, to v. 22	Luke 24, to v. 13	Canticles 2, v. 10	.....
	3 Tues. in East. Wk.	2 Kgs. 13, v. 14 to 22	John 21, to v. 15	Ezek. 37, to v. 15	.....
	8 Low Sunday	Num. 16, to v. 36	I Cor. 15, to v. 29	Numbers 16, v. 36	Or Num. 17, to v. 12
	15 II. S. aft. Easter	Num. 20, to v. 14	Luke 12, v. 35	Num. 20, v. 14 to 21, v. 10	Or Num. 21, v. 10
	22 III. S. aft. Easter	Numbers 22	Luke 17, to v. 20	Numbers 23	Or Numbers 25
	25 St. Mark	Isaiah 62, v. 6	Lk. 18, v. 31 to 19, v. 11	Ezekiel 1, to v. 15	.....
	29 IV. S. aft. Easter	Deuter. 4, to v. 23	Lk. 20, v. 27, to 21, v. 5	Deut. 4, v. 23 to 41	Or Deuter. 5
May	1 SS. Philip & James	Isaiah 61	John 1, v. 43	Zechariah 4	.....
	6 Rogation Sunday	Deuteronomy 6	Luke 23, v. 26 to 50	Deuteronomy 9	Or Deuter. 10
	10 Ascension Day	Dan. 7, v. 9 to 15	Luke 24, v. 44	2 Kings 2, to v. 16	.....
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 8, 15, 21	John 3, v. 22	Psalms 24, 47, 108	.....
	13 S. aft. Ascension	Deuteronomy 30	Romans 8, to v. 18	Deuteronomy 34	Or Joshua 1
	20 Whit Sunday	Deut. 16, to v. 18	.....	Isaiah 11	Or Ezek. 36, v. 25
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 48, 68	.....	Psalms 104, 140	.....
	21 Mon. in Whit. Wk.	Genesis 11, to v. 10	I Cor. 12, to v. 14	Num. 11, v. 16 to 31	.....
	22 Tues. in Whit. Wk.	Joel 2, v. 21	I Rev. 5, v. 12 to 24	Micah 4, to v. 8	.....
	27 *Trinity Sunday	Isaiah 6, to v. 11	Rev. 3, to v. 9	Genesis 18	Or Gen. 1, & 2 tov. 4
June	3 I. S. after Trin.	Josh. 3, v. 7 to 4, v. 15	John 4	Josh. 5, v. 13 to 6, v. 21	Or Joshua 24
	10 II. S. after Trin.	Judges 4	John 19, to v. 25	Judges 5	Or Judges 6, v. 11
	17 St. Barnabas	Deut. 33, to v. 12	Acts 4, v. 31	Nahum 1	.....
	20 III. S. after Trin.	I Sam. 2, to v. 27	Acts 2, to v. 22	I Samuel 3	Or I Sam. 4, to v. 19
	Queen's Accession	Joshua 1, to v. 10	Romans 13	Extra 10, to v. 20	.....
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 20, 21, 101	.....	.....	.....
	24 IV. S. aft. Trin.	I Samuel 12	Matthew 3	I Samuel 13	Or Ruth 1
	24 *St. John Baptist	Malachi 3, to v. 7	Matthew 3	Malachi 4	.....
	29 St. Peter	Ezek. 3, v. 4 to 15	John 21, v. 15, to 23	Zechariah 3	.....
July	1 V. S. aft. Trin.	I Sam. 15, to v. 24	Acts 9, v. 23	I Samuel 16	Or I Samuel 17
	8 VI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Samuel 1	Acts 14	2 Sam. 12, to v. 24	Or 2 Samuel 18
	15 VII. S. aft. Trin.	I Chronicles 21	Acts 18, v. 24, to 19, v. 21	I Chronicles 22	Or 1 Chr. 28, to v. 31
	22 VIII. S. aft. Trin.	I Chron. 29, v. 9 to 29	Acts 22, v. 23, to 23, v. 12	I Chronicles 21	Or I Kings 3
	29 *St. James	2 Kings 1, to v. 16	Luke 9, v. 51 to 57	Jerem. 26, v. 8 to 16	.....
	29 IX. S. after Trin.	1 Kings 10, to v. 25	Acts 28, to v. 17	1 Kings 11, to v. 15	Or 1 Kings 11, v. 26
Aug.	5 X. S. after Trin.	1 Kings 12	Romans 5	1 Kings 13	Or 1 Kings 17
	12 XI. S. after Trin.	1 Kings 18	Romans 10	1 Kings 19	Or 1 Kings 21
	19 XII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Kings 22, to v. 41	Romans 16	2 Kings 2, to v. 16	Or 2 Ks. 4, v. 8 to 38
	24 *St. Bartholomew	Gen. 23, v. 10 to 18	I Cor. 4, v. 18, & 5	Deut. 18, v. 15	.....
	26 XIII. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 5	I Cor. 7, to v. 25	2 Kings 6, to v. 24	Or 2 Kings 7
Sept.	2 XIV. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 9	2 Cor. 12, to v. 28	2 Kings 10, to v. 32	Or 2 Kings 13
	9 XV. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 18	I Cor. 11, to v. 23	2 Kings 19	Or 2 Kgs. 23, to v. 31
	16 XVI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Chronicles 36	2 Corinthians 8	I Chronicles 21	Or Nehemiah 8
	21 *St. Matthew	1 Kings 19, v. 15	2 Cor. 13, v. 14, & 13	I Chron. 29, to v. 20	Or Nehemiah 8
	23 XVII. S. aft. Trin.	Jeremiah 5	Galatians 1	Jeremiah 22	Or Jeremiah 35
	29 St. Mich. & All. An.	Genesis 32	Acts 12, v. 5 to 18	Daniel 10, v. 4	.....
	30 XVIII. S. aft. Trin.	Jeremiah 36	Ephesians 1	Ezekiel 2	Or Ezekiel 13, to v. 17

The Athanasian Creed to be read on the days marked *.	MORNING PRAYER.		EVENING PRAYER.	
	First Lesson.	Second Lesson.	First Lesson.	Second Lesson.
Oct. 7 XIX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel.....14	Philippians....1	Ezekiel.....18	Or Ezek. 24, v. 15
" 14 XX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel.....34	Colos. 3, to v. 18	Ezekiel.....37	Or Daniel.....1
" 18 St. Luke.....	Isaiah.....55	1 Thessalonians 3	Eccius. 38, to v. 18	Or Daniel.....5
" 21 XXI. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel.....3	2 Thessalonians 1	Daniel.....4	Or Daniel.....5
" 28 XXII. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel.....6	1 Timothy.....5	Daniel.....7, v. 9	Or Daniel.....12
" 28 *St. Simon & Jude	Isa. 28, v. 9 to 17	1 Timothy.....5	Jer. 3, v. 12 to 19	.....
Nov. 1 All Saints' Day	Wisdom 3, to v. 10	Hb. 11, v. 33 & 12, to v. 7	Wisdom 5, to v. 17	.....
" 4 XXIII. S. aft. Trin.	Hosea.....14	Titus.....1	Joel.....2, v. 21	Or Joel.....3, v. 9
" 11 XXIV. S. aft. Trin.	Amos.....3	Heb. 4, v. 14, & 5	Amos.....5	Or Amos.....9
" 18 XXV. S. aft. Trin.	Micah 4, & 5 to v. 8	Heb. 11, to v. 17	Micah.....6	Or Micah.....7
" 25 XXVI. S. aft. Trin.	Eccles. 11 & 12	James.....4	Haggai 2, to v. 10	Or Malachi 3 & 4
" 30 *St. Andrew.....	Isaiah.....64	John 1, v. 35 to 43	Isaiah 65, to v. 17	.....
Dec. 2 Advent Sunday	Isaiah.....1	1 Peter.....4, v. 7	Isaiah.....2	Or Isaiah.....4, v. 2
" 9 II. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah.....5	John 2, v. 15	Isaiah 11, to v. 11	Or Isaiah.....24
" 16 III. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah.....25	Jude.....	Isaiah.....26	Or Isa. 28, v. 5 to 19
" 21 St. Thomas.....	Job.....42, to v. 7	John 20, v. 19 to 24	Isaiah.....35	.....
" 23 IV. Sun. in Advt.	Isaiah 30, to v. 27	Revelation.....11	Isaiah.....32	Or Isa. 33, v. 2 to 23
" 25 *Christmas Day.	Isaiah 9, to v. 8	Luke. 2, to v. 15	Isaiah 7, v. 10 to 17	.....
" 26 *Proper Psalms	Psalms 19, 45, 85	.....	Psalms 89, 110, 132	.....
" 26 St. Stephen.....	Genesis 4, to v. 11	Acts.....6	2 Chr. 24, v. 15 to 23	.....
" 27 St. John Evan.....	Exodus.....23, v. 9	John 13, v. 23 to 36	Isaiah.....6	.....
" 28 Innocent's Day.....	Jerem. 31, to v. 18	Revelation.....16	Baruch 4, v. 21 to 31	.....
" 30 I. S. aft. Xmas.	Isaiah.....35	Revelation.....20	Isaiah.....38	Or Isaiah.....40

MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR

January.	April.	July.	October.
1 Tuesday.	1 Monday.	1 Monday.	1 Tuesday.
6 Epiphany Sunday.	7 v. Sunday in Lent.	7 iii. Sunday after Trinity.	6 xvi. Sunday aft. Trinity.
13 i. Sunday after Epiph.	14 Palm Sunday.	14 iv. Sunday " "	13 xvii. Sunday " "
20 ii. Sunday " "	19 Good Friday.	21 v. Sunday " "	20 xviii. Sunday " "
27 iii. Sunday " "	21 Easter Sunday.	28 vi. Sunday " "	27 xix. Sunday " "
	28 Low Sunday.		
February.	May.	August.	November.
1 Friday.	1 Wednesday.	1 Thursday.	1 Friday.
3 iv. Sunday after Epiph.	12 ii. Sunday after Easter.	4 vii. Sunday aft. Trinity.	3 xx. Sunday aft. Trinity.
10 v. Sunday " "	15 iii. Sunday " "	11 viii. Sunday " "	10 xxi. Sunday " "
17 Septuagesima.	19 iv. Sunday " "	18 ix. Sunday " "	17 xxii. Sunday " "
24 Sexagesima.	26 Rogation Sunday.	25 x. Sunday	24 xxiii. Sunday " "
	30 Ascension Day.		
March.	June.	September.	December.
1 Friday.	1 Saturday.	1 xi. Sunday aft. Trinity.	1 Advent Sunday.
3 Quinquagesima.	2 Sunday after Ascension.	8 xii. Sunday " "	8 ii. Sunday in Advent.
6 Ash Wednesday.	9 Whitsun Day.	15 xiii. Sunday " "	15 iii. Sunday " "
10 i. Sunday in Lent.	16 Trinity Sunday.	22 xiv. Sunday " "	22 iv. Sunday " "
17 ii. Sunday " "	20 Queen's Accession.	29 xv. Sunday " "	25 Xmas. Day. Wednesday
24 iii. Sunday " "	23 i. Sunday after Trinity.		29 i. Sunday after Xmas.
31 iv. Sunday " "	30 ii. Sunday after Trinity.		31 Tuesday.

MOON'S PHASES FOR 1899.

January.	April.	July.	October.
New Moon 1 d. 9h. 8m. Aft.	Fst. Quart 8d. 1h. 47m. Aft.	Fst. Quart 6d. 5h. 59m. Morn.	Fst. Quart 2d. 1h. 33m. Morn.
Fst. Quart 9 0 41 Morn.	Full Moon 15 10 19 Aft.	Full Moon 12 9 2 Aft.	Full Moon 9 1 26 Morn.
Full Moon 17 5 37 Morn.	Lst. Quart 22 1 56 Aft.	Lst. Quart 19 7 45 Aft.	Lst. Quart 17 0 37 Morn.
Lst. Quart 24 3 57 Aft.	New Moon 30 2 5 Morn.	New Moon 28 0 1 Morn.	New Moon 24 2 26 Aft.
New Moon 31 9 10 Morn.			Fst. Quart 31 8 31 Morn.
February.	May.	August.	November.
Fst. Quart 7d. 8h. 58m. Aft.	Fst. Quart 8d. 6h. 42m. Morn.	Fst. Quart 4d. 1h. 27m. Aft.	Full Moon 7d. 1h. 5m. Aft.
Full Moon 15 10 17 Aft.	Full Moon 15 6 42 Morn.	Full Moon 11 4 43 Morn.	Lst. Quart 15 8 36 Aft.
Lst. Quart 22 11 55 Aft.	Lst. Quart 21 9 53 Aft.	Lst. Quart 18 10 51 Morn.	New Moon 23 1 44 Morn.
	New Moon 29 5 20 Aft.	New Moon 26 2 0 Aft.	Fst. Quart 29 5 29 Aft.
March.	June.	September.	December.
New Moon 1d. 10h. 1m. Aft.	Fst. Quart 6d. 8h. 2m. Aft.	Fst. Quart 2d. 7h. 35m. Aft.	Full Moon 7d. 5h. 52m. Morn.
Fst. Quart 9 d. 5 59 Aft.	Full Moon 13 1 58 Aft.	Full Moon 9 1 53 Aft.	Lst. Quart 15 2 58 Aft.
Full Moon 17 11 47 Morn.	Lst. Quart 20 7 35 Morn.	Lst. Quart 17 4 49 Morn.	New Moon 22 0 52 Aft.
Lst. Quart 24 6 54 Morn.	New Moon 28 8 54 Morn.	New Moon 25 2 42 Morn.	Fst. Quart 29 5 16 Morn.

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON, AT GREENWICH MEAN TIME, AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCK IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES:—

	H. M.		H. M.		H. M.
Boston, U. S.	7 18 A.M.	Berlin	0 54 P.M.	Moscow	2 30 P.M.
Dublin	11 38 A.M.	Berne	0 30 P.M.	Munich	0 46 P.M.
Edinburgh	11 47 A.M.	Bombay	4 52 P.M.	Paris	0 9 P.M.
Glasgow	11 43 A.M.	Brussels	0 17 P.M.	Pekin	7 46 P.M.
Lisbon	11 43 A.M.	Calcutta.	5 54 P.M.	Prague	0 58 P.M.
Madrid	11 45 A.M.	Capetown	1 14 P.M.	Rome	0 50 P.M.
New York, City Hall	7 4 A.M.	Constantinople	1 56 P.M.	Rotterdam	0 18 P.M.
Penzance	11 38 A.M.	Copenhagen	0 50 P.M.	St. Petersburg	2 1 P.M.
Philadelphia	6 59 A.M.	Florence	0 45 P.M.	Suez	2 10 P.M.
Quebec	7 15 A.M.	Jerusalem.	2 21 P.M.	Sydney	10 5 P.M.
Adelaide	9 14 P.M.	Madras	5 21 P.M.	Stockholm	1 12 P.M.
Amsterdam	0 20 P.M.	Malta	6 58 P.M.	Stuttgart	0 37 P.M.
Athens	1 35 P.M.	Melbourne, Australia.	9 40 P.M.	Vienna	1 6 P.M.

The Roman Calendar.

Present Days of the Month.	March, May, July, October have thirty-one days.	January, August, December, have thirty-one days.	April, June, September, November, have thirty days.	February has twenty-eight days and in Leap Year twenty-nine.
1	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.
2	VI. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante
3	V. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.
4	IV. } Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5	III. } Nonas.	Nonis.	Nonis.	Nonis.
6	Pridie Nonas.	VIII.	VIII.	VIII.
7	Nonis.	VII.	VII.	VII.
8	VIII. } Ante	VI. } Ante	VI. } Ante	VI. } Ante
9	VII. } Idus.	V. } Idus.	V. } Idus	V. } Idus.
10	VI. } Idus.	IV. } Idus.	IV. } Idus.	IV. } Idus.
11	V. } Idus.	III. } Idus.	III. } Idus.	III. } Idus.
12	IV. } Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	III. } Idus.	Idibus.	Idibus.	Idibus.
14	Pridie Idus.	XIX.	XVIII.	XVI.
15	Idibus.	XVIII.	XVII.	XV.
16	XVII. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XVII. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XVI. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XIV. } Ante Kalendas Martias.
17	XVI. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XVI. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XV. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XIII. } Ante Kalendas Martias.
18	XV. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XV. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XIV. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XII. } Ante Kalendas Martias.
19	XIV. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XIV. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XIII. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XI. } Ante Kalendas Martias.
20	XIII. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XIII. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XII. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	X. } Ante Kalendas Martias.
21	XII. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XII. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XI. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	IX. } Ante Kalendas Martias.
22	XI. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	XI. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	X. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	VIII. } Ante Kalendas Martias.
23	X. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	X. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	IX. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	VII. } Ante Kalendas Martias.
24	IX. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	IX. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	VIII. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	VI. } Ante Kalendas Martias.
25	VIII. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	VIII. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	VII. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	V. } Ante Kalendas Martias.
26	VII. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	VII. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	VI. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	IV. } Ante Kalendas Martias.
27	VI. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	VI. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	V. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	III. } Ante Kalendas Martias.
28	V. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	V. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	IV. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas Martias.
29	IV. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	IV. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	III. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	
30	III. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	III. } Ante Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	
31	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).		

Greek and Russian Calendar.

NEW STYLE.	A.D. 1888, A.M. 7396-97. CERTAIN HOLY DAYS.	OLD STYLE.
Jan. 6	Nativity of Christ (Christmas)	Dec. 25
" 13	Circumcision	Jan. 1
" 18	Theophany	" 6
Feb. 14	Hypapanie	Feb. 2
" 26	First Sunday of the Tridion	" 14
Mar. 11	Sunday of the Carnival	" 28
" 14	Accession of Emperor*	Mar. 2
" 19	First day of Lent	" 7
" 25	Orthodox Sunday	" 13
April 6	Annunciation of Theotokos	" 25
" 29	Palm Sunday	April 17
May 4	Great Friday (Good Friday).	" 22
" 5	St. George	" 23
" 6	Holy Pasch (Easter Day)	" 24
" 27	Coronation of Emperor*	May 15
June 14	Ascension	June 2
" 24	Pentecost (Whit Sunday)	" 12
July 1	All Saints	" 19
" 2	First day of Fast of Apostles	" 20
" 11	Peter and Paul, Chief App...	" 29
Aug. 13	First day of Fast of Theotokos	Aug. 1
" 18	Transfiguration	" 6
" 27	Repose of Theotokos	" 15
Sept. 11	St. Alexander Nevsky*	" 30
" 13	New Year's Day (A.M. 7397).	Sept. 1
" 26	Nativity of Theotokos	" 8
" 26	Exaltation of the Cross.	" 14
Oct. 13	Patronage of Theotokos*	Oct. 1
Nov. 27	1st day of Fast of Nat. of Christ	Nov. 15
Dec. 3	Entrance of Theotokos	" 21
" 21	Conception of Theotokos	Dec. 9

* Peculiar to Russia.

The Days of the Roman Month.

In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the months corresponded exactly with our own, excepting that down to the time of the great Emperor Augustus, the fifth and sixth months of the year — which, with the Romans, began with March — were called Quintilis and Sextilis; afterwards they were named in honour of the emperors, Julius and Augustus.

In reckoning the days of each month three fixed points were taken, and any particular day was said to be so many days before the next coming fixed day. These three points were (1) the Kalends, by which name the first of each month was known; (2) the Nones, which fell on the seventh day of the month in March, May, July, and October, and on the fifth day in each of the other months; and the Ides, which always fell eight days after the Nones.

For example, the 1st of January was the Kalends of January (*Kalendis Januariis*), the 31st of December was the day before the Kalends of January (*pridie Kalendas Januarias*); but Dec. 30th was the third day before the Kalends of January (*die tertio ante Kalendas Januarias*), in this case both Jan. 1st and Dec. 31st being included in the reckoning. And so on back to Dec. 14th, which was the nineteenth day before the January Kalends (*die undevicesimo ante Kal. Jan.*), Dec. 13th being *Idibus Decembris*, the Ides of December. In Leap-year, both Feb. 24th and Feb. 25th were known as the sixth day before the March Kalends, being distinguished respectively as *prior* and *posterior*.

A Table of Easter Days and Sunday Letters FROM THE YEAR 1500 TO 2000.

		1500—1599.	1600—1699.	1700—1799.	1800—1899.	1900—2000.		
d	Mar. 22	1573	1668	1761	1819		l	Mar. 22
e	" 23	1505-16	1600	1788	1845-56	1913	e	" 23
f	" 24		1611-95	1706-99		1940	f	" 24
g	" 25	1343-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-44	1883-94	1951	g	" 25
A	" 26	1559-70-81-92	1654-65-76	1749-58-69-80	1815-26-37	1967-78-89	A	" 26
b	Mar. 27	1502-13-24-97	1608-87-92	1785-96	1842-53-64	1910-21-32	b	Mar. 27
c	" 28	1529-35-40	1619-24-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-80	1937-48	c	" 28
d	" 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41-52	1807-12-91	1950-64-70	d	" 29
e	" 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-84	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	e	" 30
f	" 31	1510-21-32-83-94	1605-16-78-89	1700-71-82-93	1839-50-61-72	1907-18-29-91	f	" 31
g	April 1	1526-37-48	1621-32	1711-16	1804-66-77-88	1923-34-45-56	g	April 1
A	" 2	1553-64	1643-48	1727-38-52(WS)	1809-20-93-99	1961-72	A	" 2
b	" 3	1576-80-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-36	1904-83-88-94	b	" 3
c	" 4	1507-18-34-91	1602-13-75-86-97	1708-79-90	1847-58	1915-20-26-99	c	" 4
d	" 5	1523-34-45-56	1607-18-29-40	1702-13-24-95	1801-63-74-85-96	1931-42-53	d	" 5
e	April 6	1530-41-72	1634-45-56	1729-35-40-60	1806-17-28-90	1947-58-69-90	e	April 6
f	" 7	1504-77-88	1667-72	1751-65-76	1822-33-44	1901-12-85-96	f	" 7
g	" 8	1509-15-20-99	1604-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1849-55-60	1917-28	g	" 8
A	" 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-32-52	1871-82	1939-44-50	A	" 9
b	" 10	1547-58-69	1631-42-53-64	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-87-98	1955-66-77	b	" 10
c	April 11	1501-12-63-74-85-96	1658-69-80	1762-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1909-71-82-93	c	April 11
d	" 12	1506-17-28	1601-12-91-96	1789	1846-57-68	1903-14-25-36-98	d	" 12
e	" 13	1533-44	1623-28	1707-18	1800-73-79-84	1941-52	e	" 13
f	" 14	1555-60-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-16-95	1963-68-74	f	" 14
g	" 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-88	1750-59-70-81	1827-38	1900-06-79-90	g	" 15
A	April 16	1503-14-25-36-87-98	1609-20-82-93	1704-75-86-97	1843-54-65-76	1911-22-33-95	A	April 16
b	" 17	1530-41-52	1625-36	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1927-38-49-60	b	" 17
c	" 18	1557-68	1647-52	1731-42-56	1802-13-24-97	951-65-76	c	" 18
d	" 19	1500-79-84-90	1663-74-85	1747-67-72-78	1829-35-40	708-81-87-92	d	" 19
e	" 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90	1701-12-83-94	1851-62	1919-24-30	e	" 20
f	April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-44	1717-28	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f	April 21
g	" 22	1565-76	1660	1739-53-64	1810-21-32	1962-73-84	g	" 22
A	" 23	1508	1671		1848	1905-16-2000	A	" 23
b	" 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-91	1859		b	" 24
c	" 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1943	c	" 25

Previous to 1752 the above dates are computed from the Old Style. Those printed in heavier type are leap-years. 1752 had E D up to September 2, but A from September 14 to December 31, the intermediate days being dropped for the change of Style. Its Easter was the last in Old Style. Until then also the years were considered to begin on March 25; but that, as it did

not affect the date of Easter, is not noticed in this Table. The Table of Movable Feasts in the Prayer-Book gives all the others after finding Easter in this. The Sunday Letters in the Calendar then enable any one to count the days of the week from Sunday. The tables in modern Prayer Books are calculated for the New Style.

The French Republican Calendar.

This, although reckoned from the 22nd September, 1792, was not introduced until the 22nd November, 1793. It remained in use only till the 31st December, 1805. The Gregorian Calendar was restored January 1st, 1806 (Nivôse 10, Year XIV.). The months varied in different years, thus Nivôse r commenced December 21st in 1793, December 22nd in 1795, December 21st in 1796, December 22nd in 1799, December 23rd in 1803, and December 22nd in 1804 and 1805. The following are the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of the Calendar:—

Vendémiaire (<i>Vintage</i>), 23 Sept. to Oct. 22 Brumaire (<i>Foggy</i>), 23 Oct. to Nov. 22 Frimaire (<i>Sleety</i>), 22 Nov. to Dec. 21 Nivôse (<i>Snowy</i>), 22 Dec. to Jan. 21 Pluviôse (<i>Rainy</i>), 21 Jan. to Feb. 20 Ventôse (<i>Windy</i>), 20 Feb. to Mar. 19	Germinal (<i>Budding</i>), 22 Mar. to Apr. 21 Floréal (<i>Flowery</i>), 21 April to May 20 Prairial (<i>Pasture</i>), 21 May to June 20 Messidor (<i>Harvest</i>), 20 June to July 19 Thermidor (<i>Hot</i>), 20 July to Aug. 19 Fructidor (<i>Fruit</i>), 19 Aug. to Sept. 18
--	---

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365, five were added at the end of September; (*Primidi*), dedicated to Virtue; (*Duodi*) to Genius; (*Tridi*), to Labour; (*Quartidi*), to Opinion; and the 5th (*Quintidi*) to Rewards. To Leap Year, called *Olympic*, a sixth day, the 22nd or 23rd September (*Sexidi*), "Jour de la Révolution," was added. This variation of dates has led to considerable confusion, but those who may wish to trace the fourteen years will find some very elaborate tables in the English ed. of Bourienne's "Life of Napoleon": Bentley.

The time given throughout this Almanack, with the one exception of that of High Water at Dublin, is Greenwich Mean Time, or the time which should be shown by a well-regulated clock; the column headed "Sun before or after Clock" gives the difference between this and apparent time, or the time as shown by the Sun.

In all cases where Noon is used, mean Noon is to be understood.

SIGNIS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈	Aries.....	The Ram.
♉	Taurus.....	The Bull.
♊	Gemini.....	The Twins.
♋	Cancer.....	The Crab.
♌	Leo.....	The Lion.
♍	Virgo.....	The Virgin.
♎	Libra.....	The Balance.
♏	Scorpio.....	The Scorpion.
♐	Sagittarius.....	The Archer.
♑	Capricornus.....	The Goat.
♒	Aquarius.....	The Water-Bearer.
♓	Pisces.....	The Fishes.

SIGNIS OF THE PLANETS.

☉	Sun.	♂	Mars.
☿	Mercury.	♃	Jupiter.
♀	Venus.	♄	Saturn.
♁	☉ or ☿ The Earth.	♅	Uranus.
♁	Moon.	♆	Neptune.
N. North.	S. S. u. h.	E. East.	W. West.
♁	Ascending N. de.	♁	Descending Node.
CONJUNCTION ♂.		OPPOSITION ♀.	
h. Hours.	°	Deg. of Arc, or Ther.	
m. Minutes of time.	'	Minutes of Arc.	
s. Seconds of time.	"	Seconds of Arc.	

Conjunction.—A Planet is in Conjunction with another body when it has the same longitude, and is seen in the same direction in the heavens. This state may happen to all the Planets; those whose orbits lie between the Sun and Earth, as well as those whose orbits are exterior to that of the Earth—the former class being called *inferior*, and the latter *superior* Planets. It is obvious that in the case of the inferior Planets this Conjunction will be of two kinds: the one when the Planet is between the Earth and the Sun, called *inferior* Conjunction; and the other when at the opposite point of its orbit, with the Sun between the Planet and the Earth, called *superior* Conjunction. The latter is the only kind of Conjunction that can happen to the *superior* Planets, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune; the *inferior* Planets, Mercury and Venus, being subject to both positions.

Opposition.—A Planet is said to be in Opposition when it is distant from the Sun 180° of longitude, at which time it is most brilliant, souths about midnight, and is, generally, at its least distance from the earth. This can only be said of Planets whose orbits are exterior to that of the Earth.

Elongation.—The inferior Planets, in their revolutions round the Sun, appear to an observer on the Earth to swing pendulum-like from side to side, being alternately east and west of the Sun; the greatest Elongation is the termination of one of the swings, either east or west; and at these times the Planet appears, when viewed through a telescope, like the Moon in her first quarter if the Elongation be in the east, and like her last quarter if west. Both Mercury and Venus exhibit these phases, passing from new to full while moving from inferior to

superior Conjunction, and from full to new again while passing from superior to inferior Conjunction.

Occultation.—It often happens that the Moon in her orbital motion passes before, and hides from a spectator on the Earth, some of the Fixed Stars, and occasionally one or other of the Planets; these occurrences are called *Occultations*. Among the "Celestial Phenomena" are given the times at which certain of these Occultations take place, as well as the exact point on the Moon's limb where the observer is to look for the phenomenon; this point is reckoned from the vertex, or highest upper portion of the Moon's image, towards the right hand, as seen in an inverting telescope, counting continuously from 0° up to 360°. The disappearance always takes place on the right-hand side of the moon, and the reappearance on the left, when viewed through an inverting or astronomical telescope. Stars to the fifth magnitude only have been included in this work. Should the instrument used be of the non-inverting kind, the vertex may still be used as the point to count from, and in the same direction, only adding 180° to the distance given from vertex for the inverting telescope if the number be less than 180°, and subtracting 180° if greater; bearing in mind, in this case, that the disappearances will take place on the left-hand side of the Moon's image, and the reappearances on the right.

Southing.—The *Time of Southing* is the time at which the heavenly bodies pass the Meridian, and is so called because they are then due south. The Meridian being a great circle passing through the Pole and Zenith of the place, the southing will also be the time when they attain their greatest altitude above the horizon.

ECLIPSES.

In the year 1888 there will be three Eclipses of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A total Eclipse of the Moon, January 28—29, visible at Greenwich. First contact with the shadow takes place at 9h. 30m. aft., mean time at Greenwich, 93° from the most northern point of the Moon's limb counting towards the East; the middle of the Eclipse at 11h. 20m. aft.; the last contact on January 29 at 1h. 10m. morn., 74° from the most northern point of the limb counting towards the West; in both cases for the *direct* image, that is, as seen with the naked eye.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, February 11—12, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally on February 11, 9h. 55m. aft., mean time at Greenwich, in longitude 04° East of Greenwich, and latitude 64° South. Greatest Eclipse on February 11, 11h. 38m. aft., in longitude 36° West of Greenwich, and latitude 71° South. Ends on the earth generally on Feb. 12, 1h. 22m. morn., in longitude 95° West of Greenwich, and latitude 40° South. At the time of greatest Eclipse nearly one half of the Sun will be hidden by the Moon.

III. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, July 9, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 4h. 50m. morn., mean time at Greenwich, in longitude 46° East of Greenwich, and latitude 48° South. Greatest Eclipse at 6h. 31m. morn., in longitude 79° East of Greenwich, and latitude 68° South. Ends on Earth generally at 8h. 12m. morn., in longitude 118° East of Greenwich, and latitude 51° South.

IV. A total Eclipse of the Moon, July 23, partly visible at Greenwich. The first contact with the shadow takes place at 3h. 55m. morn., 95° from the most northern point of the Moon's limb counting towards the East; beginning of the total phase at 4h. 54m. morn.; middle of the Eclipse at 5h. 45m. morn.; end of total phase at 6h. 36m. morn.; last contact with the shadow at 7h. 35m. morn., 82° from the most northern point of the limb counting towards the West, in both cases for the direct image. Only the early portion of this Eclipse can be observed at Greenwich, as, on reference to the table of Moon risings and settings, it will be seen that the Moon sets at 4h. 10m. on the morning of July 23.

V. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, August 7, visible at Greenwich. Begins on the Earth generally at 5h. 2m. aft., in longitude 139° East of Greenwich, and latitude 71° North. Greatest Eclipse at 6h. 6m. aft., in longitude 53° East of Greenwich, and latitude 70° North. Ends on the Earth generally at 7h. 10m. aft., in longitude 7° East of Greenwich, and latitude 53° North. A very small portion of the Sun is eclipsed. The magnitude of the Eclipse is represented by 0.20, where the Sun's diameter = 1.

MAGNETIC ELEMENTS.

Instead of predicting the values of the magnetic elements for the current year of the *Almanack*, it appears that it would be a more useful arrangement to give, as in the following table, the actually observed values of these elements for the last six years, leaving our readers to draw from them their own inferences as to the values for the current year.

Year.	Mean Magnetic Declination at Greenwich West.	Annual Variation.	Mean Inclination or Dip of Needle at Greenwich.	Annual Variation.
1881	0 27'1	1	67 34'6	1'0
1882	18 22'3	4'8	67 34'1	0'5
1883	18 15'0	7'3	67 31'6	2'5
1884	18 8'0	7'0	67 30'0	1'6
1885	18 1'7	6'3	67 27'8	2'2
1886	17 54'5	7'2	67 27'0	0'8

As regards the amount of accuracy which may be expected in assuming a value for the magnetic declination at any place and time, we cannot do better than quote the opinion of Mr. Ellis, the Superintendent of the Magnetical and Meteorological Department at Greenwich, as expressed in a letter to the Editor of the *Colliery Guardian* of June 2, 1882. After speaking of the disturbance of the needle by magnetic storms, he goes on to say, that "at any particular hour of the day the value of the magnetic declination at that hour, through a month, may vary at times as much as from 5' to 10'. Besides which, the mean value of magnetic declination for any particular place in England at which no magnetic observations are made can in general only be inferred from the map prepared by the late Sir F. Evans, B.N., Hydrographer to the Admiralty, and given in vol. 162 of the *Philosophical Transactions*, making allowance for the change which has since occurred (the map is for the year 1872), according to the best available data. Values found in this way are therefore approximations only."

The diurnal variation of magnetic declination at Greenwich is about 12' in summer and 7' in winter. The needle occupies its mean position about 10h. A.M., and again about 6h. P.M., throughout the year. It reaches its most westerly position at about 2h. P.M., and its most easterly position during the night or early morning, according to the season of the year.

THE TIDES.

In order to understand the action of the Moon on our Earth as a Tide-producing body, we will suppose that the Earth consists of a smooth sphere, covered all over with water of a uniform depth, and that both bodies are at rest with respect to each other; then, the attraction of the Moon on the water nearest to her will be greater than her attraction on the solid Earth, and will cause a heaping-up of the water towards her. This appears natural enough; but, at first sight, it does seem somewhat paradoxical that the water should also be heaped-up in a direction opposite to the Moon. This is explained by the fact that the water, on the side away from the Moon, is attracted less than the solid ball of the Earth; and the latter is, as it were, drawn away from the water; thus causing the liquid to be swelled up, although not quite to the same extent as on the other side; because, its distance being greater than in the first case, the moon-attraction is less.

Although the Sun is at a much greater distance from the Earth than the Moon, yet, from its very much greater mass, it exerts a considerable influence in producing the Tides of the Ocean, and acts on the water in precisely the same manner as does the Moon, producing another spheroid of equilibrium, with its major axis in a line joining the Earth and Sun. The heaping-up of the waters, due to the Sun, is two-fifths of that due to the Moon; and if the Sun and Moon, as seen from the Earth, were separated by an angle of 90°, the axes of the wave spheroids would be separated by that quantity, and (if the three bodies were at rest with respect to each other) so they would remain. But since these conditions do not obtain in Nature, and the Earth, Moon, and Sun, instead of being at rest with regard to each other, are constantly changing their relative positions and distances (the Earth at the same time revolving on her axis), these motions never give the water time to assume the spheroidal shape. Instead of this, an imperfect form of it travels round the globe in a lunar day, which being on an average about 50 minutes more than the solar day, causes the Tides to come later, each successive day, by about that quantity. It will be seen, from what has been already said, that when the Sun, Moon, and Earth are in the same straight line, the solar and lunar waves are coincident—that is, the Sun and Moon are acting in concert; and the consequence will be, that the Tides about this time will rise higher, and fall lower, than they do when the Sun and Moon are at right angles to each other. When this latter condition obtains, their action is antagonistic, and we have a Tide that never rises so high, nor falls so low, as in the former case: that is to say, the highest, or *spring* Tides, happen at the full and new moons; the lowest, or *neap*, at the first and last quarters.

The rise of water which takes place in tidal rivers is not due to the direct action of the Moon on their waters, but is, in consequence of the change of level in the surface of the Ocean,

caused by the tidal wave passing the mouth of the river.

It remains to be noticed that the direction of strong winds, as well as the varying pressure of the atmosphere, considerably affects both the times and the heights of high water. Thus, in the North Sea a strong N.N.W. gale and a low barometer raise the surface 2 or 3 feet, and cause the tide to flow all along the coast from the Pentland Firth to London half an hour longer than the time set forth in the Tables. Easterly, S.E. and S.W. winds produce opposite effects, which will be felt as far down the Channel as Dungeness. On the contrary, at the entrance of the Channel, at Plymouth, and as far up as Portland, south-westerly winds, with a low barometer, raise the surface of the water; and north-easterly winds and a high barometer always lower it.

OUR SEASONS.

The revolution of the Earth in its annual orbit round the Sun has the effect of causing the latter body, seemingly, to describe a complete revolution among the Stars in the course of the year; and this would give rise to no other phenomenon if the plane of this apparent path had been parallel to the Earth's Equator: the Sun would simply appear to occupy different positions among the Stars from day to day; the Days and Nights would be equal all over the Globe and each place on the Earth would have one constant Season, the character of which would depend on its geographical latitude. Instead of this coincidence of planes, the Equator and Ecliptic (as this apparent path of the Sun is called) are mutually inclined to each other at $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; consequently, the Sun is alternately seen above and below the Equator by this amount, causing varying Seasons on the Globe, and Days and Nights of very unequal duration; long days and Summer to the Northern hemisphere when the Sun is North of the Equator, and *vice versa* when South of it.

This inclination of the two planes will cause the Sun to cross the Equator twice in the year, viz., once in the Spring, and again in the Autumn, at which times the Days and Nights are equal all over the world; and we experience for a day or two what would be the constant state of our climate if the Sun moved in a plane coincident with the Equator.

From Spring, through Summer to Autumn, the Sun traverses exactly one half of the Ecliptic, and from Autumn, through Winter to Spring, the other half; but that these halves are not travelled over in equal times will be seen by an inspection of the times at which the different Seasons commence. It appears that the Sun is longer in performing the Summer than the Winter half; this is caused by the eccentricity of the Earth's orbit, and the Law of Areas, as it is called by Astronomers—a law which requires that an imaginary line, joining the Earth and Sun, shall sweep over equal areas in equal times. To do this, the Earth when nearer to the Sun, as at the Winter Solstice, must move more quickly than when farther away, at the Summer Solstice; because then the line joining the two bodies is shorter than in the latter case; the effect is to detain the Sun about eight days longer in the Northern than in the Southern Hemisphere.

The Earth's atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably very much farther, but becoming, at only a few

miles from the surface, of too great a tenuity to support human life. The condition and motions of this vast aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the Sun; and when laden with clouds, hindering the Earth from radiating its acquired heat into space. The amount of heat absorbed in its passage through the atmosphere will depend upon the thickness of the stratum which the rays have to penetrate, and this on the meridian altitude of the Sun.

If the surface of the Globe were smooth, and consisted entirely of land or water, the mean temperature of our Seasons would depend solely on our geographical latitude, and we should then find that all places on the same parallel would enjoy the same temperatures; but being, as it is, made up of water and land, very unequally distributed, the former occupying two-thirds of the entire surface of the Globe, we have the temperature of the Seasons of places on the same parallel of latitude greatly modified by the surrounding masses of land and water. The great capacity of water for heat, and its low power of radiation, make the great Ocean, extending from Pole to Pole, the reservoir which stores up for us the heat it has received from the Sun; while the land, radiating again its heat very quickly, would soon grow cold. The principal medium by which this heat is conveyed to the land is that of the Winds, which, receiving their warmth and moisture from the water, pass over the land, and compensate for the loss of heat which the latter suffers from radiation. From this cause it is that islands enjoy more equable Seasons than inland countries, being neither so cold in Winter nor so hot in Summer; since the same clouded skies that retard the cooling of the land by radiation, also shield it from the rays of the Sun in Summer. But in the interior of continents where the winds have been robbed of their moisture on their passage from the coast, the fiercest extremes are known to prevail between the Summer and Winter temperatures. Moscow has a difference between its Summer heat and Winter cold of 82° , London of 57° , while in the Shetland Islands, and at Penzance, in Cornwall, the differences are only 46° and 48° respectively. Beyond the fact of the presence of water, we must not forget that the oceans and seas are traversed by currents of warm water from the Equatorial regions, which greatly promote the distribution of heat. The chief of these prevail in the North Atlantic Ocean, and it is to one of them—the Gulf Stream—that we in a great measure owe the mildness of the western coasts of Europe. This remarkable current, issuing from the Gulf of Mexico, flows in a north-easterly direction along the shores of America, and on encountering the Banks of Newfoundland, splits into two branches, one of which proceeds to the Azores, and the other to the British Isles.

THE ASTEROIDS, OR SMALL PLANETS.

Besides the Planets whose Risings and Settings, &c., are given in this Almanack, there are a vast number of small bodies revolving round the Sun, whose orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter.

The mean distances of the Planets from the Sun all increase, outwards, in a certain progression; excepting that between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter there exists a greater gap

than, according to this law, there should be. Kepler suggested that there was, perhaps, another Planet between Mars and Jupiter, not at that time discovered. This idea, at the beginning of the present century, was warmly taken up by the German astronomers, and they formed themselves into a society for the purpose of searching for the suspected Planet. The Planet was found very soon after, although not by one of the newly-formed Society, but by the Italian astronomer Piazzi, who gave it the name of Ceres.

As far as its orbit and position in space were concerned, this addition to the planetary family agreed very well with the predicted Planet; but it was extremely small, having a linear diameter of little more than 150 miles! About a year after this another was discovered by Olbers, who gave to it the name of Pallas. This was a still smaller body, its linear diameter being some 50 miles less than that of Ceres. Two years later, while constructing Star Charts, Harding, of Lillenthal, discovered the third of the series, on which he conferred the name of Juno, a Planet still smaller than Pallas. After some three years spent in searching the heavens, Olbers discovered his second member of the now immense family, and Gauss gave it the name of Vesta. No more were found until Hencke, at the end of 1845, discovered Astræa; then, with but little intermission up to the present time, each year has seen several new members added to the system, making at this time, November 1, 1887, a total of 271. For a complete list of these bodies see p. 79.

VARIABLE STARS.

Although the Stars generally shine with uniform brightness, there are among them some remarkable exceptions to this general rule. The earliest known and the most remarkable amongst this class of Stars is one situated in the constellation Cetus, and known by the name of α Ceti, or Mira Ceti. It has a period of nearly 331 days; that is to say, it goes through its cycle of variations in that length of time, continuing for about twelve or fourteen days at its maximum brightness, which has, at some of its maxima, reached to the second order of magnitude; it then goes on decreasing for some three months, until it becomes invisible, in which condition it remains for five more months, when it again goes on increasing to the end of the period, when the maximum is again reached; but the order of magnitude is not always the same at successive maxima. It is recorded, in Lalande's "Astronomy," that between the years 1672 and 1676 this Star was not visible at all. The month of October is the best time for observing it. It passes the meridian at midnight about the 24th, and will be found in R. A. $2^h. 13^m. 42^s.$ and South Declination $3^\circ 29'$.

Another remarkable variable Star is Algol, β Persei. This has a very short period, not quite three days—and ranges from the second to the fourth magnitude. It continues at its maximum for two days and a half, then begins to decrease very suddenly, and in rather more than three hours is reduced to a star of the fourth magnitude; after remaining at this magnitude for a quarter of an hour, it again attains to its maximum, in the same time that it took in passing from it to the minimum. This Star will be found in Right Ascension $3^h. om. 53^s.$ and North Declination $40^\circ 32'$. It can be well

observed in October and November. It souths about midnight on November 5.

The variable Star β Lyrae is remarkable in having a double period, viz., two maxima and two minima—the double period being very nearly equal to thirteen days; the difference between the maximum and minimum is only one degree of magnitude. There is another peculiarity in the changes of this Star—that, although the two maxima are equal, the minima are unequal. It is situated in R. A. $18^h. 45^m. 57^s.$ and North Declination $33^\circ 14'$. The best time for observing it is in the months of June and July.

The Star δ Cephei is also subject to considerable variations in magnitude, passing from the third to the fifth with a period of $5\frac{1}{2}$ days. In passing from the minimum to the maximum, it occupies less time than that required for it to reach the minimum again—in the proportion of 38 hours to 91. It is to be found in R. A. $22^h. 25^m. 15^s.$ and North Declination $57^\circ 38'$. August and September are the best months in which to observe it.

There are two hypotheses suggested to explain the phenomena exhibited by the variable or periodical Stars; one of which endeavours to account for the variations in magnitude by supposing that opaque bodies are revolving around these particular Stars, and that at certain times they are interposed between the Earth and the Star, and so cut off from us a portion of the luminous rays of the latter. The other hypothesis suggests that the Stars themselves may have portions of their surface of unequal reflecting power, and that in their revolutions they present to us in turns these more or less bright parts, and so cause the variations that we observe. This theory fails to explain the changes observed in the stars of the Algol type, and is only applicable to such as are quite regular in their fluctuations. Professor Pickering has shown that none of the theories put forward to account for the variability of the light of such stars as Algol will satisfy the observed changes, except that of an opaque satellite. Adopting this theory in his paper on Algol, he finds theoretically such a satellite whose position and movements would agree with the observed facts.

The above-mentioned "variables" are but a very small portion of the Stars which are known to experience fluctuations of magnitude, but they are the most celebrated examples of their class. In this department of Astronomy much valuable work has been done by amateurs, and it is one which yet offers a field for farther exertions.

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM.

Magnetism is that property possessed by certain bars of steel, called Magnets, of attracting pieces of iron and also other magnets; beyond this idea very little, if any, meaning is popularly attached to the term Magnetism.

Every magnet has two poles, each pole having, as the term implies, exactly opposite properties, such that if we suspend one magnet by a thread free to move in any direction, it will be found that on bringing another magnet, held in the hand, near to one end of the suspended magnet, if the poles of each are of like properties, they will repel each other, but if of unlike, they will be attracted towards each other. By placing the magnet held in the hand in the proper

position, the movable magnet may be made to take up any required direction, as long as the magnetism in the magnets and their relative positions remain the same. In the Mariner's Compass we have a case of this kind, where the compass-needle is so suspended as to be free to move in the horizontal direction, the Earth itself being the other magnet, with its South Pole near to the Earth's North Pole, and its North Pole near to the Earth's South Pole; so that the North Pole of the compass will always point to the Magnetic North Pole of the Earth, differing from the true or Astronomical North by a quantity called the "Variation." It is this property of magnets which renders the compass so valuable an instrument in navigation. The Variation of the compass is not only different for different places on the Earth, but is moreover liable to slow variation from year to year, causing it in the course of centuries to oscillate from East to West of the Astronomical meridian. In 1580, at London, the needle had an Eastern declination of about $11\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$; between 1657 and 1662, its direction coincided with the plane of the Astronomical meridian; that is to say, the declination was zero; since then it travelled westwards, and reached the maximum Western declination in 1815, and is at the present time (1883) approaching the zero, previously to again becoming Easterly.

The compass-needle being constructed to move in a horizontal direction only, exhibits that component of the total magnetic force which determines the declination; but if the needle had been mounted on a horizontal axis placed in the magnetic meridian, and being left free to move in a vertical plane, it would have been found to *Dip*, as it is technically called, or be inclined at an angle to the horizontal plane, the North Pole of the needle being depressed. The value of this *inclination* or *dip* varies also in different places on the globe, increasing towards the Poles, so that in the Northern Hemisphere, at the Magnetic Pole, we shall have the north end of the needle pointing directly downwards.

This North Magnetic Pole was found by Sir James Ross to be situate in 97° West longitude and 70° North latitude. The South Magnetic Pole is situated about 168° East longitude and 76° South latitude. Between these points there are found places of no *dip*; all such places are said to be situated on the Magnetic Equator, a plane not far removed from the terrestrial Equator. The *dip*, like the declination, is subject to secular and other variations, the true laws of which are not yet understood, but for the investigation of which Observatories have been established all over the world, and elaborate series of observations made on the motions of variously suspended magnets (their movements in many Observatories being automatically recorded by photography), furnishing a continuous record from hour to hour, and year to year, of the forces acting upon them.

FORECASTING THE WEATHER.

The great bearing which the weather has on human pursuits very early led mankind to study it with a view, if possible, of predicting its nature, and obtaining warning of those violent atmospheric disturbances which not only strew our narrow seas with wrecks, but also render nugatory, in a greater or less degree, the labours of the farmer.

The bases on which the earlier meteorologists

founded their predictions were various, the phases of the Moon being generally supposed to have much to do with it. An examination of the Greenwich Observations for more than half a century proved the complete fallacy of this theory. Such weather prophets as Moore and Zadkiel, in their almanacks, claimed to be able to predict the weather, day by day, for a whole year; but meteorological science, as far as it goes at the present time, has shown that, in the British Isles, the weather cannot with any certainty be forecast for more than three or four days at farthest.

Depressions on the surface of the great aerial ocean surrounding the globe are marked by the barometer, and observation shows that the winds always blow towards the place of the lowest barometer reading; now, if an observer could see at one glance all the barometer readings over a large area of country, he would be enabled to trace the march of the storm, and, by means of the telegraph, give warnings to those places where the storm may be expected. This was the method adopted some years ago by the late Admiral Fitzroy, and is found to be the most trustworthy method on which weather predictions can be based. Our nearness to the Atlantic Ocean greatly interfered, for want of more westerly barometer readings, with the power of forecasting for more than two or three days, and generally for a much shorter time than this, as most of the storms that visit the western coasts of Europe travel from the southwest towards the north-east, with a greater or less velocity, varying from 20 to 40 miles an hour.

As might have been expected, the connection of the Old and New Worlds by means of electric cables has given much greater facilities for storm-warnings. Many of the great storms which burst upon our coasts appear to have had their origin in the American continent. The great area from which the United States' Signal Service can collect their data enables the American meteorologists to predict with very considerable certainty the time when such storms may be expected here; and not only that one may be looked for, but also the particular character of the visitation.

It may sometimes happen that they do not exhibit quite such features as we were led to expect; may not, in fact, be the *identical* storms; but the wonder rather is, that they should traverse 3,000 miles and not differ greatly from what they were some four or five days earlier, when leaving the coasts of America.

In some cases the predicted storms do not present themselves to us at all: they seem to have spent their force in the course of their journey over the Atlantic Ocean; while, on the other hand, we have the testimony of the captains of some of the Transatlantic steamers, that they have experienced heavy gales on the American coast, which have travelled with them all the way to Europe with unabated force. Great as has been the progress made in late years by meteorologists concerning the science of storms, very much yet remains to be done before we can call meteorology an exact science.

RIGHT ASCENSION.

The Right Ascension of any heavenly body is its angular distance measured along the Equator from the point of intersection of the Equator and Ecliptic. In the time of the ancient astro-

nomers, this point was situated in the constellation of Aries, and called by them the "First Point of Aries," but it has since then retrograded considerably behind that constellation. Modern astronomers, however, still speak of this zero point, whence Right Ascensions are measured, as the "First Point of Aries." The Right Ascension and Declination are the two co-ordinates which define the position of any point on the celestial sphere with regard to the Equator as a fundamental plane, just as those of longitude and latitude define the position of any place on the terrestrial globe; the meridian of Greenwich being taken as the starting-point by geographers from which to reckon their longitudes, while the astronomer reckons his from the meridian of the first Point of Aries.

Since a well-regulated astronomical clock should show *oh. om. os.* when the first Point of Aries is on the Meridian, the Right Ascension may be called the Sidereal time of Southing, and the approximate mean time corresponding to it may be easily found for any object whose Right Ascension is given in this Almanack by means of the column headed Sidereal Time at Mean Noon. The rule may be thus stated:—*From the given Right Ascension subtract the Sidereal Time at the preceding Noon, and further diminish the result at the rate of 10 secs. an hour.* If the Right Ascension should be smaller than the Sidereal time to be subtracted, then 24 hours must be added to it. As an example:—At what time will Regulus South on March 15?

R. A. of Regulus + 24h. 34h. 2m. 24s.
 Sidereal Time at Mean Noon (sub.) 23h. 34m. 5s.

Diminish by the Acceleration for 10h. 31m. 15s. at 10s. per hour 10h. 28m. 19s.
1m. 45s.

Approximate mean time of Southing, March 15 10h. 26m. 34s.

In a similar manner the Sidereal time corresponding to any mean time may be found. Suppose, for instance, that we wish to know approximately what the Sidereal time would be at 9:30 P.M. on November 5, we have merely to add Greenwich time to the time given in the column headed Sidereal Time at Mean Noon of that date:—

Sidereal time at mean noon 15h. om. 35s.
 Greenwich time (add) 9h. 30m. —
oh. 30m. 35s.

Add for acceleration for 9h. 30m. at 10s. per hour 1m. 35s.

Sidereal time November 5 at 9h. 30m. P.M. oh. 32m. 10s.

To observers who are not furnished with a Sidereal Clock the Sidereal times at Mean Noon will be found very useful for easily finding the approximate mean times of Southing of the Stars, and also for ascertaining with equal readiness the Sidereal time corresponding to any required moment of mean time. If greater accuracy is desired, use the table on page 65.

ECLIPSES OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES.

The accompanying Table contains all the Eclipses of the first Satellite, and those only which are visible at Greenwich of the second, third, and fourth Satellites. The Roman numerals indicate the Satellite eclipsed; the letters D

and R signifying respectively, Disappearance and Reappearance. Those Eclipses of the Satellites which are visible at Greenwich have an asterisk after the D or R in the second column.

From January until May 22 the Disappearances and Reappearances will take place on the Western side of the Planet, and from May 22 to November 16 on the Eastern side. But if an inverting telescope be used to observe them, these positions will be reversed in the field of view—the phenomena taking place on the Western side of the planet appearing on the left hand, and those on the Eastern side on the right hand.

The mean time of Eclipse for any other place than Greenwich may be easily found, by simply applying to the times given in the table the difference of longitude between Greenwich and the place for which the time is required, adding the difference if the longitude of the place is East of Greenwich, and subtracting if West.

Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites in 1888.

JANUARY.

Day.	Satellite and Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.		
		H.	M.	S.
1	I. D.	6	26	49 aft.
3	I. D.	0	55	12 aft.
5	I. D.*	7	23	42 morn.
6	III. R.*	5	38	2 morn.
7	I. D.	1	52	3 morn.
8	I. D.	8	20	32 aft.
10	I. D.	2	48	55 aft.
12	I. D.	9	17	24 morn.
13	II. D.*	6	47	12 morn.
14	I. D.	3	45	44 morn.
15	I. D.	10	14	12 aft.
17	I. D.	4	42	54 aft.
19	I. D.	11	11	2 morn.
21	I. D.*	5	39	21 morn.
23	I. D.	0	7	49 morn.
24	I. D.	6	36	10 aft.
26	I. D.	1	4	37 aft.
28	I. D.*	7	32	56 morn.
30	I. D.	2	1	22 morn.
31	I. D.	8	29	43 aft.

FEBRUARY.

2	I. D.	2	53	10 aft.
4	I. D.	9	26	28 morn.
6	I. D.*	3	54	54 morn.
7	II. D.*	3	42	26 morn.
7	I. D.	10	23	14 aft.
9	I. D.	4	51	40 aft.
11	I. D.	11	19	58 morn.
13	I. D.*	5	48	23 morn.
14	II. D.*	6	15	21 morn.
15	I. D.	0	16	43 morn.
16	I. D.	6	45	8 aft.
18	III. D.*	3	53	2 morn.
18	III. R.*	5	25	1 morn.
18	I. D.	1	13	26 aft.
20	I. D.	7	41	51 morn.
22	I. D.*	2	10	10 morn.
23	I. D.	8	38	35 aft.
25	I. D.	3	6	53 aft.
27	I. D.	9	35	17 morn.
29	I. D.*	3	36	36 morn.

MARCH.

Day.	Satellite & Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.	
		H. M.	S.
1	I. D.	10 32	1 aft.
3	I. D.	5 0	19 aft.
5	I. D.	11 28	42 morn.
7	I. D.*	5 57	1 morn.
9	I. D.	0 25	26 morn.
10	II. D.*	3 11	8 morn.
12	I. D.	6 53	44 aft.
12	I. D.	1 22	8 aft.
14	I. D.	7 50	27 morn.
16	I. D.*	2 18	52 morn.
17	II. D.*	5 44	28 morn.
17	I. D.	8 47	10 aft.
19	I. D.	3 15	34 aft.
20	I. D.	9 43	53 morn.
23	I. D.*	4 12	19 morn.
24	I. D.	10 40	37 aft.
25	III. R.*	1 14	45 morn.
26	I. D.	5 9	1 aft.
28	I. D.	11 37	21 morn.
30	I. D.	6 5	47 morn.

APRIL.

1	I. D.*	0 34	6 morn.
1	III. D.*	3 37	40 morn.
1	III. R.*	5 12	54 morn.
2	I. D.	7 2	30 aft.
4	II. D.*	0 8	30 morn.
4	I. D.	1 30	51 aft.
6	I. D.	7 57	17 morn.
8	I. D.*	2 29	37 morn.
9	I. D.	8 56	2 aft.
11	II. D.*	2 42	29 morn.
11	I. D.	3 24	23 aft.
13	I. D.	9 52	50 morn.
15	I. D.*	4 21	11 morn.
16	I. D.*	10 49	37 aft.
18	I. D.	5 17	59 aft.
20	I. D.	11 46	27 morn.
22	I. D.	6 14	49 morn.
24	I. D.*	0 43	15 morn.
25	I. D.	7 11	39 aft.
27	I. D.	1 40	8 aft.
29	I. D.	8 8	31 morn.

MAY.

1	I. D.*	2 36	59 morn.
2	I. D.	9 5	24 aft.
4	I. D.	3 33	54 aft.
5	II. D.*	11 43	33 aft.
6	I. D.	10 2	18 morn.
6	III. D.*	11 26	14 aft.
8	I. D.	4 30	47 morn.
9	I. D.*	10 59	13 aft.
11	I. D.	5 27	44 aft.
13	II. D.*	2 18	42 morn.
13	I. D.	11 56	11 morn.
14	III. D.*	3 23	49 morn.
15	I. D.	6 24	41 morn.
17	I. D.*	0 53	8 morn.
18	I. D.	7 21	41 aft.
20	I. D.	1 50	9 aft.
23	II. R.*	8 36	16 aft.
24	I. R.*	4 55	3 morn.
25	I. R.*	11 23	37 aft.

MAY—continued.

Day.	Satellite & Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.	
		H. M.	S.
27	I. R.	5 52	6 aft.
29	I. R.	0 20	39 aft.
30	II. R.*	11 12	11 aft.
31	I. R.	6 49	9 morn.

JUNE.

2	I. R.*	1 17	45 morn.
3	I. R.	7 46	16 aft.
5	I. R.	2 14	49 aft.
7	II. R.*	1 48	23 morn.
7	I. R.	8 43	21 morn.
9	I. R.	3 11	58 morn.
10	I. R.*	9 40	31 aft.
11	III. R.*	9 0	20 aft.
12	I. R.	4 9	6 aft.
14	I. R.	10 37	39 morn.
16	I. R.	5 6	17 morn.
17	I. R.*	11 34	51 aft.
18	III. D.*	11 15	38 aft.
19	III. R.*	0 59	40 morn.
19	I. R.	6 3	27 aft.
21	I. R.	0 32	2 aft.
23	I. R.	7 0	41 morn.
24	II. R.*	8 20	24 aft.
25	I. R.*	1 29	17 morn.
26	I. R.	7 57	54 aft.
28	I. R.	2 26	30 aft.
30	I. R.	8 55	10 morn.

JULY.

1	II. R.*	10 57	27 aft.
2	I. R.	3 23	47 morn.
3	I. R.*	9 52	25 aft.
3	I. R.	4 21	2 aft.
5	I. R.	10 49	43 morn.
7	I. R.	5 18	21 morn.
9	I. R.*	11 47	0 aft.
10	I. R.	6 15	38 aft.
12	I. R.	0 44	19 aft.
14	I. R.	7 12	59 morn.
16	I. R.	1 41	39 morn.
18	I. R.*	8 10	18 aft.
19	I. R.	2 39	0 aft.
21	I. R.	9 7	40 morn.
23	III. R.*	8 57	59 aft.
24	I. R.	3 36	20 morn.
25	II. R.*	8 7	55 aft.
26	I. R.	10 5	0 aft.
28	I. R.	4 33	42 aft.
30	I. R.	11 2	24 morn.
31	III. D.*	11 7	51 aft.

AUGUST.

1	I. R.	5 31	4 morn.
2	II. D.*	8 19	48 aft.
2	II. R.*	10 45	37 aft.
2	I. R.	11 59	45 aft.
4	I. R.	6 28	27 aft.
6	I. R.	0 57	9 aft.
8	I. R.	7 25	50 morn.
10	I. R.	1 54	31 morn.
11	I. R.*	8 23	13 aft.
13	I. R.	2 51	56 aft.
15	I. R.	9 20	37 morn.
17	I. R.	3 49	18 morn.
18	I. R.	10 18	1 aft.

AUGUST—continued.

Day.	Satellite & Phase.	Greenwich Mean Time.	
		H. M.	S.
20	I. R.	4 46	43 aft.
22	I. R.	11 15	24 morn.
24	I. R.	5 44	6 morn.
26	I. R.	0 12	48 morn.
27	I. R.	6 41	31 aft.
27	II. R.*	7 58	27 aft.
29	I. R.	1 10	12 aft.
31	I. R.	7 38	53 morn.

SEPTEMBER.

2	I. R.	2 7	35 morn.
3	II. D.*	8 9	59 aft.
3	I. R.*	8 36	18 aft.
5	I. R.	3 4	59 aft.
5	III. D.*	7 1	44 aft.
5	III. R.*	8 57	7 aft.
7	I. R.	9 33	40 morn.
9	I. R.	4 2	22 morn.
10	I. R.	10 31	5 aft.
12	I. R.	4 59	46 aft.
14	I. R.	11 28	27 morn.
16	I. R.	5 57	9 morn.
18	I. R.	0 25	52 morn.
19	I. R.*	6 54	32 aft.
21	I. R.	1 23	14 aft.
23	I. R.	7 51	55 morn.
25	I. R.	2 20	38 morn.
26	I. R.	8 49	17 aft.
28	I. R.	3 17	59 aft.
28	II. R.*	7 47	28 aft.
30	I. R.	9 46	39 morn.

OCTOBER.

2	I. R.	4 15	22 morn.
3	I. R.	10 44	1 aft.
5	I. R.	5 12	42 aft.
7	I. R.	11 41	21 morn.
9	I. R.	6 10	4 morn.
11	I. R.	0 38	43 morn.
12	I. R.	7 7	23 aft.
14	I. R.	1 36	2 aft.
16	I. R.	8 4	44 morn.
18	I. R.	2 33	22 morn.
19	I. R.	9 2	2 aft.
21	I. R.	3 30	40 aft.
23	I. R.	9 59	21 morn.
23	II. R.*	4 58	4 aft.
25	I. R.	4 27	59 morn.
26	I. R.	10 56	38 aft.
28	I. R.*	5 25	15 aft.
30	I. R.	11 53	57 morn.

NOVEMBER.

1	I. R.	6 22	33 morn.
3	I. R.	0 51	12 morn.
4	I. R.	7 19	49 aft.
6	I. R.	1 48	29 aft.
8	I. R.	8 17	5 morn.
10	I. R.	2 45	44 morn.
11	I. R.	9 14	19 aft.
13	I. R.	3 42	59 aft.
15	I. R.	10 11	34 morn.
17	I. R.	4 40	12 morn.

Owing to Jupiter's proximity to the Sun, the Satellites will not be visible to the end of the year.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF ONE HUNDRED FUNDAMENTAL STARS VISIBLE AT GREENWICH, FOR JANUARY 1, 1888.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag.	Right Ascension.		Annual Var.	Declination.		Ann. Var.
		h. m. s.	s.		° ' "	" "	
α Andromedæ	2	0	2 35' 9"	+ 3' 09"	28	28' 20"	+ 19' 9"
γ Pegasi	3-2	0	9 28' 1"	+ 3' 08"	14	33 39"	+ 20' 0"
α Cassiopeiæ	2-3	0	34 9' 2"	+ 3' 37"	55	55' 23"	+ 19' 8"
β Ceti	2	0	37 58' 0"	+ 3' 01"	18	36 58"	+ 19' 8"
ε Piscium	4	0	57 7' 9"	+ 3' 11"	7	17 12"	+ 19' 4"
α Ursæ Minoris (Pole St.)	2	1	17 42' 4"	+ 22' 90"	88	42 41"	+ 18' 9"
θ Ceti	3	1	18 25' 5"	+ 3' 00"	8	45 42"	+ 18' 7"
η Piscium	4-3	1	25 29' 4"	+ 3' 20"	14	46 58"	+ 18' 7"
β Arietis	3-2	1	48 27' 1"	+ 3' 30"	20	15 36"	+ 17' 7"
α Arietis	2	2	0 51' 5"	+ 3' 37"	22	55 56"	+ 17' 2"
γ Arietis	3-4	2	37 29' 8"	+ 3' 10"	2	45 47"	+ 15' 3"
α Ceti	2-3	2	56 25' 4"	+ 3' 13"	3	38 59"	+ 14' 3"
α Persei	2	3	16 19' 7"	+ 4' 26"	49	27 42"	+ 13' 1"
η Tauri	3	3	40 49' 6"	+ 3' 55"	23	45 29"	+ 11' 4"
γ Eridani	3	3	52 48' 2"	+ 2' 79"	13	49 40"	+ 10' 4"
α Tauri (Aldebaran) . . .	1	4	29 29' 6"	+ 3' 44"	16	17 0"	+ 7' 5"
ι Aurigæ	3	4	49 41' 9"	+ 3' 90"	32	59 16"	+ 6' 0"
α Aurigæ (Capella)	1	5	8 24' 9"	+ 2' 88"	45	52 58"	+ 4' 0"
β Orionis (Rigel)	1	5	9 9' 3"	+ 2' 48"	8	19 54"	+ 4' 4"
β Tauri	2	5	19 12' 7"	+ 3' 79"	28	30 42"	+ 3' 3"
δ Orionis	2	5	26 17' 1"	+ 3' 06"	0	22 59"	+ 2' 9"
α Leporis	3	5	27 47' 4"	+ 2' 65"	17	54 13"	+ 2' 8"
ε Orionis	2	5	30 31' 8"	+ 3' 04"	1	16 27"	+ 2' 6"
α Columbæ	2	5	35 35' 7"	+ 2' 17"	34	8 48"	+ 2' 1"
α Orionis Var.	1	5	49 6' 4"	+ 3' 25"	7	23 7"	+ 1' 0"
μ Geminorum	3	6	16 11' 1"	+ 3' 63"	22	34 12"	+ 1' 6"
γ Geminorum	2-3	6	31 14' 4"	+ 3' 47"	16	29 38"	+ 2' 8"
α Canis Majoris (Sirius) . .	1	6	40 12' 7"	+ 2' 65"	16	33 49"	+ 4' 7"
51 Cephei	5	6	47 46' 6"	+ 29' 97"	87	13 13"	+ 4' 3"
ε Canis Majoris	2-1	6	54 13' 4"	+ 2' 36"	28	49 13"	+ 4' 7"
δ Geminorum	3-4	7	13 26' 1"	+ 3' 59"	22	11 16"	+ 6' 3"
α Geminorum (Castor) . . .	2-1	7	27 27' 2"	+ 3' 84"	32	8 0"	+ 7' 6"
α Canis Minoris (Procyon) . .	1	7	33 26' 3"	+ 3' 14"	5	30 46"	+ 9' 0"
β Geminorum (Pollux) . . .	1-2	7	38 27' 7"	+ 3' 68"	28	17 45"	+ 8' 4"
15 Argus	3	8	2 46' 4"	+ 2' 55"	23	58 54"	+ 10' 2"
ε Hydræ	3-4	8	40 50' 7"	+ 3' 18"	6	49 45"	+ 13' 0"
ι Ursæ Majoris	3	8	51 32' 1"	+ 4' 13"	48	28 50"	+ 13' 9"
α Hydræ	2	9	22 5' 0"	+ 2' 95"	8	10 25"	+ 15' 4"
θ Ursæ Majoris	3	9	25 21' 6"	+ 4' 04"	52	11 13"	+ 16' 2"
ε Leonis	3	9	39 29' 6"	+ 3' 42"	24	17 22"	+ 16' 4"
α Leonis (Regulus)	1-2	10	2 24' 4"	+ 3' 20"	12	30 51"	+ 17' 5"
γ Leonis	2	10	13 47' 8"	+ 3' 31"	20	24 27"	+ 18' 1"
α Ursæ Majoris	2	10	56 48' 6"	+ 3' 75"	62	21 19"	+ 19' 4"
δ Leonis	2-3	11	8 9' 1"	+ 3' 20"	21	8 13"	+ 19' 7"
δ Crateris	3-4	11	13 44' 5"	+ 3' 00"	14	10 21"	+ 19' 5"
β Leonis	2	11	43 20' 8"	+ 3' 06"	15	11 53"	+ 20' 1"
γ Ursæ Majoris	2-3	11	47 56' 2"	+ 3' 18"	54	19 38"	+ 20' 0"
ε Corvi	3	12	4 21' 9"	+ 3' 08"	21	59 47"	+ 20' 0"
η Virginis	3-4	12	14 10' 5"	+ 3' 07"	0	2 39"	+ 20' 0"
β Corvi	2-3	12	28 30' 1"	+ 3' 13"	22	46 38"	+ 20' 0"
γ Virginis	3-2	12	35 59' 0"	+ 3' 04"	0	50 48"	+ 19' 9"
α Canum Venaticorum	1	12	50 47' 3"	+ 2' 81"	38	55 24"	+ 19' 5"
α Virginis (Spica)	1	13	19 17' 5"	+ 3' 15"	10	34 35"	+ 18' 9"
ζ Virginis	3-4	13	28 59' 2"	+ 3' 05"	0	1 22"	+ 18' 5"
η Ursæ Majoris	2	13	43 7' 6"	+ 2' 37"	49	52 21"	+ 18' 1"
α Boötis	3	13	49 21' 1"	+ 2' 86"	18	57 33"	+ 18' 2"
α Boötis (Arcturus)	1	14	10 33' 1"	+ 2' 73"	19	45 58"	+ 18' 8"
α Boötis	2-3	14	40 5' 7"	+ 2' 62"	27	32 48"	+ 15' 3"
α Libræ	2-3	14	44 41' 0"	+ 3' 31"	15	34 32"	+ 15' 2"
β Ursæ Minoris	2	14	51 2' 3"	+ 0' 23"	74	36 47"	+ 14' 8"
β Libræ	2	15	10 58' 8"	+ 3' 22"	8	58 8"	+ 13' 5"
α Coronæ Borealis	2	15	29 56' 7"	+ 2' 54"	27	5 32"	+ 12' 3"
α Serpentis	2-3	15	38 45' 1"	+ 2' 95"	6	46 43"	+ 11' 5"
β Scorpii	2	15	58 55' 5"	+ 3' 48"	19	29 53"	+ 10' 1"
δ Ophiuchi	3	16	8 28' 5"	+ 3' 14"	3	24 18"	+ 9' 5"
η Draconis	3-2	16	22 28' 6"	+ 0' 81"	61	46 38"	+ 8' 3"
α Scorpii (Antares)	1-2	16	22 32' 4"	+ 3' 67"	26	10 57"	+ 8' 3"
ζ Herculis	3-2	16	37 3' 9"	+ 2' 26"	31	48 23"	+ 6' 6"

EXPLANATION OF THE ASTRONOMICAL TABLES.

THE Mean Right Ascension and Declination for any other year, either before or after 1888, may be found from this table by multiplying the annual variation by the number of years from 1888, and applying it to the quantities above given; remarking, that if the required date be earlier than 1888, the signs of the annual variations must be changed. In applying the corrections, to reduce to any other date, to the Declinations, it must be borne in mind that N. Declination means +, and S. Declination —, and that the corrections must be added algebraically.

Configuration of Jupiter's Satellites.

This column exhibits, at the particular hour mentioned, the respective position of Jupiter and his Satellites, as seen in an inverting telescope. The white circles represent the Planet, and the numerals 1, 2, 3, and 4 the respective Satellites: a black circle is intended to show, either that the Satellite whose numeral it stands in the place of is in the shadow of the Planet (eclipsed), or else is behind the disc of Jupiter (occulted); the sign ♃ indicates that the Satellite in question is on the disc of the Planet.

Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.

This column indicates the Sidereal Time at Mean Noon on each day of the year, and is the time which the Observatory or Astronomical clock should show when the Mean Time clock points to Noon.

At the bottom of the pages containing the Tide Tables for each month, and immediately underneath the Right Ascension and Declination of the Pole-Star, &c., are given the places of a few of the more conspicuous Nebulae

NAME OF STAR.	Mag	Right Ascension.		Annual Var.	Declination.			Ann. Var.
		h. m. s.	s.		o	'	"	"
κ Ophiuchi	3-4	16 52 21.9	+ 2'83		9	32	59N	+ 5'8
α ¹ Hercules	3-4	17 9 32.4	+ 2'75		14	31	7N	- 4'3
θ Ophiuchi	3-4	17 15 7.8	+ 3'68		24	53	128	- 3'9
β Draconis	3-2	17 27 54.1	+ 1'36		52	23	4N	- 2'8
α Ophiuchi	2	17 29 44.0	+ 2'78		12	38	32N	- 2'8
μ Hercules	3-4	17 42 4.5	+ 2'34		27	47	12N	- 2'3
γ Draconis	2-3	17 54 0.3	+ 1'39		51	30	8N	- 0'6
μ Sagittarii	4	18 7 3.9	+ 3'58		21	5	148	+ 0'6
δ Ursæ Minoris	4-5	18 8 26.6	- 19'44		86	36	40N	+ 0'8
α Lyræ (Vega)	1	18 33 8.7	+ 2'03		38	40	47N	+ 3'2
β ¹ Lyræ (Vega) Var.	4	18 45 56.6	+ 2'21		33	13	59N	+ 4'0
ζ Aquilæ	3	19 0 15.6	+ 2'75		13	41	51N	+ 5'1
δ Aquilæ	3-4	19 19 51.0	+ 3'02		2	53	32N	+ 6'9
λ Ursæ Minoris	6-7	19 35 42.5	- 64'74		88	57	45N	+ 8'1
γ Aquilæ	3	19 40 56.1	+ 2'85		10	20	27N	+ 8'6
α Aquilæ (Altair)	1-2	19 45 19.1	+ 2'93		8	34	23N	+ 9'3
β Aquilæ	4	19 49 48.7	+ 2'95		6	7	39N	+ 8'8
α ² Capricorni	3-4	20 11 50.4	+ 3'33		12	53	298	+ 10'9
α Cygni	2-1	20 37 36.8	+ 2'04		44	52	50N	+ 12'7
ζ Cygni	3	21 8 10.1	+ 2'55		29	46	4N	+ 14'6
α Cephei	3-2	21 15 54.3	+ 1'44		62	6	40N	+ 15'1
β Aquarii	3	21 25 39.7	+ 3'16		6	3	498	+ 15'7
β ² Cephei	3	21 27 12.7	+ 0'79		70	4	8N	+ 15'7
ε Pegasi	2-3	21 38 41.1	+ 2'95		9	21	42N	+ 16'4
α Aquarii	3	22 0 1'8	+ 3'08		0	51	498	+ 17'3
γ Aquarii	4-3	22 15 52.2	+ 3'10		1	57	48	+ 18'0
ζ Pegasi	3	22 35 52.5	+ 2'99		10	14	49N	+ 18'7
α Piscis Australis (Fomalhaut)	1-2	22 51 27.6	+ 3'32		30	12	578	+ 19'0
γ Pegasi	2	22 59 10.9	+ 2'98		14	36	10N	+ 19'3
α Piscium	4	23 11 21.5	+ 3'11		2	40	13N	+ 19'6
γ Cephei	3-4	23 34 45.2	+ 2'42		77	0	26N	+ 20'1
ω Piscium	4	23 53 33.6	+ 3'08		6	14	35N	+ 19'9

and Star Clusters, derived chiefly from the Bedford Catalogue. Most of these may be seen pretty well with a telescope of from three to four inches aperture.

The other astronomical portions of the Almanack will require no more explanation than will be found at the head of the respective columns.

Under the head "Eclipses, Occultations, and other Celestial Phenomena," in each month, will be found the "Mean Time of the Sun's Semidiameter passing the Meridian," for the 5th and 20th days. This will be useful in determining time by the Dipleidoscope or similar instrument, when, from the interference of clouds, &c., only one limb of the Sun is observed. From the values on the 5th and 20th, that for any other day can with sufficient accuracy be easily ascertained by interpolation.

MEAN RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION OF FOURTEEN OF THE PRINCIPAL FUNDAMENTAL STARS VISIBLE IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE, FOR JANUARY 1, 1888.

NAME OF STAR.	Mag	Right Ascension.		Annual Var.	Declination.			Ann. Var.
		H. M. S.	S.		o	'	"	"
β Hydri	3	0 19 51.4	+ 3'25		77	53	78	+ 20'3
α Eridani (Achernar)	1	1 33 32.5	+ 2'24		57	48	228	+ 18'4
γ Hydri	3-4	3 48 58.8	- 1'00		74	34	548	+ 11'0
α Argûs (Canopus)	1	6 21 27.9	+ 1'33		52	38	58	- 1'9
ι Argûs	2	9 14 5.5	+ 1'61		58	48	198	- 15'0
η Argûs Var.	1-6	10 40 43.0	+ 2'31		59	5	458	- 18'9
β Chamæleontis	5	12 11 47.7	+ 3'41		78	41	248	- 20'0
α ¹ Crucis	1	12 20 22.3	+ 3'29		62	28	418	- 20'0
β Centauri	1	13 55 55.4	+ 4'18		59	49	568	- 17'6
α ² Centauri	1	14 32 0.3	+ 4'03		60	22	148	- 15'1
α Trianguli Australis	2	16 36 48.7	+ 6'30		68	49	138	- 7'1
σ Octantis	6	18 38 49.3	+ 10'27		89	16	88	+ 3'4
α Pavonis	2	20 16 46.9	+ 4'78		57	5	338	+ 11'2
α Gruis	2	21 10'2	+ 3'80		47	30	118	+ 17'3

It is supposed that α² Centauri, one of the brightest stars in the Southern Hemisphere, is the nearest of the fixed stars to the Earth. The researches on its parallax by Henderson and Maclear gave for its distance from the Earth, in round numbers, twenty billions of miles. At the inconceivably rapid rate at which light is propagated through space, it would require three years and three months to reach the Earth from this star.

SOME ELEMENTS OF THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

Object.	Mean Distance from the Earth.	Mean Distance from the Sun.	Time of Rotation.	Diameter in Miles.	Volume.	Density.
				H. M.		
The Sun	1'0000	..	607 48	888,646	1,415,225'0000	0'250
Mercury	0'6129	0'3871	24 5½	3,089	0'0595	1'225
Venus	0'2707	0'7233	23 21½	7,896	0'9960	0'908
Earth	..	1'0000	23 56	7,926	1'0000	1'000
Mars	0'5237	1'5237	24 37½	4,070	0'1364	0'972
Jupiter	4'2028	5'2028	9 55½	92,164	1,491'0000	0'227
Saturn	8'5388	9'5388	10 15	75,070	772'0000	0'131
Uranus	18'1824	19'1824	..	36,216	86'5000	0'167
Neptune	29'0363	30'0363	..	33,610	76'6000	0'321

TABLE OF MEAN REFRACTIONS.

Apparent Altitude.	Mean Refraction.	Apparent Altitude.	Mean Refraction.
0 0	34 55	15 0	3 32
0 10	32 49	16 0	3 19
0 20	30 52	17 0	3 7
0 30	29 4	18 0	2 56
0 40	27 23	19 0	2 46
0 50	25 50	20 0	2 37
1 0	24 25	21 0	2 29
1 20	21 56	22 0	2 22
1 40	19 52	23 0	2 15
2 0	18 9	24 0	2 9
2 30	16 1	25 0	2 3
3 0	14 15	26 0	1 58
3 30	12 58	27 0	1 53
4 0	11 39	28 0	1 48
4 30	10 43	29 0	1 44
5 0	9 47	30 0	1 40
5 30	9 2	32 0	1 32
6 0	8 23	34 0	1 25
6 30	7 50	36 0	1 19
7 0	7 20	38 0	1 14
7 30	6 53	40 0	1 9
8 0	6 30	45 0	0 58
8 30	6 8	50 0	0 48
9 0	5 49	55 0	0 40
9 30	5 32	60 0	0 33
10 0	5 16	65 0	0 27
11 0	4 49	70 0	0 21
12 0	4 25	75 0	0 16
13 0	4 5	80 0	0 10
14 0	3 47	85 0	0 5
15 0	3 32	90 0	0 0

This Table of Mean Refractions is derived from that by the late Professor Bessel. With the argument 'apparent altitude' it gives the correction to be applied to observed altitudes in order to free them from the effect of atmospheric refraction. As refraction causes all bodies to appear more elevated above the horizon than they really are, the quantities in the table must be *subtracted* from the observed altitudes.

For an altitude not in the Table, the value of the mean refraction may easily be obtained by interpolation. For example, let the mean refraction be required for 6° 35'; here opposite to 6° 30' we have 7' 50", and opposite to the next argument, 7° 0', 7' 20" for the mean refraction, and we see that for an increase of 30' in the altitude, the refraction has decreased 30"; therefore a simple proportion shows us that we must decrease the value corresponding to 6° 30' by 5", which will give 7' 45" as the mean refraction corresponding to 6° 35' of apparent altitude.

TIDAL CURRENTS.

The tidal wave in the deep sea is merely an undulation; but, when shallow seas or bays are reached, the movement of the water is discernible. The general principle is, that in the deep sea there is a quick movement of the wave and a slow movement of the water; in the shallow sea there is a slow movement of the wave and a quick movement of the water, which is called the Tidal Current. These currents are frequently spoken of as the flood and ebb tides; but the terms (although sanctioned by usage) are not correct, because flood and ebb are applied to the rising and falling of the water, which is quite a different thing. The flood current in a channel supplies water for the wave, but the wave requires water after its summit has passed any particular point, so that at that point flood current continues although ebb tide may have commenced. Similarly the current may continue after flood tide has commenced. Tidal currents have also much to do with the formation of bars at the mouths of rivers. Therefore, unless the harbour engineer have a full knowledge of their set and force, and whether they act in conjunction with or in opposition to the Ocean Currents, his plans for improvement may be rendered nugatory.

ASTEROIDS.

The following is a complete list of all Asteroids discovered up to the present time, with the names they have received:—

1 Ceres	91 Egina	181 Eucharis
2 Pallas	92 Undina	182 Elsa
3 Juno	93 Minerva	183 Ietria
4 Vesta	94 Aurora	184 Deiopeia
5 Astræa	95 Arthusa	185 Eunike
6 Hebe	96 Egle	186 Celuta
7 Iris	97 Clotho	187 Lambertia
8 Flora	98 Janthe	188 Menippe
9 Metis	99 Dike	189 Phthia
10 Hygiea	100 Hecate	190 Ismene
11 Pallas	101 Helena	191 Kolga
12 Victoria	102 Miriam	192 Nausicaa
13 Egeria	103 Hera	193 Ambrosia
14 Irene	104 Clymene	194 Prokne
15 Eunomia	105 Artemis	195 Eurycleia
16 Psyche	106 Dione	196 Philomela
17 Thetis	107 Camilla	197 Arete
18 Melpomene	108 Hecuba	198 Ampella
19 Fortuna	109 Felicitas	199 Byblis
20 Massilia	110 Lydia	200 Iynamene
21 Lutetia	111 Ate	201 Penelope
22 Calliope	112 Iphigenia	202 Chryseis
23 Thalia	113 Amalthea	203 Pompeia
24 Themis	114 Cassandra	204 Callisto
25 Phocæa	115 Thyra	205 Martha
26 Proserpine	116 Sirona	206 Hersilia
27 Euterpe	117 Lomia	207 Hedda
28 Bellona	118 Peitho	208 Laceriosa
29 Amphitrite	119 Althea	209 Dido
30 Urania	120 Lachesis	210 Isabella
31 Euphrosyne	121 Hermione	211 Isolda
32 Pomona	122 Gerda	212 Medea
33 Polyhymnia	123 Brunhilda	213 Lilæa
34 Circe	124 Alcestis	214 Aschera
35 Leucothea	125 Liberatrix	215 Enone
36 Atalanta	126 Velleda	216 Cleopatra
37 Fides	127 Johanna	217 Eudora
38 Leda	128 Nemesis	218 Bianca
39 Letitia	129 Antigone	219 Thunelida
40 Harmonia	130 Electra	220 Stephania
41 Daphne	131 Vala	221 Eos
42 Isis	132 Ethra	222 Lucia
43 Ariadne	133 Cyrene	223 Rova
44 Nysa	134 Sophrosyne	224 Oceana
45 Eugenia	135 Hertha	225 Henrietta
46 Hestia	136 Austria	226 Weringia
47 Aglaia	137 Melibœa	227 Philosophia
48 Doris	138 Tolosa	228 Agatha
49 Pales	139 Juewa	229 Adelinda
50 Virginia	140 Siwa	230 Athamantis
51 Nemausa	141 Lumen	231 Vindobona
52 Europa	142 Pclana	232 Russia
53 Calypso	143 Adria	233 Asterope
54 Alexandra	144 Vibilia	234 Barbara
55 Pandora	145 Adeona	235 Carolina
56 Melete	146 Lucina	236 Honoria
57 Mnemosyne	147 Protogeneia	237 Crelestina
58 Concordia	148 Gallia	238 Hypatia
59 Olympia	149 Medusa	239 Adrastea
60 Echo	150 Nuwa	240 Vanadis
61 Danaë	151 Abundantia	241 Germania
62 Erato	152 Atala	242 Kremhilda
63 Ausonia	153 Hilda	243 Ida
64 Angelina	154 Bertha	244 Sita
65 Maximiliana	155 Scylla	245 Vera
66 Maia	156 Xanthippe	246 Asporina
67 Asia	157 Dejanira	247 Eukrate
68 Leto	158 Koronis	248 Lameia
69 Hesperia	159 Emilia	249 Ise
70 Panopea	160 Una	250 Bettina
71 Niobe	161 Athor	251 Sophia
72 Feronia	162 Laurentia	252 Clementina
73 Clytie	163 Erigone	253 Mathilde
74 Galatea	164 Eva	254 Augusta
75 Eurydice	165 Loreley	255 Oppavia
76 Freia	166 Rhodope	256 Walpurga
77 Frigga	167 Urda	257 Silesia
78 Diana	168 Sibylla	258 Tyche
79 Eurynome	169 Zelia	259 Aletheia
80 Sappho	170 Maria	260 Huberta
81 Terpsichore	171 Ophelia	261 Pymmo
82 Alcmena	172 Baucis	262 Valda
83 Beatrice	173 Ino	263 Dresda
84 Clio	174 Phredra	264 Libussa
85 Io	175 Andromache	265 Anna
86 Semele	176 Idunna	266 Aline
87 Sylvia	177 Irma	267 Tirza
88 Thisbe	178 Belisana	268
89 Julia	179 Clytemnestra	269
90 Antiope	180 Garumna	270
		271

Not yet named.

Years since	B.C.	Years since	A.D.
5392	The Creation of the World (Bible Chron.)	272	The Death of William Shakspeare...
4990	Hindu era of Deluge	258	Massachusetts founded by Puritans...
4588	Commencement of Chinese history	266	Nova Scotia settled by the Scotch
4236	The Deluge	254	Maryland settled by Roman Catholics
3809	The Call of Abraham	252	Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams
3379	The Exodus under Moses	251	Scotland rejected Episcopacy
3071	The Fall of Troy	248	Madras was founded
2970	Era of Cheops; Great Pyramid	248	The Long Parliament assembled
2937	David became King of Israel	247	Massacre of Protestants in Ireland
2850	Probable era of Homer (from 915 to)	246	The Battle of Edgehill
2766	Carthage was founded	243	Charles I. was defeated at Naseby
2664	The Olympic era commenced	239	Charles I. was beheaded, 30th January
2641	Foundation of Rome; era A.U.C.	238	Cromwell's "Crowning Vcty.," Dunbar
2476	Jerusalem was taken by Nebuchadnozzar	237	Navigation Laws were introduced
2424	Restoration under King Cyrus	235	Oliver Cromwell made Lord Protector
2397	The Expulsion of the Tarquins	233	Jamaica taken from the Spaniards
2368	Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylae	228	The Monarchy was restored
1943	Cæsar's invasion of Britain	226	Bombay ceded to Charles II. by Portugal
1892	Birth of Our Lord, 4 years bef. Ch. era	226	Royal Society was chartered
		226	The Act of Uniformity was enforced
		224	New York conquered from Dutch
1859	The Crucifixion of Our Lord	224	The Great Plague of London
1827	Revolt of the Britons under Boadicea	222	Transportation of convicts legalized
1818	Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus	222	Great Fire of London
1582	London was rebuilt by the Romans	209	The Habeas Corpus Act was passed
1575	Constantine embraced Christianity	206	Pennsylvania settled by the Quakers
1478	The Romans finally quitted Britain	202	William Dampier landed in Australia
1369	Cerdic settled in England	202	James II. reintroduced Popery
1292	St. Augustine arrived in England	200	James II. abdicated
1102	Haroun Al Raschid was Caliph	199	Parliament elected William and Mary
1094	King Offa granted Tithes	198	The Battle of the Boyne
1061	Egbert, first king of all England	192	First Insurance Office was established
1017	Alfred the Great succeeded to the Crown	190	Christian Knowledge Society founded
874	Brian Boromhe was slain at Clontarf	190	Calcutta was purchased
871	Cnut of Denmark, king of England	187	Soc. for Propagating Gospel founded
822	The Battle of Hastings	187	Prussia was first made a kingdom
802	The Domesday Survey was completed	185	The Great Storm (Defoe's)
792	The Crusades commenced	184	Gibraltar was taken by the English
717	Ireland was invaded by Henry II.	181	Legislative Union of Eng. with Scot.
673	King John granted Magna Charta	181	Society of Antiquaries re-established
623	The first Representative Parliament	175	The Peace of Utrecht
610	The first Act of Parliament, 6 Edw. I.	174	The Accession of the House of Hanover
604	Birth of the first Eng. Pr. of Wales	168	The South Sea Bubble
583	Wallace was captured and executed	143	The Scotch Rebellion
542	Battle of Cressy; the French defeated	143	The Battle of Fontenoy
532	The French were defeated at Poitiers	142	The Battle of Culloden
502	Battle of Sempach	132	Black-hole Suffocation in Calcutta
500	Battle of Otterburn (or Chevy Chase)	131	Clive gained the Battle of Plassy
473	The Battle of Agincourt	129	Canada taken from the French
447	Joan of Arc burnt	123	Bengal, Behar, and Orissa ceded
435	Constantinople was taken by the Turks	118	Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay
433	The Wars of the Roses commenced	113	Battle of Lexington: first American
427	The House of York came to the Throne	112	United States; first so styled 9 Sept.
426	The Bible was first printed at Mentz	109	Captain Cook was killed
417	Caxton set up his Printing-press	106	Independence of U.S.A. acknowledged
417	Earl of Warwick was killed at Barnet	104	Mail Coaches introduced
416	Almanacks were first printed at Buda	101	New South Wales settled
402	York and Lancaster united	101	First Colonial bishopric was founded
396	The Discovery of America by Columbus	100	The First Settlement in Australia
388	Newfoundland discovered	95	Louis XVI. of France was executed
353	The first English Bible (Coverdale's)	95	First Church erected in Australia
349	Monasteries were dissolved	94	Lord Howe's Naval Victory
332	Archbishop Cranmer was burnt	94	London Missionary Society founded
330	Calais was taken from the English	91	Bank suspended Cash Payments
330	The Accession of Queen Elizabeth	90	The Battle of the Nile
316	The St. Bartholomew Massacre	90	The Irish Rebellion
304	Virginia taken possession of by Raleigh	89	B. of Seringapatam: Death of Tipoo
302	Tobacco and Potatoes introduced	88	Malta was acquired by conquest
300	The Spanish Armada was defeated	87	Abercromby's Victory in Egypt
288	The E. India Company first chartered	87	The Union of Gt. Britain and Ireland
287	India; First Adventure from England	86	The Treaty of Amiens
285	The Union of the Crowns (Eng. & Scot.)	85	Tasmania (Van Diemen's Ld.) organized
283	Barbados was first settled	83	Naparte made Emperor of French
283	The Gunpowder Plot, 5th November	83	Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson
281	Jamestown, 1st Eng. settlement Amer.	82	Cape of Good Hope taken from Dutch
279	The Independence of Holland		

Years since	A. D.	Years since	A. D.
82	The East-India Docks opened	46	The re-imposition of the Income Tax
81	Gas was first introduced into London	42	Repeal of the Corn Laws, 26th June.
79	Battle of Corunna; d. of Sir J. Moore	42	The Irish Potato Famine
77	George IV. was appointed Regent	41	The Death of Daniel O'Connell
76	The French Expedition to Russia	40	France discarded the Orleanists
74	The See of Calcutta was founded	39	The Navigation Laws were repealed.
74	Scott's "Waverley" was published.	39	Sikhs were defeated at Chilianwallah
74	The Printing-machine was invented.	39	The Punjab formally annexed
73	Ceylon was acquired	38	Victoria was formed into a province.
73	The Battle of Waterloo, 18th June.	37	The first International Exhibition.
72	Algiers bombarded by Lord Exmouth	37	Gold was discovered in Australia
68	The Death of King George III.	36	"John Doe & Richard Roe" banished
67	The Death of Napoleon Bonaparte	36	The Duke of Wellington died
65	Cabs first plied in London	35	Duty on Advertisements abolished
64	The Death of Lord Byron	35	Second Burmese War: Pegu annexed
64	Ashantees defeated the British	34	The Battle of Inkerman
62	London University received a Charter	32	Oude annexed. Ld. Canning, viceroy
61	The Battle of Navarino	31	Mutiny commd. at Meerut, 10th May
60	Test and Corporation Acts repealed.	30	The Company ceased to govern India
59	The last execution for forgery	29	Queensland formed into a province
59	New Metropolitan Police	28	Jewish disabilities entirely removed.
59	Ornibuses first ran in London	27	The Paper Duty was abolished
59	The Roman Catholic Relief Bill	27	Battle of Bull Run, America, 21st July
59	W. Australia formed into a province	27	The Death of the Prince Consort
58	The Death of King George IV.	26	Slavery abolished in U.S., 18th Dec.
58	France discarded the Bourbons	23	The Death of Lord Palmerston
58	Liverpool & Manchester Rail. opened	22	Battle of Sadowa
57	The Bristol Riots	22	Prussia absorbed Germany
57	New London Bridge was opened	21	Confederation of Canada
56	Steel pens came into general use	21	The Second Reform Act passed
56	The first Reform Act passed, 7th June	21	The Abyssinian War, cost £10,000,000
55	"Tracts for the Times" were issued.	20	Transportation of convicts abolished.
55	Slavery was abolished by Parliament	18	The Capitulation at Sedan
54	S. Australia formed into a province.	18	France discarded the Bonapartists
54	Stamp on Almanacks abolished.	18	Rome again made the Capital of Italy
54	English Poor Law Amendment Act	17	The Irish Church was Disestablished
54	Lucifer Matches came into use	17	The German Empire was re-established
51	Accession of Queen Victoria, 20th June	14	Tichborne trial concluded, 28th Feb.
50	"Great Western" steamed to N. York	11	Queen proclaimed Empress of India.
50	Electric Telegraph first constructed.	10	Afghanistan again occupied
49	Aden was captured and annexed	10	Cyprus was taken possession of
49	London and Greenwich Rail. opened	8	The Second Gladstone Administration
48	The Marriage of Queen Victoria.	7	The Death of Lord Beaconsfield.
48	Penny Postage commenced, 10th Jan.	6	End of Afghan War (cost £23,500,000)
47	Hong Kong taken from the Chinese.	6	English occupation of Egypt
47	New Zealand made a separate colony	4	Part of New Guinea was Germanized.
46	Birth of the Prince of Wales, 9th Nov.	2	The Colonial Exhibition opened
46	The Queen first visited Scotland	1	The Queen's Jubilee

Styles of English Architecture.

Name.	Prevailed.	General Characteristics.
NORMAN	(Circa.) 1066 to 1154	{ Round-headed doorways and windows, heavy pillars, and zigzag ornaments. (Example, Nave, Rochester Cathedral.)
TRANSITION	1140 to 1200	{ Same, but with pointed windows. (Example, Choir, Canterbury Cathedral.)
EARLY ENGLISH	1189 to 1272	{ Narrow-pointed windows, lancet-shaped; clustered pillars. (Example, Presbytery at the east end of Lincoln Cathedral; Choir, Westminster Abbey.)
TRANSITION	1260 to 1320	{ Tracery introduced into windows. (Example, east end of Lincoln Cathedral.)
DECORATED	1300 to 1370	{ Geometrical tracery in windows, enriched doorways, beautifully arranged mouldings. (Example, Lady Chapel, Ely.)
TRANSITION	1350 to 1400	{ Lines less flowing. (Example, Choir, York Minster.)
PERPENDICULAR	1399 to 1547	{ Upright lines of mouldings in windows, doorways often a combination of square heads with pointed arches. (Example, King's College Chapel, Cambridge.)
TUDOR, OR ELIZABETHAN	1550 to 1600	{ A debased species of perpendicular, mostly employed in domestic architecture. (Examples, Thornbury Castle, Gloucestershire; Compton Winyate House, Warwickshire.)
JACOBÆAN	1603 to 1641	{ An admixture of Classical with all kinds of Gothic or Pointed. (Example, Longleat House, Wiltshire.)

A Table of the Kings and Queens of England.

Name.	SAXONS AND DANES.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Reign.
EGBERT	First King of all England	827	839	—	12
ETHELWULF	Son of Egbert	839	858	—	19
ETHELBALD	Son of Ethelwulf	858	860	—	2
ETHELBERT	Second Son of Ethelwulf	858	866	—	8
ETHELRED	Third Son of Ethelwulf	866	871	—	5
ALFRED	Fourth Son of Ethelwulf	871	901	52	30
EDWARD THE ELDER	Son of Alfred	901	925	55	24
ATHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward	925	940	45	15
EDMUND	Brother of Athelstan	940	946	25	6
EDRED	Brother of Edmund	946	955	—	9
EDMUND	Son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
EDGAR	Second Son of Edmund	958	975	32	17
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	979	—	4
ETHELRED II.	Half-brother of Edward	979	1016	48	37
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Ethelred	1016	1016	27	0
CANUTE	By conquest and election	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I.	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE	Another son of Canute	1040	1042	—	2
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Ethelred II.	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II.	Brother-in-law of Edward	1066	1066	—	0
THE HOUSE OF NORMANDY.					
WILLIAM I.	Obtained the Crown by conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II.	Third son of William I.	1087	1100	40	13
HENRY I.	Youngest son of William I.	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by } Adela, fourth daughter of William I. }	1135	1154	60	19
THE HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET.					
HENRY II.	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, } only daughter of Henry I. }	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I.	Eldest surviving son of Henry II.	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.	1199	1216	49	17
HENRY III.	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I.	Eldest son of Henry III.	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II.	Eldest surviving son of Edward I.	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III.	Eldest son of Edward II.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II.	Son of the Black Prince, eld. son of Edwd. III.	1377	Dep. 1399	34	22
THE HOUSE OF LANCASTER.					
HENRY IV.	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edw. III.	1399	1413	47	13
HENRY V.	Eldest son of Henry IV.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI.	Only son of Henry V. (Died 1471)	1422	Dep. 1461	49	39
THE HOUSE OF YORK.					
EDWARD IV.	His grandfather was Richard, son of Ed- mund, fifth son of Edward III.; and his grandmother, Anne, was great-grand- daughter of Lionel, third son of Edwd. III.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V.	Eldest son of Edward IV.	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III.	Younger brother of Edward IV.	1483	1485	35	2
THE HOUSE OF TUDOR.					
HENRY VII.	Son of Edmund, Eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katharine, widow of Henry V.; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great- granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
HENRY VIII.	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI.	Son of Henry VIII., by Jane Seymour.	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I.	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Kath. of Arragon	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII. by Anne Boleyn..	1558	1603	70	44
THE HOUSE OF STUART.					
JAMES I.	Son of Mary Queen of Scots, granddau. of } James IV. and Margaret, dau. of Hen. VII. }	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I.	Only surviving son of James I.	1625	1649	48	24
COMMONWEALTH.	Commonwealth declared May 19.	1649	—	—	—
	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector.	1653	1658	59	—
	Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector.	1658	Res. 1659	—	—

Name.	THE HOUSE OF STUART—RESTORED.	Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgn'd.
CHARLES II.	Eldest son of Charles I.	1660	1685	55	25
JAMES II.	Second son of Charles I. (died 16 Sept., 1701) (Interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689.)	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	68	3
WILLIAM III. and MARY II.	Son of William Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I.	1689	{ 1702 1694	51 33	13 6
ANNE	Eldest daughter of James II.				
	Second daughter of James II.	1702	1714	49	12
THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.					
GEORGE I.	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I.	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II.	Only son of George I.	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III.	Grandson of George II. Regency commenced 5th February, 1811.	1760	1820	82	59
GEORGE IV.	Eldest son of George III.	1820	1830	68	10
WILLIAM IV.	Third son of George III.	1830	1837	72	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	1837			

WHOM GOD PRESERVE.

Sovereigns of Scotland from A.D. 1057 to the Union of the Crowns.

Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.	Names.	Began to Reign.
Malcolm (Ceanmohr)	1057, Apr.	Alexander III.	1249, July 8	James IV.	1488, June 11
Donald (Bane)	1093, Nov.	Margaret	1286, Mar. 19	James V.	1513, Sept. 9
Duncan	1094, May	John (Balliol)	1292, Nov. 17	Mary	1542, Dec. 16
Donald (Bane) rest.	1095, Nov.	Robert I. (Bruce)	1306, Mar. 27	Francis and Mary	1558, Apr. 24
Edgar	1097, Sept.	David II.	1329, June 7	Mary	1560, Dec. 5
Alexander I.	1107, Jan. 8	Robert II. (Stewart)	1371, Feb. 22	Henry and Mary	1565, July 29
David I.	1124, April 27	Robert III.	1390, Apr. 12	Mary	1567, Feb. 10
Malcolm (Maiden)	1153, May 24	James I.	1406, April 4	James VI.	1567, July 29
William (The Lion)	1165, Dec. 9	James II.	1437, Feb. 20	(Ascended the throne of Eng. as James I., 24th March, 1603.)	
Alexander II.	1214, Dec. 4	James III.	1460, Aug. 3		

Welsh Sovereigns and Princes.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 840 to 1282.		ENGLISH PRINCES, A.D. 1284 to 1841.	
Roderick the Great	840	Edward of Carnarvon, afterwards King	
Anarawd, son of Roderick	877	Edward II. of England; born	1284
Howel Dda, the Good	942	Created Prince of Wales	1301
Jefan and Jago	948	Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edwd. III.	1343
Howel ap Jefan, the Bad	972	Richard (Richard II.), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Cadwalon, his brother	984	Henry of Monmouth (Henry V.)	1399
Meredith ap Owen ap Howel Dda	985	Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI.	1454
Idwal ap Meyric ap Edwal Voel	992	Edward of Westminster (Edward V.)	1472
Llewelyn ap Sitsylht	1015	Edward, son of Richard III. (d. 1484)	1483
Iago ap Idwal ap Meyric	1023	Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII.	1489
Griffith ap Llewelyn ap Sitsylht	1034	Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII.), s. of Hen. VII.	1503
Bleddyn	1063	Henry F. Stuart, son of James I. (d. 1612)	1610
Trahaern ap Caradoc	1073	Charles Stuart (Charles I.), s. of James I.	1616
Griffith ap Cynan	1079	Charles (Charles II.), son of Charles I.	1630
Owain Gwynedd	1136	George Augustus (Geo. II.), s. of George I.	1714
David ap Owain Gwynedd	1169	Frederick Lewis, s. of George II. (d. 1751)	1729
Llewelyn the Great	1194	George William Frederick (George III.)	1751
David ap Llewelyn	1240	George Augustus Frederick (George IV.)	1762
Llewelyn ap Griffith, last Prince, 1246; slain	1282	Albert Edward, son of Queen Victoria	1841

The English Octarchy.

During the Heptarchy, or during the greater part of the time the Heptarchy existed, the provincial Kings or Heptarchs acknowledged a leader, or Octarch, entitled <i>Rex Gentis Anglorum</i> , of whom Hengist, King of Kent (455), was the first, and Egbert (820) the last.		Edwin, 4th King of Northumbria	A.D.	630
		Oswald, 5th King of Northumbria		635
		Osweo, 8th King of Bernicia		644
		Wulfhere, 6th King of Mercia		670
		Ethelred, 7th King of Mercia		675
		Cenred, 8th King of Mercia		704
		Celred, 9th King of Mercia		709
		Ethelbald, 10th King of Mercia		716
		Offa, 11th King of Mercia		758
		Egferth, 12th King of Mercia		795
		Kenulph, 13th King of Mercia		796
		Egbert, 17th King of Wessex, made Bretwalda or leader, and the King of all England		827
Hengist, 1st King of Kent	A.D.	457		
Ella, 1st King of the South Saxons		490		
Cerdic, 1st King of Wessex		519		
Kenric, 2nd King of Wessex		534		
Ceawlin, 3rd King of Wessex		560		
Ethelbert, 5th King of Kent		593		
Redwald, 3rd King of East Anglia		616		

THE line (or rather lines) of native sovereigns is a very long one; some Irish historians have traced the succession to about the period of the Flood, "before which time there were many princes," but, unfortunately, the records have not been preserved. According to Keating, the first sovereigns after the Milesian Conquest, of whom there is any "absolute certainty," were Heber and Heremon, Milesian princes from Galicia, in Spain, who conquered Ireland, and gave to its throne a race of 171 kings. These two princes reigned jointly from the year 1300 B.C. till 1291, when Heremon alone ruled. Of their successors, who reigned from the year 1285 B.C. to the Christian era, about 169 in number, only fifteen died comfortably in their beds; four died of the plague or some malignant distemper, the rest being assassinated, killed in battle, or dying other violent deaths. Home Rule was in existence from the earliest times till after the Conquest of Ireland by Henry II. in 1172; the Rulers, however, appear to have had anything but a peaceable quiet time. The following is an "authentic list" of—

IRISH SOVEREIGNS AFTER THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

Fearaidhach-Fionfachtna — "a most just A.D. and good prince"—slain by his successor	4
Fiachadh-Fion—slain by his successor	24
Fiachadh-Fionohudh—the Prince with the White Cows; "murdered by the Irish plebeians of Connaught"	27
Cairbre-Cinncait—murdered in a conspiracy	54
Elim—slain in battle	59
Tuathal-Teachtmar—slain by his successor	79
Mal, or Mail—slain by his successor	109
Feidhlimh— "an excellent justiciar;" died a natural death	113
Cathore Mor, or the Great—had thirty sons	122
Conn Ceadchadhach, called the Hero of the Hundred Battles—slain	125
Conaire—killed	145
Art-Aonfhir, the Melancholy—slain in battle	152
Lughaidh, surnamed Mac Conn—thrust through the eye with a spear in a conspiracy	182
Feargus, surnamed Black-teeth—murdered at the instigation of his successor	212
Cormac-Ulfhada—"a prince of most excellent wisdom, and kept the most splendid court that ever was in Ireland;" choked by the bone of a fish at supper	213
Eochaidh-Gunait—killed	253
Cairbre-Liffeachair—slain in battle	254
Fiachadh—succeeded his father; slain in battle by his three nephews	282
Cairioll or Colla-Uais—dethroned	315
Muirredhach-Tireach—slain by successor	319
Caolbhach—slain by his successor	352
Eochaidh-Moidhmeadhain—natural death	353
Criomathan—poisoned by his sister to obtain the crown for her son	360
Niall—surnamed of the nine hostages; killed in France, on the banks of the Loire	375
Dathy—killed by a thunderbolt at the foot of the Alps	398
Laoghaire—killed by a thunderbolt	421
Oilioll-Molt—slain in battle	453
Lughaidh—also killed by a thunderbolt	473
Murtough—died naturally	493
Tuathal-Maolgarbh—assassinated	515
Diarmaid—fell by the sword of Hugh Dubh	528
Feargus, in conjunction with his brother Daniel; manner of their deaths unknown	550
Eochaidh, jointly with his uncle Baodan; both slain	551

Ainmereach—deprived of his crown and life	554
Baodan—slain by the two Cuimins	557
Aodh or Hugh—killed in battle	558
Hugh Slaine—assassinated	587
Aodh-Uaireodhna—killed in battle	591
Maolcolha—defeated in a dreadful battle, in which he was slain	618
Suibhne-Meain—killed	622
Daniel—died a natural death	635
Conall Claon, jointly with his brother Ceallach—the first was murdered, the other drowned in a bog	648
Diarmaid and Blathmac—both died of the plague	661
Seachnasach—assassinated	668
Cionfaola—succeeded his brother; murdered	674
Fionachta-Fleadhna—murdered	678
Loingseach—killed in battle	685
Congal Cionmaghair—"a cruel persecutor of the Irish Church, without mercy or distinction;" sudden death	693
Feargal—routed and slain in battle	702
Fogartach—slain in battle	719
Cionaoth—defeated and found dead on the battle field	720
Flaithbheartagh—became a monk	724
Aodh, or Hugh Alain—killed in battle	731
Daniel—died on a pilgrimage at Joppa	740
Niall-Freasach—became a monk	782
Donagh, or Conchad—"died in his bed"	786
Aodh, or Hugh—slain in battle	815
Connor, or Conchabhar—"died of grief, being unable to redress the misfortunes of his country"	837
Niall-Caillie—drowned in the river Caillie	851
Targenius, the Norwegian chief—possessed himself of the sovereign power; "expelled the Irish historians, and burnt their books;" made prisoner, thrown into a lough, and drowned	866
Maol Ceachlin, or Malachy I.	879
Hugh Fionniath	897
Flann Sionna	913
Niall-Gludubh—"died on the field of honour"	951
Donnagh, or Donough	954
Congal—slain by the Danes at Armagh	974
Daniel—became a monk	984
Maol Ceachlin II.—resigned on the election of Brian Boroinne as King of Ireland	1002
Brian Boroinne—a valiant and renowned prince; defeated the Danes in the memorable battle of Clontarf, on Good Friday, 1014; assassinated in his tent the same night, while in the attitude of prayer. He was 30 years king of Munster, and 12 king of Ireland	1014
Maol Ceachlin II. restored	1039
Donough, or Denis O'Brian, third son of the preceding	1048
Tirlach, or Turlough, nephew of Donough	1058
Muriertagh, or Murtough—resigned, and became a monk	1110
Turlough (O'Connor) II.—the Great	1130
Murtough MacNeil MacLachlin—slain in battle	1150
Roderic, or Roger, O'Connor	1158
Henry II., King of England—conquered the country, and became Lord of Ireland	1172

(The English monarchs were styled "Lords of Ireland" until the reign of Henry VIII., who styled himself King; this title continued till the Union, 1st Jan., 1801).

Presidents of the United States of America.

<p>Declaration of Independence 4 July 1776 General Washington first President, 1789 and 1793 John Adams 1797 Thomas Jefferson 1801 and 1805 James Madison 1809 and 1813 James Monroe 1817 and 1821 John Quincy Adams 1825 General Andrew Jackson 1829 and 1833 Martin Van Buren 1837 Gen. William Henry Harrison (died 4 April) 1841 John Tyler (elected as Vice-President).... 1841 James Knox Polk 1845</p>	<p>Gen. Zachary Taylor (died 9 July, 1850) .. 1849 Millard Fillmore (elected as Vice-President) 1850 General Franklin Pierce 1853 James Buchanan 1857 Abram. Lincoln (assas. 14 Apr. 1865) 1861 and 1865 Andrew Johnson (elected as Vice-President) 1865 General Ulysses S. Grant 1869 and 1873 Rutherford B. Hayes 1877 Gen. J. Abram Garfield (died 19 Sept., 1881) 1881 Gen. Chester A. Arthur (elected as V.-Pres.) 1881 Grover Cleveland 1885</p>
--	--

Population in 1776, including slaves, 2,614,300. Population in 1881, all free, 50,152,866.

Emperors of Russia.

<p>1689 Peter I. died 28 Jan. 1725 1725 Catherine I., Mistress of Peter, d. 17 May 1727 1727 Peter II. died 29 Jan. 1730 1730 Ann. died 29 Oct. 1740 1740 Ivan IV., imprisoned 1741, assassinated 1764 1741 Elizabeth died 5 Jan. 1762 1762 Peter III. assassinated 14 July 1762 Catherine II., Wife of Peter III., d. 17 Nov. 1796 1796 Paul assassinated 24 March 1801 1801 Alexander I. died 1 Dec. 1825 1825 Nicholas. died 2 March 1855 1855 Alexander II. assassinated 13 March 1881 1881 Alexander III. began to reign.</p>
--

Popes of Rome.

<p>St. Peter 42-67 Benedict XIII. Orsini 1724 Clement XII. Corsini 1730 Benedict XIV. Lambertini 1740 Clement XIII. Rezzonico 1758 Clement XIV. Ganganelli 1769 Pius VI. Braschi 1775 Pius VII. Chiaramonti 1800 Leo XII. della Genga 1823 Pius VIII. Castiglioni 1829 Gregory XVI. Cappellari 1831 Pius IX. Mastai-Ferretti 1846 Leo XIII. Pecci 1878</p>
--

Germany—Austria—Hungary.

<p>Joseph I., Son of Emperor Leopold 1705 Charles VI., Brother of preceding 1711 Maria-Theresa of Hungary and Bohemia 1740 Charles VII., Elector of Bavaria 1742 Francis I., Husband of Maria-Theresa .. 1745 Joseph II., Son of preceding 1765 Leopold II., Brother of preceding 1790 Francis II. } Last Emperor of Germany .. 1792 Francis I. } First Emperor of Austria .. 1804 Ferdinand (Abdicated) 1835 Francis-Joseph (Nephew) 2 December 1848</p>
--

Prussia.

<p>Albert I., First Elector of Brandenburg.. 1134 John-Sigismund, Elector, Duke of Prussia 1616 George-William 1619 Frederick-William, "The Great Elector" 1640 Frederick, 1688; Crowned King of Prussia 1701 Frederick-William I. 1713 Frederick II., "The Great" 1740 Frederick-William II. 1786 Frederick-William III. 1797 Frederick-William IV. 1840 William, First German Emperor (1871) .. 1860</p>
--

French Dynasties and Sovereigns.

<i>The Merovingians.</i>	
Clovis, "The Hairy," King of the Salic Franks	428
Childeric III., last of the race	737
<i>The Carolingians.</i>	
Pépin, "The Short," son of Charles Martel	752
Charlemagne, the Great, Emp. of the West	768
Louis V., "The Indolent," last of the race	986
<i>The Capets.</i>	
Hugh Capet, "The Great"	987
Louis IX., "St. Louis"	1226
Charles IV., "The Handsome"	1322
<i>The House of Valois.</i>	
Philip VI., de Valois, "The Fortunate"	1328
Henry III., last of the race	1574
<i>The House of Bourbon.</i>	
Henry IV., "The Great" King of Navarre	1589
Louis XIII., "The Just"	1610
Louis XIV., "The Great," Dieudonné	1643
Louis XV., "The Well-beloved"	1715
Louis XVI. (guillotined 21 January, 1793)	1774
Louis XVII. (never reigned)	1793
<i>The First Republic.</i>	
The National Convention first sat	21 Sept. 1792
The Directory nominated	1 Nov. 1795

<i>The Consulate.</i>	
Bonaparte, Cambacérés, & Lebrun	24 Dec. 1799
Bonaparte, Consul for 10 years	6 May 1802
Bonaparte, Consul for Life	2 August 1802
<i>The First Empire.</i>	
Napoleon I. decreed Emperor	18 May 1804
Napoleon II. (never reigned) died	22 July 1832
<i>The Restoration.</i>	
Louis XVIII. re-entered Paris	3 May 1814
Charles X. (dep. 30 July, 1830, d. 6 Nov. 1836)	1824
<i>The House of Orleans.</i>	
Louis Philippe, King of the French	1830
(Abdicated 24 Feb., 1848, died 26 August, 1850.)	
Heir-expectant, Comte de Paris, b. 24 Aug.	1838
<i>The Second Republic.</i>	
Provisional Government formed	22 Feb. 1848
Louis Napoleon elected President.	19 Dec. 1848
<i>The Second Empire.</i>	
Napoleon III. elected Emperor	9 Jan. 1852
(Deposed 4 Sept., 1870, died 9 Jan., 1873.)	
<i>Third Republic.</i>	
Committee of Public Defence	4 Sept. 1870
L. A. Thiers elected President	31 Aug. 1871
Marshal MacMahon elected Presdt.	24 May 1873
Jules Grévy (first) elected President	30 Jan. 1879

COUNTRY.	Ruler.	Born.	Acceded.
Abyssinia.	Johannes II., <i>King</i>	..	1872
Afghanistan	Abdur Rahman Khan, <i>Amir</i>	..	1880
Annam	Metricu Chanh-Mong (Donc Khan), <i>Emp.</i>	1862	1 Aug., 1884
Argentine Republic.	Dr. Miguel Juarez Celman, <i>President</i>	..	12 Oct., 1886
Austria-Hungary	Francis Joseph, <i>Emperor</i>	18 Aug., 1830	2 Dec., 1848
Baluchistan	Mir Khodádal, <i>Khan</i>	..	1856
Belgium	Leopold II., <i>King</i>	9 April, 1835	10 Dec., 1865
Bokhara	Scid Abdul Ahad, <i>Amir</i>	..	12 Nov., 1885
Bolivia	Don Gregorio Pacheco, <i>President</i>	..	1 Aug., 1884
Borneo	Hasim Jalilal Alam Akamaldin, <i>Sultan</i>	..	May, 1885
Brazil	Dom Pedro II., <i>Emperor</i>	2 Dec., 1825	7 April, 1831
Bulgaria	Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, <i>Prince</i>	26 Feb., 1861	11 Aug., 1887
Chile	Don José Manuel Balmaceda, <i>President</i>	..	18 Sept., 1886
China.	Kuang Hsü, <i>Emperor</i>	15 Aug., 1871	12 Jan., 1875
Colombia	Rafael Nuñez, <i>President</i>	..	18 Aug., 1884
Costa Rica	General Don Bernardo Soto, <i>President</i>	..	12 March, 1885
Denmark	Christian IX., <i>King</i>	8 April, 1818	15 Nov., 1863
Dominican Republic	General Ulises Heureaux, <i>President</i>	..	1 Sept., 1886
Ecuador	José Maria Plácido Caamaño, <i>President</i>	..	1883
Egypt.	Mohammed Tewfik Pasha, <i>Khedive</i>	19 Nov., 1852	25 June, 1879
France	<i>President</i>		
Germany	William I., <i>Emperor</i>	22 Mar., 1797	18 Jan., 1871
Prussia	William I., <i>King</i>	..	2 Jan., 1861
Bavaria.	Otto, <i>King</i>	27 April, 1848	13 June, 1886
Saxony	Albert, <i>King</i>	23 April, 1828	29 Oct., 1873
Wurtemberg	Charles, <i>King</i>	6 March, 1823	25 June, 1864
Baden	Frederick I., <i>Grand Duke</i>	9 Sept., 1826	5 Sept., 1856
Hesse	Louis IV., <i>Grand Duke</i>	12 Sept., 1837	13 June, 1877
Anhalt	Frederick, <i>Duke</i>	29 April, 1831	22 May, 1871
Brunswick	Prince Albrecht, <i>Regent</i>	8 May, 1837	21 Oct., 1885
Mecklenburg-Schworin	Frederick Francis III., <i>Grand Duke</i>	19 March, 1851	15 April, 1883
Mecklenburg-Streititz	Frederick William I., <i>Grand Duke</i>	17 Oct., 1819	6 Sept., 1860
Oldenburg	Peter I., <i>Grand Duke</i>	8 July, 1827	27 Feb., 1853
Saxe-Coburg and Gotha	Ernest II., <i>Duke</i>	21 June, 1818	29 Jan., 1844
Waldeck-Pyrmont	George Victor, <i>Prince</i>	14 Jan., 1831	15 May, 1845
Greece	George I., <i>King</i>	24 Dec., 1845	31 Oct., 1863
Guatemala	General Don Manuel L. Barillas, <i>President</i>	..	16 March, 1886
Hawaii	David Kalakaua, <i>King</i>	16 Nov., 1836	12 Feb., 1874
Hayti.	General Salomon, <i>President</i>	..	22 Oct., 1879
Honduras.	General Luiz Bogran, <i>President</i>	..	4 Dec., 1883
Italy	Humbert, <i>King</i>	14 March, 1844	9 Jan., 1878
Japan	Mutsu Hito, <i>Emperor</i>	3 Nov., 1852	13 Feb., 1867
Liberia	J. Hilary R. W. Johnson, <i>President</i>	..	..
Madagascar.	Ranavalo III., <i>Queen</i>	..	13 July, 1883
Mexico	General Porfirio Diaz, <i>President</i>	..	1 Dec., 1884
Montenegro.	Nicholas, <i>Prince</i>	7 Oct., 1841	14 Aug., 1860
Morocco	Mulai Hassan, <i>Sultan</i>	1831	20 Sept., 1873
Nepaul	{ Dhiraj Surandar Bikram Sah Bahadur } { Shumshir Jung, <i>Maharaja</i> }	1875	1884
Netherlands	William III., <i>King</i>	19 Feb., 1817	17 March, 1849
Nicaragua	Don Evaristo Cávaza, <i>President</i>	..	1887
Oman	Seyyid Turki bin Said, <i>Sultan</i>	..	Jan., 1871
Orange Free State	Sir John Henry Brand, <i>President</i>	6 Dec., 1823	..
Paraguay	General Escobar, <i>President</i>	..	25 Sept., 1886
Persia	Nasir-ed-Din, <i>Shah</i>	24 April, 1829	10 Sept., 1848
Peru	General Caceres, <i>President</i>	..	April, 1886
Portugal	Dom Luis I., <i>King</i>	31 Oct., 1838	11 Nov., 1861
Roumania	Charles, <i>King</i>	20 April, 1839	26 March, 1881
Russia	Alexander III., <i>Emperor</i>	10 March, 1845	1 March, 1881
Salvador	General Francisco Menendez, <i>President</i>	..	2 July, 1885
Sarawak	Charles Johnson Brooke, <i>Raja</i>	3 June, 1829	1868
Servia	Milan (Obrenovitch), <i>King</i>	22 Aug., 1854	6 March, 1882
Siam	Phra Bat Somdetch Phra C Yühna, <i>King</i>	27 Sept., 1854	1 Oct., 1868
Spain	Alfonso XIII. (a Minor), <i>King</i>	17 May, 1886	17 May, 1886
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II., <i>King</i>	21 Jan., 1829	18 Sept., 1872
Switzerland.	N. Droz, <i>President</i>	..	15 Dec., 1886
Transvaal.	S. J. Paul Krüger, <i>President</i>	..	April, 1883
Tripoli	Ahmed Rassim Pasha, <i>Governor</i>	..	Nov., 1881
Tunis	Sidi Ali Pasha, <i>Bey</i>	1817	28 Oct., 1882
Turkey	Abdul Hamid II., <i>Sultan</i>	22 Sept., 1842	31 Aug., 1876
United States (America)	Grover Cleveland, <i>President</i>	18 March, 1837	4 March, 1885
Uruguay	Maximo Tágés, <i>President</i>	..	19 Nov., 1886
Venezuela	General Guzman Blanco, <i>President</i>	..	14 Sept., 1886
Zanzibar	Seyyid Barghas-bin-Said, <i>Sultan</i>	..	7 Oct., 1870

THE first King of England of the race of Stuart was James the First, who had reigned in Scotland as James VI.: he was the only son of the unfortunate Queen Mary, by her cousin Lord Darnley, grandson of the Princess Margaret, daughter of Henry VII. After the death of Queen Elizabeth, in 1603, James was not only legal heir to the throne, but was expressly designated as her successor by the deceased queen. James succeeded to the throne 24th March, 1603, and after an inglorious reign of 22 years, died in 1625, and was succeeded by his son, Charles I., whose unhappy reign was closed by his execution in 1649. Cromwell and the Commonwealth followed, but the country tired of them, and the eldest son of Charles I. was restored in 1660.

CHARLES II., who died 6 Feb., 1685, left no issue by his queen, Katharine of Braganza. But that "most religious Sovereign" had had, by his various mistresses, no fewer than twelve children, among whom were Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton (son of Barbara Villiers, or Palmer, Duchess of Cleveland), Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond (son of Louise Renée de Perren-court, of Querouaille, in France, created Duchess of Portsmouth), and Charles Beaulieu, Duke of St. Albans (son of Nell Gwynn). On each of these three sons were conferred enormous pensions, mostly derived from pleasant sinecure offices.

Charles, who was himself, on his deathbed, reconciled to the Roman Church, was succeeded by his brother, JAMES II., whose attacks on English liberties, and more especially on the English Church, only served to deepen the feeling of aversion with which the House of Stuart had come to be regarded by a Protestant nation. The birth, 20 June, 1688, of a "Prince of Wales"—afterwards the "Old Pretender"—hastened the collapse of James's rule, for a widespread belief arose that, in Burnet's words, a base imposture had been put upon the people. The expulsion of James having been effected with little difficulty, 11 Dec., 1688, the usual course of descent was necessarily set aside, and the Crown was offered by a National Convention sitting in form of Parliament, to William, Prince of Orange, and his wife Mary, eldest daughter of James by his first wife, Anne Hyde, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, who accordingly ascended the throne as WILLIAM III. and MARY II., 13 Feb., 1689. It was agreed that the administration of government should be placed in the hands of the King only (1 W. & M., sess. 2, c. 2). By the same statute it was further enacted that, in the event of Queen Mary dying without issue, the issue of her sister Anne, Princess of Denmark, were to be preferred to such issue as King William might have by any other wife. Mary died childless in 1694, and heirs failing to Anne, although she was seventeen times a mother, the hereditary right to the Crown would have reverted to the attained son of James II., next to whom and his issue stood Anne Mary, Queen of Sardinia, the only surviving child and heiress of Henrietta Maria, Duchess of Orleans, youngest daughter of Charles I. To provide, therefore, against such contingency, and to secure the Protestant Succession, the Act of Settlement (12 & 13 Will. III. c. 2) was passed, by which the Crown, after the death of Queen ANNE, was settled upon the Princess Sophia, Electress and Duchess Dowager of Hanover, the

youngest daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I. of England, and the heirs of her body, being Protestants. Sophia dying about seven weeks before Queen Anne, her eldest son, George Louis, Elector of Hanover, ascended the British throne, 20 Oct., 1714, as GEORGE I.

THE HOUSE OF HANOVER, which since 1714 has occupied the English throne, is lineally descended from the famous Guelphs, or Welfs, of Bavaria. In 1235 their territory, comprising the districts of Brunswick and Lüneburg, was erected into a duchy. The whole of the Duchy of Brunswick fell, in 1527, into the hands of Duke Ernest, a zealous adherent of Luther. His two sons effected a partition of the duchy, which has continued until the present day. The elder son of Ernest became the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. William, the younger son of Ernest, became Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg and is the ancestor of the House of Hanover. His grandson, Ernest Augustus, became Duke of Calenberg or Hanover in 1679, and Elector of Hanover. Ernest Augustus' eldest son, George Louis, succeeded him in the electorate, 23 Jan., 1698, and in 1714 became, in right of his mother, the first British monarch of the House of Guelph.

The advent of a new and foreign dynasty, although necessary to maintain the Protestant Succession, was regarded by the people with little favour. Nor was this feeling confined to one class alone. Horace Walpole sneered at the whole Royal House as, "Messieurs les Allemands;" and even the courtly Chesterfield, with Gay's assistance, parodied one of Laureate Cibber's New Year's Odes, turning the nauseous praise into ridicule, much to the delight of all classes.

GEORGE I. came amongst us with little knowledge of English politics and little interest in English legislation. He was so ignorant even of the language of his new subjects, that his English minister, who understood neither French nor German, was forced to communicate with him in a jargon of dog-Latin. For literature and art he had the utmost contempt. But he was an excellent man of business, and while accepting our loyalty for what it was worth, filled his own pockets, the pockets of his German attendants and of his German mistresses, got away from England as often as possible, and used the strength of this country for the advantage of his beloved Hanover.

On his death at Osnabrück, 11 June, 1727, his son and successor, GEORGE II., was forty-five years of age. As Prince of Wales he had been remarkable for little, save for his quarrels with his father, which form one of the scandals of history; a scandal, by the way, repeated in the next two reigns. His death occurred 31 March, 1751, at the age of forty-four. By his wife, Augusta, youngest daughter of Frederick II., Duke of Saxe-Gotha, he had left a son, then thirteen years old, who nine years later, in 1760, succeeded his grandfather as GEORGE III.

Until 1837 the Electorate of Hanover and the English monarchy were united. In 1815 Hanover was made into a kingdom, with extended territory. But on the accession of Queen Victoria, in 1837, the crown of Hanover passed to her uncle, Ernest Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, as males only were entitled to it. After the war of 1866 Hanover was absorbed into the Prussian State.

GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK, eldest son of Frederick Lewis, Prince of Wales (eldest son of George II., born 20th January, 1707; died 20th March, 1751), by Augusta, youngest daughter of Frederick, Duke of Saxe-Gotha (born 30th Nov., 1719; died 8th Feb., 1772), was born at Norfolk House, St. James's Square, 4th June, 1738. He succeeded to the throne as George III. on the death of his grandfather, 25th Oct., 1760. On 8th Sept., 1761, he married Sophia Charlotte, daughter of Charles, Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (born 19th May, 1744; died 17th Nov., 1813), and was crowned with her on 22nd September following: he had by her a family of nine sons and six daughters. Early in his reign he showed symptoms of insanity, and after recovering from two serious attacks (1783, 1804) his mind entirely gave way; many of his latter years were consequently passed in seclusion, and the government was carried on, from 5th Feb., 1811, until his death, by his eldest son George, under the title of "Prince Regent." George III. died at Windsor, 29th Jan., 1820. His family were as follows:—

I. GEORGE AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, Prince of Wales, born 12th August, 1762. On 8th April, 1795, he married his cousin Caroline, daughter of Charles, Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel (born 17th May, 1768; died 7th Aug., 1821), by whom he had a daughter, the Princess Charlotte of Wales (born 7th Jan., 1796; died in childbirth, 6th Nov., 1817, having married, 2nd May, 1816, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, afterwards King of the Belgians). The prince succeeded to the throne as George IV., 29th Jan., 1820. He died at Windsor, 26th June, 1830.

II. FREDERICK, born 16th Aug., 1763, was at the age of six months declared Prince-Bishop of Osnaburgh. On 27th Nov., 1784, he was created Duke of York and Albany, and Earl of Ulster. On 29th Sept., 1791, he married Frederica, daughter of Frederick William II. of Prussia (born 7th May, 1767; died, without issue, 9th Aug., 1820). The Duke, who was for many years Commander-in-Chief of the Army, died 5th Jan., 1827.

III. WILLIAM HENRY, born 21st Aug., 1765, was, on 20th May, 1789, created Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews, and Earl of Munster. He for many years lived with Mrs. Jordan, an actress, and had by her a numerous family, who took the name of FitzClarence. On 11th July, 1818, he married Adelaide, daughter of George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen (born 13th Aug., 1792; died 2nd Dec., 1849), by whom he had two daughters—Charlotte Augusta Louisa (born and died 27th March, 1819), and Elizabeth Georgina Adelaide (born 20th December, 1820; died 4th March, 1821). The Duke, who had entered the Royal Navy in 1779, held the office of Lord High Admiral in 1827–28, and succeeded to the throne as William IV., 26th June, 1830. He died at Windsor, 26th June, 1837.

IV. CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA, Princess Royal, born 29th September, 1766; married, 18th May, 1797, Frederick, Prince (afterwards King) of Wurtemberg (born 6th Nov., 1754; died 30th Oct., 1816). She died, without issue, 6th Oct., 1828.

V. EDWARD AUGUSTUS, born 2nd Nov., 1767, was on 23rd April, 1799, created Duke of Kent and Strathearn, and Earl of Dublin. He married at Coburg, 29th May, 1818 (and again at Kew Palace, 11th July), Victoria, daughter of Francis, Duke of Saxe-Coburg, sister of Prince Leopold,

and widow of Charles, Prince of Leiningen (born 17th Aug., 1736; died 16th March, 1861), by whom he had an only child, Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The duke died 23rd Jan., 1820.

VI. AUGUSTA SOPHIA, born 8th Nov., 1768. She died unmarried, 22nd Sept., 1840.

VII. ELIZABETH, born 22nd May, 1770. She married, 7th April, 1818, Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg (born 30th July, 1769; died 2nd April, 1829); died, without issue, 10th Jan., 1840.

VIII. ERNEST AUGUSTUS, born 5th June, 1771, was, on 24th April, 1799, created Duke of Cumberland and Earl of Armagh. He married, 29th May, 1815, Frederica, third daughter of Frederick V., Grand-Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, widow, 1st, of Prince Frederick Louis-Charles of Prussia, and 2nd, of Frederick William, Prince of Salms-Braunfels (born 2nd March, 1778; died 21st June, 1841), by whom he had issue George, ex-King of Hanover, born 27th May, 1819; mar. 18th Feb., 1843, Alexandrina Mary, eldest daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Altenberg, by whom he had issue one son and two daughters; he died 12th June, 1878. The duke became King of Hanover on the decease of his brother William IV., and died 18th Nov., 1851.

IX. AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, born 27th Jan., 1773, created Duke of Sussex 27th Nov., 1801. He married at Rome, 4th April, 1793, and at St. George's, Hanover Square, 5th Dec. following, Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of John, Earl of Dunmore; but this being contrary to the provisions of the Royal Marriage Act (12 Geo. III. c. 11), the union was pronounced invalid in Aug., 1794. By Lady Augusta—who afterwards took by royal licence the name of D'Ameland—he had a son and a daughter: Augustus Frederick, known afterwards as Sir Augustus Frederick D'Este (born 13th Jan., 1794; died, unmarried, 20th Dec., 1848), and Augusta (born 11th Aug., 1801; married 13th Aug., 1845, Lord Truro; died 21st May, 1866). Lady Augusta D'Ameland died 5th March, 1830, and the duke shortly after contracted a morganatic marriage with Lady Cecilia Underwood, created Duchess of Inverness, who died 1st August, 1873. He died 21st April, 1843, and was buried in Kensal Green Cemetery.

X. ADOLPHUS FREDERICK, born 24th Feb., 1774, was, on 27th Nov., 1801, created Duke of Cambridge, Earl of Tipperary, and Baron Culloden. He married at Hesse-Cassel, 1st May, 1818 (and again at the Queen's Palace, 1st June), Augusta, daughter of Frederick, Landgrave of Hesse (born 25th July, 1797), by whom he had issue, George, Duke of Cambridge; Augusta, Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; and Mary, Duchess of Teck. The Duke, who acted as Viceroy of Hanover until the death of William IV., died at Kew, 8th July, 1850.

XI. MARY, born 25th April, 1776. She married, 22nd July, 1816, her cousin William Frederick, Duke of Gloucester (born 15th May, 1776; died 30th Nov., 1834), and died without issue, 30th April, 1857.

XII. SOPHIA, born 3rd Nov., 1777; died unmarried, 27th May, 1848.

XIII. OCTAVIUS, born 23rd Feb., 1779; died 3rd May, 1783.

XIV. ALFRED, born 22nd Sept., 1780; died 26th August, 1782.

XV. AMELIA, born 7th August, 1783; died unmarried, 2nd Nov., 1810.

Her Majesty VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India (in India, Kaisar-i-Hind), born 24th May, 1819; succeeded to the Throne 20th June, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; crowned 28th June, 1838; and married, 10th February, 1840, to his late Royal Highness Francis ALBERT Augustus Charles Emmanuel, PRINCE CONSORT, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, who was born 26th August, 1819, and died 14th December, 1861. Her Majesty has had issue—

1. H.R.H. VICTORIA Adelaide Mary Louisa, PRINCESS ROYAL, born 21st November, 1840; married 25th January, 1858, to his Imp. Highness the Crown Prince of Germany (b. 18th Oct., 1831), and has had issue—Frederick William V. A., b. 27th January, 1859, marr. 27th Feb., 1881, to Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, and has issue; V. E. A. Charlotte, b. 24th July, 1860, marr. 18th Feb., 1873, to Hered. Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, and has issue; A. W. Henry, b. 14th Aug., 1862; Sigismund, b. 15th Sept., 1864, d. 18th June, 1866; Victoria, b. 12th April, 1866; Waldemar, b. 10th Feb., 1868, d. 27th March, 1879; Sophia Dorothea, b. 14th June, 1870; and Margaret, b. 22nd April, 1872.

2. H.R.H. ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, Duke of Saxony, Cornwall, and Rothesay, Earl of Dublin, &c., born 9th November, 1841; married 10th March, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra (C. M. C. L. Julia (born 1st Dec., 1844), eldest daughter of the King of Denmark, and has had issue—Albert Victor, Christian Edward, Lieut. 10th Hussars, born 8th Jan., 1864; George, Lieut. R.N., born 3rd June, 1865; Louise, born 20th February, 1867; Victoria, born 6th July, 1868; Maud, born 26th November, 1869; and Alexander, born 6th April, died 7th April, 1871.

3. H.R.H. Alice Maud Mary, born 25th April, 1843; marr. 1st July, 1862, to H.R.H. LOUIS IV., Grand Duke of Hesse (b. 12th September, 1837); d. 14th Dec., 1878; her issue being—Victoria Alberta, b. 5th April, 1863, marr. 30th April, 1884, to Prince Louis of Battenberg, R.N.; Elizabeth, b. 1st Nov., 1864, marr. 15th June, 1884, to the Grand Duke Serge of Russia; Irene, b. 11th July, 1866; Ernest Louis, b. 25th Nov., 1868; Frederick Wm., b. 7th Oct., 1870, d. 29th June, 1873; Alix Victoria, b. 6th June, 1872; and Mary Victoria, b. 24th May, 1874, d. 15th Nov., 1878.

4. H.R.H. ALFRED Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, born 6th August, 1844; Adm. Royal Navy, 21st October, 1887; marr. 23rd January, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia (b. 17th Oct., 1853), and has issue—Alfred, b. 15th Oct., 1874; Marie, b. 29th Oct., 1875; Victoria Melita, b. 25th Nov. 1876; Alexandra, b. 1st Sept., 1878; and Beatrice, b. 20th April, 1884.

5. H.R.H. HELENA Augusta Victoria, born 25th May, 1846; married 5th July, 1866, to Prince Frederick Christian C. A. of Schleswig-Holstein (b. 22nd Jan., 1831), and has had issue—Christian Victor, b. 14th April, 1867; Albert John, b. 26th February, 1869; Victoria Louise, b. 3rd May, 1870; Louise Augusta, b. 12th August, 1872; and Harold, b. 12th May, d. 20th May, 1876.

6. H.R.H. LOUISE Caroline Alberta, born 18th March, 1848; married 21st March, 1871, to John, Marquis of Lorne (born 6th Aug., 1845).

7. H.R.H. ARTHUR W.P.A., Duke of Connaught, b. 1st May, 1850; Maj.-Gen., Col. of Scots Guards, Col.-in-Chief Rifle Brigade; m. 13th March, 1879, to Princess Louise Margaret, dau. of the late Pr. Fredk. Chas. of Prussia (born 25th July, 1860), and has issue—Margaret Vict. Aug. C.N., b. 15th Jan., 1882; Arthur F. P. A., b. 13th Jan., 1883; Victoria Patricia Helena Elizab., b. 17 Mar., 1886.

8. H.R.H. Leopold G. D. A., Duke of Albany, b. 7th April, 1853; m. 27th April, 1882, to the Princess Helen, dau. of the Pr. of Waldeck (b. 17th Feb., 1861); d. 28 March, 1884, his issue being—Alice Mary, b. 25 Feb., 1883; Leopold CHARLES EDWARD Geo., Duke of Albany, b. 19 July, 1884.

9. H.R.H. BEATRICE Mary Victoria Feodora, b. 14th April, 1857; m. 23rd July, 1885, to Prince Henry Maurice of Battenberg (b. 5th Oct., 1858), and has issue—Alexander, b. 23 Nov., 1886; and Victoria Eugénie Julia Eva, b. 24th Oct., 1887.

Princes and Princesses.

H.R.H. ERNEST Augustus George, 3rd DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, son of the late King of Hanover, cousin to Her Majesty; b. 21st Sept., 1845; marr. 21st Dec., 1878, to the Princess Thyra of Denmark; and has issue—Marie Louisa, b. 11th Oct., 1879; George William, b. 28th Oct., 1880; Alexandra, b. 29th Sept., 1882; Olga, b. 11th July, 1884; Christian, b. 4th July, 1885; and a son, b. 17th Nov. 1887. His sisters—FREDERICA, b. 9th Jan., 1848; marr. 24th April, 1880, Freiherr von Pawel-Rammgingen (issue—Victoria, b. 7 Mar., d. 27 Mar., 1881); and MARY Ernestine, b. 3 Dec., 1849.

H.R.H. AUGUSTA Wilhelmina Louisa, DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE, daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, b. 25th July, 1797; marr. 7th May, 1818, the Duke of Cambridge (who died 8th July, 1850), and has issue—

1. GEORGE William Frederick Charles, Second DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Field-Marshal Commander-in-Chief, born 26th March, 1819.

2. AUGUSTA Caroline, born 19th July, 1822; mar. 28th June, 1843, Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and has issue—Adolphus Frederick, b. 22nd July, 1848, married, and has issue.

3. MARY Adelaide, born 27th Nov., 1833; married 12th June, 1866, Francis, Duke of Teck (born 27th Aug., 1837), and has issue—Victoria Mary, born 26th May, 1867; Adolphus, born 13th Aug., 1868; Francis, born 9th Jan., 1870; and Alexander George, born 14th April, 1874.

Her Majesty's near Relatives.

Nephews and Niece, by half-sister, daughter of her late mother the Duchess of Kent, by her first husband, Emich Charles, Prince of Leiningen—

1. Charles Louis, born 25th October, 1829; mar.morganatically. In the Wurtemberg army.

2. Herman Ernest, Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, born 31st August, 1832; Lieut.-General in the Prussian service; married, and has issue.

3. Prince Victor Ferdinand, of Hohenlohe, b. 11th November, 1833; Admiral (retired) in the Royal Navy, Governor of Windsor Castle; married 26th January, 1861, Laura, youngest dau. of Adm. Sir Geo. Seymour, and has issue.

4. Adelaide Victoire, born 20th July, 1835; m. 11th Sept., 1856, Pr. Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein (died 14th Jan., 1880), and has issue.

Nephews, by half-brother, son of the late Duchess of Kent—Ernest Leopold, Prince of Leiningen; Admiral R.N., born 9th Nov., 1830; m. 11th Sept., 1858, Princess Maria of Baden, and has issue; and Edward Frederic, born 5th Jan., 1833, Capt. Royal Imperial Guard of Austria.

LORD STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT.

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.

Lord Steward, Earl of Mount-Edgcombe. . . £2,000
Treas. of Household, Visct. Folkestone, M.P. £904
Comptroller of do., Lord Arthur Hill, M.P. . . £904
Master of do., Major-General Rt. Hon. Sir John Clayton Cowell, K.C.B. £1,158
Secretary to the Board, Thomas C. March . . £500
Clerks, Alfred F. Courroux, George A. Courroux, R. I. Searle.
Paymaster, George Marrable.
Gentleman of the Cellars, William Payne.
Clerk Comptroller, Kitchen, Edmond Heale.
First Clerk, do., A. F. Lloyd.
Chief Cook, Eugène Thion.
First Master Cook, T. Hollis.
First Gentleman Porter, John R. Hudson.
Serjeant Porter, Henry Gibbs.
Coroner of the Verge, William Thomas Manning.
Electric Light Engineer, Wm. Henry Massey.

PERSONAL.

Keeper of the Privy Purse and Private Secretary to Her Majesty, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby, G.C.B. £1,700
Assistant do., Major Sir Fleetwood I. Edwards, K.C.B., B.E. £500
Do. do., Major Arthur J. Bigge, C.B., B.A. . . £500
Resident Medical Attendant, James Reid, M.D.
German Secretary, M. Muther.
Sec. to Privy Purse, Doyne Courtenay Bell. . £300
Cks., W.M. Gibson, F.R. Engelbach, W.G. Tupper.
Highland Attendants, F. Clark, Hugh Brown.
Director of Continental Journeys, J. J. Kanné.
Highland Servant, Alexander Rankin.
Lectrices to H. M., Miss Bauer, Mdle. Norèle.
Commissioner at Balmoral, A. Profeit, Ph.D.
Land Steward, Windsor, A. Tait.
Osborne, A. Blake.
Head Keeper, J. Overton.
Agent at Claremont, Carl Grimm.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S DEPARTMENT.—Office, Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.

Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Lathom £2,000
Vice-Chamberlain, Viscount Lowisham, M.P. £924
Comptroller of Accounts, Hon. Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-Fane, K.C.B. £1,000
Chief Clerk, George T. Hertslet £600
Examiner of Accounts, Frederick W. Jennings.
Clerks, Alfred Geo. Hampshire, Daniel A. Tupper, Harry Lester Hertslet.
Examiner of Plays, Edwd. F. Smyth Pigott £320
Paymaster of Household, Geo. Marrable . . £1,000
Lords in Waiting, General Viscount Bridport, K.C.B., Earl of Limerick, Lord Henniker, the Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Elphinstone, General Lord De Ros, Earl Waldegrave, Lord Balfour of Burleigh each £702
Extra Lord in Waiting, Lord Sackville . . . hon.
Grooms in Waiting, Adm. Lord Frederic Herbert Kerr; Colonel Hon. C. H. Lindsay, C.B.; Gen. Sir Michael A. Shrapnel Biddulph, K.C.B., B.A.; Major Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, K.C.B., B.E.; Capt. Walter D. S. Campbell; Col. Lord Edward William Pelham-Clinton; Hon. Alexander Grantham Yorke; Lord Burghley, M.P. each £334

Extra Grooms in Waiting, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Aug. Murray, K.C.B.; Lt.-Col. W. G. Stirling, R.A.; Gen. Sir F. Seymour, Bart., K.C.B.; Col. the Hon. George Augustus Fred. Liddell (hon.).
Mst. of Ceremon., Gen. Sir F. Seymour, Bt., K.C.B.
Assistant Master, Lieut.-Col. W. Chaine. . . £225
Marshal of the Ceremonies, Hon. R. E. Moreton £150
Gentleman Ushers of Privy Chamber, Sir Algernon E. West, K.C.B.; Capt. Walter J. Stopford; Conway F. C. Seymour; Col. Cuthbert Larking each £200
Gentleman Usher of Black Rod, Adm. Hon. Sir James Robert Drummond, G.C.B. . . . £2,000
Gentleman Ushers Daily Waiters, Hon. Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon Ponsonby-Fane, K.C.B.; Edwd. Hamilton Anson; Alpin MacGregor, each £200
Assistant Gentleman Usher, Frederick Campbell.
Grooms of Privy Chamber, Gen. E. Stopford Claremont, C.B.; Lt.-Col. Hon. C. G. Eliot; Capt. Nath. G. Philips; Arnold Royle, C.B., each £120
Gentleman Ushers Quarterly Waiters, Alf. Montgomery; Wilbraham Taylor; Col. Geo. Howard-Vyse; Capt. Charles Gudgeon Nelson, B.N.; Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.M.G.; Raglan G. Somerset; Hon. Henry Julian Stonor; Hon. Aubrey FitzClarence each £80
Grooms of the Great Chamber, William Ross; E. P. Collins; J. Nurse; E. Goddard; H. Jarrett;

John Mountford; John Martin; J. Ireland; William Collins; Henry Holloway.
Librarian at Windsor, Rich. R. Holmes, F.S.A. £320
Poet Laureate, Lord Tennyson £100
Painter in Ordinary, James Sant, B.A. . . . hon.
Marine Painter, Sir Oswald W. Brierley, Kt. hon.
Sculptor, Joseph Edgar Boehm, B.A. hon.
Surveyor of Pictures, Sir Charles Robinson £150
Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle, Adm. H.S.H. Pr. Victor of Hohenlohe, G.C.B. £1,200
Bargemaster, J. A. Messenger £60
Keeper of the Swans, J. William Styles . . . £30
Keeper of the Jewels, Tower, Capt. A. J. Loftus £300
Pages of the Back Stairs, G. J. Searle, Samuel Maslin, Thomas Newell, C. Monson.
State Pages, W. Tuppen, F. Wagenreider.
Page of the Chambers, C. Schoberth.
Pages of the Presence, First Class, R. K. Taylor, C. Robertson, George Waite.
Pages of the Presence, Second Class, H. Blake, A. Brown, F. Orchard.
Pages, Chas. Hughes, Jno. Yardley, A. Wilkins.

SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS, Norman Macleod; Thos. Chas. March; Capt. Sir Alfred Balliston, K.N.; Geo. T. Hertslet; Hon. Débonnaire J. Monson; Major James A. C. Gore; Richard Edgcombe; Lieut.-Col. Forbes Macbean. each £70

HER MAJESTY'S BODY-GUARD OF YEOMEN OF THE GUARD.—*Captain*, Earl of Kintore, £1,200; *Lieutenant*, Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Need; *Ensign*, Col. Hon. W. J. Colville; *Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant*, Lieut.-Col. Francis Baring; *Exons*, Lieut.-Col. C. D. Patterson; *Capt.* Sir Francis Brockman Morley, K.C.B.; *Col.* Henry Hume, C.B.; *Major* Richard George Ellison.

HON. CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS.—*Captain*, Earl of Rosslyn, £1,200; *Lieutenant*, Lieut.-Col. Sir Gustavus Hume; *Standard-Bearer*, Major Philip Limborch Tillbrook; *Clerk of the Cheque and Adjutant*, Lt.-Col. John Hobart Culme-Seymour; *Sub-Officer*, Lieut.-Col. John Glas Sandeman.

ROYAL HOUSEKEEPERS.

Buckingham Palace—Miss Thornton.
Windsor Castle—Mrs. E. Henderson.
Osborne—Miss H. E. Benyon.
Frogmore—Mrs. Rebecca Chambers.
Kensington—Mrs. Roberts.
St. James's—Mrs. E. Nash.
State Apartments, Lady Inglis.
Balmoral—Mrs. McHardy.

Claremont—Mrs. Mary Lawley.
 Kew—Miss Matilda Hodgson.
 Hampton Court—Mrs. Heaton.
 Cumberland Lodge—Mrs. Akroyd.
 Inspector, Windsor—Frederick Heather. £500
 " Buckingham Palace—Edw. P. Collins.
 Master Queen's Band, W. G. Cusins. £300
 Conductor, Ludwig Strauss.
 Serjeant Trumpeter, Thomas Harper.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir William Jenner, Bart.,
 K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.; Sir George Burrows, Bart.,
 M.D.; Sir Wm. W. Gull, Bt., M.D., F.R.S. each £200
 Physicians Extraordinary, Sir Edward Henry
 Sieveking, Knt., M.D.; Charles J. Blasius
 Williams, M.D.; Arth. Farre, M.D., F.R.S.; Geo.
 Owen Rees, M.D., F.R.S.; James Reid, M.D.
 Serjeant Surgeons, Sir James Paget, Bart.; Sir
 Prescott Gardner Hewett, Bart. each £280
 Surgeons Extraordinary, John Eric Erichsen, F.R.S.; Sir J.
 Lister, Bart., M.D.; Wm. S. Savory, F.R.S. hon.
 Physician to Household, J. R. Reynolds, M.D. £200
 Surgeon to the Household, Sir T. S. Wells, Bt. £300
 Surgeon Apothecary to H.M. and Apothecary to
 the Household, Francis H. Laking, M.D. £1,000
 Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the
 Household at Windsor, James Ellison, M.D.;
 William Fairbank £1,000
 Surgeons and Apothecaries at Osborne, Sir William
 Carter Hoffmeister, Knt., M.D., and William
 Hoffmeister, M.D. £400
 Surgeon Oculist, George Lawson, F.R.C.S.
 Surg. Dentist, Sir Edwin Saunders, Knt., F.R.C.S.
 Dentist to the Household, Edwin Truman. £70
 Chemists and Druggists, Mr. Peter Wyatt Squire;
 Mr. Alfred Herbert Squire (jointly).

CHAPELS ROYAL.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.
 Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, Rev. Edgar
 Sheppard, M.A.
 Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Worcester.
 Deputy Clerks of the Closet, Rev. Canon Thomas
 James Rowse, M.A.; Very Rev. Dean of Llandaff;
 Rev. William Rowe Jolley, M.A.
 Organist and Composer, C. S. Jekyll.
 Domestic Chap., Very Rev. Dean of Windsor, D.D.
 Chaplain, St. James's, Rev. E. Sheppard, M.A.
 Chaplain, Hampton Court Palace, Rev. David
 Lancaster McAnally, M.A.
 Chaplain, Kensington, Rev. John Graves, M.A.
 " Savoy, Rev. Henry White, M.A.
 German Chapel, St. James's, Rev. C. E. L. A. Wal-
 baum.

ROYAL ALMONY, 36, Spring Gardens, S.W.

Hereditary Grand Almoner, Marquis of Exeter.
 Lord High Almoner, Right Rev. the Lord Bishop
 of Ely, D.D.
 Sub-Almoner, Rev. Robert Eyton, M.A.
 Secretary, Hayward John Bidwell.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MASTER OF THE HORSE.

Office, Royal Mews, Pimlico.

Master of the Horse, Duke of Portland. . . £2,500
 Clerk Marshal, Gen. Lord Alfred Paget, C.B. £1,000
 Crown Equerry and Secretary to Master of the
 Horse, Col. Sir Geo. A. Maude, K.C.B., R.A. £800
 Equerries in Ordinary, Maj.-Gen. Chas. Taylor
 du Plat, C.B., £600; Gen. Hy. Lynedoch Gar-
 diner, C.B., £600; Col. Hon. Hy. Wm. John

Byng £600; Maj.-Gen. Sir John C. McNeill,
 K.C.B., F.C., £500; Major A. J. Bigge, C.B., R.A.,
 £500; Lieut.-Col. Hon. Wm. H. P. Carington,
 £500; Col. Sir Henry Peter Ewart, K.C.B., £500
 Extra Equerries, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir H. F. Pon-
 sonby, G.C.B.; General Hon. Sir Arthur E.
 Hardinge, K.C.B.; General Viscount Bridport,
 K.C.B.; Major Stanier Waller, R.E.
 Honorary Equerries, Gen. the Hon. Sir Alex-
 ander Hamilton-Gordon, K.C.B.; Gen. the
 Duke of Grafton, K.G.
 Pages of Honour, Gerald M. A. Ellis; Hon. Eric
 Richard Thesiger; Cyril Montagu Stopford;
 Victor Wellesley. each £150
 Accountant, Frederick William Malleson.
 Supt. Royal Mews, London, William Norton.
 Do. do. Windsor, J. Manning.
 Storekeeper, John Miller.
 Clerk, William Cullen.
 Veterinary Surgeon, London, George Williams.
 Windsor, Henry Allnut.
 Lady Rider, Mrs. Compton.
 State Coachman, George Payne.

THE ROYAL HUNT.

Master of the Buckhounds, Earl of Coventry £1,500
 Huntsman, Francis Goodall.
 Whippers-in, J. Comins, W. Bartlett, C. Strick-
 land.
 Hered. Grand Falconer, Duke of St. Albans. . £965

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISTRESS OF THE ROBES.

Mist. of the Robes, The Duchess of Buccleuch £500
 Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Duchess (Dowager)
 of Athole; the Duchess (Dowager) of Rox-
 burgh; Marchioness (Dowager) of Ely; Dow-
 ager Lady Churchill; Lady Waterpark;
 Countess of Erroll; Lady Southampton; Lady
 Amphill.
 Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, Viscountess Clif-
 den; Dowager Countess of Mayo; Countess of
 Caledon; Duchess of Bedford.
 Bedchamber Women, Viscountess Chewton; Hon.
 Lady Hamilton-Gordon; Lady Sarah Elizabeth
 Lindsay; Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce; Hon. Flora
 Clementina Isabella Macdonald; Hon. Mrs.
 Ferguson (of Pitfour); Hon. Horatia Charlotte
 Stopford; Lady Cust each £300
 Extra Bedchamber Women, Mrs. Pratt; Hon. Mrs.
 Charles Grey; Lady Elizabeth P. Biddulph;
 Hon. Mrs. Gerald Wellesley.
 Maids of Honour, Hon. Harriet Lepel Phipps;
 Hon. Frances M. Drummond; Hon. Evelyn C.
 Paget; Hon. Ethel H. M. Cadogan; Hon.
 Evelyn I. Moore; Hon. Rosa Penelope Hood;
 Hon. Marie Adeane each £300
 Extra Maids of Honour, Hon. Caroline Fanny
 Cavendish; Hon. Constance Honoria Kerr.
 Groom of the Robes, H. D. Erskine (of Cardross).
 Clerk of the Robes, Arnold Royle, C.B.
 Chap. to H. M. Household, Rev. E. Sheppard, M.A.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Visct. Portman.
 Keeper of the Privy Seal, Earl of Leicester, K.G.
 Attorney-General, Charles Hall, Q.C., M.P.
 Secretary & Clerk of Council, Maurice Holzmann.
 Groom of the Stole, Duke of Abercorn, C.B.
 Lords in Waiting, Lord Sutfield, K.C.B.; Earl of
 Gosford, K.P.
 Comptroller and Treasurer, Lieut.-General Sir
 Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K.C.B., F.C.
 Grooms in Waiting, Hon. Alex. Temple Fitz-
 maurice; Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.M.G.; Hon.
 Robert Henry Meade, C.B. (extra).

querries, Maj.-Gen. Sir Christopher C. Teesdale, K.C.M.G., R.A., *Y.C.*; Col. Arthur Edward A. Ellis, C.S.I.; Col. Stanley de Astel Calvert Clarke, C.M.G.; Hon. Harry Tyrwhitt-Wilson. *Extra Equerries*, Col. Robert Nigel F. Kingscote, C.B.; Lt.-Col. Lord Wantage, K.C.B., *Y.C.*; Col. John Cecil Russell; Capt. Hy. F. Stephenson, C.B., R.N.; Major Lord Henry A. G. Somerset; Capt. Hon. Alwyn Henry Fulke-Greville.

Honorary Aides-de-Camp, His Highness the Maharaja Nripendra Narayan Bhup, Bahadur, of Kuch Behar; and Lt.-Col. Maharaj Dhiraj Pertab Singh, Bahadur, K.C.S.I., of Jodhpore.

Private Secretary, Sir Francis Knollys, K.C.M.G. *Librarian*, Maurice Holzmann.

Chief Clerk, William A. Baskcomb. *Second Clerk*, F. M. Bryant. *Third Clerk*, George B. Long.

Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Fred. A. J. Hervey, M.A. *Honorary Chaplains*, Rev. Canon Robinson Duckworth, D.D.; Rev. Arthur Robins, M.A.; Rev. John Francis Mitchell, B.A.

Physicians, Sir William Withey Gull, Bart., M.D.; Sir Wm. Jenner, Bt., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir Edward Henry Sieveking, Knt., M.D.

Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir Jas. Paget, Bt., M.D.; George Pollock; Sir Prescott Gardner Hewett, Bart.; Sir Oscar Clayton, Knt., C.M.G. (*extra*).

Hon. Physicians, T. K. Chambers, M.D.; Sir Henry Wentworth Acland, K.C.B., M.D.; Sir Alex. Armstrong, K.C.B., M.D.; Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D.; John Lowe, M.D.

Equerry to Prince Albert Victor of Wales, K.G., Capt. Hon. Alwyn Henry Fulke-Greville.

Surgeon Apothecary, Francis Henry Laking, M.D. *Surgeon Dentist*, Sir E. Saunders, Knt., F.R.C.S. *House Steward*, Mr. J. Cross.

Housekeeper, Mrs. R. Dodds. *Agent at Sandringham*, Edmund Beck. *Housekeeper at Sandringham*, Mrs. E. Butler.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
Chamberlain, Lord Colville of Culross, K.T.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, Dowager Countess of Morton; Countess of Macclesfield; Lady Emily Kingscote; Lady Suffield.

Bedchamber Women, Hon. Lady Hardinge; Miss Elizabeth C. Knollys.

Extra Bedchamber Women, Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce; Duchesse G. d'Otrante.

Physician Accoucheur, Arthur Farre, M.D. *Private Sec.*, Col. Stanley de A. C. Clarke, C.M.G.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Comptroller and Treasurer, Colonel the Hon. Wm. James Colville.

Equerries, Capt. Hon. Débonnaire J. Monson; Lieut.-Col. Francis Harwood Poore, R.M.A.

Extra Equerries, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Balfour Haig, C.M.G., R.E.; Commr. Chas. Le Strange, R.N.; Lt.-Col. Jno. Clerk; Lt. Colin R. Keppel, R.N.; Commr. Hon. Maurice Bourke, R.N.

Chaplains, Rev. John Milner, M.A., R.N.; Rev. Wm. Valentine Lloyd, R.N.; Rev. George Edmund Carwithen, M.A., R.N. (*hon.*).

Physicians in Ordinary, Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D.; Dr. George Wilks. *Surgeon in Ordinary*, Sir Oscar Clayton, Kt., M.D. *Dentist in Ordinary*, Charles Heath.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R. AND I.H. THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.

Ladies in Waiting, Lady Emma Osborne; Lady Harriot E. Poore; Hon. Mrs. Monson; Lady Mary Wentworth-Fitzwilliam (*extra*).

Physician Accoucheur, Wm. Smoult Playfair, M.D. *Chaplain*, Rev. Father Amphiloce. *Private Secretary*, P. Solovieff.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN.

Treasurer and Comptroller, Maj.-Gen. Sir Howard Craufurd Elphinstone, K.C.B., *Y.C.*

Equerries, Lieut.-Col. Alfred Mordaunt Egerton; Lieut.-Col. Arthur William Reddie Becl er.

Extra Equerries, Lt.-Col. Ronald Bertram Lane; Col. Cuthbert Larking; Captain Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, Bart.

Physician, Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.S. *Accountant*, Lewis William Miller.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN.

Ladies in Waiting, Lady Adela Larking; Hon. Mrs. Alfred Egerton; Lady Elphinstone (*hon.*); Viscountess Downe (*hon.*).

Physician, Samuel Wilks, M.D., F.R.S. *Physician Accoucheurs*, William Smoult Playfair, M.D.; Francis Henry Laking, M.D.

Accountant, Lewis William Miller.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

Comptroller, Sir Robert Hawthorn Collins, K.C.B. *Ladies in Waiting*, Hon. Mrs. R. Moreton; Lady Collins; Miss Philippa Augusta Maria Baillie; Miss Marie Perceval (*extra*).

Hon. Ladies in Waiting, Hon. Mrs. Henry Bourke; Lady Knightley.

Hon. Equerry, Capt. A. G. P. C. Perceval.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCE CHRISTIAN OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

Equerry and Comptroller, Colonel George Grant Gordon.

Equerry, Lt.-Col. the Hon. C. G. Cornwallis Eliot. *Physician in Ordinary*, Thos. J. MacLagan, M.D. *Surgeon*, William Fairbank.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN, CUMBERLAND LODGE, WINDSOR PARK.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Emily Loch; Hon. Mrs. John Montagu Stopford; Lady Agneta Montagu (*extra*).

Honorary Bedchamber Women, Mrs. Geo. Gordon; Lady Edward Cavendish; Lady Susan Leslie-Melville.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE (MARCHIONESS OF LORNE).

Equerry, Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Collins. *Lady of the Bedchamber*, *Surgeon in Ordinary*,

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. PRINCESS BEATRICE, PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG.

Treasurer, Lieut.-Colonel John Clerk. *Ladies in Waiting*, Hon. Lady Biddulph; Miss Anne Anette Minna Cochrane.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

Comptroller of the Household and Equerry, Maj.-Gen. H. I. Fulke-Greville.

Lady in Waiting, Lady Geraldine Somerset. *Woman of the Bedchamber*, Hon. Mrs. Percy Mitford.

Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Edgar Sheppard, M.A. *Physician*, Sir William Withey Gull, Bart., M.D.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
 H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
 H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.
 H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.
 The Archbishop of Canterbury.
 The Lord High Chancellor—
 Lord Halsbury.
 The Archbishop of York.
 The Lord President—Viscount
 Cranbrook.
 Lord Privy Seal—Earl Cadogan.
 Duke of Richmond and Gordon.
 Duke of Beaufort.
 Duke of St. Albans.
 Duke of Devonshire.
 Duke of Argyll.
 Duke of Portland (*Mast. Horse*).
 Duke of Northumberland.
 Duke of Buckingham & Chandos
 Duke of Westminster.
 Marquis of Huntly.
 Marquis of Lothian (*Secretary
 for Scotland*).
 Marquis of Salisbury (*Premier*).
 Marquis of Hertford.
 Marquis of Waterford.
 Marquis of Exeter.
 Marquis of Londonderry (*Lord
 Lieutenant of Ireland*).
 Marquis of Normanby.
 Marquis of Ripon.
 Marquis of Breadalbane.
 Marquis of Hartington.
 Marquis of Lorne.
 Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe (*Lord
 Steward*).
 Earl of Lathom (*Lord Chamber-
 lain*).
 Earl of Derby.
 Earl of Devon.
 Earl of Coventry.
 Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
 Earl of Kintore.
 Earl of Aberdeen.
 Earl of Rosebery.
 Earl of Tankerville.
 Earl Cowper.
 Earl of Hardwicke.
 Earl of Ilchester.
 Earl Spencer.
 Earl of Carnarvon.
 Earl of Malmesbury.
 Earl of Cork and Orrery.
 Earl of Fife.
 Earl of Kenmare.
 Earl Grey.
 Earl of Harrowby.
 Earl Brownlow (*Paym. Gen.*).
 Earl of Morley.
 Earl of Bradford.
 Earl Beauchamp.
 Earl of Rosslyn.
 Earl Granville.
 Earl of Ducie.
 Earl of Kimberley.
 Earl of Dufferin (*Viceroy, India*).
 Earl Sydney.
 Earl of Northbrook.
 Earl of Selborne.
 Earl Lyons.
 Lord Henry Richd. C. Somerset.
 Lord Randolph H. S.-Churchill
 Lord John Jas. Robt. Manners
 (*Chanc. Duchy of Lancaster*).
 Lord Robert Montagu.
 Lord Geo. F. Hamilton (*Admty.*).

Viscount Monck.
 Viscount Eversley.
 Viscount Sherbrooke.
 Viscount Hampden.
 Viscount Oxenbridge.
 Viscount Cross (*Sec. for India*).
 Viscount Lewisham (*Vice-Cham.*)
 Viscount Folkestone (*Treasurer
 H. M. Household*).
 Viscount Kilcourse.
 Lord Henry Frederick Thynne.
 Lord Arthur William Hill (*Comp-
 troller of H. M. Household*).
 Lord Augustus Wm. Frederick
 Spencer Loftus.
 Lord Clarence Edward Paget.
 Lord Chas. W. Brudenell-Bruce.
 The Bishop of London (Temple).
 Viscount Bury.
 Lord Colville of Culross.
 Lord Napier and Ettrick.
 Lord Suffield.
 Lord Thurlow.
 Lord Lovaine (Earl Percy).
 Lord Carrington.
 Lord Kensington.
 Lord Poltimore.
 Lord Sudeley.
 Lord Aveland.
 Lord Carlingford and Clermont.
 Lord Ebury.
 Lord Penance (*Judge, Arches Ct.*).
 Lord Blachford.
 Lord Aberdare.
 Lord Moncreiff (*L. Justice, Clerk*).
 Lord Coleridge (*L. Chief Justice*).
 Lord Emly.
 Lord Cottesloe.
 Lord Hammond.
 Lord Winmarleigh.
 Lord Blackburn.
 Lord Norton.
 Lord Watson (*Lord of Appeal*).
 Lord Mount-Temple.
 Lord Brabourne.
 Lord Bramwell.
 Lord FitzGerald (*Ld. of Appeal*).
 Lord Monk Bretton.
 Lord Hobhouse (*Judge*).
 Lord Ashbourne (*Ld. Chan. Tre.*)
 Lord Esher (*Mast. of the Rolls*).
 Lord Herschell.
 Lord Stalbridge.
 Lord Stanley of Preston (*Presi-
 dent Board of Trade*).
 Lord Macnaghten (*Ld. of Appeal*).
 Lord Connemara.
 Lord Basing.
 Lord Addington.
 Arthur Wellesley Peel (*Speaker*).
 Henry Matthews (*Sec. of State*).
 Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bt.
 (*Secretary of State*).
 Hon. E. Stanhope (*Sec. of State*).
 Hon. Sir Charles Aug. Murray.
 Hon. Edward Pleydell-Bouverie.
 Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers.
 Hon. Sir Henry George Elliot.
 Hon. Gerard James Noel.
 Hon. Edward Marjoribanks.
 William Ewart Gladstone.
 Spencer Horatio Walpole.
 Sir Frederick Peel.
 Sir John Robert Mowbray, Bart.
 John Inglis (*Ld. Justice-General*)
 Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

George Joachim Göschen (*Chan-
 cellor of Exchequer*).
 Sir James Ferguson, Bart.
 John Bright.
 Hugh Culling-Eardley Childers.
 Sir Anstey Henry Layard.
 James Stansfeld.
 Sir Barnes Peacock (*Judge*).
 Sir Edward Thornton.
 Sir Montague Edward Smith.
 Sir Edward Lugard.
 George Young (*Lord of Session*)
 Sir James Hannen (*Pres. Probate
 and Admiralty Division*).
 William Edward Baxter.
 Sir Lyon Playfair.
 Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt.
 Sir John C. Dalrymple-Hay, Bt.
 Sir Henry Singer Keating.
 Sir Richard Baggallay.
 Sir Richard Couch (*Judge*).
 Geo. A. F. Cavendish-Bentinck.
 Sir Augustus Berkeley Paget.
 Sir Henry Cotton (*Lord Justice*).
 Wm. Henry Smith (*First Lord*).
 James Lowther.
 Sir John Alexander Macdonald.
 Henry Cecil Raikes (*P.-M. Gen.*)
 Hon. D. R. Plunket (*Com. Works*)
 George Cubitt.
 Sir Wm. Hart Dyke, Bt., v. p. c. c.
 Sir Henry Frederick Ponsonby.
 Sir William Vernon-Harcourt.
 Joseph Chamberlain.
 Anthony John Mundella.
 George Osborne Morgan.
 Sir Mountstuart E. Grant-Duff
 George John Shaw-Lefevre.
 Sir Nathaniel Lindley (*Ld. Jus.*).
 Sir Charles S. C. Bowen (*Ld. Jus.*)
 Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bt.
 Sir Chas. Wentworth Dilke, Bt.
 Sir Edward Fry (*Lord Justice*).
 Sir Hercules George R. Robinson
 Sir Louis Mallet.
 Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart.
 John Blair Balfour.
 Sir John Savile.
 Sir Astley Cooper Key.
 Henry Campbell-Bannerman.
 Sir Robert Burnett David Morier
 Sir Edward Baldwin Malet.
 Sir John Lambert.
 Sir Henry James.
 Sir Hen. J. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bt.
 Sir Henry Drummond Wolf.
 Henry Chaplin.
 Arthur James Balfour (*Secretary
 for Ireland*).
 Sir Arthur John Otway, Bart.
 Sir Harry Verney, Bart.
 William Thackeray Marriott
 (*Judge Advocate General*).
 Sir Massey Lopes, Bart.
 Sir Francis Richard Sandford.
 Jno. Hay A. Macdonald (*Ld. Adv.*)
 Sir Hen. Chas. Lopes (*Ld. Just.*).
 Stephen Woulfe Flanagan.
 Sir Charles Lennox Wyke.
 John Morley.
 Edward Heneage.
 John Tomlinson Hibbert.
 John William Mellor.
 John Sidney North.
 Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bt.
 Henry Hartley Fowler.

PRIVY COUNCIL—continued.

Sir John Rose, Bart.

Sir John Hay Drummond-Hay.

Charles Thomson Ritchie (President Local Government Board).

Sir James Bacon.

Sir George Ferguson Bowen.

Sir John Clayton Cowell.

Sir William Robert Grove.

Clerk of the Council, Charles Lennox Peel, C.B.

Deputy Clerk, Herbert Manson Suft.

Members of the Privy Council are addressed as The Right Honourable.

Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland.

The Most Honourable CHARLES STEWART, MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY, G.M.P.,
Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.

H. S. H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar (Commander of the Forces in Ireland).

The Lord Chancellor—Lord Ashbourne.

Marquis of Waterford.

Marquis of Drogheda.

Marquis of Hertford.

Marquis of Hartington.

Earl of Meath.

Earl of Belmore.

Viscount Monck.

Lord Clermont.

Lord Cottesloe.

Lord Winmarleigh.

Lord Fitzgerald.

Arthur James Balfour (Chief Secretary).

Sir Robert Peel, Bart.

William Henry Ford Cogan.

Sir Michael Morris, Bart. (Lord Chief Justice).

Hedges Eyre Chatterton (V.-C.).

Robert Richd. Warren (Judge).

John Thomas Ball.

Sir Walter Crofton.

Charles R. Barry (Lord Justice).

Sir William Henry Gregory.

Richard Dowse (Baron Erceq.).

Christopher Palles (Ch. Baron).

George Ang. Chichester May.

Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Bart.

Stephen Woulfe Flanagan.

James Lowther.

Gerald Fitzgibbon (Ld. Justice).

Henry Bruen.

Gen. Sir Thomas Mont. Steele.

The O'Conor Don.

Wm. M. Johnson (Judge, Q. B.).

Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bt.

John Naish (Lord Justice).

Andrew Marshall Porter (Master of the Rolls).

Henry Campbell-Bannerman.

Samuel Walker.

Sir Patrick Joseph Keenan.

Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart.

Hugh Holmes (Judge, Q. B.).

Arthur M'Murrough Kavanagh.

William Henry Smith.

Col. Edw. Robt. King-Harman.

John Monroe (Judge).

John Morley.

John Young.

John Geo. Gibson (Atty.-Gen.).

Maj.-Gen. Sir Redvers H. Buller.

Ion Trant Hamilton.

Clerk of the Council, Sir William Kaye, C.B., LL.D., Q.O.

Members of the Privy Council of Ireland, like those of England, are addressed as Right Honourable.

Table of Precedency.

The Sovereign.

The Prince of Wales.

The Queen's younger Sons.

Grandsons of the Sovereign.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Lord High Chancellor.

The Archbishop of York.

The Lord President of the Council.

The Lord Privy Seal.

The Lord Great Chamberlain.

The Earl Marshal.

The Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household.

The Lord Chamberlain.

The last four rank above all Peers of their own degree.

Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation.

1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland.

5. Those created since the Union.

Marquises according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.

Dukes' eldest Sons.

Earls, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.

Marquises' eldest Sons.

Dukes' younger Sons.

Viscounts, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.

Earls' eldest Sons.

Marquises' younger Sons.

Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester.

All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of Consecration.

Bishops of the Irish Church, created before 1869, according to seniority.

Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.

Barons, according to their Patents, in the same order as Dukes.

Speaker of the House of Commons.

Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.

Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.

Master of the Horse.

Vice-Chamberlain of Household.

Secretaries of State under the degree of Barons.

Viscounts' eldest Sons.

Earls' younger Sons.

Barons' eldest Sons.

Knights of the Garter.

Privy Councillors.

Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Lord Chief Justice Queen's Bench.

Master of the Rolls.

The Lords Justices of Appeal.

Lords of Appeal.

Judges according to seniority.

Viscounts' younger Sons.

Barons' younger Sons.

Baronets of England, Scotland, Ireland, and United Kingdom, according to date of Patents.

Knights of the Thistle.

Knights of St. Patrick.

Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.

Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.

Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.

Knights Commanders of the Bath.

Knights Commanders of the Star of India.

Knights Commanders of St. Michael and St. George.

Knights Commanders of the Indian Empire.

Knights Bachelors.

Judges of County Courts.

Companions of the Bath.

Companions of the Star of India.

Companions of St. Michael and St. George.

Companions of the Indian Empire.

Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.

Eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers

Baronets' eldest Sons.

Eldest Sons of Knights:—1. Garter;

2. Thistle; 3. St. Patrick;

4. The Bath; 5. Star of India;

6. St. Michael and St. George;

7. Knights Bachelors.

Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.

Baronets' younger Sons.

Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as eldest Sons.

Gentlemen entitled to bear arms.

Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their brothers; but the daughter of a peer marrying a Commoner retains her Title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron degrades to the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.

There are two Orders confined to Ladies: the Order of Victoria and Albert, and the Order of the Crown of India. But members are entitled to no special precedence.

LOCAL PRECEDENCY.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but naturally in the county the Lord-Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriffs. In London and other Corporations, the Mayor stands first, after him the Sheriffs, Aldermen, Chief Officers, and Livery. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor.



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1349)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. Motto, Honi soit qui mal y pense (Evil to him who evil thinks).



THE SOVEREIGN.

<p>H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. H. R. H. P. Albert Victor of Wales. H. R. H. Pr. Geo. Fred. of Wales. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge. H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland. Austria, the Emperor of. Belgians, the King of the. Brazil, the Emperor of. Denmark, the King of. Germany, the Emperor of. Hellenes, the King of the. Italy, the King of. Netherlands, the King of the. Persia, the Shah of. Portugal, the King of. Russia, the Emperor of. Saxony, the King of. Sweden & Norway, the King of. Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke of.</p>	<p>Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Gd. Dk. of. Hesse, Grand Duke of. Germany and Prussia, H. I. H. the Crown Prince of. Christian of Holstein, H. R. H. Pr. Prussia, Prince William of. Battenberg, H. R. H. Pr. Henry of. Austria, Crown Prince of. Granville, Earl. Devonshire, Duke of. Fitzwilliam, Earl. Grey, Earl. Sutherland, Duke of. Spencer, Earl. Cleveland, Duke of. Cowper, Earl. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of. Rutland, Duke of. Beaufort, Duke of. Ripon, Marquis of. Westminster, Duke of.</p>	<p>Leicester, Earl of. Salisbury, Marquis of. Bedford, Duke of. Grafton, Duke of. Argyll, Duke of. Derby, Earl of. Kimberley, Earl of. Northampton, Marquis of. Sefton, Earl of. Northumberland, Duke of. Abergavenny, Marquis of. Norfolk, Duke of. <i>Prelate, Bishop of Winchester.</i> <i>Chancellor, Bishop of Oxford.</i> <i>Registrar, Dean of Windsor.</i> <i>Garter Principal King of Arms,</i> <i>Sir Albert W. Woods, C.B., F.S.A.</i> <i>Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral</i> <i>the Hon. Sir James Robert</i> <i>Drummond, G.C.B.</i></p>
--	---	---



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1540, 1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. Motto, Nemo me impune lacessit (No one annoys me with impunity).



THE SOVEREIGN.

<p>H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge. Mansfield, Earl of. Argyll, Duke of. Napier and Ettrick, Lord. Stair, Earl of. Athole, Duke of. Southesk, Earl of.</p>	<p>Minto, Earl of. Lorne, Marquis of. Colville of Culross, Lord. Bute, Marquis of. Buccleuch, Duke of. Hamilton and Brandon, Duke of. Lothian, Marquis of. Montrose, Duke of. Fife, Earl of.</p>	<p><i>Dean, Very Rev. James Cameron</i> <i>Lees, D.D.</i> <i>Secretary, Major Sir Jas. Thos.</i> <i>Stewart-Richardson, Bart.</i> <i>Lyon King of Arms, G. Burnett.</i> <i>Gentleman Usher of the Green</i> <i>Rod, Sir Duncan Alex. D.</i> <i>Campbell, Bart.</i></p>
---	--	--



KNIGHTS OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1783)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. Motto, Quis separabit? (Who shall separate?)



THE SOVEREIGN.

THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, *Grand Master.*

<p>H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught. H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge. H. R. H. Albert Victor of Wales. Dartrey, Earl of. Granard, Earl of. Cork and Orrery, Earl of. Dufferin, Earl of. Charlemont, Earl of. Drogheda, Marquis of. Waterford, Marquis of.</p>	<p>Gosford, Earl of. Powerscourt, Viscount. Kenmare, Earl of. Listowel, Earl of. Dunraven, Earl of. Carysfort, Earl of. Manchester, Duke of. Portarlington, Earl of. Carlingford, Lord. Howth, Earl of. Monteagle, Lord.</p>	<p>Annaly, Lord. Wolseley, Viscount. Headfort, Marquis of. <i>Chancellor, Chief Sec. for Ireland.</i> <i>Registrar, Dean of St. Patrick's.</i> <i>Secretary,</i> <i>Usher, Black Rod, Col. J. Caulfeild</i> <i>Ulster King of Arms, Knight</i> <i>Attendant on the Order, Sir</i> <i>John Bernard Burke, C.B.</i> <i>Herald, Sheffield Betham, Dublin</i></p>
--	--	---



THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1399, 1725).

Ribbon, Crimson. Motto, Tria juncta in uno (Three joined in one).



THE SOVEREIGN.

<p>F. M. H. R. H. Prince of Wales. F. M. H. R. H. Dk. of Cambridge. <i>Military Knights Grand Cross.</i> G. C. B. Grant, <i>Field-Mar.</i> Sir Patrick. Lugard, <i>Gen.</i> Rt. Hon. Sir Edw.</p>	<p>Napier of Magdala, <i>Field-</i> <i>Marshal</i> Lord. Lucan, <i>Field-Marshal</i> Earl of. Keppel, <i>Adm.-F.</i> Hon. Sir Henry. Milne, <i>Adm.-Fleet</i> Sir Alex., Bt. Paulet, <i>Field-Marshal</i> Lord William.</p>	<p>Wallis, <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> Sir Provo William Parry. Martin, <i>Adm.</i> Sir William F., Bt. Jones, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Lewis Tobias. Cameron, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Duncan A. Gough, <i>Gen.</i> Sir John Bloomfield. Van Straubenzee, <i>Gen.</i> Sir C. T.</p>
--	---	--

MILITARY KNIGHTS, G.C.B.—con
 Spencer, *Gen. Hon. Sir Aug. A. Chamberlain, Gen. Sir Neville B. Wyllie, General Sir William. Chapman, Gen. Sir Fredk. Edw. Haines, Gen. Sir Frederick Paul Wood, Gen. Sir David Edward. Simmons, Gen. Sir John L. A. Chelmsford, Lieut.-Gen. Lord. Symonds, Adm.-F. Sir T. M. C. Drummond, Adm. Hon. Sir J. R. Walseley, General Viscount. Stewart, Gen. Sir Donald M., Bt. Roberts, Gen. Sir F. S., Bt., VC Alcester, Admiral Lord. Ellice, General Sir Chas. Henry. Aye, General Sir John Miller. Key, Admiral Right Hon. Sir Astley Cooper.*

Mends, *Adm. Sir Wm. Robert. Staveley, Gen. Sir Chas. Wm. D. Dickson, Gen. Sir Collingwd., VC Borton, General Sir Arthur. Daubeney, Gen. Sir Henry C. B. Brind, General Sir James. Lunsden, Lt.-Gen. Sir Peter S. Hornby, Adm. Sir Geoffrey T. P. Stephenson, Gen. Sir Fredk. C. A. Paget, Adm. Rt. Hon. Ld. Clarence Templetown, General Viscount. Jones, General Sir William. Reid, General Sir Charles. Malcolm, General Sir George. Lysons, General Sir Daniel. Maude, Gen. Sir Fredk. Fras., VC Hay, Admiral Lord John. Wellesley, Adm. Sir Geo. Greville. Fanshawe, Adm. Sir Edward G. Hodge, Gen. Sir Edward Cooper. Steele, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. M. Johnson, General Sir Edwin B. Norman, Gen. Sir Henry Wylie. Stewart, Adm. Sir Wm. Houstoun. Commerell, Adm. Sir J. E., VC D'Aguilar, General Sir Chas. L. Alison, Lt.-Gen. Sir Archd., Bt. Brownlow, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. H. Saxe-Weimar, General H.S.H. Prince Edward of. Leiningen, Admiral H.S.H. the Prince of.*

Macdonald, Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Aberdare, Rt. Hon. Lord. Normanby, Most Hon. Marq. of. Savile, Rt. Hon. Sir John. Eversley, Rt. Hon. Viscount. Sherbrooke, Rt. Hon. Viscount. Stanley of Preston, Rt. Hon. Ld. Malet, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward B. Ponsonby, General Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Frederick. Hohenlohe-Langenberg, Adm. H.S.H. Prince Victor of. Battenberg, H.S.H. Prince Louis of. Morier, Right Hon. Sir Robert Burnett David.

Honorary Knights Grand Cross.

Mecklenburg - Strelitz, the Reigning Grand Duke of. (Civ.)
 Napoleon, General H.I.H. Prince Canrobert, Marshal Fras. Certain Magenta, Marshal Duc de. Germany, the Emperor of. Denmark, the King of. (Civ.)
 Teck, H.H. the Duke of. (Civ.)
 Ismail Pasha, H.H. (Civ.)
 Hohenlohe-Langenburg, H.S.H. Prince of. (Civ.)
 Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Hereditary Grand Duke of. (Civ.)
 Battenberg, H.H. Prince Alexander of.
 Germany and Prussia, Field-Marshal H.I.H. the Crown Prince of.
 Germany and Prussia, H.R.H. Prince Henry of. (Civ.)
 Waldeck-Pyrmont, H.S.H. Prince of. (Civ.)
 Hesse, Gen. H.H. Pr. Alexandre of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, H.H. Prince Philippe of. (Civ.)
 Russia, H.I.H. the Grand Duke Serge of. (Civ.)
 Hesse, H.R.H. the Hereditary Grand Duke of. (Civ.)
 Saxe-Meiningen, H.H. the Hereditary Prince of. (Civ.)
 Egypt, H.H. the Khedive of. (Civ.)

Buller, *Maj.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Henry, VC Bulwer, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edward G. Butler, Colonel Sir Wm. Francis. Campbell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Fred. A. Chads, Admiral Sir Henry. Clanwilliam, Admiral Earl of. Coke, Major-General Sir John. Colborne, Gen. Hon. Sir Francis. Corbett, Admiral Sir John. Crawford, Dir.-Gen. Sir Thos. Cunningham, Admiral Sir Arthur. Daly, Lieut.-General Sir Henry. Dillon, Major-Gen. Sir Martin. Dowell, Adm. Sir Wm. Montagu. Drury-Lowe, Maj.-Gen. Sir D. C. Edinburgh, Admiral H.R.H. the Duke of.*

Elliot, *Adm.-Fleet, Hon. Sir Chas. Gilbert John Brydone. Elliot, Admiral Sir George. Ewart, Colonel Sir Henry Peter. Ewart, General Sir John Alex. Farquhar, Admiral Sir Arthur. Fitzmayer, Gen. Sir James Wm. Foley, Gen. Hon. Sir St. Geo. G. Forbes, General Sir John. Giffard, Admiral Sir George. Glyn, Gen. Sir Julius Richard. Gough, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. J. S., VC Gough, Mj.-Gen. Sir Hugh H. VC Graham, Lt.-Gen. Sir Gerald, VC Graham, Vice-Adm. Sir William. Greaves, Maj.-Gen. Sir George R. Green, General Sir Edward. Green, Gen. Sir Geo. Wade Guy. Grenfell, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fras. W. Grubbe, R.-Adm. Sir W. J. Hunt. Hamilton, Gen. Sir Fredk. Wm. Hamilton, Admiral Sir Richard Vesev. Hamilton-Gordon, General Hon. Sir Alexander. Hamley, Lt.-Gen. Sir E. Bruce. Hanbury, Surg.-General Sir J. A. Hurdingle, Gen. Hon. Sir Arthur E. Harman, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Byng. Havelock-Allan, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Marshman, Bart., VC Hay, Adm. Rt. Hon. Sir John Charles Dalrymple, Bart. Haythorne, Gen. Sir Edmund. Heath, Adm. Sir Leopold Geo. Herbert, Gen. Sir Arthur James. Hewett, V.-Adm. Sir W. N. W., VC Hills-Johnes, Gen. Sir Jas., VC Hillyar, Adm. Sir Chas. Farrell. Holdich, Gen. Sir Edward Alan. Home, Surg.-Gen. Sir A. D., VC Hood, Adm. Sir Arthur W. Acland Horn, General Sir Frederick. Hoskins, V.-Adm. Sir Anth. H. Hudson, Major-Gen. Sir John. Hume, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert. Hurdle, Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas. Hutt, Major-Gen. Sir George. Inglesfield, Admiral Sir Edw. A. Innes, Surg.-Gen. Sir John Harrie Ker. Jenkins, Insp.-Gen. Sir James. Johnson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Chas. C. Kelly, Gen. Sir Richard Denis. Kemball, General Sir Arnold B. Kerr, General Lord Mark.*

Civil Knights Grand Cross. G.C.B.



SECOND CLASS. K.C.B.

Military Knights Commanders.

Malmesbury, Rt. Hon. Earl of. Lyons, Rt. Hon. Viscount. Sydney, Rt. Hon. Earl. Peel, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert, Bart. Loftus, Rt. Hon. Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer. Elliot, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Geo. Howard, Sir Henry Francis. Lytton, Earl of. Layard, Rt. Hon. Sir Austen H. Cross, Rt. Hon. Viscount. Manners, Rt. Hon. Lord John. Hampden, Rt. Hon. Viscount. Dufferin, Rt. Hon. Earl of. Thornton, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward. Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir A. Berkeley.

Adair, *Gen. Sir Charles Wm. Airey, General Sir James Talbot. Alexander, General Sir James. Arbutnot, Lt.-Gen. Sir Chas. G. Armstrong, Dir.-Gen. Sir A., R.N. Ashburnham, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Baker, Mj.-Gen. Sir Thos. Durand. Barnard, General Sir Charles L. Bates, General Sir Henry. Biddulph, Gen. Sir Michael A. S. Bouchier, Major-Gen. Sir Geo. Bradford, Gen. Sir John Fowler. Brandreth, Vice-Adm. Sir Thos. Bright, General Sir Robert O. Brown, Surg.-Gen. Sir John C. Browne, Gen. Sir Saml. J., VC Buckle, Adm. Sir Claude H. M.*

MILITARY KNIGHTS, K.C.B.—con.
 Keyes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir C. Patton.
 King, *Adm.* Sir G. St. Vincent, Bt.
 Langley, *Gen.* Sir George Colt.
 Lawrence, *Gen.* Sir A. Johnstone
 Little, *General* Sir Archibald.
 Lockhart, *Col.* Sir Wm. S. Alex.
 Logan, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir Thomas G.
 Longden, *Gen.* Sir Henry E.
 Loring, *Admiral* Sir William.
 Low, *Col.* Sir Robert Cunliffe.
 Macdonald, *Adm.* Sir Reg. John.
 Macdonell, *Gen.* Sir Alexander.
 Mackenzie, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir Wm.
 McLeod, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John C.
 M'Murdo, *Gen.* Sir Wm. M. Scott.
 McNeill, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir J. C. Y'E
 Maxwell, *Gen.* Sir Geo. Vaughan.
 Molyneux, *Capt.* Sir Robert
 Henry More, *R.N.*
 Morris, *Comms.-Gen.* Sir Edward
 Nicholson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Lothian.
 Norman, *Col.* Sir Francis Booth.
 Nugent, *Col.* Sir Chas. B. P. N. H.
 Opherts, *Gen.* Sir William, Y'E
 Palliser, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. H.
 Parke, *General* Sir William.
 Payn, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir William.
 Penrose, *General* Sir Penrose C.
 Phayre, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Robert.
 Phillimore, *Adm.* Sir Augustus.
 Power, *Com.-Gen.* Sir Wm. J. T.
 Prendergast, *General* Sir Harry
 North Dalrymple, Y'E
 Radcliffe, *General* Sir Wm. P.
 Reid, *Dir.-Gen.* Sir John Watt.
 Rice, *Adm.* Sir Edwd. Bridges.
 Richards, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Fred.
 William.
 Richards, *Adm.* Sir Geo. Henry.
 Ross, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Campbell C. G.
 Ross, *Lieut.-General* Sir John.
 Russell, *Colonel* Sir Baker Creed.
 Ryder, *Adm.-Fleet* Sir Alfred P.
 St. George, *General* Sir John.
 Salmon, *V.-Adm.* Sir Nowell, Y'E
 Seymour, *Gen.* Sir Francis, Bt.
 Smart, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir Wm. R. E.
 Smyth, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Leicester.
 Sotheby, *Adm.* Sir Edward S.
 Stransham, *Gen.* Sir Anthony B.
 Strickland, *Com.-Gen.* Sir Edwd.
 Sullivan, *Adm.* Sir Barth. James.
 Sullivan, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Fras. W.
 Tanner, *Col.* Sir Oriel Viveash.
 Taylor, *General* Sir Alexander.
 Taylor, *Gen.* Sir Rich. C. Hayes
 Torrens, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry D'O.
 Trolope, *General* Sir Charles.
 Tryon, *Rear-Adm.* Sir George.
 Turner, *General* Sir Frank.
 Tytler, *Gen.* Sir James Macleod
 Bannatyne Fraser.
 Vaughan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John L.
 Walker, *General* Sir Chas. P. B.
 Warre, *Gen.* Sir Henry James.
 Watson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John, Y'E
 White, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. S., Y'E
 Whitmore, *Gen.* Sir Edmd. A.
 Wilbraham, *General* Sir Richard
 Willes, *Adm.* Sir Geo. Ommanney
 Willis, *Gen.* Sir Geo. Harry S.
 Wilson, *Colonel* Sir Chas. Wm.
 Wood, *Major-Gen.* Sir Henry
 Evelyn, Y'E

Civil Knights Commanders.

Acland, Sir Henry Wentworth.
 Airy, Sir George Biddell.
 Alcock, Sir Rutherford.
 Anderson, Sir William George.
 Balfour, *General* Sir George.
 Baring, *Major* Sir Evelyn.
 Barkly, Sir Henry.
 Barnaby, Sir Nathaniel.
 Blackwood, Sir Stevenson Arth.
 Brassey, Lord.
 Bridport, *General* Viscount.
 Caird, Sir James.
 Clerk, Sir George Russell.
 Collins, Sir Robert Hawthorn.
 Conyngham, *Col.* Sir Wm. F. L.
 Cowell, *Maj.-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir
 John Clayton.
 Currie, Sir Philip H. Wodehouse.
 Custance, *Col.* Sir Hambleton F.
 Davis, Sir John Francis, Bt.
 Drummond-Hay, Rt. Hon. Sir
 John Hay.
 Du Cane, *Col.* Sir Edmund F.
 Edwards, *Maj.* Sir Fleetwood I.
 Elphinstone, *Major-General* Sir
 Howard Craufurd, Y'E
 Fraser, *Colonel* Sir James.
 Fraser, Sir William.
 Galton, *Captain* Sir Douglas.
 Grant, Sir John Peter.
 Grey, Sir George.
 Haliburton, Sir Arthur Laurence
 Halliday, Sir Frederick James.
 Hamilton, Sir Robert George C.
 Harris, *Adm.* Hon. Sir Edw. A. J.
 Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. Y. W.
 Herbert, Sir Robt. G. Wyndham.
 Jenner, Sir William, Bt.
 Knight, *Col.* Sir Fredk. Winn.
 Lambert, Right Hon. Sir John.
 Lingen, Lord.
 Loch, Sir Henry Brougham.
 Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyns.
 M'Kerlie, *Col.* Sir John Graham
 Magheramorne, *Lt.-Col.* Lord.
 Martin, Sir Theodore.
 Matheson, *Colonel* Sir Donald.
 Maude, *Col.* Sir George Ashley.
 Melville, *Major-Gen.* Sir Peter M.
 Milne, *Adm.-Fleet* Sir Alex., Bt.
 Mitchell, Sir Arthur.
 Montgomery, Sir Robert.
 Morley, *Col.* Sir Fran. Brockman.
 Murray, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles
 Augustus.
 Nares, *R.-Adm.* Sir Geo. Strong.
 Newton, Sir Charles Thomas.
 Olivey, *Col.* Sir Walter Rice.
 Owen, Sir Francis P. Cunliffe.
 Owen, Sir Hugh.
 Owen, Sir Richard.
 Paget, Sir George Edward.
 Pawel-Rammigen, L. A. G. L.
 A. Freiherr von.
 Pears, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas T.
 Pelly, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Lewis.
 Playfair, Right Hon. Sir Lyon.
 Ponsoby-Fane, Hon. Sir S.
 Power, Sir Alfred.
 Probyn, *Lieut.-General* Sir
 Dighton Macnaghten, Y'E
 Rawlinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir H. C.

Reed, Sir Edward James.
 Rickards, Sir George Kettilyb.
 Robinson, Sir Henry.
 Robinson, *Adm.* Sir Robert S.
 Ryan, Sir Charles Lister.
 Sandford, Rt. Hon. Sir Francis R.
 Simon, Sir John.
 Stephenson, Sir Aug. Keppel.
 Stephenson, Sir William Henry.
 Stokes, *Lieut.-General* Sir John.
 Suffield, *Colonel* Lord.
 Thompson, Sir Ralph Wood.
 Thring, Lord.
 Tilley, Sir John.
 Wade, Sir Thomas Francis.
 Walker, Sir William Stuart.
 Wallace, *Col.* Sir Richard, Bt.
 Walter, *Captain* Sir Edward.
 Wantage, *Colonel* Lord, Y'E
 Welby, Sir Reginald Earle.
 West, Sir Algenon Edward.
 Wolff, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry D.
 Wyke, Rt. Hon. Sir C. Lennox.

THIRD CLASS. C.B.*Military Companions.*

Abbott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick
 Abbott, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Dyett.
 Abbott, *General* James.
 Abinger, *Lieut.-General* Lord.
 Acton, *Colonel* Charles Ball.
 Adams, *Lt.-Gen.* Cadwallader.
 Addison, *General* Thomas.
 Aglionby, *Colonel* Arthur S.
 Aitchison, *Lt.-Gen.* C. Terrington
 Alderson, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Jas.
 Alexander, *Major-General* G.
 Gardiner.
 Allen, *Surg.-Gen.* Fred. Freeman
 Allen, *Capt.* Robert Calder, R.N.
 Allgood, *Major-General* George.
 Anderson, *Insp.-Gen.* Arthur.
 Anderson, *Col.* Horace Searle.
 Anderson, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Richard
 Anderson, *Colonel* Wardlaw C.
 Andoe, *Capt.* Hilary Gustav., R.N.
 Appleyard, *Major-Gen.* Fred. E.
 Arbuthnot, *Colonel* William.
 Ardagh, *Colonel* John Charles.
 Armstrong, *General* Edward.
 Atlay, *Major-General* Edward.
 Aynsley, *Vice-Adm.* C. Murray.
 Badoock, *Col.* Alexander Robt.
 Bailey, *Assist.-Controller* James.
 Baker, *Colonel* George.
 Bannerman, *Maj.-Gen.* William.
 Barchard, *Col.* Charles Henry.
 Barrow, *Maj.-Gen.* Joseph Lyon.
 Barter, *Major-General* Richard.
 Bartlett, *Dep.-Commis.* Henry.
 Barwell, *Gen.* Charles Arthur.
 Battye, *Colonel* Arthur.
 Baumgartner, *General* Robert
 Julian.
 Bayly, *Colonel* Richard Kerr.
 Beal, *Lieut.-Colonel* Henry.
 Beamish, *Rear-Adm.* Henry H.
 Beath, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* John Hy.
 Beckett, *Colonel* Stephen.
 Bedford, *Capt.* Frederick George
 Denham, R.N.
 Bellairs, *Major-Gen.* Sir William

- MILIT. COMPANIONS, C.B.—*con.*
 Bengough, *Col.* Harcourt M.
 Benson, *General* Henry Roxby.
 Bent, *Lieut.-General* George.
 Beresford, *Captain* Lord Chas.
 William De la Poer, R.N.
 Beville, *Major-General* Henry.
 Biddulph, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Robt.
 Bingham, *Gen.* G. W. Powlett.
 Bisset, *General* Sir John Jarvis.
 Black, *Colonel* Wilsone.
 Blane, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir S. J., Bt.
 Blundell, *Colonel* Henry B. H.
 Blunt, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Harriis.
 Blyth, *Lieut.-Gen.* Fredk. Saml.
 Boardman, *Capt.* Fdk. Ross, R.N.
 Bond, *Colonel* William Duun.
 Borlase, *Vice-Admiral* John.
 Borradaile, *Col.* George William
 Boseawen, *Col. Hon.* Evelyn E. T.
 Bostock, *Dp. Surg.-Gen.* John A.
 Boswell, *Maj.-Gen.* John James.
 Bouchier, *Lt.-Gen.* Eustace Fane.
 Bowyear, *Vice-Adm.* G. Le Geyt.
 Boyle, *Major-General* Robert.
 Brackenbury, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry.
 Brackenbury, *Captain* John
 William, R.N.
 Bradshaw, *Rear-Adm.* Richard.
 Brasyer, *Colonel* Jeremiah.
 Bray, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward Wm.
 Briggs, *Maj.-Gen.* Willoughby L.
 Brooke, *Capt.* Arth. Thos., R.N.
 Brooker, *Rear-Adm.* G. A. Cooke.
 Brown, *Maj.-Gen.* William Tod.
 Browne, *Col.* Charles Henry.
 Browne, *Colonel* James.
 Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* J. Frankt. M.
 Brownlow, *Col.* William Vesey.
 Brownrigg, *Colonel* Henry John.
 Brownrigg, *Gen.* John Studdhm.
 Bruce, *Maj.-Gen.* Alexander C.
 Bruce, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Le Geyt.
 Buchanan, *Mj.-Gen.* Henry Jas.
 Buller, *Rear-Adm.* Alexander.
 Burnaby, *Maj.-Gen.* Eustace B.
 Burne, *Lt.-Gen.* Hy. Knightley.
 Burroughs, *Lt.-Gen.* Frederick
 William Traill.
 Burton, *General* Fowler.
 Bushman, *Colonel* Henry Aug.
 Byam, *Colonel* William.
 Bythesea, *Rear-Adm.* John VC
 Cadell, *General* Robert.
 Call, *Gen.* George F. Stevenson.
 Cameron, *Col.* Aylmer Spicer, VC
 Cameron, *Mj.-Gen.* Wm. Gordon.
 Campbell, *Colonel* Colin.
 Campbell, *Capt.* Hy. J. F., R.N.
 Campbell, *Surgeon-Major* John
 Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John
 William, Bart.
 Campbell, *Col.* Robert B. P. P.
 Campion, *Rear-Adm.* Hubert.
 Carew, *Lieut.-Colonel* Reginald.
 Carey, *Colonel* William.
 Carleton, *Gen.* Henry Alexander.
 Carmichael, *Colonel* James D.
 Carr, *Colonel* George.
 Carthew, *General* Morden.
 Cave, *Vice-Adm.* John Halliday.
 Chads, *Maj.-Gen.* William John.
 Chamber, *Lt.-Gen.* Stephen H. E.
 Chaplin, *Col.* John Worthy, VC
 Chapman, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward F.
 Chatfield, *Rear-Adm.* Alfd. John.
 Chesney, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Tomkyns.
 Chichester, *Maj.-Gen.* R. Bruce.
 Chippindall, *Lt.-Gen.* Edward.
 Claremont, *Gen.* Edwd. Stopford
 Clarina, *General* Lord.
 Clarke, *Mj.-Gen.* Chas. Mansfield
 Clarke, *General* George Calvert.
 Clarke, *Mj.-Gen.* S. M. Wiseman.
 Clerk, *Major-General* Godfrey.
 Clery, *Colonel* Cornelius Fras.
 Cobbe, *Lieut.-Gen.* Alex. Hugh.
 Cochrane, *Adm.* Hon. Arthur
 Auckland L. Pedro.
 Coghill, *Col.* Kendal Josiah Wm.
 Collett, *Colonel* Henry.
 Colville, *Lieut.-Gen.* Fiennes M.
 Colville, *Colonel* Henry Edward.
 Colwell, *Lt.-Col.* Geo. Harry T.
 Connaught, *Lieut.-Gen.* H. R. H.
 the Duke of.
 Cooke, *Lt.-Gen.* Anthony Chas.
 Cooté, *Admiral* Robert.
 Copland, *Colonel* Alexander.
 Cox, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Vyvyan.
 Cox, *Lieut.-Gen.* John William.
 Creagh-Osborne, *Lieut.-General*
 Charles Osborne.
 Crealock, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Hope.
 Crealock, *Colonel* John North.
 Crease, *Colonel* John Frederick.
 Crookshank, *Col.* Arthur C. W.
 Cuffe, *Surg.-Maj.* Charles McD.
 Cumberland, *Col.* Chas. Edward.
 Cureton, *Lieut.-Gen.* Charles.
 Currie, *Surg.-General* Samuel.
 Dalrymple, *General* John H. E.
 Dane, *Insp.-General* Richard.
 Daniell, *Major-General* Charles
 Frederick Torrens.
 Daubeny, *General* James.
 Daunt, *Major-General* William.
 Davis, *Major-General* John.
 Dawson, *Major-General* Francis.
 De Renzy, *Surg.-Gen.* A. C. C.
 Degacher, *Colonel* Henry James.
 Delafosse, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Goo.
 Dennis, *General* John Leslie.
 Derriman, *Adm.* Samuel Hoskins.
 Desborough, *Major-Gen.* John.
 D'Eyncourt, *Adm.* Edwin C. T.
 Dick, *Insp.-Gen.* Jus. Nichols.
 Dodgson, *Lt.-Gen.* David Scott.
 Domville, *Insp.-Gen.* Henry J.
 Donnelly, *Dp. Surgeon-General*
 John M'Neale.
 Doran, *Lieut.-General* John.
 Dormer, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Jas. C.
 Douglas, *Rear-Adm.* Sholto.
 Dowker, *Maj.-Gen.* Howard C.
 Downes, *Com.-Gen.* Arthur W.
 Drake, *Maj.-Gen.* J. M. Cutcliffe.
 Drew, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis Barry.
 Drysdale, *Lieut.-Gen.* William.
 Duncan, *Colonel* Francis.
 Eagar, *Lieut.-Gen.* Robert John.
 East, *Major-Gen.* Cecil James.
 Edmonstone, *Adm.* Sir Wm., Bt.
 Edwardes, *Major-Gen.* Stanley
 de Burgh.
 Edwards, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas. Bevan.
 Ekin, *Surgeon-General* James.
 Elgee, *M.-Gen.* Cadwallader W.
 Elkington, *Lt.-Gen.* J. H. Ford.
 Elles, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Kidston.
 Elliot, *M.-Gen.* Alex. J. Hardy.
 Elliot, *Surg.-Gen.* Richard C.
 Elliott, *Colonel* John.
 Elmhirst, *General* Charles.
 Elrington, *Gen.* Fredk. Robert.
 Elton, *Col.* Fredk. Coulthurst.
 Everage, *Colonel* Fred. Charles.
 Ewart, *M.-Gen.* Chas. Brisbane.
 Fairfax, *Rear-Admiral* Henry.
 Farrell, *Dp. Surg.-Gen.* George.
 Farren, *Gen.* Richard Thomas.
 Farrington, *Col.* Malcolm Chas.
 Fegan, *Insp.-General* Henry.
 Feilding, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. P. R. B.
 Fellowes, *Captain* John, R.N.
 Fellowes, *R.-Adm.* Thomas H. B.
 Ferryman, *Gen.* Aug. Halifax.
 Field, *Lieut.-General* John.
 Fisher, *Lieut.-Colonel* George.
 Fisher, *Capt.* J. Arbuthnot, R.N.
 Fitz-Gerald, *Col.* C. J. Oswald.
 FitzHugh, *Major-Gen.* Alfred.
 FitzRoy, *Capt.* Robert O. B., R.N.
 Flood, *Major-Gen.* Fredk. R. S.
 Forrest, *General* Wm. Charles.
 Foster, *General* Charles John.
 Franklin, *Maj.-Gen.* Charles T.
 Fraser, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. C., VC
 Fraser, *Gen.* Hon. D. McDowall.
 Fraser, *Surgeon-General* John.
 Fremantle, *R.-Adm.* Hon. E. R.
 Fremantle, *Col.* Fitzroy Wm.
 French, *Lieut.-General* William.
 Fryer, *Colonel* John.
 Furse, *Col.* George Armand.
 Fyers, *Lt.-Gen.* Wm. Augustus.
 Gage, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Ed. Thos.
 Gaitskell, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick.
 Galloway, *Colonel* James.
 Garforth, *Capt.* Edm. St. J., R.N.
 Gascoigne, *Gen.* John Hawkins.
 Gatacre, *Colonel* John.
 George, *Gen.* Frederick Darley.
 Gerard, *Col.* Montagu Gilbert.
 Gib, *Maj.-Gen.* William Anthony.
 Gibbon, *Lt.-Gen.* James Robert.
 Gilbert, *M.-Gen.* Philip E. Victor.
 Gildea, *Maj.-Gen.* George Fred.
 Gillespie, *Mi.-Gen.* Robert Rollo.
 Gippis, *Major-General* Reginald.
 Glyn, *Lieut.-Gen.* Richard Thos.
 Goldsmith, *Admiral* George.
 Goodenough, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. H.
 Goodfellow, *Lt.-Gen.* Wm. West.
 Goodwyn, *Gen.* Julius Edmund.
 Gordon, *Major-Gen.* Benjamin
 Lumsden.
 Gordon, *Surg.-Gen.* Charles A.
 Gordon, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. E. Parke.
 Gordon, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Henry.
 Gordon, *Lieut.-General* John.
 Gordon, *Major-Gen.* John J. H.
 Gordon, *Col.* Thomas Edward.
 Gordon, *Adm.* Wm. Everard A.
 Gosset, *Colonel* Matthew W. E.
 Gough, *V.-Adm.* Fredk. William.
 Grafton, *General* the Duke of.
 Graham, *Maj.-Gen.* Samuel Jas.
 Grant, *Lieut.-Col.* Edward Long.
 Grant, *Rear-Adm.* Hy. Duncan.
 Grant, *Lieut.-Col.* Henry Fane.
 Green, *Col.* Malcolm Scrimshire.
 Green, *Colonel* William.
 Greene, *Maj.-Gen.* Dominick S.
 Gregorie, *Col.* Charles Frederick.

- MILIT. COMPANIONS, C.B.—*con.*
 Griffith, *General* Henry Darby.
 Grove, *Colonel* Coleridge.
 Gubbins, *Lieut.-General* James.
 Guinness, *Col.* Chas. Wolfran N.
 Guise, *Lieut.-Gen.* John C., *VC*
 Hagart, *Lieut.-Col.* James M.
 Hamilton, *General* Charles.
 Hamilton, *Col.* Sir Chas. J. J., *Bt.*
 Hamilton, *Maj.-Gen.* Francis F.
 Hamilton, *General* Henry.
 Hamilton, *Lt.-Gen.* Hy. Meade.
 Hamilton, *General* Richard.
 Hammill, *Major-General* Denzil.
 Hammond, *Colonel* Frederick.
 Hand, *Colonel* John Sidney.
 Hankin, *Major-Gen.* George C.
 Hardinge, *Vice-Adm.* Edward.
 Hardy, *Lieut.-General* William.
 Harley, *Col.* Sir Robert William.
 Harness, *Colonel* Arthur.
 Harris, *Col.* Philip Hen. Farrell.
 Harrison, *Colonel* Richard.
 Hassard, *M.-Gen.* Fairfax Chas.
 Hassard, *Surg.-Gen.* H. Bolton.
 Hastings, *Captain* Alex. P., *R.N.*
 Hawkes, *Col.* Henry Philip.
 Hawkins, *Maj.-Gen.* A. Caesar.
 Hawley, *Lt.-Gen.* Rbt. Beaufoy.
 Hay, *Col.* Alexander S. Leith.
 Hay, *Maj.-Gen.* John Crosland.
 Hay, *Major-Gen.* Robert John.
 Hayter, *Colonel* Charles.
 Heath, *Rear-Adm.* Wm. A. Jas.
 Heathcote, *Col.* Charles Thomas.
 Henderson, *Col.* Kenneth Gregg.
 Hendley, *Surgeon-General* John.
 Hennessy, *Col.* Geo. Robertson.
 Henning, *Lieut.-Gen.* Shurlock.
 Henry, *Lt.-Gen.* Charles Stuart.
 Hepburn, *General* Henry Poole.
 Heyland, *Gen.* Alfred Thomas.
 Hichens, *Major-Gen.* William.
 Hicks, *Colonel* Thomas William.
 Higginson, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. W. A.
 Hill, *Major-Gen.* Rowley Sale.
 Hills, *Colonel* John.
 Hillyar, *Adm.* Henry Schank.
 Hinde, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Geo. L.
 Hodding, *Colonel* George Carr.
 Hogg, *Col.* Adam Geo. Forbes.
 Hogg, *Maj.-Gen.* George Forbes.
 Hoggan, *Maj.-Gen.* John Wm.
 Holland, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry Wm.
 Holland, *Lt.-Col.* Trevenen Jas.
 Holt, *Colonel* William John.
 Hood, *Lt.-Gen.* John Cockburn.
 Hope, *General* William.
 Hopton, *Colonel* Edward.
 Hoote, *Maj.-Gen.* Dixon Edward.
 Botham, *Capt.* Charles F., *R.N.*
 Howe, *General* Earl.
 Howlett, *Lieut.-General* Arthur.
 Hughes, *Colonel* Emilius.
 Hughes, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert John.
 Hughes, *General* Wm. Templer.
 Hume, *Colonel* Henry.
 Hunt, *Colonel* James Vere.
 Hutchinson, *Maj.-Gen.* George.
 Ingall, *General* William Lenox.
 Ingilby, *Major-Gen.* Charles Hy.
 Inglis, *General* William.
 Irvine, *Com.-Gen.* Matthew Bell.
 Irvine, *R.-Adm.* St. G. C. D'Arcy.
 Jackson, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Sir R. W.
 Jee, *Dep. Insp.-Gen.* Joseph, *VC*
 Jeffreys, *Gen.* Edmund Richard.
 Jenkins, *Col.* Francis Howell.
 Jenkins, *Admiral* Robert.
 Jephson, *M.-Gen.* Sir S. Wm., *Bt.*
 Johnson, *Lt.-Gen.* Allen Bayard.
 Johnson, *Major-Gen.* Alured C.
 Johnstone, *M.-Gen.* H. Campbell.
 Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Howard Sutton.
 Jones, *Com.-Gen.* H. Stanley H.
 Jones, *Admiral* William Gore.
 Jordan, *Major-General* Joseph.
 Kaye, *Lieut.-General* Edward.
 Keane, *Adm. Hon.* Geo. Disney.
 Keane, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Hussey F.
 Keen, *Colonel* Frederick John.
 Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* T. Gilbert.
 Kerr, *Col.* Lord Ralph Drury.
 Keyser, *Col.* Frederick Charles.
 Kingscote, *Lt.-Col.* Rbt. Nigel F.
 Kingsley, *Col.* Wm. Henry Bell.
 Knowles, *Col.* Charles Benjamin.
 Knox, *Colonel* George William.
 Knox, *General* Thomas Edmond.
 Lambert, *Major-Gen.* William.
 Lambton, *Colonel* Arthur.
 Lane, *General* John Theophilus.
 Loughton, *Col.* Arthur Fredk.
 Law, *Maj.-Gen.* Fras. Towry A.
 Laye, *General* Joseph Henry.
 Le Mesurier, *Col.* Andrew Alfred.
 Le Mesurier, *Col.* Cecil Brooke.
 Leach, *Colonel* Edmund.
 Leach, *Colonel* Edward P., *VC*
 Leith, *Colonel* John Macdonald.
 Leith, *Gen.* Robert Wm. Disney.
 Lennox, *M.-Gen.* W. Oates, *VC*
 Lightfoot, *Lieut.-Gen.* Thomas.
 Limond, *Major-General* David.
 Lithgow, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* S. A.
 Lloyd, *Lt.-Col.* Francis Thomas.
 Loch, *Lt.-Gen.* Fras. Adams Ellis.
 Lockhart, *Maj.-Gen.* Græme A.
 Logan, *Lt.-Gen.* Robt. Abraham.
 Longfield, *General* John.
 Longmore, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Thos.
 Low, *General* Alexander.
 Lowder, *Gen.* Sam. Netterville.
 Lowry, *Lieut.-Gen.* Robert Wm.
 Luard, *Lt.-Gen.* Richard Geo. A.
 Luard, *Adm.* William Garnham.
 Lucas, *Lt.-Gen.* Alfred William.
 Luck, *Colonel* George.
 Luckhardt, *Colonel* Wilhelm.
 Lushington, *Colonel* Franklyn.
 Luxmoore, *Capt.* Percy Pitt, *R.N.*
 Lynch, *Major-General* William
 Wiltshire.
 Lyon-Fremantle, *M.-Gen.* A. J.
 Lyons, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. Casey.
 Lyster, *Maj.-Gen.* Harry H., *VC*
 Maberly, *Major-General* Evan.
 Macbean, *Maj.-Gen.* G. Scougall.
 M'Calmont, *Colonel* Hugh.
 Macdonald, *Maj.-Gen.* John A. M.
 Macdonald, *Lt.-Gen.* Wm. C. R.
 McDowell, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* E. G.
 Mackenzie, *M.-Gen.* Alexander.
 Mackenzie, *Col.* Alfred Robt. D.
 MacKinnon, *Gen.* George Henry.
 MacKinnon, *Surg.-Gen.* Wm. A.
 Maclean, *Colonel* Charles Smith.
 M'Mahon, *Gen.* Sir T. W., *Bt.*
 Macnaghten, *Col.* William Hay.
 Macneill, *Lt.-Col.* Jas. G. R. D.
 McQueen, *Colonel* John Withers.
 Madden, *M.-Gen.* Samuel Alex.
 Mainprise, *Capt.* Wm. Thos., *R.N.*
 Maitland, *Gen.* Chas. Lennox B.
 Maitland, *Colonel* Eardley.
 Maitland, *Colonel* James M. H.
 Malcolm, *Col.* Edward Donald.
 Malcolm, *Gen.* Geo. Alexander.
 Malcolmson, *Maj.-Gen.* J. H. P.
 Malthus, *Colonel* Sydenham.
 Manderson, *Major-Gen.* Geo. R.
 Mangles, *Major-General* Cecil.
 March, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Henry.
 Marlow, *Insp.-Gen.* Benj. Wm.
 Marston, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Jeffery
 Allen.
 Martin, *Colonel* Cunliffe.
 Mason, *Insp.-Gen.* Rich. Denton.
 Mason, *Adm.* Thomas Henry.
 Massy, *Surg.-General* H. Hugh.
 Massy, *M.-Gen.* Wm. Godfrey D.
 Master, *Col.* William Chester.
 Maude, *Col.* F. Cornwallis, *VC*
 Maude, *Col.* Sir George Ashley.
 Maunsell, *Gen.* Fred. Richard.
 Maunsell, *Major-Gen.* Thomas.
 Maxwell, *General* Alexander.
 Maxwell, *Gen.* Henry Hamilton.
 Mayne, *Rear-Adm.* Richd. Chas.
 Mein, *Lieut.-Col.* Fredk. Robert.
 Mellersh, *Admiral* Arthur.
 Metcalfe, *Colonel* James.
 Methuen, *Colonel* Hon. Paul S.
 Meyrick, *Insp. Vet.-Surg.* Jas. J.
 Middleton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fred. D.
 Miller, *Maj.-Gen.* Geo. Murray.
 Mills, *Lt.-Col.* Herbert James.
 Milman, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Bryan.
 Mollan, *Colonel* Wm. Campbell.
 Money, *Colonel* Gerard Noel.
 Montagu, *General* Horace Wm.
 Montague, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. Edw.
 Montgomerie, *Vice-Adm.* Jno. E.
 Moore, *Col.* Arthur Thos., *VC*
 Moore, *M.-Gen.* Hans Garrett, *VC*
 Moore, *Major-General* Henry.
 Morgan, *Col.* Alexander Brooke.
 Morgan, *Insp.-Gen.* David Ll.
 Mosse, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Chas. B.
 Mostyn, *Maj.-Gen.* Hon. Savage.
 Mouat, *Surgeon-General* James.
 Mulock, *Col.* Thomas Edmunds.
 Munro, *Surg.-General* William.
 Murray, *Lt.-Gen.* Ang. William.
 Murray, *Colonel* John.
 Murray, *Lt.-Gen.* John Irvine.
 Nairne, *Brig.-Gen.* Chas. Edwd.
 Nation, *Lieut.-Gen.* John Louis.
 Nelson, *Lt.-Gen.* Alexander A.
 Newdigate, *Lieut.-Gen.* Edwd. N.
 Newdigate, *Mj.-Gen.* H. B. Legge.
 Nicholson, *Rear-Adm.* Henry F.
 Nicolson, *Adm.* Sir F. W. E., *Bt.*
 Norbury, *Dep. Insp.-Gen.* H. F.
 Norman, *Lieut.-Gen.* Henry R.
 Nugent, *Lt.-Col.* Robert Arthur.
 Nuttall, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Mansfield.
 O'Callaghan, *Adm.* George W. D.
 Ogle, *Col.* Frederick Amelius.
 Oldershaw, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Edw.
 Ommanney, *Adm.* Sir Erasmus.
 O'Nial, *Surgeon-General* John.
 Orr, *Insp.-General* John Henry.
 Ouvry, *Colonel* Henry Aimé.
 Palmer, *Colonel* Arthur Power.

MILIT. COMPANIONS, C.B.—*con.*
 Palmer, *Major-Gen.* Henry W.
 Parish, *Mj.-Gen.* Hy. Woodbine.
 Parke, *Colonel* Richard.
 Parker, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Hubert.
 Parnell, *Colonel* Hon. Henry.
 Paton, *General* John Stafford.
 Pears, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thomas T.
 Pearce, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Godfrey.
 Pearson, *Mai.-Gen.* Sir Chas. K.
 Pearson, *Colonel* Hugh Pearce.
 Pearson, *General* Thos. Hooke.
 Pemberton, *Col.* Wykhm. Leigh.
 Pennington, *Col.* Chas. Richard.
 Pennyquick, *Gen.* Jas. Farrell.
 Perceval, *Gen.* John Maxwell.
 Perkins, *Major-General* Æneas.
 Petrie, *Lt.-Gen.* John Gordon.
 Peyton, *General* Francis.
 Phillips, *Colonel* Joseph.
 Phillimore, *Vice-Adm.* Henry B.
 Pierce, *Col.* Thomas Wm. West.
 Pipon, *General* Phillip Gossett.
 Poë, *Major* Wm. Hutcheson.
 Powell, *Vice-Adm.* R. Ashmore.
 Preedy, *Vice-Adm.* George Wm.
 Preston, *Major-General* Richard.
 Prettejohn, *Lt.-Gen.* Richard B.
 Pritchard, *Mj.-Gen.* Gordon D.
 Probyn, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir D. M., *VC*
 Protheroe, *Colonel* Montague.
 Pym, *Major-Gen.* Fred. George.
 Raby, *Rear-Adm.* Hy. Jas., *VC*
 Raines, *Gen.* Julius Aug. Robt.
 Rainey, *General* Henry Garner.
 Rait, *Lieut.-Col.* Arthur John.
 Ralston, *Colonel* William Henry.
 Randall, *Colonel* John Henry.
 Randolph, *Adm.* Geo. Granville.
 Rattray *Lt.-Gen.* James Clerk.
 Ravenhill, *Major-Gen.* Philip.
 Rawson, *Capt.* Harry H., *R.N.*
 Reade, *Surgeon-General* Herbert
 Taylor, *VC*
 Reade, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* John B. C.
 Redmond, *Lt.-Gen.* Jno. Patrick.
 Reeves, *Colonel* Henry S. E.
 Rennie, *Capt.* Jas. (Ind. Navy).
 Reynardson, *Col.* Edw. Birch.
 Rich, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. W. Talbot.
 Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* John S.
 Richardson, *M.-Gen.* Joseph F.
 Richardson, *Major-Gen.* Wm.
 Richardson, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. S.
 Riddell, *M.-Gen.* C. J. Buchanan.
 Robertson, *Colonel* James Peter.
 Robertson, *Colonel* John Leslie.
 Robinson, *Col.* Charles Walker.
 Robinson, *Dep. Controller* Henry.
 Robinson, *Col.* Wellesley G. W.
 Roche, *Maj.-Gen.* Jas. Harwood.
 Rodney, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Brydges.
 Roe, *Dep. Surg.-Gen.* Sam. Black.
 Roffey, *Chief Insp.* James, *R.N.*
 Rogers, *Colonel* Robert Gordon.
 Rogers, *Col.* Robt. Montreaur, *VC*
 Rolfe, *Capt.* Ernest Neville, *R.N.*
 Rolland, *Vice-Adm.* Wm. Rae.
 Rollo, *General* Hon. Robert.
 Roome, *Major-Gen.* Frederick.
 Ross, *Col.* Alexander George.
 Routh, *Commis.-Gen.* Randolph.
 Rowland, *Colonel* Thomas.
 Rowlands, *Lt.-Gen.* Hugh, *VC*
 Russell, *Gen.* Lord Alex. Geo.

Russell, *Colonel* Horatio Albert.
 Russell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William, *Bt.*
 Salusbury, *Maj.-Gen.* Frederick
 Octavius.
 Sanford, *Col.* Geo. Edwd. L. S.
 Sankey, *Lt.-Gen.* Richd. Hieraam.
 Sankey, *General* William.
 Sargent, *Lt.-Gen.* John Neptune.
 Saumarez, *Admiral* Thomas.
 Saunders, *Dep. Insp.-Gen.* Geo.
 Sayer, *Lt.-Gen.* Jas. R. Steadman.
 Schneider, *Lt.-Gen.* John Wm.
 Schomberg, *Gen.* George Aug.
 Schreiber, *Maj.-Gen.* Brymer F.
 Scott, *Col.* Fras. Cunningham.
 Seymour, *Capt.* Edwd. H., *R.N.*
 Seymour, *Gen.* William Henry.
 Shaw, *Dep. Insp.-Gen.* Doyle M.
 Shaw, *Major-General* George.
 Shaw, *Major-Gen.* Hugh, *VC*
 Shipley, *Gen.* Reginald Yonge.
 Shute, *General* Chas. Cameron.
 Slade, *Lt.-Col.* John Ramsay.
 Slight, *Adm.* Julian Foulston.
 Smith, *Surg.-Gen.* Alexander.
 Smith, *Surgeon-General* Colvin.
 Smith, *M.-Gen.* C. Hodgkinson.
 Smith, *General* John W. Sidney.
 Smith, *General* Michael William.
 Smith, *Major-General* Philip.
 Smyth, *General* Henry.
 Smyth, *Major-Gen.* John Hale.
 Spence, *Major-Gen.* Frederick.
 Spratt, *Vice-Adm.* Thos. Abel B.
 Spurgin, *Lt.-Gen.* John Black.
 Stannus, *General* Henry James.
 Stanton, *General* Sir Edward.
 Stedman, *Colonel* Edward.
 Stephens, *Colonel* Adolphus H.
 Stevenson, *Col.* Thomas Rennie.
 Stewart, *Major-General* George.
 Stewart, *Col.* Richd. Campbell.
 Stewart, *M.-Gen.* Robert Crosse.
 Stirling, *Colonel* William.
 Stockwell, *Colonel* Charles M.
 Straghan, *Colonel* Abel.
 Street, *General* John Alfred.
 Stuart, *General* John Ramsay.
 Suther, *General* William Grigor.
 Swaine, *Colonel* Leopold Victor.
 Talbot, *Col.* Hon. Reg. A. James.
 Tanner, *Major-General* Edward.
 Taylor, *Insp.-Gen.* John Robert.
 Teesdale, *Major-General* Sir
 Christopher C., *VC* (*hon.*)
 Thackeray, *Col.* Edward T., *VC*
 Thackwell, *General* Jos. Edwin.
 Thackwell, *Major-Gen.* Wm. de
 Wilton Roche.
 Thelwall, *Mj.-Gen.* J. Bulkeley.
 Thomas, *Lt.-Gen.* J. Wellesley.
 Thornton, *Dep. Surgeon-General*
 James Howard.
 Thynne, *Col.* Reginald Thomas.
 Tillard, *Colonel* John Arthur.
 Tilly, *Colonel* John.
 Toker, *Col.* Alliston Champion.
 Tompson, *Maj.-Gen.* William D.
 Tower, *Lieut.-General* Conyers.
 Townsend, *Surg.-Gen.* Stephen C.
 Tremenhoe, *Lt.-Gen.* Chas. W.
 Trevor, *Lt.-Gen.* William Cosmo.
 Truell, *Maj.-Gen.* Robert Holt.
 Tucker, *Col.* Aubrey Harvey.
 Tucker, *General* Auchmuty.

Tucker, *Colonel* Charles.
 Tucker, *Col.* Henry St. George.
 Tucker, *Major-Gen.* Henry Tod.
 Tulloch, *Col.* Alexander Bruce.
 Tulloh, *Maj.-Gen.* John Stewart.
 Turnour, *Admiral* Edward W.
 Tuson, *Colonel* Henry Brasnell.
 Twentyman, *Colonel* Augustus
 Charles.
 Twynnam, *Col.* Philip Alex. A.
 Tyndall, *Major-General* Henry.
 Upperton, *Colonel* John.
 Urquhart, *Maj.-Gen.* F. Gregor.
 Van Cortlandt, *Gen.* Henry C.
 Vandeleur, *Maj.-Gen.* J. Ormsby.
 Vansittart, *Vice-Adm.* Edwd. W.
 Van Straubenzee, *Col.* Turner.
 Vialls, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Courtney.
 Wade-Dalton, *Col.* Hamlet C.
 Walcott, *Col.* Edmund Scopoli.
 Walker, *Col.* Frederick W. E. F.
 Walker, *General* James Thomas.
 Walker, *Major-Gen.* Mark, *VC*
 Wallace, *Major-General* Hill.
 Walter, *General* John McNeill.
 Walton, *Colonel* Clifford Elliott.
 Walton, *Colonel* Wm. Morrilt B.
 Ward, *R.-Adm.* Thos. Le Hunte.
 Warden, *General* Robert.
 Warren, *Maj.-Gen.* Arthur Fredk.
 Warren, *Maj.-Gen.* Dawson S.
 Way, *Lt.-Col.* Nowell Fitzupton.
 Weare, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Edwin.
 Webber, *Maj.-Gen.* Chas. Edmd.
 Webster, *Col.* Arthur George.
 Welman, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. H. D. R.
 Wemyss, *Colonel* Henry Manley.
 Westmorland, *Col.* the Earl of.
 Wheeler, *Capt.* William T., *R.N.*
 White, *V.-Adm.* Richd. Dunning.
 White, *Lieut.-General* Robert.
 White, *Surg.-Gen.* Thomas E.
 Whitehead, *Col.* Robt. Children.
 Wigram, *Col.* Godfrey James.
 Wilby, *Lieut.-General* William.
 Wilkinson, *Maj.-Gen.* Henry C.
 Wilkinson, *Major-Gen.* Osborn.
 Williams, *Colonel* Benjamin.
 Williams, *Lt.-Gen.* Edward A.
 Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. John.
 Willis, *Lt.-Gen.* Fredk. Arthur.
 Wills, *Brig.-Surg.* Caleb Sherar.
 Willson, *Lieut.-Col.* Mildmay W.
 Wilmshurst, *Admiral* Arthur.
 Wilson, *Captain* Arthur Knyvet,
VC, *R.N.*
 Wilson, *Major-General* Francis
 Edward Edwards.
 Wilson, *Admiral* Thomas.
 Wolseley, *Col.* Geo. Benjamin.
 Wood, *Col.* Edward Alexander.
 Wood, *Lieut.-Colonel* Elliott.
 Wood, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry H. A.
 Woodthorpe, *Col.* Robt. Gosset.
 Woodward, *Capt.* Robert, *R.N.*
 Woodfries, *Surg.-Gen.* John A.
 Worsley, *Col.* Henry Robert B.
 Wray, *Lieut.-General* Edward.
 Wright, *Lieut.-General* Thomas.
 Yarborough, *Col.* Chas. Cooke.
 Yates, *General* Henry Peel.
 Yorke, *General* John.
 Young, *Lt.-Gen.* Geo. Samuel.
 Young, *Com.-Gen.* Wm. L. M.
 Youngusband, *Gen.* Robert R.

Civil Companions. C.B.

Abel, Prof. Sir Fredk. Aug.
 Abercorn, Colonel the Duke of.
 Adams, Sir Francis Ottiwell.
 Agnew, Stair.
 Ardagh, Colonel John Charles.
 Armstrong, Lord.
 Ashby, *Paym.-in-Chief* James
 William Murray, *R.N.*
 Baines, Frederick Ebenezer.
 Ball, Colonel William Clare.
 Barrington, Charles George.
 Barttelot, Col. Sir Walter B., Bt.
 Baughan, William Frederick.
 Bayly, General John.
 Bazalgette, Sir Joseph William.
 Bell, Sir Francis Dillon.
 Bethell, Hon. Slingsby.
 Bigge, Major Arthur John.
 Blount, Edward.
 Blunt, John Elijah.
 Blyth, Sir Arthur.
 Bond, Edward Augustus.
 Bourke, Hon. Charles Fowler.
 Bowring, Edgar Alfred.
 Boyle, Courtenay.
 Bramston, John.
 Bridgford, Colonel Robert.
 Brise, Col. Samuel B. Ruggles.
 Brodie, John Clerk.
 Brown, Prof. G. T.
 Brownlow, Capt. W.A. de V., *R.N.*
 Bruce, Colonel Robert.
 Buchanan, Colonel David O. R. C.
 Burke, Sir John Bernard.
 Butler, Captain Antoine Sloot.
 Calcraft, Henry George.
 Cameron, Com. Verney Lovett.
 Campbell, Lt.-Gen. Sir F. Alex.
 Chadwick, Edwin.
 Chermiside, Lt.-Col. Herbert C.
 Clarke, Colonel Alexander Ross.
 Clarke, Lt.-Gen. Sir Andrew.
 Cleeve, Fleet-Paym. Fredk., *R.N.*
 Clode, Charles Mathew.
 Codrington, Rear-Adm. William.
 Commerell, Admiral Sir John
 Edmund, VC
 Cookson, Charles Alfred.
 Couper, Sir Geo. E. Wilson, Bt.
 Cousins, William Henry.
 Craik, Henry.
 Crofton, Capt. Right Hon. Sir
 Walter Frederick.
 Crowe, Joseph Archer.
 Cumin, Patrick.
 Dalyell, Ralph.
 Davidson, Colonel David.
 De Rottenburgh, Colonel George.
 Dicey, Edward.
 Dingli, Sir Adriano.
 Dixon, Maj.-Gen. Wm. M. Hall.
 Donnelly, Col. John F. Dykes.
 Doyle, Henry Edward.
 Drummond, Maurice.
 Dunbar, William Cospatrick.
 Du Plat, Major-Gen. Charles T.
 Durand, Major Edward Law.
 Egerton, Edwin Henry.
 Eliot, Colonel Charles.
 Elles, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Kidston.
 Engelbach, Lewis William.

Engleheart, John Gardner D.
 Eyre, Colonel Henry.
 Fairfax, Rear-Admiral Henry.
 Finlaison, Alexander John.
 Fitzgerald, Capt. Charles, *R.N.*
 Fleming, Prin. Vet. Surg. George.
 Flower, Prof. W. H.
 Forbes, William Ashburner.
 Ford, Sir Francis Clare.
 Forsey, Charles Benjamin.
 Forster, Col. Sir Thos. Oriel, Bt.
 Foster, Morgan Hugh.
 Fraser, General Alexander.
 Fremantle, Hon. Charles Wm.
 Gamble, Colonel David.
 Gardiner, Gen. Henry Lynedoch.
 Garnett, Frederick Brooksbank.
 Gibbs, Frederick Waymouth.
 Gilbert, Col. Walter Raleigh.
 Godley, Denis.
 Godley, John Arthur.
 Goldsmid, Maj.-Gen. Sir Fred. J.
 Grant, Lt.-Col. James Augustus.
 Gray, Thomas.
 Green, Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. H. R.
 Greene, Sir John Hall.
 Griffith, Philip.
 Gubbins, Frederick Bebb.
 Gurdon, Sir Wm. Brampton.
 Halford, Col. Sir Hy. St. John, Bt.
 Hamilton, Edward Walter.
 Hamilton, Ker Baillie.
 Hamley, Com.-Gen. Joseph O.
 Hatherton, Colonel Lord.
 Herbert, Chs. St. John Septimus.
 Herries, Edward.
 Hertslet, Sir Edward.
 Hervey, Lieut.-Gen. Chas. R. W.
 Hill, Lt.-Col. Edward Stock.
 Hill, Colonel Sir Stephen John.
 Hillier, Lt.-Col. Geo. Edward.
 Hirst, Lt.-Colonel Henry Sagar.
 Hobart, Robert Henry.
 Holmes, Robert Wm. Arbuthnot.
 Holmwood, Frederic.
 Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton.
 Howard, Henry.
 Howland, Sir William Pearce.
 Hume, Alan Octavian.
 Humphrey, Col. Sir Wm. H., Bt.
 Hunt, Sir Henry Arthur.
 Hunter, Lt.-Col. Fredk. Mercer.
 Iddeleigh, Earl of.
 Inglis, Major-General Thomas.
 Inskip, Rev. Robert Mills.
 Jenkinson, Edward George.
 Jenkyns, Henry.
 Jervois, Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. F. D.
 Jocelyn, Hon. William Nassau.
 Jones, Maj.-Gen. Robert Owen.
 Julyan, Sir Penrose Goodchild.
 Kaye, Sir William Squire B.
 Keane, Colonel Leopold Geo. F.
 Keenan, Rt. Hon. Sir Patk. Jspn.
 Kennedy, Charles Malcolm.
 Knollys, Sir Francis.
 Knox, Ralph Henry.
 Knyvett, Carey John.
 Labalmondière, Lt.-Col. Douglas
 William Parish.
 Langevin, Sir Hector Louis.
 Laurie, Colonel Robert Peter.
 Lawrence, Lt.-Gen. Richard C.
 Lawson, George.
 Lay, Horatio Nelson.

Lefroy, General Sir John Henry.
 Lindsay, Lt.-Col. Hon. Chas. H.
 Longley, Henry.
 Ludlow, John Malcolm.
 Lumsden, Lt.-Gen. Sir Harry B.
 Lushington, Godfrey.
 Luttrell, Colonel Henry A. F.
 Macdonald, Col. Rt. Hon. John
 Hay Athol.
 McDougall, William.
 MacGregor, Evan.
 Maclean, Surg.-Gen. William C.
 Macleod, Insp.-Gen. William.
 Majendie, Col. Vivian Dering.
 Mallet, Right Hon. Sir Louis.
 Markham, Clements Robert.
 Marsden, Lt.-Col. Frederick C.
 Martindale, Dep.-Cont. Benj. H.
 Martin, Cont. William Henry.
 Meade, Hon. Robert Henry.
 Michell, Thomas.
 Mills, Sir Charles.
 Mitford, Algernon B. Freeman.
 Molineux, John.
 Moncrieff, Colonel Alexander.
 Money, Alonzo.
 Monson, Hon. Sir Edmund John.
 Moore, Col. Charles Thos. John.
 Moore, Niven.
 Moriarty, Capt. Henry A., *R.N.*
 Mowatt, Francis.
 Murray, Herbert Harley.
 Nepean, Evan Colville.
 Newell, Dr. Wm. Homan.
 Noble, Captain Andrew.
 Noel, James Gambier.
 Norbury, Colonel Thos. C. N.
 Northcote, Hon. Sir (H.) Staff., Bt.
 O'Connor, Nicholas Roderick.
 O'Dowd, James Cornelius.
 Orange, William.
 Paget, General Lord Alfred.
 Palgrave, Reginald Francis.
 Pasley, Major-General Charles.
 Patey, Charles Henry Bennett.
 Pauncefote, Sir Julian.
 Pearson, Lt.-Col. Richard L. O.
 Peel, Charles Lennox.
 Pelly, Ins.-Gen. Saville Marriott.
 Petre, George Glynn.
 Potter, Lieut.-Colonel Addison.
 Preedy, Vice-Adm. George Wm.
 Primrose, Lt.-Col. Hon. Bouv. F.
 Provis, Samuel Butler.
 Ramsay, George Dalhousie.
 Ramsay, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir Hy.
 Rashleigh, Col. Sir Colman, Bt.
 Rawlinson, Sir Robert.
 Rawson, Sir Rawson William.
 Redgrave, Alexander.
 Redgrave, Richard.
 Reed, Colonel Charles John.
 Reeve, Henry.
 Richards, Adm. Sir Geo. Henry.
 Richmond, Major Matthew.
 Ricketts, Geo. Henry Mildmay.
 Ridgeway, Col. Sir Joseph West.
 Roberts, Samuel Usher.
 Robertson, Com.-Gen. Jas. Scott.
 Robinson, Col. Sir John S., Bt.
 Romaine, William Govett.
 Rowton, Lord.
 Royle, Arnold.
 Samuel, Sir Saul.
 Sanderson, Sir Thomas Henr

CIVIL COMPANIONS, C.B.— <i>cont.</i> Sandwith, Thomas Backhouse. Sapte, Brand. Saunders, Charles Burslem. Scharf, George. Schaw, <i>Major-General</i> Henry. Scott, <i>Capt.</i> Lord Charles, <i>R.N.</i> Scott, Charles Stuart. Scott, <i>Colonel</i> John. Seccombe, Sir Thos. Lawrence. Seldon, Samuel. Shakerley, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Charles Watkin, Bart. Shaw, Eyre Massey. Skelton, J. Stanhope, <i>Col.</i> Walter Spencer. Stephen, Alexander Condie. Stephen, Sir Alfred. Stephenson, <i>Capt.</i> Hy. Fred., <i>R.N.</i> Stewart, <i>Col.</i> Charles Edward. Stoherd, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Rich. Hugh. Stronge, Charles Walter. Stuart, Hon. Sir William. Swanston, George J. Talbot, George. Tatum, <i>Com.-General</i> Henry.	Taylor, <i>Col.</i> John L. du Plat. Taylor, <i>Colonel</i> Robert Lewis. Thesiger, Hon. Edward Pierson Thornton, Edward. Tilley, Sir Samuel Leonard. Tremenheere, Hugh Seymour. Trevor, Charles Cecil. Trotter, <i>Major</i> Henry. Tupper, Sir Charles. Turnor, Algernon. Verdon, <i>Maj.</i> Sir Geo. Frederick. Vincent, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Chs. E. Howard Vivian, Lord. Wako, Herewald Craufurd. Wallington, <i>Col.</i> John Williams. Walpole, Charles. Walpole, Horace George. Ward, John. Waterfield, Henry. Watt, <i>Com.-Gen.</i> Fitzjas. Edw. West, George. White, Sir William Arthur. White, Sir William Henry. Williams, <i>Colonel</i> Geo. Walter. Wilmot, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir Hy., <i>Bt.</i> , <i>VC</i> Wilson, Sir Charles Rivers.	Wilson, <i>Col.</i> Sir Chas. William. Wingfield, Sir Charles John. Wolley, Thomas. Wood, Sir Richard. Woods, Sir Albert William. Wright, Sir James. Wright, <i>Com.-Gen.</i> Wm. Fred. Wyndham, George Hugh. Young, Adam. Young, Sir Allen William. Youngusband, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> C. W. Yule, <i>Colonel</i> Henry. <i>Dean of Order, Dean of West-</i> <i>minster.</i> <i>Bath King of Arms, Adm.</i> Hon. George Grey. <i>Registrar & Secretary,</i> Sir Albert William Woods, C.B., F.S.A. <i>Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet</i> <i>Rod,</i> Charles George Barring- ton, C.B.
--	---	---

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon, Light-blue, with white stripes towards each edge.

Motto, Heaven's Light our Guide.

THE SOVEREIGN.

Grand Master and First and Principal Knight Grand Commander, Viceroy and Gov.-Gen. of India.

Knights Grand Commanders.

G.C.S.I.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.
H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.
H. II. the Maharaja Duleep Singh.
Sir George Russell Clerk.
Sir Robert Montgomery.
Field-Marshal Lord Napier of
Mogdala.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Northbrook.
Her H. the Begum of Bhopal.
Gen. Sir Nev. B. Chamberlain.
H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpore.
Earl of Lytton.
Duke of Buckingham and Chan-
dos.
H. H. the Raja of Bundee.
H. H. the Maharaja of Bhurt-
pore.
H. H. the Maharaja of Benares.
Sir Richard Temple, Bart.
Sir John Strachey.
General Sir Fred. Paul Haines.
H. H. the Raja of Nabha.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Cranbrook.
Rt. Hon. Marquis of Ripon.
H. H. the Nawab of Bahawalpore
H. H. Nawab Ikkal-ud-Dowlah.
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.
H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.
Rt. Hon. Sir James Fergusson,
Bart. (*extra*).
General Sir Donald Martin
Stewart, Bart. (*extra*).

H. H. the Sultan of Muscat.
H. H. the Maharao Raja of Ulwar.
H. H. the Thakur of Bhaunagar.
Rt. Hon. Sir Mountstuart El-
phinstone Grant-Duff (*extra*).
H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda.
H. H. the Maharana of Oodeypore
H. H. the Raja of Nahun.
H. H. the Maharaja Holkar of
Indore.

Honorary Knts. Gd. Commanders.

H. H. Ismail Pasha.
Sir Ferdinand de Lesseps.
H. H. the Khedive of Egypt.
H. H. the Khan of Khelat.
H. H. Abdur Rahman Khan,
Amir of Afghanistan.

Knights Commanders. K.C.S.I.

Aitchison, Sir Chas. Umpherston
Arbuthnot, Sir Alexander John.
Baring, *Major* Sir Evelyn.
Bayley, Sir Stenart Colvin.
Bernard, Sir Charles Edward.
Bradford, *Col.* Sir Edward R. C.
Browne, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir S. J., *VC*
Burne, *Colonel* Sir Owen Tudor.
Campbell, Sir George.
Cavenagh, *General* Sir Orfeur.
Cochin, H. H. the Raja of.
Cotton, *General* Sir Arthur
Thomas.
Couper, Sir Geo. E. Wilson, Bart.

Dacca, Nawab of (Khwaja
Abdul Ghani Meeah).
Dada Saheb, Sir Kasee Rao Hol-
kar, of Indore.
Danvers, Sir Juland.
Davies, Sir Robert Henry.
Davies, *Col.* Sir William George.
Dhar, the Maharaja of.
Dinkur Rao (Sir), the Raja.
Drangdra, H. H. the Raj Sahib of.
Egerton, Sir Robert Eyles.
Elliott, Sir Charles Alfred.
Fayrer, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Joseph.
Goldsmid, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Fred. J.
Gordon, Sir James Davidson.
Grant, Sir Charles.
Green, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm. H. R.
Griffin, Sir Lepel Henry.
Hewett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir William
Nathan Wrighte, *VC*
Hobhouse, Right Hon. Lord.
Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton.
Hope, Sir Theodore Cracraft.
Hunter, Sir William Wilson.
Idar, H. H. the Maharaja of.
Johnstone, *Colonel* Sir James.
Johore, H. H. the Sultan of.
Kemball, *Gen.* Sir Arnold B.
Kennedy, *General* Sir Michael K.
Kohat, the Nawab of.
Kotah, the Nawab Bahadur of.
Lumsden, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harry B.
Macdonald, *Adm.* Sir Reginald J.
Madava Rao, Sir Tranjore
(Dewan).
Maine, Sir Henry Jas. Sumner.
Meade, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard J.
Morris, Sir John Henry.

KNIGHTS COMMS., K.C.S.I.—con.
 Muir, Sir William.
 Naunagar, H.H. the Jam of.
 Pelly, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Lewis.
 Plowden, Sir Wm. Chicheley.
 Pollock, *Mj.-Gen.* Sir Fred. Rich.
 Probyn, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir D. M., *VC*
 Punnah, the Maharaja of.
 Pycroft, Sir Thomas.
 Ramsay, *Lt.-Gen.* Hon. Sir Hy.
 Ridgeway, *Col.* Sir Joseph West.
 Russell, *General* Sir Edward L.
 St. John, *Colonel* Sir Oliver B. C.
 Sandeman, *Col.* Sir Robt. Groves.
 Seccombe, Sir Thos. Lawrence.
 Shamshir Bahadur, Raja Sir
 Gunput Rao Kirkee, of Gwalior
 Singh, Maharaj Sir Pertab.
 Singh, Sirdar Sir Dewa.
 Stephen, Sir James Fitzjames.
 Tagore, the Maharaja Sir Joten-
 dro Mohun.
 Thompson, Sir Augustus Rivers.
 Wallace, *Major-Gen.* Sir Robert.
 Wingfield, Sir Charles John.

Companions. C.S.I.

Afzul Khan, *Lt.-Col.* Muhammad
 Ahmed Khan, Syud, of Allyghur.
 Akbar Ali, Meer of Hyderabad.
 Allyghur, the Raja of.
 Amburdass, Rao Bahadur Bech-
 ardass.
 Anderson, *Lt.-Gen.* William C.
 Arnold, Edwin.
 Asghur Ali Khan, the Nawab
 Sied.
 Ashburner, Lionel Robert.
 Banganapalli, the Nawab of.
 Barbour, David Miller.
 Bellow, *Surgeon-Gen.* Henry W.
 Bikrama Singh, Sirdar of Kup-
 purtulla.
 Birdwood, Sir George Chris-
 topher Molesworth.
 Black, *Major-General* Samuel.
 Bowring, Lewin Bentham.
 Boyle, Richard Vicars.
 Browne, *Colonel* James.
 Carmichael, Charles Paget.
 Chamberlain, *Gen.* Crawford T.
 Chapman, Robert Barclay.
 Chesney, *Lieut.-Gen.* George T.
 Cockerell, Horace Abel.
 Cordery, John Graham.
 Cotton, *Major-Gen.* F. Conyers.
 Court, Major Henry.
 Crosthwaite, Charles Haukes
 Todd.
 Cunningham, *Surg.-Gen.* Jas. M.
 Cunningham, *M.-Gen.* Sir Alex.
 Dalzell, Sir Robert Anstruther.
 Davidson, Robert.

Dera, Nawab of (Surfuraz Khan).
 Dickens, *Lieut.-Gen.* Craven H.
 Dickinson, *Lieut.-Col.* William.
 Dillon, *Major-Gen.* Sir Martin.
 Duncan, *Major-Gen.* Harvey T.
 Durand, Henry Mortimer.
 Edgar, John Ware.
 Ellis, *Col.* Arth. Edw. Augustus.
 Erskine, Henry Napier Bruce.
 Etheridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Alfred T.
 Euan-Smith, *Col.* Charles Bean.
 Fitzgerald, Sir Gerald S. Vesey.
 Fitzpatrick, Dennis.
 Fleming, John.
 Ford, William.
 Framjee, Dosabhoj (Karak).
 Fytche, *General* Albert.
 Garstin, John Henry.
 Gonne, Charles.
 Gordon, *Maj.-Gen.* Thos. Edwd.
 Grant, *Lt.-Col.* James Augustus.
 Gray, *Col.* Leopold John Herbt.
 Gundah Singh, Sirdar Bakshi,
 of Puttiala.
 Hare, *Insp.-General* Edward.
 Harrison, Richard Pryce.
 Hatch, *Lt.-Gen.* George Cliffe.
 Henderson, *Col.* Philip Durham.
 Hodgkinson, Geo. James Spence.
 Hogg, Frederic Russell.
 Holloway, William.
 Hopkinson, *Lieut.-Gen.* Henry.
 Hudleston, William.
 Hunter, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Mercer.
 Hutchinson, *Maj.-Gen.* George.
 Hyat Khan, Mahomed.
 Ibert, Courtenay Peregrine.
 Inglis, John Forbes David.
 Iyar, Kumarapuram Sheshadri.
 Jejeebhoy, Byramjee.
 Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Bart.
 Jones, William Brittain.
 Keatinge, *Lieut.-Gen.* Richard
 Harte, *VC*
 Khoman Singh, Bakshi, of
 Indore.
 Le Mesurier, Henry Peveril.
 Lockhart, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir William
 Stephen Alexander.
 Longden, *Gen.* Sir Henry E.
 Lovett, *Colonel* Beresford.
 Lumsden, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Peter S.
 Mackenzie, Alexander.
 Mackenzie, *Insp.-Gen.* Sir Wm.
 Macnabb, Sir Donald Campbell.
 Majid Khan, Nawab Abdul.
 Malleson, *Colonel* George Bruce.
 Mansfield, Samuel.
 Master, Charles Gilbert.
 Melvill, Philip Sandys.
 Merk, Wm. Rudolph Henry.
 Merriman, *Gen.* Charles James.
 Metcalfe, Charles Theophilus.
 Michael, *Major-General* James.
 Mingyi, Moung Kinwun.

Moncrieff, *Col.* Sir Colin C. Scott.
 Money, William James.
 Monteath, Alexander McLaurin.
 Montgomery, *Gen.* George S.
 Mookerjee, Babu Peary Mohun.
 Murray, *Major-Gen.* Robert.
 Narayan Mandlik, Rao Sahib
 Wishwanath.
 Nuthooohoy, Sir Munguldass.
 Obed Ulla Khan, Sahibzada.
 Oliver, John O. Hercules Norman.
 Pati, Rao Bahadur Chatr.
 Pedder, William George.
 Peile, James Braithwaite.
 Powell, Eyre Burton.
 Primrose, Henry William.
 Primrose, *Gen.* James Maurice.
 Pritchard, Charles Bradley.
 Protheroe, *Colonel* Montague.
 Quinton, James Wallace.
 Ram Jas, Dewan of Kuppur-
 talla.
 Ravenscroft, Edward William.
 Renny, *General* Henry.
 Reynolds, Herbert John.
 Richey, James Bellot.
 Riddell, Henry Philip A. B.
 Ross, *Lt.-Col.* Edward Charles.
 Rundall, *General* Francis H.
 Sassoon, Sir Albert Abdalla D.
 Shahamut Ali, Mir of Rutlum.
 Shashia Shastri, Dewan of Tra-
 vancore.
 Sherer, John Walter.
 Shiva Prasad, Babu of Benares.
 Sim, James Duncan.
 Souter, Sir Frank Henry.
 Spurgin, *Lieut.-Gen.* John Blick.
 Stokes, Whitley.
 Strachey, *Lieut.-Gen.* Richard.
 Sullivan, Henry Edward.
 Thornhill, George.
 Thornton, Thomas Henry.
 Thuillier, *Gen.* Sir Henry E. L.
 Trevor, *Mj.-Gen.* John Salusbury
 Tweedie, *Colonel* William.
 Ude Sanker, Azam Gowrisanker.
 Umb, Nawab of (Mahomed
 Akran Khan).
 Venkatagiri, the Raja of.
 Vinchoorkur, Chief of (Rugg-
 nath Rao Wittul).
 Waterfield, *Col.* Wm. Garrow.
 Williams, Fleetwood.
 Willoughby, *Col.* Michael W.
 Wylie, *Major* Henry.
 Yate, *Lt.-Col.* Charles Edward.
 Youngusband, *Maj.-Gen.* John
 William.
 Registrar, Sir Albert W. Woods,
 C.B., F.S.A.
 Secretary, The Foreign Secre-
 tary, Govt. of India.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with a scarlet stripe. *Motto*, *Auspictum melioris sevi* (*A pledge of better times*).

THE SOVEREIGN.

Grand Master, and First and Principal Knight Grand Cross, F.-M. H. R. H. The Duke of Cambridge.

Knights Grand Cross. G. C. M. G.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.
H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught.
Rt. Hon. Sir George F. Bowen.
Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant.
Sir Adriano Dingli.
Sir Edw. Victor Lewis Houlton.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck.
Rt. Hon. Earl Grey.
Sir Henry Barkly.
Sir John Peter Grant.
General Viscount Wolseley.
Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. R. Robinson.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Dufferin.
Most Hon. Marquis of Normanby
Hon. Sir A. Hamilton-Gordon.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. F. D. Jervois.
Sir Alexander Tillock Galt.
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry D. Wolff.
Rt. Hon. Marquis of Lorne.
Rt. Hon. Sir John Rose, Bart.
Rt. Hon. Earl Lyons.
Sir Antonio Micallef.
Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Lennox Wyke.
Sir Richard Wood.
General Sir Arthur Borton.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Hy. E. Wood, *V.C.*
Rt. Hon. Lord Blachford.
Sir Henry Ernest Bulwer.
Sir James Robert Longden.
Marquis of Lansdowne.
Sir Alfred Stephen.
Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Drummond-Hay.
Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke.
Sir Anthony Musgrave.
Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld.
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward B. Malet.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Gerald Graham, *V.C.*
Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Warren.
Sir Julian Paunczefote.
Sir William Arthur White.
Rt. Hon. Sir Hy. T. Holland, *Bt.*
Sir Charles Tupper.
Sir John Kirk.
Rt. Hon. Sir Robt. B. D. Morier.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph.
Sir Francis Clare Ford.
Gen. Sir John L. A. Simmons.
Gen. Sir Henry Wylie Norman.
Sir Henry Brougham Loch.
Sir William Cleaver F. Robinson.
Sir Edward William Stafford.
Sir Thomas Elder.

Knights Commanders. K. C. M. G.

Adams, Sir Francis Ottiwel.
Adderley, Sir Augustus John.
Akerman, Sir John William.
Alston, Sir Francis Beilby.
Anderson, Sir Henry Percy.
Anson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arch. E. H.
Archibald, Sir Adams George.
Ayers, Sir Henry.
Bell, Sir Francis Dillon.
Bellairs, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William.
Belleau, Sir Narcisse Fortunat.
Belmore, Earl of.
Berkeley, Sir George.
Berry, Sir Graham.
Birch, Sir Arthur Nonus.
Bisset, *General* Sir John Jarvis.
Blyth, Sir Arthur.
Brett, *Major* Sir Wilford.
Broome, Sir Frederick Napier.
Buller, *Major-Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Henry, *V.C.*
Buller, Sir Walter Lawry.
Burton, *Capt.* Sir Richard Fras.
Bury, Rt. Hon. Viscount.
Cairns, Sir Wm. Wellington.
Campbell, Sir Alexander.
Caron, Sir Joseph P. René A.
Carrington, *Col.* Sir Frederick.
Carter, Sir Frederic Bowker T.
Cartwright, Sir Richard John.
Clanwilliam, *Admiral* Earl of.
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Marshall J.
Colvin, Sir Auckland.
Coode, Sir John.
Cooper, Sir Daniel, Bart.
Cox, Sir Charles (*Chancellor*).
Crossman, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wm.
Currie, Sir Donald.
Davenport, Sir Samuel.
De Villiers, Sir John Henry.
De Winton, *Col.* Sir Francis W.
Des Vœux, Sir George William.
Donoughmore, Earl of.
Downer, Sir John William.
Du Cane, Sir Charles.
Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan.
Dusmani, Sir Anto. Ct. Lefcochilo
Fawcett, Sir John Henry.
Ferguson, Rt. Hon. Sir James, *Bt.*
FitzGerald, Sir Gerald.
Fitzherbert, Sir William.
Fowler, Sir John.
Fox, Sir William.
Fraser, Sir Malcolm.
Freeling, Sir Sanford.
Garrick, Sir James Francis.
Goldie, Sir Geo. D. Taubman-
Gormanston, Viscount.
Grant, Sir James Alexander.
Greaves, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Geo. R.
Green, Sir William Kirby.
Gregory, Sir Charles Hutton.
Gregory, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Hy.
Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker.
Griffith, Sir Wm. Brandford.

Gurdon, Sir Wm. Brampton.
Hall, Sir John.
Hamley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edwd. B.
Harley, *Col.* Sir Robert William.
Hart, Sir Robert.
Hartley, Sir Charles Augustus.
Havelock, Sir Arthur Elibank.
Hawkins, *Gen.* Sir John Sum.
Hay, Sir John (New Zealand).
Hector, Sir James.
Hennessy, Sir John Pope.
Hill, Sir Clement Lloyd.
Hill, *Colonel* Sir Stephen John.
Hodgson, Sir Arthur.
Howland, Sir William Pearce.
Hunter, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Wm. G.
Irving, Sir Henry Turner.
Jennings, Sir Patrick Alfred.
Julyan, Sir Penrose Goodchild.
Keenan, Rt. Hon. Sir Patrick Jos.
Knollys, Sir Francis.
Kortright, Sir Cornelius H.
Lacaita, Sir James Philip.
Langevin, Sir Hector Louis.
Lascelles, Sir Frank Cavendish.
Layard, Sir Charles Peter.
Lees, Sir Charles Cameron.
Lefroy, *General* Sir John Henry.
Lister, Sir Thomas Villiers.
Lorimer, Sir James.
Low, Sir Hugh.
Macartney, Sir Halliday.
M'Curloch, Sir James.
MacDougall, *Gen.* Sir Patrick L.
McIlwraith, Sir Thomas.
Macleay, Sir George.
McNeill, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jn. C., *V.C.*
Macpherson, Sir David Lewis.
Maneifeh, *Col.* Sir Chas. Edwd.
Marsh, Sir William Henry.
Michie, Sir Archibald.
Middleton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Fred. D.
Mills, Sir Charles.
Mitchell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Chas. B. H.
Moncrieff, *Col.* Sir Colin C. Scott.
Monson, Hon. Sir Edmund John.
Mundy, *Major* Sir Robt. Miller.
Murdoch, Sir Thos. Wm. Clinton.
Naz, Sir Virgile.
Newton, Sir Edward.
Norton, Right Hon. Lord.
O'Brien, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John T. N.
Onslow, Earl of.
Orkney, Earl of.
Owen, Sir Fras. Philip Cunliffe.
Palmer, Sir Arthur Hunter.
Parke, Sir Henry.
Pearson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Chas. K.
Peel, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick.
Pine, Sir Benjamin Chilly C.
Playfair, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert L.
Plunkett, Hon. Sir Francis R.
Rawson, Sir Rawson William.
Robertson, Sir John.
Robinson, Sir William.
Rowe, *Surg.-Major* Sir Samuel.
Rumbold, Sir Horace, Bart.

Honorary Knights Grand Cross.

H. M. the King of Siam.
H. H. the Sultan of Johore.
H. E. Nubar Pasha (Egypt).
H. M. the King of the Hawaiian Is.
His Honor Sir John Hy. Brand.
H. H. Seyyid Barghas-bin-Said,
Sultan of Zanzibar.

KNIGHTS COMMS., K.C.M.G.—con.
 Ruasell, *Colonel* Sir Baker Creed.
 St. John, Sir Spenser.
 Samuel, Sir Saul.
 Sanderson, Sir Thos. Henry.
 Sargeant, Sir Wm. Charles.
 Scanlen, Sir Thomas Charles.
 Scott, Sir John.
 Sealy, Sir John.
 Shepstone, Sir Theophilus.
 Shippard, Sir Sidney G. Alex.
 Smith, Sir Cecil Clementi.
 Smith, Sir Donald Alexander.
 Smyth, *Gen.* Sir Edward Selby.
 Smyth, *Gen.* Hon. Sir Leicester.
 Sprigg, Sir John Gordon.
 Stanton, *General* Sir Edward.
 Staples, Alderman Sir John.
 Stawell, Sir William Foster.
 Stout, Sir Robert.
 Stuart, Hon. Sir William.
 Teesdale, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Christopher Charles, *VC*
 Thomson, Sir Ronald Ferguson.
 Thorburn, Sir Robert.
 Thurston, Sir John Bates.
 Tilley, Sir Samuel Leonard.
 Turville, Sir Francis Fortescue.
 Upton, Sir Thomas.
 Verdon, Sir George Frederick.
 Vincent, Sir Edgar.
 Vivian, Lord.
 Vogel, Sir Julius.
 Von Mueller, Sir Ferdinand.
 Ward, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward W.
 West, Sir Lionel S. Sackville.
 Whitaker, Sir Frederick.
 Whiteway, Sir Wm. Vallance.
 Whitmore, *Col.* Sir Geo. Stoddart.
 Wilson, Sir Charles Rivers.
 Wilson, *Col.* Sir Charles Wm.
 Wisdom, Sir Robert.

Honorary Knights Commanders.

H.E. Sir Rachad Pasha.
 H.E. Sir Riaz Pasha, of Egypt.
 Chao Phya Bhanwongse Maha
 Kosa Tibodi ti Phraklang.
 Sir Constantine G. Zeroudacchi.
 Mustapha Bey Yawer, Mudir of
 Dongola.
Mj.-Gen. Sir Edw. Zohrab Pasha.
 H.H. Abdul Samat, Sultan of
 Selangore.
 H.E. Sir Mustapha Fehmy Pasha.
 Sir John Antoniadis.

Companions. C.M.G.

Adeane, *Capt.* Edw. Stanley, *R.N.*
 Annesley, Geo. Robt. Lambert.
 Antelme, Célicourt.
 Archer, Thomas.
 Armstrong, James.
 Aslam Khan, Kazi Mahomed.
 Atlee, Falconer.
 Austin, John Gardiner.
 Baden-Powell, George Smith.
 Baker, Richard Chaffey.
 Barclay, Colville Arthur Durell.
 Barnard, *Major* John Henry.
 Barron, Sir Henry Page T., *Bart.*
 Barrow, *Capt.* Arthur Fredk.
 Barrow, *Captain* Robert Knapp.

Bayly, *Col.* Zachary Stanley.
 Bergne, John Henry Gibbs.
 Bernard, *Lieut.-Colonel* Hewitt.
 Beyts, Henry Nich. Duverger.
 Bickford, *Capt.* A. Kennedy, *R.N.*
 Bigge, *Major* Arthur John.
 Biliotti, Alfred.
 Blake, Henry Arthur.
 Blissett, *Comms.* Henry Fred.
 Blyth, *Captain* Matthew Smith.
 Booker, William Lane.
 Boothby, Josiah.
 Bosisto, Joseph.
 Bower, *Commr.* Graham John.
 Boyd, Alexander Fielding.
 Brabant, Edward Yewd.
 Brackenbury, *Captain* John
 William, *R.N.*
 Braddell, Thomas.
 Bright, Charles Edward.
 Brownlee, Charles.
 Bruce, Charles.
 Bugeja, Vicenzo.
 Cameron, *Maj.-Gen.* Donald R.
 Campbell, George Wm. Robert.
 Campbell, James Duncan.
 Carbone, Giuseppe, *L.L.D.*
 Cartwright, William Chauncy.
 Casey, James Joseph.
 Chadwick, Osbert.
 Chamberlain, *Lieut.-Col.* Brown.
 Chermiside, *Col.* Herbert Chas.
 Clarke, Charles.
 Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Francis C. H.
 Clarke, *Capt.* George Sydenham.
 Clarke, *Col.* Stanley de Astel C.
 Clayton, Sir Oscar Moore P.
 Collingwood, *Maj.-Gen.* Wm. P.
 Colomb, *Capt.* John C. R., *R.M.A.*
 Combes, Edward.
 Cornish, Josiah Easton.
 Crawford, Arthur Travers.
 Crealock, *Lt.-Gen.* Henry Hope.
 Curtis, *Col.* Francis G. Savage.
 Dalton, Rev. John Neale.
 Dartnell, *Colonel* John George.
 Davies, John.
 Dawson, Sir John William.
 De Laessle, *Capt.* Albert Fred.
 DePiro, Giuseppe L., *Marchese* Siro
 De Piro, *Col.* Saverio, *Marchese*.
 Dealtry, William.
 Denison, *Lt.-Col.* Fredk. Charles.
 Dickson, John Frederick.
 Dix, Macnamara.
 Douglas, John (New Guinea).
 Downes, *Mj.-Gen.* Major Francis.
 Drury, *Col.* Edward Robert.
 Dunlop, *Colonel* Samuel.
 Durrant, *Captain* Francis, *R.N.*
 Eldridge, George Jackson.
 Elliot, *Major* Henry George.
 Elphinstone, *Major-General* Sir
 Howard Craufurd, *VC*
 Evans, Frederick.
 Everett, *Lieut.-Colonel* William.
 Fabre, Hector.
 Fairfield, Edward.
 Feilden, *Lt.-Gen.* Randal Jos.
 Ferguson, Alastair Mackenzie.
 Ferreira, P. J.
 Fitzgerald, James Edward.
 Fleming, Francis.
 Fleming, Sandford.
 Fletcher, *Lieut.-Colonel* John.

Forrest, John.
 Fraser, *Maj.-Gen.* James Keith.
 Fraser, *Colonel* Thomas.
 Fremantle, *R.-Adm.* Hon. E. R.
 French, *Colonel* George Arthur.
 Frost, John.
 Galloway, Michael Henry.
 Gatt, *Major-General* Saverio.
 Gibson, William Charles.
 Glyn, *Lt.-Gen.* Richard Thos.
 Goldsworthy, Roger Tuckfield.
 Gordon, Arthur John Lewis.
 Gough, *Lt.-Col.* Hugh Stulej.
 Gouldsbury, *Brig.-Surg.* V. S.
 Graham, Cyril Clerke.
 Grant, John Glasgow.
 Gray, *Colonel* John Hamilton.
 Gregory, Augustus Charles.
 Griffith, *Col.* Charles Duncan.
 Haig, *Lt.-Col.* Arthur Balfour.
 Halloran, Henry.
 Hamilton, *Major* Wm. Alex. B.
 Harrison, *Colonel* Richard.
 Hawtayne, George Hammond.
 Hay, James Shaw.
 Hayter, Henry Heylyn.
 Heath, *Lieut.-Colonel* John M.
 Heidenstam, Frederick Charles.
 Helden, *Lieut.-Colonel* William
 Augustus Trydell.
 Hely-Hutchinson, Hon. W. F.
 Hemming, Aug. Wm. Lawson.
 Henderson, Joseph.
 Hewett, Edward Hyde.
 Hewett, *Colonel* Edward Osborne.
 Hime, *Lieut.-Col.* Albert Henry.
 Hoey, John Cashel.
 Hughes, *Colonel* Emilius.
 Inglott, Ferdinand Vincenzo.
 Irvine, *Com.-Gen.* Mathew Bell.
 Irving, Charles John.
 Jarvis, *Maj.-Gen.* Samuel Peters.
 Jekyll, *Major* Herbert.
 Jourdain, Henry John.
 Justice, *Colonel* William Clive.
 Keefer, Thomas Coltrin.
 Kennedy, Robert John.
 Kerr, Thomas.
 Kidd, John.
 Kitchener, *Col.* Horatio Herbert.
 Knollys, *Major* Louis Fredk.
 Laborde, Edward.
 Lane, *Colonel* Cecil Newton.
 Lang, Robert Hamilton.
 Larnach, William James Mudie.
 Layard, Edgar Leopold.
 Lazzarini, *Major-Gen.* James.
 Lefroy, Anthony O'Grady.
 Levey, George Collins.
 Littleton, *Col.* Hon. Edwd. G. P.
 Littleton, Hon. Wm. Francis.
 Lonsdale, *Commdt.* R. La Trobe.
 McCallum, *Maj.* Henry Edward.
 McCoy, Frederick.
 MacEachern, *Lt.-Col.* Archibald.
 Macgregor, William.
 Mackie, James.
 McLeod, *Col.* Jas. Farquharson.
 McLeod, *Maj.* Norman Magnus.
 McNair, *Major* John Fredk. A.
 Mahony, *Lieut.-Colonel* John.
 Mann, *Maj.-Gen.* James Robert.
 March, George Edward.
 Marindin, *Maj.* Francis Arthur.
 Marshall, *Lt.-Gen.* Frederick.

COMPANIONS, C.M.G.—*cont.*

Marshall, Sir James.
 Mason, James Edward.
 Mattei, *Major-General* Antonio.
 Mattei, Richard.
 Maxwell, William Edward.
 Meares, George.
 Meiklejohn, *Major* Wm. Hope.
 Meldrum, Charles.
 Methuen, *Col. Hon. P.* Sanford.
 Miéville, Walter Frederick.
 Mitchell, Henry Stuart.
 Moir, Alexander Wilson.
 Moloney, Cornelius Alfred.
 Moore, Noel Temple.
 Moyses, *Colonel* Charles John.
 Newbery, James Cosmo.
 Nicolson, Arthur.
 O'Connor, Nicholas Roderick.
 Ommanney, *Montagu* Frederick.
 OrNSTEIN, John Isidor.
 Osborn, Melmoth.
 Owen, *Surgeon* Charles Wm.
 Owen, Edward Cunliffe.
 Parr, *Colonel* Henry Hallam.
 Paton, *Colonel* George.
 Patrick, Alfred.
 Pelletier, Charles Alphonse P.
 Pennell, Edmund Burke.
 Peyton, *Lieut.* Westropp Joseph.
 Phillips, Sir Henry Lushington.
 Pickering, William Alexander.
 Portelli, *Colonel* Augustinus M.
 Raaf, *Commandant* Peter.
 Read, William Henry Macleod.
 Redhouse, James William.
 Richardson, Edward.
 Rind, *Major* Alex. Thos. S. A.
 Roberts, *Colonel* Charles Fyshe.
 Roberts, Charles James.
 Rolleston, Christopher.
 Rolleston, Loftus John.

Romilly, Hugh Hastings.
 Rose-Innes, James.
 Round, Francis Richard.
 Rudolf, Gerhardus Martinus.
 Russell, James.
 Russell, Thomas.
 Sale, *Major* Matthew Townsend.
 Sami-ullah Khan, Moulvie Muhammad.
 Sanderson, Percy.
 Sargood, *Lt.-Col.* Fred. Thomas.
 Sartorius, *Col.* Reginald W., *VC*
 Satow, Ernest Mason.
 Saunders, Frederick Richard.
 Scott, *Surg.-Maj.* Fred. Beaufort.
 Selwyn, Alfred Richard Cecil.
 Sendall, Walter Joseph.
 Shepstone, Theophilus.
 Siveright, James.
 Smith, Robert Murray.
 Smith, William Fred. Haynes.
 Southey, Richard.
 Spalding, *Lieut.-Col.* W. Wright.
 Stavrides, Constantine George.
 Stephen, Alexander Condie.
 Steward, *Maj.-Gen.* Edward H.
 Stewart, *Col.* Charles Edward.
 Stewart, Charles Henry.
 Streitfeld, *Commdt.* Frank N.
 Streeten, William Warren.
 Sullivan, *Vice-Adm.* Sir F. W.
 Swaine, *Col.* Leopold Victor.
 Swettenham, Frank Athelstune.
 Symonds, Edward Stacey.
 Taylor, Edward Barnett A.
 Thiselton-Dyer, Wm. Turner.
 Tidman, Paul Frederick.
 Todd, Charles.
 Todd, John Spencer Brydges.
 Trapani, Giovanni B.
 Trench, *Col.* Fredk. Chenevix.
 Trendell, Arthur Jas. Richens.

Tresidder, *Capt.* Tolmie John.
 Trutch, Joseph William.
 Twynam, William Crofton.
 Vane, George.
 Villiers, Francis John.
 Villiers, *Col. Hon. Geo. P.* Hyde.
 Walker, Edward Noel.
 Walker, *Col. Fred. Wm. F. F.*
 Warburton, *Col.* Peter Egerton.
 Warren, *Col.* Falkland Geo. E.
 Watson, *Major* Charles Moore.
 Wauchope, *Lt.-Col.* Andrew G.
 Williamson, Victor Alexander.
 Willis, Hampden.
 Wodehouse, Henry Ernest.
 Woolfryes, *Surg.-Gen.* John A.
 Wortley, *Major* Edward James
 Montagu-Stuart.
 Wray, *Lieut.-General* Henry.
 Wrench, William Henry.
 Wyde, *Lt.-Col.* William Henry.
 Youl, James Arndell.

Honorary Companions.

H.E. Samiah Pasha.
 Phya Ratna Kosa.
 Prince Prisdang of Siam.
 Mons. Paul Gabriel Madon.
 H.H. Raja Bendahara Iskandur.
 Zulfikar Pasha.
 Osman Pasha Orphi.
 Ambrosia Sivadino.
 Hermann Sahl.
Prelate, Right Rev. C. Perry, D.D.
Chancellor, Sir Chas. Cox, K.C.M.G.
Sec., Sir R. G. W. Herbert, K.C.B.
King of Arms, Sir A. W. Woods, K.C.B.
Registrar, Hon. Robert Henry
 Meade, C.B.
Officer of Arms, Fredk. O. Adrian.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

INSTITUTED 1st January, 1878. ENLARGED 1st June, 1887.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Grand Master, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA FOR THE TIME BEING.

Grand Master, 1888, Rt. Hon. Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., &c.

Knights Grand Commanders, G.C.I.E.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
 H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
 H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
 H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge.
 Lord Reay.
 Lord Connamara.
General Sir Frederick Sleigh
 Roberts, Bart., *VC*
 H.H. the Rao of Kutch.

Knights Commanders, K.C.I.E.

Avar, Bapu Sahib, of Gwalior.
 Baksh Singh, Rana Shankar,
 Bahadur.
 Birdwood, Sir Geo. Christ. M.
 Brandis, Sir Dietrich.
 Cappel, Sir Albert Jas. Leppoc.
 Croft, Sir Alfred Woodley.

Cunningham, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir A.
 Dalryell, Sir Robert Anstruther.
 Darbhanga, Maharaja of.
 Drummond, Hon. Sir Edmund.
 Fitzgerald, Sir Gerald S. Vesey.
 Gondal, Thakur Sahib of (Bhag-
 wut Singh).
 Leslie, Sir Bradford.
 Limri, Thakore Sahib of.
 Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyns.
 Macnabb, Sir Donald Campbell.
 Moorsheadabad, Nawab of (Ali
 Kadir Sayid Husan Ali, Baha-
 dur).
 Morvi, H.H. Thakore Sahib of.
 Rendel, Sir Alexander Meadows.
 Rutlam, H.H. Raja of (Ranjit
 Singh).
 Salar Jung (Sir), Bahadur,
 Nawab Munir-ud-Daula.
 Simpson, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Benj.
 Vizianagram, Maharaja of (Pa
 supati Ananda Gajapati Raz).

Wallace, Sir Donald Mackenzie.
 Williams, Sir Monier.

Companions. C.I.E.

Abbas Khan, Mirza.
 Abdul Lateef, Nawab, Bahadur.
 Ahmed Khan, Sirdar Shere.
 Aitchison, Sir Charles U.
 Aitchison, *Brig.-Surg.* Jas. E. T.
 Ajit Singh, Sirdar.
 Alar Singh, Sirdar.
 Ali Khan, Mir of Lus Beyla, Khelat
 Ali Khan, Nawab Lutf.
 Ali Khan, Syud Wilayat, of Patna
 Ali Kuli Khan, H.E., Mukhbar-
 ud-Dowla, of Persia.
 Allen, George William.
 Ameer Ali, Syud.
 Anderson, *Brig.-Surgeon* John.
 Arbutnot, Sir Alexander John.
 Asad Khan, Sirdar, Chief of the
 Sarawan Brahuis, Khelat.

- COMPANIONS, C.I.E.—*cont.*
 Aslam Khan, Sirdar Muhammad.
 Aulad Husain, Khan Bahadur Saiyad.
 Baden-Powell, Baden Henry.
 Bahadur Khan, Raja Jung.
 Bakir Ali Khan, Syed.
 Baring, Major Sir Evelyn.
 Barnett, Col. George Alfred.
 Bayley, Sir Steuart Colvin.
 Beatson, Surg.-Gen. J. Fullarton.
 Beresford, Lt.-Col. Lord William De la Poer, VC
 Berry, Frederick Charles.
 Bhownaggee, Mancherjee-Merwanjee.
 Bichu Singh, Thakur of Dholpur.
 Bidie, Surgeon-General George.
 Bishen Singh, Dewan of Nabha.
 Bocquet, Roscoe.
 Boppe, Lucien.
 Browning, Colin Arrott R.
 Bruce, Richard Isaac.
 Buckingham & Chandos, Duke of.
 Buhler, Johann Georg.
 Bundi, H. H. the Raja of.
 Burgess, James.
 Buria, Sirdar Jewan Singh.
 Burne, Colonel Sir Owen Tudor.
 Busted, Brig.-Surg. Henry E.
 Bythesea, Rear-Adm. John, VC
 Cama, Pestonji Hormusji.
 Campbell, Lieut.-Col. David W.
 Campbell, James Macnabb.
 Carew, Capt. George O'Brien T.
 Chandia Vidya Sagará, Pandit Ishwara.
 Chandra Das, Baboo Sarat.
 Chandras Nyaratna, Pandit M.
 Charan Laha, Durga.
 Chesney, Lieut.-Gen. George T.
 Christie, James Thomas.
 Christie, Surg.-Maj. Thos. Beath.
 Clarke, Lt.-Gen. Sir Andrew.
 Clarke, Caspar Purdon.
 Clerk, Captain Claude.
 Colvin, Sir Auckland.
 Cornish, Surg.-Gen. Wm. Robt.
 Couper, Sir George E. W., Bart.
 Cunningham, Alex. Fredk. D.
 Dallas, Dep. Surg.-Gen. Alex. M.
 Daly, Lieut.-General Sir Henry.
 Dampier, Henry Lucius.
 Das Seth, Luchman, of Muttra.
 Dastur, Bahmanji Jumasji.
 Davies, Sir Robert Henry.
 Day, Dep. Surg.-Gen. Francis.
 De Laessöe, Capt. Albert Fred.
 De Vry, Johann Eliza.
 Dennehy, Maj.-Gen. Thomas.
 Dhar, H. H. the Maharaja of.
 Digby, William.
 Downe, Lieut.-Col. Viscount.
 Duff, Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Grant.
 Dulpitram Dayabhojy.
 Egerton, Sir Robert Eyles.
 Elliot, Frederick Aug. Hugh.
 Ferguson, Rt. Hon. Sir Jas., Bt.
 Fleet, John Faithful.
 Fuller, General John Augustus.
 Furnell, Surg.-Gen. Michael C.
 Ghulam Ahmad, Mirza.
 Gibbon, Thomas Mitchell.
 Gohur Khan, Sirdar, of Khelat.
 Goodfellow, Col. George Ritso.
 Gordon, Lt.-Col. Lewis Conway.
 Gordon, Lieut.-General William.
 Gorey, Tantia, Rao Bahadur.
 Graham, Donald.
 Grant, Alexander.
 Griesbach, Carl Ludolph.
 Griffith, Ralph Thos. Hotchkin.
 Growse, Frederick Salmon.
 Haines, General Sir Fred. Paul.
 Hak, Abdul.
 Hamnett, George.
 Hardinge, Gen. Hon. Sir Arth. E.
 Harnam Singh, Kanwar Ahlu-Hassan Khan, Mahomed. [walia
 Hennessy, Capt. James N. B.
 Het Ram, Diwan.
 Hewlett, Dep. Surg.-Gen. T. G.
 Higgins, Lieut.-Col. Andrew.
 Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. Lord.
 Home, Colonel Robert.
 Hope, Sir Theodore Cracraft.
 Howell, Mortimer Sloper.
 Hunter, Sir William Wilson.
 Husein Ali Khan, Mirza.
 Ilbert, Courtenay Peregrine.
 Imam Baksh Khan, Nawab.
 Impey, Col. Eugène Clutterbuck.
 Isri Pershad, Ressaldar-Major, Sirdar Bahadur.
 Jackson, Sir Louis Steuart.
 Jackson, Lieut.-Colonel Samuel.
 Jafar Ali Khan, Ressaldar-Major, Sirdar Bahadur.
 Jah Bahadur, Mir Humayun.
 Jan Suddozai, Shahzada Sultan.
 Johnson, General Sir Edwin B.
 Juggat Singh, Sirdar of Jhind.
 Kalooba, Kumar Shri.
 Kanai Lal Dé, Rai Bahadur.
 Keene, Henry George.
 Kennedy, Frederick Charles.
 Khem Singh, Baba.
 Kielhorn, Franz.
 King, Henry Seymour.
 Kipling, John Lockwood.
 Knight, James Blackburn.
 Lafont, Rev. Eugène.
 Lall Rai Munna Panna.
 Lall Sijwar, Babu Chota.
 Lambert, John.
 Le Mesurier, Colonel Augustus.
 Lethbridge, Sir Roper.
 Linkedaw Myo Wun, Moung U Pe Zi.
 Ludlow, Lt.-Col. Edwd. Samuel.
 Luke, Stephn. Paget W. Vyvyan.
 Lyall, Sir Alfred Comyns.
 Lyall, Charles James.
 Lytton, Earl of.
 Macaulay, Colman P. Louis.
 Mackinnon, William.
 Macpherson, Chas. Gordon W.
 Mahipatram Rupram Lilkanth, Rao Saheb.
 Mahmud, Mir. Khan of Khelat.
 Mainwaring, Maj.-Gen. W. Geo.
 Maitland, William James.
 Man Singh, Sirdar Bahadur.
 Mance, Sir Henry Christopher.
 Mangal Singh, Raja Bahadur.
 Mathew, George Felton.
 Matthews, Henry Montagu.
 Meade, Lt.-Gen. Sir Richard J.
 Miller, Rev. William.
 Mohendro, Lall Sircar.
 Molesworth, Guilford Lindsey.
 Moore, Major-General Henry.
 Moore, Surg.-Gen. William Jas.
 Mowlad, Subadar-Major, Sirdar Bahadur.
 Muir, Capt. Charles Wemyss.
 Mukerji, Babu Bhuder.
 Muttuswami Aiyar, Timwaruru.
 Nabhi Bakhsh, Sirdar, of Kup purtalla.
 Nanquette, Pierre François H.
 Napier, Lieut.-Col. Hon. Geo. C.
 Narain, Pandit Dharrain.
 Narain, Pandit Surup.
 Narayan Khote, Raghunath.
 Nawazish, Ali Khan, Nawab.
 Nevill, Major Richard.
 Nisbet, Lieut.-Col. Robert Parry.
 Nizamuddin Khan, Ressaldar-Major, Sirdar Bahadur.
 Norman, General Sir Henry W.
 O'Callaghan, Francis Langford.
 Oon, Moung.
 Owen, Surgeon Charles William.
 Owen, Sir Fras. Philip Cunliffe.
 Panioty, Demetrius.
 Paul, Gregory Charles.
 Pestonji Jahangir, Khan Bahadur.
 Peterson, Lieut.-Col. Frederick.
 Pitman, Charles Edward.
 Pogson, Norman Robert.
 Puckle, Richard Kaye.
 Punganur, Zemindar of.
 Puntulu, Palle Chentsal Rao.
 Puton, François Alfred.
 Raikes, Capt. Fredk. Duncan.
 Rajamani (Sri), Raja Deo, Zemindar of Mandasa, Madras.
 Rajendra, Lala Mitra, Rai Bahadur.
 Ram, Rai Hittu.
 Ramaswami Mudaliar, Sir.
 Ranadé, Mahadeo Govind, Rao Bahadur.
 Ranchohal Chotalal, Rao Bahadur.
 Rice, Benjamin Lewis.
 Ripon, Rt. Hon. Marquis of.
 Rivett-Carnac, Lt.-Col. Jno. H.
 Robertson, Captain John.
 Ross, David.
 Ross, Surg.-Gen. Jas. T. Carter.
 Royle, Joseph Ralph Edward J.
 Shahab-ud-din, Kazi.
 Shapurji Bengali, Shorabji.
 Shastri, Babu Diva.
 Sher Singh, Ressaldar-Major, Sirdar Bahadur.
 Shway Kyee, Moung.
 Sibley, George.
 Smith, George.
 Souter, Sir Frank Henry.
 Stewart, Colonel Charles Edward.
 Stewart, Gen. Sir Donald M., Lt.
 Stewart, Colonel John.
 Stokes, Whitley.
 Strachey, Sir John.
 Swann, George Jamieson.
 Symes, Edward Spence.
 Tagore, Raja Sir Sourindro Mohun.
 Talbot, Major Adalbert Cecil.
 Temple, Sir Richard, Bart.

COMPANIONS, C.I.E.—cont.
 Tennant, Lt.-Gen. J. Francis.
 Thompson, Sir Augustus Rivers.
 Thompson, Surg.-Maj. Daniel R.
 Thomson, Sir Ronald Ferguson.
 Trimbak Talang, Kashinath.
 Turner, Sir Charles Arthur.
 Tyler, John W.

Vasudeo Barvé, Mahadeo, Rao
 Bahadur.
 Walton, Major-Gen. Bendyshe.
 Waring, Surg.-Maj. Edwd. Jno.
 Watt, George.
 Williams, Mj.-Gen. Edw. Chas. S.
 Wingate, Andrew.
 Wodehouse, Colonel Charles.

Wollaston, Arthur Naylor.
 Wordsworth, William.
 Wyllie, Major Wm. Hutt Curzon.
 Sec., Foreign Sec., Govt. of India.
 Registrar, Sir Albert William
 Woods, C.B., F.S.A.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

INSTITUTED 9th November, 1886.

Consisting of Ordinary and Honorary Companions.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Companions. D.S.O.

Adams, Surg. Alexander Peers.
 Aldworth, Captain William.
 Annesley, Lt. Wm. Rd. Norton.
 Barlow, Comm. Charles James.
 Barrett, Captain Alfred Lloyd.
 Barrow, Lt.-Col. Chas. Thesiger.
 Bayly, Capt. Alfred Wm. L.
 Beley, Capt. Charles Harold H.
 Bennett, Lieut.-Col. William.
 Borrow, Capt. Fredk. Ronald.
 Bromlow, Fleet-Surgeon Thomas
 D'Arcy.
 Budgen, Col. William Thomas.
 Campbell, Captain Alexander.
 Campbell, Lt.-Col. Colin Chas.
 Carpenter, Commander Alfred.
 Cather, Major Thomas Plunket.
 Caulfeild, Lieut. Algernon M.
 Channer, Major Bernard.
 Coker, Colonel Edmund Rogers.
 Corbett, Surg.-Mj. Robt. de la C.
 Couchman, Capt. Geo. Henry H.
 Coxhead, Lt. Thos. Langholme.
 Crofton, Lt.-Col. Morgan Sam.
 Cubitt, Col. William George.
 Cummins, Lt.-Col. Jas. Turner.
 Daubeney, Capt. Edward Kaye.
 De Lisle, Lt. Henry de Beauvoir.
 Deedes, Col. William Henry.
 Dening, Major Lewis.
 Dicken, Col. William Popham.
 Dorward, Major Arthur Robt. F.
 Downes, Capt. William Knox.
 Dun, Capt. Edward William.
 Dundas, Capt. Lawrence Chas.
 Durnford, Commander John.
 Earle, Captain Henry.
 Elliot, Capt. Edward Locke.

Everett, Lieut.-Colonel Edward.
 Fendall, Capt. Charles Pears.
 Ferrier, Capt. James Archibald.
 Glanville, Lieutenant Francis.
 Golithly, Capt. Robt. Edmund.
 Goodwyn, Capt. Henry Edward.
 Gordon, Colonel James Henry.
 Haggard, Capt. Andrew C. Parker.
 Hastings, Capt. Edward Spence.
 Hennell, Lieut.-Col. Reginald.
 Hepper, Lt.-Col. Albert James.
 Hickson, Capt. Samuel Art. E.
 Huggins, Capt. Ponsonby Glenn.
 Hunter, Major Archibald.
 Keene, Captain Alfred.
 Kempster, Capt. Francis James.
 Lambert, Lt.-Col. Walter Miller.
 Lamport, Lieutenant William.
 Lithgow, Dep. Surg.-Gen. S. A.
 Lloyd, Major George Evan.
 Lugard, Capt. Fred. J. Dealtry.
 Lyle, Captain Hugh Thomas.
 Mackinnon, Surg.-Maj. H. W. A.
 McLeod, Lt.-Col. Donald J. Sim.
 McSwiney, Lieut. Edward F. H.
 Marriott, Maj. Reginald Adams.
 Maxwell, Lieut. John Grenfell.
 Middleton, Col. Fras. Beckford.
 Milne, Captain Richard Louis.
 Money, Mj. Gordon L. Campbell.
 Morse, Lieut. Frank Alexander.
 Murray, Lt.-Col. Kenelm Digby.
 Nicklin, Staff-Engineer William.
 Patterson, Surg.-Maj. Thos. Wm.
 Payne, Captain Richard Lloyd.
 Preston, Capt. Jenico Edward.
 Quirk, Major John Owen.
 Radwan, Maj. Hassan (Egypt).
 Radwan, Lieut. Said (Egypt).

Rawlinson, Maj. Spencer Richd.
 Rhodes, Captain Elmhiirst.
 Rogers, Surgeon-Major John G.
 Romilly, Capt. Fredk. William.
 Rose, Major Henry Metcalfe.
 Rundle, Major Henry Macleod L.
 St. Leger, Col. Henry Hungerfd.
 Scott, Lieut.-Col. Douglas Alex.
 Shephard, Capt. Chas. Sinclair.
 Sherston, Captain John.
 Shone, Capt. William Terence.
 Sinclair, Captain Alfred Law.
 Skene, Lt.-Col. Chas. McDowal.
 Skinner, Lt.-Col. James Tierney.
 Smith-Dorrien, Capt. Horace L.
 Smyth, Captain Owen Stuart.
 Sprague, Capt. Basil Edward.
 Stanton, Lieut. Henry Ernest.
 Stead, Major Alfred James.
 Street, Surg. Alfred Wm. Fredk.
 Sykes, Surgeon Wm. Ainley.
 Tanner, Lieut. John Arthur.
 Temple, Lt.-Col. Chas. Pilcher.
 Teversham, Captain Richard K.
 Tweedie, Lt.-Col. John Lannoy.
 Upcher, Colonel Russell.
 Wace, Major Ernest Charles.
 Westlake, Lieut. Almond Paul.
 Wilkinson, Capt. Henry Thos. D.
 Wilkinson, Lieut. Thos. Henry
 Des Vœux.
 Willcocks, Captain James.
 Wright, Surg.-Major Frederick
 William.
 Wynyard, Lieut. Edwd. George.

Secretary and Registrar, Philip
 Blunt Burgess, War Office.

ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT.

INSTITUTED 10th Feb. 1862. ENLARGED 10th Oct. 1864, 15th Nov. 1865, and 15th Mar. 1880.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

FIRST CLASS.

H.I.H. the Crown Princess of
 Germany (Princess Royal).
 H.R.H. Princess Christian of
 Schleswig-Holstein (Princess
 Helena).
 H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
 H.R.H. Princess Louise (Mar-
 chioness of Lorne).
 H.I.M. the Empress of Ger-
 many, Queen of Prussia.
 H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, Prin-
 cess Henry of Battenberg.

H.R. & I.H. the Duchess of Edin-
 burgh (Grand Dchs. of Russia).
 The Queen of Denmark.
 The Queen Marie of Hanover.
 The Queen of the Belgians.
 H.R.H. the Duchess of Con-
 naught and Strathearn.
 Her Grand Ducal Highness Prin-
 cess Louis of Battenberg.
 H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany.
 H.R.H. Princess Louise of Wales.
 H.R.H. Prss. Victoria of Wales.

SECOND CLASS.

Her Grand Ducal Highness
 Princess Elizabeth of Hesse
 (Grand Duchess of Russia).
 H.R.H. Princess Charlotte of
 Saxe-Meiningen.
 H.R.H. Prss. William of Prussia.
 H.G.D.H. Prss. Irene of Hesse.
 H.R.H. Prss. Victoria of Prussia.
 H.G.D.H. Princess of Leiningen.
 H.H. Prss. Victoria of Schleswig-
 Holstein.
 H.R.H. Prss. Sophie of Prussia.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT—cont.

THIRD CLASS.

Duchess Dowager of Wellington.
Countess Dowager of Caledon.
Dowager Lady Churchill.
Dowager Marchioness of Ely.
Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe.
Lady Waterpark.
Duchess Dowager of Athole.
Viscountess Clifden.
Duchess of Sutherland (Countess of Cromartie).
Dowager Countess of Mayo.
Countess of Erroll.
Lady Abercromby.

Lady Southampton.
Duchess Dowager of Buccleuch.
Duchess Dwgr. of Marlborough.
Duchess of Bedford.
Duchess Dowager of Abercorn.
Duchess of Roxburghe.
Countess Spencer.
Duchess of Buccleuch.
Lady Amptill.

FOURTH CLASS.

Hon. Mrs. Robert Bruce.
Hon. Lady Hamilton-Gordon.
Viscountess Chewton.

Lady Sarah Elizabeth Lindsay.
Lady Codrington.
Hon. Lady Biddulph.
Hon. Mrs. Charles Grey.
Lady Eliz. Philippa Biddulph.
Hon. Flora C. I. Macdonald.
Hon. Mrs. Ferguson.
Hon. Horatia C. F. Stopford.
Hon. Emily Sarah Cathcart.
Hon. Mrs. Magdalen Wellesley.
Hon. Lady Ponsonby.
Lady Cust.

Registrar, Sir Albert W. Woods,
C.B., F.S.A.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA.

INSTITUTED 1st January, 1878.

SOVEREIGN: HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H.R.H. the Princess of Wales.
H.I.H. the Crown Princess of Germany (Princess Royal).
H.R.H. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena).
H.R.H. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne).
H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg.
H.R. & I.H. the Dchs. of Edinburgh (Grand Dchs. of Russia).
H.R.H. the Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn.
H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany.
H.R.H. Princess Louise Victoria of Wales.
H.R.H. Princess Victoria Alexandra of Wales.
H.R.H. the Dchs. of Cambridge.
H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Princess Augusta of Cambridge).
H.R.H. the Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary of Cambridge).
H.R.H. the Duchess of Cumberland.
H.R.H. Prss. Fred. of Hanover.

H.R.H. Prss. Mary of Hanover.
H.H. Nawab Shahjihan, Begum of Bhopal.
H.H. Maharanee Seta Velass Dawajee Ammani Anaro of Mysore.
H.H. Maharanee Jumna Bai, Saheb Gaekwar of Baroda.
H.H. Dilawur-un-Nissar, Begum Saheba of Hyderabad.
Maharanea Hai Shornomoyi of Cossimbazar.
Georgina, Mrchness. of Salisbury.
Henrietta, Mrchioness of Ripon.
Lady Mary Morgan.
Mary Louisa, Countess Dowager of Elgin and Kincardine.
Blanche Julia, Dowager Countess of Mayo.
Susan Georgiana, Lady Conemara.
Mary Catherine, Lady Hobart.
Lady Jane Emma Baring.
Anne, Baroness Napier & Etrick.
Edith, Countess of Lytton.
Harriette, Baroness Lawrence.
Cecilia Frances, Countess Dowager of Iddesleigh.

Catherine, Lady Frere.
Mary Ann, Lady Temple.
Caroline Lucy, Lady Denison.
Katherine Jane, Lady Strachey.
Jane, Viscountess Cranbrook.
Mary Cecilia, Baroness Napier of Magdala.
Hn. Frances, Lady Cunynghame.
H.H. Lakshmi Bhayie, Senior Rani of Travancore.
Emily Eliza, Lady Adam.
Florence, Countess of Kimberley.
Anna Julia, Lady Grant-Duff.
Maharanea Sateba, Kunwar Devi of Dholpore.
Miss Edith Helen Fergusson.
Harriet Georgina, Countess of Dufferin.
Fanny Georgina Jane, Lady Reay.
Lady Randolph S. Churohill.
Georgiana, Viscountess Cross.
H.H. Maharanee Sunity Devee, of Kuch Behar.

Registrar, Sir Albert W. Woods,
C.B., F.S.A.

Dates of Dignities.

THE SAXONS in the fifth and sixth centuries founded the Heptarchy, meaning the seven States, though there were really nine: these were all subdued by Egbert, King of Wessex, who was descended from Cerdic. He, in 827, took the title of King of England. The Norman kings, beginning with William I., in 1066, were also Dukes of Normandy. Henry II., in 1172, styled himself Lord of Ireland, which title Henry VIII., in 1541, changed into King. Edward III., in 1337, assumed the title of King of France. Anne, on the Union of England with Scotland, became Queen of Great Britain; and George III., on the Union with Ireland, dropped the empty style of King of France, and took the title of King of Great Britain and Ireland. Her present Majesty, in 1857, altered her official designation to Victoria, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, &c., which title, after much discussion in Parliament, was affirmed, and came into general use 1st January, 1877. The first English DUKE was Edward the Black Prince: he was created Duke of Cornwall by his father, Edward III., in 1337. The title of MARQUIS was first bestowed by Richard II. on his favourite, Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, created Marquis of Dublin in 1335. The Saxon titles of ALDERMAN, or EORL, and THAN, were changed into EARL and BARON by William I. The title of VISCOUNT was long in use in France before it was bestowed on any person in England: the first person who held it was John Beaumont, created Viscount Beaumont and Count of Boulogne, in France, in 1440. The order of BARONETS was established by James I. in 1611, and exists only in the British Dominions.

The Victoria Cross.

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED 5th February, 1856.

Ablett, <i>Serg.</i> Alfred.	Edwards, <i>Private</i> Thos.	Keatingo, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> R. H.	Prendergast, <i>Gen.</i> Sir
Adams, <i>Rev.</i> James W.	Edwards, <i>Capt.</i> W. M. M.	Kells, <i>Trumpet-Major</i> R.	Harry N. Dalrymple.
Aikman, <i>Colonel</i> F. R.	Elphinstone, <i>Major-Gen.</i>	Kenny, <i>Private</i> J.	Pride, <i>Capt.</i> Aftergd. T.
Allen, <i>Corporal</i> William.	Sir Howard C.	Kerr, <i>Lieut.</i> Wm. Alex.	Probyn, <i>Lieut.-General</i>
Anderson, <i>Corporal</i> C.	Elton, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Fred. C.	Knox, <i>Major</i> John S.	Sir Dighton M.
Arthur, <i>Gunner</i> Thos.	Esmonde, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Thos.		Pye, <i>Lieut.</i> Charles.
Ashford, <i>Private</i> J.	Evans, <i>Private</i> Samuel.		
		Lawrence, <i>Major</i> S. H.	
Baker, <i>Lieutenant</i> C. G.		Leach, <i>Colonel</i> Edw. P.	Raby, <i>R.-Adm.</i> Henry J.
Bell, <i>Private</i> David.	Farmer, <i>Corporal</i> Jos. J.	Leet, <i>M.-Gen.</i> Wm. Knox.	Reade, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> H. T.
Bell, <i>Col.</i> Mark Sever.	Fitzpatrick, <i>Private</i> F.	Leitch, <i>Col.-Sergt.</i> Peter.	Rennie, <i>Lieut.-Col.</i> Wm.
Beresford, <i>Lt.-Colonel</i>	Flawn, <i>Private</i> Thomas.	Leith, <i>Major</i> James.	Reynolds, <i>Surg.-Mj.</i> J. H.
Lord Wm. L. DelaPoer.	Flinn, <i>Drummer</i> Thos.	Lennox, <i>M.-Gen.</i> W. O.	Richardson, <i>Private</i> G.
Bergin, <i>Private</i> James.	Fosbery, <i>Col.</i> George V.	Lenon, <i>Major</i> Edm. H.	Rickard, <i>Qu'mastr.</i> Wm.
Berryman, <i>Major</i> John.	Fowler, <i>Private</i> Edmnd.	Lindrim, <i>Quartermaster-</i>	Ridgeway, <i>Capt.</i> Rd. K.
Blair, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> James.	Fraser, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> C. C.	<i>Serg.</i> William J.	Roberts, <i>Chf. Gen.</i> John.
Bogle, <i>Major</i> Andrew C.		Lucas, <i>R.-Ad.</i> Chas. D.	Roberts, <i>Gn.</i> Sir F. S., Bt.
Booth, <i>Col.-Sergt.</i> Ant.	Gardiner, <i>Col.-Srg.</i> Geo.	Lucas, <i>Col.-Sergt.</i> John.	Robinson, <i>Seaman</i> Edw.
Boulger, <i>Lieut.-Colonel</i>	Gardner, <i>Q'mr.-Sgt.</i> W.	Lysons, <i>Capt.</i> Henry.	Roddy, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Patrick.
Abraham.	Gifford, <i>Major</i> Lord.	Lyster, <i>M.-Gen.</i> Harry H.	Rogers, <i>Col.</i> Robert M.
Bromhead, <i>Maj.</i> Gonv.	Goate, <i>Lance-Corpl.</i> W.		Rowlands, <i>Lt.-G.</i> Hugh.
Brown, <i>Col.</i> Fras. D. M.	Goodfellow, <i>Col.</i> C. Aug.	McCrea, <i>Surg.</i> John F.	
Brown, <i>Trooper</i> Peter.	Goodlake, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> G. L.	Macdonald, <i>Capt.</i> Hen.	Salmon, <i>Vice-Admiral</i>
Browne, <i>Major</i> Edwd. S.	Gorman, <i>Seaman</i> James.	McGauran, <i>Sergt.</i> John.	Sir Nowell.
Browne, <i>Colonel</i> Hen. G.	Gough, <i>M.-G.</i> Sir C. J. S.	McGregor, <i>Sergeant</i> R.	Sartorius, <i>Col.</i> Eust. H.
Browne, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Sam. J.	Gough, <i>M.-G.</i> Sir Hugh H.	Macintyre, <i>M.-Gn.</i> Don.	Sartorius, <i>Col.</i> Reg. W. C.
Buckley, <i>Dp. As.-Cm.</i> J.	Grady, <i>Sergt.</i> Thomas.	McNeill, <i>Major-General</i>	Schiess, <i>Corporal</i> F. C.
Buller, <i>Major-Gen.</i> Rt.	Graham, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir G.	Sir John Carstairs.	Scholefield, <i>Seam.</i> Mark.
Hon. Sir Redvers H.	Green, <i>Col.-Sgt.</i> Patrick.	McPherson, <i>Col.-Serg.</i> S.	Scott, <i>Lt.</i> Robert Gec.
Butler, <i>Major</i> Thos. A.	Griffiths, <i>Private</i> Wm.	McQuirt, <i>Serg.</i> Bernard.	Seeley, <i>Seaman</i> William.
Bythesea, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> J.	Guise, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> John C.	Magner, <i>Drummer</i> Mich.	Sellar, <i>Sergeant</i> George.
		Malcolmson, <i>Lt.</i> John G.	Shaw, <i>Major-Gen.</i> Hugh.
		Mangles, <i>Ross</i> Lewis.	Shebbeare, <i>Capt.</i> R. H.
		Manley, <i>S.-Gn.</i> W. G. N.	Shields, <i>Corpl.</i> Robert.
		Marling, <i>Capt.</i> Perceval	Sinnott, <i>Corporal</i> J.
		Scrope.	Sleavon, <i>Corpl.</i> Michael.
		Marshall, <i>Col.-Mr.</i> W. T.	Smith, <i>Gunner</i> Albert.
		Maude, <i>Col.</i> F. Cornw.	Smith, <i>Corporal</i> Philip.
		Maude, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Fdk. F.	Stagpoole, <i>Drummer</i> D.
		Mayo, A., <i>Indian Navy.</i>	Stanlock, <i>Private</i> Wm.
		Mitchell, <i>Capt.-Ftop.</i> S.	Stewart, <i>Major</i> W. G. D.
		Monaghan, <i>Trump.</i> T.	Strong, <i>Private</i> George.
		Moore, <i>Col.</i> Arthur T.	Sutton, <i>Bugler</i> William.
		Moore, <i>M.-Gen.</i> Hans G.	Sylvester, <i>Surgeon</i> H. T.
		Morley, <i>Private</i> Samuel.	
		Mouat, <i>Surg.-Gen.</i> Jas.	
		Mullane, <i>Sergt.</i> Patrick.	Teesdale, <i>Major-Gen.</i> Sir
		Murphy, <i>Private</i> Thos.	Christopher C.
		Murray, <i>Lance-Corpl.</i> Jas.	Temple, <i>Brig.-Surg.</i> W. T.
		Murray, <i>Sergeant</i> John.	Thackeray, <i>Col.</i> Edw. T.
			Thompson, <i>Private</i> Jas.
			Trevor, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Wm. S.
		Napier, <i>Sergeant</i> W.	Trewavas, <i>Seaman</i> Jos.
		Norman, <i>Private</i> Wm.	
			Vousden, <i>Major</i> Wm. J.
		O'Connor, <i>M.-Gen.</i> Luke.	
		Odgers, <i>Seaman</i> William.	Walker, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Mark.
		Olpherts, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Wm.	Wantage, <i>Col.</i> Lord.
		Osborne, <i>Private</i> James.	Wassall, <i>Private</i> Saml.
		O'Toole, <i>Sergt.</i> Edmund.	Watson, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir J.
		Owens, <i>Sergeant</i> James.	White, <i>M.-Gen.</i> Sir G. S.
			Wilkinson, <i>Bombr.</i> Thos.
		Palmer, <i>Capt.</i> Anthony.	Williams, <i>Private</i> John.
		Paton, <i>Sergeant</i> John.	Wilmot, <i>Lt.-C.</i> Sir H., Bt.
		Pearson, <i>Lance-Corpl.</i> Jas.	Wilson, <i>Capt.</i> A. K., R.N.
		Pearson, <i>Sergeant</i> John.	Wood, <i>M.-Gen.</i> Sir H. E.
Danaher, <i>Private</i> John.	Ingouville, <i>Captain of</i>		
Davis, <i>M.-Gen.</i> Gronow.	<i>Mast</i> George.		
Davis, <i>Private</i> James.	Innes, <i>Lt.-Gn.</i> J. J. McL.		
Diamond, <i>Srg.</i> Bernard.			
Dickson, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Colld.	Jarrett, <i>Col.</i> Hanson C. T.		
Divane, <i>Private</i> John.	Jee, <i>Dep. Insp.-Gen.</i> Jos.		
Dixon, <i>M.-Gen.</i> Matt. C.	Jerome, <i>M.-Gen.</i> Hen. E.		
Doogan, <i>Private</i> John.	Jones, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Alfred S.		
Douglas, <i>Brig.-Sg.</i> C. M.	Jones, <i>Capt.</i> Henry M.		
Dowell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Geo. D.	Jones, <i>Private</i> Robert.		
Dunlay, <i>Lance-Corpl.</i> Jn.	Jones, <i>Private</i> William.		



Baronets of England, 737—(With Dates of Creation).



Exclusive of those merged in the Peerage.

Abdy, W. Neville.. 1849	Bowman, William. 1834	Clifford, Charles.. 1887	Duckworth, J. T. B. 1811
Acland, T. Dyke.. 1644	Bowyer, William.. 1660	Clifton, Francis.. 1611	Duke, James..... 1849
Adair, Hugh Edw. 1838	Boyd, Rev. Fredk.. 1775	Codrington, Wm.. 1721	Dunbar, Alex. Jas. 1814
Adam, Charles E. 1882	Boynton, Henry S. 1618	Codrington, G. W. H. 1876	Duncombe, P. D. P. 1859
Affleck, Robert... 1782	Brady, Francis W. 1869	Coghill, John J... 1778	Dundas, Sidney J. 1821
Alexander, Jno. W. 1809	Bridges, Rev. B. G. 1718	Colcbrooke, T. E... 1759	Duntze, Geo. Alex. 1774
Alexander, Claud.. 1836	Brinckman, T. H.. 1831	Colleton, R. A. W.. 1660	Durrant, W. R. E. 1783
Allan, Archibald.. 1852	Briscoe Musgrave H. 1782	Colquhoun, James 1786	Dyer, T. Swinnerton 1678
Allan H. M. Havelock 1858	Brocklebank, Thos. 1885	Colt, Thos. Archer 1692	Dyke, Wm. Hart.. 1676
Alleyne, John G. N. 1769	Brodie, Benj. V. S.. 1834	Conroy, John 1837	
Amory, Jno. H. H. 1874	Bromhead, Benj. P. 1806	Constable, F. A. T. C. 1815	Earle, Thomas.... 1869
Anderson, C. H. J. 1660	Bromley, Henry .. 1757	Cook, Francis 1886	East, G. Aug. C... 1838
Anson, Wm. R. . . 1831	Brooke, Richard .. 1662	Cooke, W. R. Chas. 1661	Eden, William 1672
Anstruther, W. C. J. 1798	Brooke, R. L. de C. 1803	Cooper, Astley P. P. 1821	Edmonstone, Wm. 1774
Antrobus, Edmund 1815	Brooke, Victor A... 1822	Cooper, Daniel... 1863	Edwards, H. H... 1644
Arbutnot, Wm. W. 1823	Brooks, W. Cunliffe 1886	Coote, Charles A... 1774	Edwards, H. C. Lea 1866
Armstrong, Rev. E. 1841	Broughton, H. D... 1660	Cope, Rev. Wm. H. 1611	Egerton, Philip le Belward Grey .. 1617
Armytage, George 1738	Brown, Wm. R. . . 1863	Corbet, Vincent R.. 1808	Elliot, George 1874
Arthur, Geo. C. A. 1841	Brownrigg, Hy. M. 1816	Cornwall, Rev. G. 1764	Ellis, J. Whittaker 1832
Ashburnham, A... 1661	Bruce, Henry H... 1804	Corry, Jas. Porter 1885	Elphinstone, How. 1816
Astley, John D. . . 1821	Brydges, Harford J. 1807	Cotterell, Geers H. 1805	Elphinstone, G. D. H. 1828
	Buchanan, G. H. L. 1775	Couper, Geo. E. W. 1842	Elton, Edm. Harry 1717
Bacon, H. B. (Prem.) 1611	Buchanan, James.. 1872	Cowell, Emile A. Stepney..... 1871	Errington, John S. 1661
Bagge, Alf. Thos.. 1867	Buckley, Edmund 1868	Craig, J. H. Gibson 1831	Errington, George. 1885
Bailey, Joseph R... 1852	Bulkeley, R. H. W. 1661	Craufurd, Charles William Fredk.. 1781	Erskine, Thomas.. 1821
Baillie, William .. 1823	Buller, Morton E. M. 1866	Crewe, Vauncey H. 1626	Evans, Thos. Wm.. 1887
Baird, David..... 1809	Bunbury, Edwd. H. 1681	Croft, Her. Geo. D. 1671	Every, Hy. Flower 1641
Baker, Geo. E. D. S. 1796	Burdett, Francis.. 1618	Croft, John Fredk. 1818	Ewart, William... 1827
Baker, Rev. T. H. B. 1802	Burdett, Chas. W. 1665	Crofton, Morgan G. 1801	Ewing, Archd. Orr 1836
Barlow, Morison.. 1803	Burngoyne, John M. 1641	Crofton, Malby... 1838	
Barrington, Croker 1831	Burnaby, Henry .. 1767	Crossley, Savile B. 1863	Fagge, John Chas. 1660
Barron, Hen. P. T. 1841	Burrard, Harry P. 1769	Cumming, W. G. G. 1804	Fairbairn, Thomas 1869
Barrow, J. Croker. 1835	Burrell, Charles R. 1774	Cunard, Bache E... 1859	Fairfax, W. G. H. R. 1836
Bartelot, Walter B. 1875	Burrows, George.. 1874	Cunliffe, Robert A. 1759	Falshaw, James .. 1876
Bates, Edward... 1880	Buxton, Robt. J... 1800	Currie, Rev. F. L. 1846	Farmer, Geo. R. H. 1780
Bathurst, F. T. A. H. 1818	Buxton, T. Fowell. 1840	Curtis, Arthur C... 1794	Farquhar, Walt. R. 1796
Bayley, Rev. J. R. 1834		Curtis, William M. 1802	Farquhar, Robt. T. 1821
Baynes, Wm. J. W. 1801	Call, W. G. Montagu 1791	Cust, Charles L... 1876	Farrer, Thos. Hen. 1883
Bazley, Thos. Seb. 1869	Campbell, A. S. L. 1808	Cuyler, Charles .. 1814	Farrington, H. Ant. 1818
Beach, M. E. Hicks 1619	Campbell, Guy T. 1815	Dallas, Geo. Edwd. 1798	Feilden, William L. 1846
Beauchamp, R. W. P. 1744	Campbell, Thos. C. 1821	Dalrymple, Charles 1887	Ferguson, Jas. R. 1866
Beaumont, G. H. W. 1660	Campbell, A. Ava. 1831	Darell, Lionel Edw. 1795	Ffolkes, Wm. H. B. 1774
Becher, H. Wrixon 1831	Campbell, D. A. D. 1831	Dashwood, Hy. W. 1684	Filmer, Robert M. 1674
Bedingfeld, H. G. P. 1660	Campbell, G. Edw. 1831	Dashwood, E. A... 1707	Fitzgerald, J. C. J. 1801
Beever, Hugh R... 1784	Campbell, Arch. C. 1880	Davie, John D. F.. 1846	Fitz-Gerald, Aug.. 1822
Bell, Isaac Lowth. 1885	Campbell-Orde, Jno. William Powlett. 1799	Davis, John Fras. 1845	Fitz-Gerald, Maur. 1880
Bellew, H. Gratlan 1838	Carden, Rbt. Walt. 1887	De Bathe, Henry P. 1801	Fitzherbert, Wm.. 1781
Bellingham, A. Ed. 1796	Carew, Henry Palk 1661	De Crespigny, C. C. 1805	Fitz-Wigram, F. W. 1805
Berney, H. Hanson 1620	Carmichael, Jas. M. 1821	De Houghton, Chas. 1611	Fleming, A. F. H.. 1705
Biddulph, Theo. G. 1664	Carnac, J. H. Rivett 1836	De Trafford, H. F. 1841	Fletcher, Henry .. 1782
Birkbeck, Edward 1673	Cave, M. C. Browne 1641	Denys, Fras. C. E. 1813	Floyd, John 1816
Blackett, Edwd. W. 1663	Cayley, George A. 1661	Dering, Edwd. C... 1626	Fludyer, Rev. Jn. H. 1759
Blackwood, Francis 1814	Chamberlain, H. E. 1828	Dickson, John P... 1802	Forbes, Charles S. 1823
Blair, Edward H.. 1786	Chaytor, William.. 1831	Dilke, John W... 1862	Ford, Francis C... 1793
Blake, Patrick J. G. 1772	Chetwode, George. 1700	Dillon, Charles Fox. 1801	Forster, William.. 1834
Blakiston, Horace N. 1763	Chetwynd, George 1795	Dixie, Alex. B. C.. 1660	Forster, Rev. C. H. 1831
Blane, Seymour J. 1812	Chichester, Arthur 1641	Dodsworth, C. E. S. 1784	Foster, William .. 1838
Blennerhassett, R. 1809	Child, Smith..... 1868	Domville, Comp. M. 1815	Fowke, Fredk. T.. 1814
Blois, John Ralph.. 1686	Cholmeley, H. A. H. 1806	Domville, Wm. C. H. 1814	Fowler, Robert N. 1885
Blomefield, T. W. P. 1807	Christison, Alexr.. 1871	Dorington, Jno. E. 1886	Frankland, F. W.. 1660
Blount, Walter de S. 1642	Clark, Jno. Forbes 1837	Douglas, Robert P. 1777	Frankland, R. W. P. 1812
Blunt, Chas. Wm... 1720	Clark, Andrew... 1837	Douglas, Geo. B. S. 1866	Fraser, Wm. Aug. 1806
Boevey, Thos. H. C. 1784	Clark, Thomas... 1886	Douglas, Kenneth. 1831	Freake, Thos. Geo. 1882
Boileau, Frs. Geo. M. 1838	Clarke, Philip H... 1617	Doyle, Fras. H. C. 1828	Frederick, Chas. E. 1723
Bonham, Geo. Frs. 1852	Clarke, Rev. Chas. 1831	D'Oyly, Chas. W... 1663	Freeling, Harry .. 1828
Booth, Charles... 1835	Clarke, Wm. John 1882	Drake, F. G. A. F. E. 1821	Frere, Bartle C. A. 1876
Boothby, Brooke.. 1660	Clavering, Hy. A. 1661	Drummond, J. H. W. 1828	
Boreel, Jacob W. G. 1644	Clay, Arthur T. F. 1841	Dryden, Hen. E. L. 1733	Gabriel, Thomas.. 1867
Borthwick, Algern. 1887	Clayton, Wm. Robt. 1731	Duckett, Geo. F... 1791	Geary, Francis... 1782
Boswell, Geo. L. H. 1836	Clerke, Wm. Fras. 1660		
Boughvey, Thos. F. 1798	Clifford, Rob. C. S. 1838		
Boughton, C. H. R. 1641			

Gibbes, E. Osborne	1774	Holland, Hen. Th.	1853	Lennard, Thos. B.	1801	Moss, T. Edwards	1868
Gibbons, John	1752	Honyman, Rv. W. M.	1804	Lennard, J. Farnaby	1880	Mostyn, Pyers Wm.	1670
Gilstrap, William	1887	Honywood, Jno. W.	1660	Leslie, John	1876	Mowbray, Jn. Robt.	1880
Gladstone, Thomas	1846	Hood, A. B. P. F. A.	1809	Lethbridge, W. A.	1804	Munro, Thomas	1825
Glyn, George T.	1759	Hort, Fenton Jos.	1767	Lewis, Herbert E. F.	1846	Musgrave, Rich. G.	1611
Glyn, Richard Geo.	1800	Hoskyns, Rev. J. L.	1676	Lewis, Chas. Edwd.	1887	Napier, W. Lennox	1867
Goldney, Gabriel.	1880	Hoste, Wm. H. C.	1814	Lindsay, Coufts	1821	Neave, Thos. L. H.	1795
Goldsmid, Julian.	1841	Houldsworth, W. H.	1887	Lister, Joseph	1884	Neeld, John	1859
Gooch, A. Sherlock	1746	Hughes, Frederick	1773	Lister, S. Cunliffe.	1887	Nepean, M. Hyde	1802
Gooch, Daniel	1866	Hulse, Edward	1739	Lloyd, M. O. M.	1863	Newman, Lydston	1836
Goodricke, Geo. E.		Humble, J. Nugent	1831	Lockhart, S. M.	1806	Nicholson, Charles	1859
Holyoake	1835	Humphery, Wm. H.	1868	Locock, Chs. Brodie	1857	Nightingale, H. D.	1628
Goold, Henry Val.	1801	Hunter, C. S. Paul	1812	Loder, Robert	1887	Norreys, C. D. O. J.	1838
Gordon, Maurice D.	1813			Lopes, Massey	1805	Northcote, Hon.	
Gordon, L. E. Smith	1838	Ibbetson, H. J. S.	1748	Loraine, Lambton	1664	(Hy.) Stafford	1887
Gore, C. J. Knox.	1868	Ingilby, Henry D.	1866	Louis, John	1806	Nugent, Geo. Edm.	1806
Goring, Craven C.	1627	Isham, Charles E.	1627	Lowther, Chas. H.	1824	Nugent, Walter G.	1831
Grace, Percy R.	1795			Lubbock, John	1806		
Græme, G. E. W. H.	1783	Jackson, Keith G.	1815	Lucas, Thomas	1887	Oakeley, C. W. A.	1790
Graham, Rob. J. S.	1629	Jackson, H. Mather	1869	Lushington, Henry	1791	Oakes, Reginald L.	1815
Graham, R. Henry	1662	James, J. Kingston	1823	Lusk, Andrew	1874	O'Brien, Patrick	1849
Graham, Fred. U.	1783	Jardine, Robert	1885			Ochterlony, C. M.	1823
Graham, Lumley	1808	Jejeebhoy, Jamset-		M'Clure, Thomas	1874	O'Connell, Mau. J.	1869
Grant, Geo. M'Ph.	1838	jee (Bombay)	1857	Macdonald, A. K.	1813	Ogle, Henry Asgill	1816
Green, Edward	1886	Jenkinson, Geo. S.	1661	MacGregor, Malc.	1795	O'Loghlen, Bryan	1838
Greenall, Gilbert.	1876	Jenner, William	1868	Macgregor, Wm. G.	1828	O'Malley, William	1804
Gregory, Wm. E. W.	1801	Jephson, S. W.	1815	M'Grigor, Chas. R.	1831	Onslow, Wm. W. R.	1797
Gresley, Robert	1611	Jervoise, J. Clarke	1813	Mackenzie, Alex. M.	1805	Osborn, George R.	1662
Grey, Edward	1814	Jessel, Charles Jas.	1883	Mackworth, A. W.	1776	Osway, Arthur J.	1831
Griffith, Geo. B. W.	1858	Jodrell, Alfred	1733	Macmahon, W. S.	1815	Ouseley, Rev. F. G.	1808
Grogan, Edward.	1859	Johnson, Wm. G.	1755	M'Mahon, T. W.	1817	Oustram, F. Boyd	1858
Grove, Thos. Fraser	1874	Johnson, Hy. A. W.	1818	Macnaghten, F. E.	1836	Owen, Hugh Owen	1813
Guinness, E. Cecil	1885	Jones, Lawrence J.	1831	Magnay, William	1844	Oxenden, Henry C.	1678
Guise, Wm. F. Geo.	1783			Mahon, Rev. V. T.	1819		
Gull, Wm. Withey	1872	Kay, Brook	1803	Mainwaring, P. T.	1804	Paget, James	1871
Gunning, Geo. Wm.	1778	Kaye, Jno. P. Lister	1812	Maitland, J. R. G.	1818	Paget, Richard H.	1886
		Keane, Rd. Francis	1801	Malet, Hen. Chas. E.	1791	Palmer, Chas. Jas.	1621
		Kelk, John William	1874	Mansel, Richard M.	1621	Palmer, Geoffrey	1660
		Kellett, Wm. Hen.	1801	Mappin, Fredk. T.	1886	Palmer, A. Robert	1761
		Kemp, Kenneth H.	1641	Marjoribanks, Wm.	1815	Palmer, Chas. Mark	1886
		Kennaway, Jno. H.	1791	Marling, Wm. Hen.	1882	Parker, William	1681
		Kennedy, J. Chas.	1836	Mariott, W. H. S.	1774	Parker, Melville	1797
		Key, Kingsmill G.	1831	Martin, Wm. F.	1791	Parker, William B.	1844
		Kinahan, Edwd. H.	1887	Martin, Richard	1885	Parkyns, T. G. A.	1681
		King, George St. V.	1792	Matheson, Ken. J.	1882	Parry, T. L. D. Jones	1886
		King, Gilbert	1815	Maxwell, Wm. Fr.	1804	Pasley, T. E. Sabine	1794
		King, Charles S.	1821	Medlycott, Edwd. B.	1808	Paul, Aubrey J. D.	1821
		Kingloch, Jno. G. S.	1873	Menteach, Jas. S.	1838	Payne-Galloway, W.	1818
		Kitson, James	1886	Metcalf, Chs. H. T.	1802	Pearce, William	1887
		Knatchbull, Wndm.	1641	Meux, Hen. Bruce	1831	Pease, J. Whitwell	1882
		Knightsley, Rainald	1798	Meyrick, G. E. M. T.	1791	Pechell, George	
		Knowles, Fran. C.	1765	Meyrick, Thomas	1880	Samuel Brooke	1797
				Middleton, Arth. E.	1662	Peek, Henry Wm.	1874
		Lacon, Edm. H. K.	1818	Milbank, F. Acclom.	1882	Peel, Robert	1800
		Lake, Atwell King	1711	Milbanke, Peniston	1661	Peirse, Hy. M. De la	
		Lamb, Archibald	1795	Mildmay, H. St. J.	1772	Poer Beresford	1814
		Lambert, H. Foley	1711	Miles, Philip J. W.	1859	Pelly, Harold	1840
		Lampson, Geo. C.	1866	Millais, John E.	1885	Perring, Rev. Philip	1808
		Langham, Jas. H.	1660	Miller, Rupert R.	1705	Perrott, Herbert C.	1716
		Larcom, Charles	1868	Miller, Wm. Fredc.	1788	Peto, Sam. Morton	1855
		Larpent, G. A. de H.	1841	Miller, Jas. Percy	1874	Peyton, Thomas	1776
		Lawes, John Bennet	1882	Milman, Francis J.	1800	Philipps, Rev. J. E.	1621
		Lawrence, Hen. H.	1858	Milne, Alexander	1876	Phillips, Chs. E. G.	1881
		Lawrence, Jas. J. T.	1867	Milner, Fred. Geo.	1716	Phillimore, W. G. F.	1887
		Lawrence, Jas. C.	1869	Molesworth, P. Wm.	1680	Pigot, Robert	1764
		Lawson, H. de Burgh	1605	Montefiore, Fras. A.	1886	Pigott, Charles R.	1808
		Lawson, Wilfrid	1831	Montgomery, G. G.	1801	Poock, Geo. F. C.	1821
		Lawson, John	1841	Montgomery, A. L.	1808	Pole, Wm. Edm.	1628
		Lechmere, E. A. H.	1818	Moon, Rev. Edw. G.	1855	Pole, Cecil P. Van N.	1791
		Leeds, Geo. Aug.	1812	Moon, Richard	1887	Pollen, Richard H.	1795
		Lees, John	1804	Mordaunt, Charles	1611	Pollock, William F.	1866
		Legard, Charles	1660	Morris, J. Armine.	1806	Pollock, M. F. M.	1872
		Leighton, Baldwin	1692	Morris, Michael	1885	Poore, Edward	1795
		Leighton, Frederic	1886	Morshead, W. C.	1784	Pottinger, Henry	1839
		LeMarchant, Hy. D.	1841	Mosley, Tonman	1781	Powder, Richard C.	1836

Power, Jno. Talbot	1841	Scott, Samuel Edw.	1821	Style, Wm. H. M.	1627	Walker, Baldwin W.	1855
Prescott, George R.	1794	Scourfield, O. H. P.	1876	Sullivan, Edwd. R.	1804	Walker, Jas. Robt.	1863
Preston, Jacob H.	1815	Seale, Henry Paul	1838	Sullivan, Edward	1881	Walker, Andrew B.	1886
Prevost, Ven. Geo.	1805	Sebright, Jno. G. S.	1826	Sutton, Rich. Fras.	1772	Wallace, Richard	1871
Price, A. J. Ruggie	1804	Seymour, M. Culme	1809	Swinburne, John	1660	Waller, T. Wathen	1815
Price, R. Lambart	1815	Seymour, Francis	1866	Sykes, Fred. H.	1781	Walrond, John W.	1875
Price, R. D. Green	1874	Shakerley, Chs. W.	1838	Sykes, Tatton	1783	Walsham, John	1831
Pryse, Pryse	1866	Shaw, John C. K.	1865	Syngo, Robert	1801	Warrender, George	1715
Puleston, R. Price	1813	Shaw, Robert	1821	Tancred, Thos. S.	1662	Waterlow, Sydney H.	1873
Radcliffe, Joseph P.	1813	Sheffield, B. D. Geo.	1755	Tempest, Robert T.	1827	Watkin, Edw. Wm.	1838
Ramsay, Alex. E.	1806	Shelley, John	1611	Tempest, Chas. H.	1866	Watson, Charles	1766
Ramsden, John W.	1829	Shelley, Percy F.	1806	Tempest, Chas. H.	1866	Watson, Arthur T.	1866
Rashleigh, Colman	1831	Shiffner, Rev. G. C.	1818	Temple, Gren. L. J.	1611	Webster, Aug. F. W.	1703
Reade, C. S. H.	1660	Shuckburgh, S. F. D.	1660	Temple, Richard	1876	Wedderburn, Wm.	1803
Reid, Henry V. Rae	1823	Shuttleworth, Ugh-		Tennant, Charles	1885	Wells, T. Spencer	1883
Rhodes, Free. Edw.	1776	ted J. Kay	1849	Thomas, Godfrey V.	1694	Western, T. C. Callis	1864
Rich, C. H. Stuart	1791	Simcon, John S. B.	1815	Thomas, Geo. S. M.	1766	Wheler, Trevor	1660
Riddell, Rodney S.	1778	Simpson, Walter G.	1866	Thompson, Thos. R.	1806	Whicheote, Thos.	1660
Ridley, Matth. W.	1756	Sinclair, John G. T.	1786	Thompson, Hen. M.	1874	White, Thomas W.	1802
Ripley, Edward	1880	Sitwell, George R.	1808	Thornhill, Thomas	1885	Williams, Wm. G.	1798
Roberts, Randal H.	1809	Skipwith, Peyton E.	1622	Thorold, Jno. Hen.	1642	Williams, Wm. Rob.	1866
Roberts, Fred. S.	1881	Slade, Alfred F. A.	1831	Throckmorton, N. W.	1642	Williamson, Hed.	1642
Robinson, Rv. F. L.	1660	Smijth, W. Bowyer	1661	Thursoy, John H.	1887	Willoughby, Jno. C.	1794
Robinson, John S.	1819	Smith, Charles C.	1804	Tichborne, H. A. J.	1620	Willshire, A. R. T.	1840
Robinson, Geo. A.	1823	Smith, William	1809	Travers, Guy F. T. C.	1804	Wilmot, Henry	1759
Robinson, James L.	1854	Smyth, John H. G.	1859	Trelawny, Wm. L. S.	1628	Wilmot, Robert R.	1772
Roche, David V.	1838	Smythe, Charles F.	1660	Trevelyan, A. W.	1661	Wilmot, Jno. E. E.	1821
Rose, John	1872	Soame, John B. H.	1697	Trevelyan, Geo. O.	1874	Wilson, S. M. M.	1660
Rose, Philip Fredk.	1874	Spearman, J. L. E.	1840	Trounbridge, T. H. C.	1799	Wilson, Roland K.	1858
Rowley, Charles R.	1786	Stamer, Ven. L. T.	1809	Twysden, Louis J. F.	1611	Wilson, Mathew	1874
Rowley, Geo. C. E.	1836	Stapleton, Fras. G.	1679	Tyrwhit, Henry T.	1803	Winnington, F. S.	1755
Rumbold, Horace	1779	Stephen, George	1886	Vane, Henry R. F.	1786	Wiseman, William	1623
Rushout, Chas. H.	1809	Stewart, A. H. Seton	1815	Vavasour, Hen. M.	1801	Wolsey, Chas. M.	1628
Russell, George	1812	Stewart, John M.	1803	Vavasour, Wm. E.	1828	Wombwell, Geo. O.	1778
Russell, William	1822	Stewart, Donald M.	1881	Vavner, Edwd. W.	1846	Wood, Matthew	1837
Rycroft, Nelson	1784	Stirling, Walter G.	1800	Verney, Harry	1818	Worsley, W. Cayley	1838
St. Paul, Horace	1813	Stockenström, G. H.	1840	Vernon, Hy. Foley	1885	Wraxall, Morville N.	1813
Salomons, David L.	1869	Stonhouse, E. Hay.	1628	Vincent, Rev. Wm.	1620	Wrey, Hn. B. Toke	1628
Salt, Wm. Henry	1869	Stracey, Edw. H. G.	1818	Vivian, H. Hussey	1882	Wynn, Herbt. Lloyd	1628
Samuelson, Bernd.	1884	Strachey, Edward	1801	Vyvyan, Rev. V. D.	1644	Watkin Williams	1688
Sawle, Chas. B.	1836	Strickland, Ch. W.	1641	Wake, Hereward	1621	Young, William L.	1769
Scott, Edw. Dolman	1806	Strong, Jn. Calvert	1803	Wakeman, Olfey	1828	Young, George	1813
Scott, F. D. Sibbald	1806	Stuart, Simeon H.	1660	Walker, Geo. F. R.	1835	Young, W. M. Need	1821
		Stuart, Charles J.	1840				
		Stucley, George S.	1859				

BARONETS OF SCOTLAND, 95.

Aberromby, R. J.	1636	Cunynghame, F. G.	1702	Jardine, Alexander	1672	Nicolson, F. W. E.	1637
Agnew, Andrew	1629	Dalrymple, John W.	1697	Johnston, William	1626	Ogilvy, John	1626
Anstruther, Ralph	1694	Dunbar, William	1694	Johnstone, F. J. W.	1700	Pilkington, L. M. S.	1635
Anstruther, W. C. J.	1694	Dunbar, Drmd. M.	1697	Kinloch, Alexander	1686	Pringle, N. Wm. D.	1683
Baird, James G.	1695	Dunbar, Archd.	1700	Kirkpatrick, James	1685	Ramsay, Jas. Hy.	1666
Bannerman, Geo.	1682	Elliott, Wm. F. A.	1666	Lauder, Thos. N. D.	1688	Richardson, J. T. S.	1630
Barclay, David W.	1668	Ferguson, James	1703	Leslie, Chas. Henry	1625	Riddell, Walter B.	1628
Brown, William	1686	Forbes, William S.	1626	Mackenzie, A. G. R.	1673	Ross, Chas. H. A. F.	1668
Bruce, W. Cuningh.	1629	Foulis, James L.	1634	Mackenzie, Jas. D.	1703	Scott, William M.	1671
Burnett, Robert	1626	Gordon, Robert G.	1625	Mackenzie, K. S.	1703	Seton, Bruce M.	1663
Calder, Wm. H. W.	1686	Gordon, Home S.	1631	Maclean, Fitz R. D.	1632	Seton, Wm. Samuel	1683
Campbell, John W.	1628	Gordon, William	1706	Maxwell, Herbert E.	1681	Sinclair, Jno. R. G.	1631
Campbell, N. M. A.	1628	Grant, Ludovic Jas.	1638	Maxwell, J. R. H. H.	1683	Sinclair, Robert C.	1636
Campbell, H. H.	1665	Grant, Francis W.	1705	Maxwell, J. M. S.	1707	Speirs, Jas. Home	1671
Campbell, James.	1668	Grierson, Alex. D.	1685	Menzies, Robert	1665	Stewart, M. R. Shaw	1667
Carmichael, Rev. W.	1628	Halkett, Peter A.	1697	Moncrieffe, R. D.	1685	Stewart, Arch. D.	1683
Cathcart, Reg. A. E.	1703	Hall, Basil Fras.	1687	Munro, Charles	1634	Stirling, Chs. E. F.	1666
Clerk, Geo. Douglas	1679	Hamilton, F. H. A.	1646	Murray, Robert	1626	Suttie, Geo. Grant	1702
Cockburn, Edw. C.	1628	Hamilton, William	1673	Murray, Digby	1628	Turing, R. Fraser	1639
Colquhoun, James	1625	Hay, John Adam	1635	Murray, Patrick K.	1673	Wallace, W. T. F. A.	1669
Cumming, K. Wm.	1694	Hay, Art. Graham	1663	Murray, Jno. F. P. N.	1704	Wardlaw, Henry	1631
Cunynghame, C. F.	1630	Hay, Hector M.	1703	Naesmyth, James	1706	Wauchope, J. Don	1667
Cunynghame, W. J.	1672	Hope, John David	1628	Napier, Archib. L.	1627	Wemyss, David	1704
Cunyngham, Robt.		Innes, John	1628	Nicolson, A. T. B. R.	1629		
Keith A. Dick	1669						

BARONETS OF IRELAND, 67.

Aylmer, Gerald ...	1621	Coote, C. Henry ..	1620	Gore, St. George R.	1621	O'Donel, Geo. C. ...	1780
Barnewall, R. A. J.	1622	Cotter, James L. ...	1763	Hayes, S. Hercules	1789	Osborne, Francis ...	1629
Blake, Valentine ..	1622	Cox, Geo. William	1706	Hill, Henry Blyth ..	1779	Palmer, R. W. H. ...	1777
Blosse, Rob. Lynch	1622	Crosbie, Wm. E. D.	1630	Hoare, J. W. O'B. .	1784	Paul, Rob. Joshua ..	1794
Blunden, John ..	1766	Cuffe, Chs. F. D. W.	1799	Hodson, Geo. F. J.	1789	Piers, Eustace Fitz-	
Booth, H. Wm. Gore	1760	Dancer, Thomas J.	1662	Hutchinson, E. Syn.	1782	Maurice	1660
Borrowes, Eras. D.	1645	Denny, Edward ..	1782	Jervis, J. H. J.-W.	1797	Ribton, George. ...	1759
Brudstreet, John V.	1759	Des Vœux, Hy. D. .	1787	Langrishe, James .	1777	St. George, John. .	1766
Browne, Chas. M. .	1797	De Vere, Stephen E.	1784	Levinge, Wm. Hy.	1704	Smith, William C. .	1799
Bunbury, Rev. J. R.	1787	Echlin, Thomas ..	1721	Lighton, Christ. R.	1791	Staples, Nath. A. .	1628
Burke, Rev. Wm. .	1628	Esmonde, T. H. G. .	1628	Macartney, John ..	1799	Stewart, Aug. A. J.	1623
Burke, Henry Geo.	1797	Falkiner, S. Edm. .	1777	Meredyith, E. H. J.	1660	Tuite, Mark A. H. .	1622
Burton, C. W. C. .	1758	Fetherston, Rev. G.	1776	Meredyith, Henry .	1795	Waller, E. Arthur .	1780
Butler, Thomas P.	1628	Fitzgerald, G. R. D.	1644	Molynaux, Rev. J. C.	1730	Walsh, John A. J. .	1775
Carden, John C. .	1787	Forster, Thos. Oriel	1794	Moore, T. O'Connor	1681	Warren, Aug. R. .	1784
Chapman, Benj. J.	1782	Gethin, Rich. C. P.	1665	Musgrave, Rich. J.	1782	Weldon, Anth. C. .	1723
Colthurst, Geo. St. J.	1744	Godfrey, John F. .	1785	Nugent, Charles ..	1795	Wolsley, Clem. J.	1744

Knights Bachelors.

A LIST OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE RECEIVED THE HONOUR OF KNIGHTHOOD, WITH THE DATES WHEN THAT DISTINCTION WAS CONFERRED.

Abbebt, Maj.-Gen. Fred.	1854	Cave, Lewis William ..	1881	Fairbairn, Andrew ..	1868	Jackson, Louis Stuart	1890
Abel, Fred. Augustus .	1883	Cayley, Richard	1882	Fanning, Rowland F. N.	1886	Jackson, Robert Wm.	1882
Aitken, William	1887	Chalmers, David Patk.	1876	Farner, James	1887	Jones, Rt. Hon. Henry	1873
Allport, James Joseph	1884	Chambers, Geo. Hen.	1880	Farrer, William James	1887	Jarvis, Lewis Whitecup	1878
Anderson, James	1866	Chambers, Thomas	1872	Field, Wm. Ventris ..	1875	Jenkins, John Jones .	1882
Arnott, John	1859	Charles, Arthur	1887	Firth, Charles Henry	1868	Jennings, John Roger	1887
		Charley, Wm. Thomas	1880	Forwood, Wm. Bower	1883	Johnson, John Henry	1874
		Chitty, Joseph Wm. .	1881	Foster, Balthazar W. .	1886	Johnson, William	1854
Bacon, Rt. Hon. James	1871	Chubb, George Hayter	1885	Fox, Charles Douglas	1886	Johnston, William	1854
Baggallay, Rt. Hon. R.	1868	Clarke, Edward	1886	Frost, Thos. Gibbons	1869	Jones, Pryce	1887
Bain, James	1877	Clayton, Oscar	1882	Fry, Rt. Hon. Edward	1877	Jones, Thos. Alfred ..	1880
Baines, Edward	1880	Coats, Peter	1869				
Baker, Samuel White	1866	Cochrane, Henry	1887	Galsworthy, Edwin H.	1887	Kane, Robert	1846
Ball, Robert Stawell .	1886	Cockle, James	1887	Garrod, Alfred Baring	1887	Kay, Edw. Ebenczer	1881
Balliston, Capt. Alfred	1883	Collins, Arthur J. H.	1885	Garth, Richard	1875	Kaye, William Squire	
Barrington, Vincent K.	1886	Collins, William	1881	Gaunt, Edwin	1887	Barker	1885
Barry, Jacob Dirk ..	1878	Colquhoun, Patrick ..	1861	Gell, James	1877	Keating, Rt. Hon. H. S.	
Bazalgette, Joseph W.	1874	Connal, Michael	1885	Gilbert, John	1872	Kekewich, Arthur	1886
Beagle, Matt. Baillie .	1875	Connor, Henry	1880	Gillespie, John	1883	Kenny, Edward	1870
Behrens, Jacob	1882	Cooper, Henry	1854	Gorrie, John	1882	Kettle, Rupert Alfred	1890
Bennett, Jas. Risdon	1881	Cotton, Rt. Hon. H. .	1877	Gorst, John Eldon ..	1885	King, James	1887
Bertram, Geo. Clement	1872	Cowan, Rt. Hon. Rich.	1866	Gowans, James	1886	King, William David .	1887
Bessemer, Henry	1879	Cowan, Edwd. Porter	1881	Grantham, William ..	1886	Kirby, Lt.-Col. Alfred	1887
Bestel, Nich. Gustave	1880	Crofton, Rt. Hon. W. F.	1862	Greene, John Ball ..	1885	Knight, Henry Edmd.	1883
Bittleston, Adam ..	1858	Currie, Edmund Hay	1876	Grove, George	1883	Kortright, Chas. E. K.	1886
Bovill, Elliot Charles	1884	Cusack, Ralph Smith	1873	Grove, Rt. Hon. Wm. R.	1872	Lakeman, Stephen B.	1853
Bowen, Right Hon. Charles Syngé C. .	1879	Cuthbertson, John N.	1887	Hancock, H. J. B. B. .	1887	Lange, Daniel Adolph	1870
Boyd, Thos. Jamieson	1881	Dakin, Thomas	1872	Hannen, Right Hon. James	1882	Lange, Charles	1868
Brady, Thos. Francis	1886	Dalby, Wm. Bartlett	1886	Harcourt, Rt. Hon. W. Vernon	1868	Lawrence, William ..	1887
Bramwell, Fred. Jos.	1881	Darley, Fredk. Matt. .	1887	Hardman, William ..	1885	Lawson, Charles Allen	1887
Brierley, Oswald W. .	1885	Dasent, Geo. Webbe .	1876	Harrison, Hy. Leland	1887	Lecky, Thomas	1887
Briggs, John Henry .	1870	Davey, Horace	1886	Hart, Andrew Scarie	1886	Leclézio, Eugene Pierre	
Bright, Chas. Tilston .	1858	Dawson, John Wm. .	1884	Haskell, James H. .	1887	Lees, Edward	1887
Bristowe, Henry Fox .	1887	Day, John Charles ..	1882	Hawkins, Henry	1876	Lee, Joseph Cocksey ..	1892
Brooke, Wm. O'S. .	1856	De Souza, Walter E. .	1879	Hawshaw, John	1873	Long, Wm. Christopher	1887
Brown, John	1867	De Wet, Jacobus Pet.	1873	Heron, Joseph	1869	Lothbridge, Roper	1885
Browne, Benj. Chapman	1887	Dickeson, Richard ..	1884	Herron, Robert	1887	Lewis, Samuel W. S. .	1886
Browne, Jas. Crichton	1886	Dobson, Wm. Lambert	1886	Hertslet, Edward ..	1878	Lewis, William Thos. .	1885
Bruce, Capt. Thos. C.	1880	Dorion, Antoine Aimé	1877	Hogden, Robert	1869	Lilly, Charles	1881
Brunles, James	1886	Douglas, Wm. Fettes	1882	Hoffmeister, Wm. C. .	1884	Lindsay, Rt. Hon. N. .	1875
Buck, Edward Charles	1886	Douglass, James N. .	1882	Hogg, Stuart Saunders	1876	Linton, Jas. Dromgole	1885
Bullard, Harry	1887	Doulton, Henry	1887	Holloway, Geo. Martin	1887	Longmore, Thomas ..	1886
Burke, John Bernard	1854	Drake, Wm. Richard	1869	Hornby, Edmund G. .	1862	Lopes, Rt. Hon. Hy. C.	1876
Burnside, Bruce L. .	1884	Drinkwater, Wm. L. .	1877	Howard, Richard N. .	1886	MacAndrew, H.	1887
Burton, Frederic Wm.	1884	Duckworth, Dyce ..	1886	Howles, Hugh Wm. .	1869	MacBain, James	1886
Burton, William W. .	1844	Eade, Peter	1885	Huddleston, John W.	1875	McCausland, Rich. B.	1855
Butt, Charles Parker .	1883	Edge, John	1886	Hughes, Capt. Fred. .	1868	M'Cintock, Francis L.	1860
		Edridge, Thos. Richard	1887	Hume, Lt.-Col. Gustav	1880	MacCormac, William .	1881
Cameron, Chas. Alex. .	1885	Edwards, George Wm.	1887	Hunt, Henry Arthur	1876	MacCulloch, Edgar ..	1886
Cameron, Matt. Crooks	1887	Edwards, Henry	1885	Ingham, Jas. Taylor .	1876	M'Kenna, Joseph N. .	1887
Cameron, Rodk. Wm.	1883	Ellis, Adam Gib ..	1882	Innes, George Long .	1875	Mackenzie, Morell ..	1887
Canning, Samuel	1866	Elvey, George Job ..	1887	Isaacs, Henry Aaron .	1887	Mackey, James Wm. .	1874
Carroll, William	1868					MacLagan, Douglas ..	1883
Cartwright, Henry	1887					Maclean, Andrew	1887

Maclean, John	1871	Ommanney, Adm. E.	1877	Ritchie, Wm. Johnston	1881	Stuart, Robert	1871
Macleod, Geo. Husband		O'Rorke, Geo. Maurice	1880	Roberts, Alfred	1883	Sullivan, Arthur	1883
Baird	1887	O'Sullivan, Daniel V.	1883	Roberts, William	1885		
Macmahon, Charles	1875	Owden, Thomas S.	1878	Robinson, Bryan	1878	Tagore, Raja Sourindro	
McVicker, Robert	1885	Owens, Geo. Bolster	1876	Robinson, John Chas.	1887	Mohun	1884
Magnus, Philip	1886			Rollit, Albert Kaye	1885	Tait, Peter	1888
Mallet, Rt. Hon. Louis	1868	Packer, Charles	1879	Roscoe, Henry Entfield	1884	Taylor, David	1884
Mance, Henry Christr.	1885	Paine, Thomas	1882	Ross, Robt. Dalrymple	1886	Tennant, David	1877
Manisty, Henry	1876	Parker, Henry Watson	1887	Roxburgh, Francis	1882	Terry, Joseph	1887
Manning, Wm. M.	1858	Paton, Joseph Noel	1867	Russell, Charles	1886	Thompson, Henry	1867
Mantell, John Iles.	1867	Peacock, Rt. Hon. B.	1859			Thomson, William	1866
Marshall, James	1882	Pearson, Charles John	1887	Sandford, Col. Herb. B.	1877	Thuillier, Gen. H. E. L.	1879
Martineau, Thomas	1887	Pennell, Chas. Henry	1867	Sandison, Alfred	1878	Tohes, John	1886
Mathew, James Chas.	1881	Penrose, George	1876	Sargent, Charles	1869	Tomham, William	1858
Maule, John Blossett	1882	Perkins, Frederick	1873	Sassoon, Albert A. D.	1872	Truscott, Francis W.	1872
Maxwell, Patrick	1887	Petheram, Wm. Comer	1884	Saunders, Edwin	1883	Turner, Chas. Arthur	1879
Maxwell, Peter Benson	1866	Petit, Dinshaw Manekjee	1887	Sawyer, James	1882	Turner, Llewelyn	1870
Meek, James	1869	Phear, John Budd	1877	Scholfield, Henry	1876	Turner, William	1846
Meredith, Wm. Colles	1886	Phillippo, George	1882	Scotland, Colley H.	1861	Twiss, Travers	1867
Miller, William	1876	Phillips, Benj. Sum.	1866	Shand, Charles Farq.	1869	Tyler, Henry Whatley	1877
Milne, William	1876	Phillips, Henry L.	1880	Sidgreaves, Thomas	1874	Tyler, James	1851
Mitchell, Henry	1887	Picton, Jas. Allanson	1881	Sieveking, Edward H.	1886		
Molesworth, Robert	1886	Pittman, Henry Alfred	1883	Sikes, Charles Wm.	1881	Vine, John R. Somers	1886
Monckton, John B.	1880	Pittis, Francis	1887	Simon, John	1886	Watson, Henry Edm.	1886
Moodliar, Ramaswami	1887	Plowden, Hy. Meredyth	1873	Simpson, Hy. Lunnon	1887	Watson, James	1874
Morgan, Morgan	1887	Pollock, Charles Edw.	1887	Sladen, Col. Edw. B.	1886	Webster, Rd. Everard	1885
Morgan, Walter	1866	Poole, James	1887	Smith, Archib. Levin	1883	Weston, Joseph Dodge	1886
Morland, Capt. Henry	1887	Porter, Geo. Hornidge	1881	Smith, Fras. Villeneuve	1862	Westropp, Michael R.	1870
Morphett, John	1870	Prenndergast, James	1881	Smith, Henry	1860	White, Arnold Wm.	1887
Morris, John	1866	Preston, John	1878	Smith, John	1887	White, Wm. Henry	1882
Morrison, George Wm.	1885	Pringle, George	1882	Smith, Rt. Hon. M. E.	1865	Willis, William	1885
Moyers, George	1887	Puleston, John Henry	1887	Smyth, Warington W.	1887	Willis, Alfred	1884
Murphy, Francis	1860			Souter, Frank Henry	1875	Wilson, Alexander	1887
		Radcliffe, David	1886	Spraigt, James	1887	Wilson, Samuel	1875
Nathoobhoy, Mungul	1874	Rainals, Hy. Thos. A.	1887	Spokes, Peter	1872	Wood, Charles Alex.	1874
Naudi, Salvatore	1878	Ramsay, Andrew C.	1881	Steele, John	1876	Woods, Albert Wm.	1869
Need, Lt.-Col. Arthur	1881	Ramsden, James	1872	Stephenson, Henry	1887	Wrenfordley, Hen. T.	1883
Needham, Joseph	1873	Raper, Robert George	1886	Stephenson, Rowd. M.	1856	Wright, James	1887
Nicholson, Richard	1886	Rawlinson, Christoph.	1847	Stewart, Robert P.	1872	Wyatt, Richard Henry	1883
North, Ford	1881	Rawlinson, Robert	1883	Stirling, James	1886	Wyatt, Wm. Henry	1876
Nugent, Oliver	1872	Reid, Edward	1868	Stokes, William	1886	Wycherley, George Jos.	1885
		Rennie, Richard T.	1882	Storcy, Thomas	1887		
Oakley, Herbert S.	1876	Richards, V.-Ad. G. H.	1877	Stuart, Andrew	1887		
Ogg, Wm. Anderson	1882	Richards, Wm. Buell	1877			Young, Allen Wm.	1877
Oldknow, James	1878						

* * Knights Bachelors who have received the higher honour of the Bath, Star of India, &c., are not included in this list.

PEERS AND BARONETS WHO ARE EIGHTY YEARS OF AGE AND UPWARDS.

AGES OF PEERS ABOVE 80.	AGES OF BARONETS ABOVE 60.	BARONETS—continued.	
Eversley, Viscount, G.C.B.	93	Lowther, Sir Charles Hugh	84
Cottesloe, Lord	89	Fludyer, Rev. Sir John Hen.	84
Teynham, Lord	89	Oxenden, Sir Hy. Chudleigh	84
Donegall, Marquis of	88	Denny, Sir Edward	90
Albemarle, Earl of	88	Norreys, Sir Charles D. O. J.	88
Portman, Viscount.	88	Hayes, Rev. Sir John Warren	87
Lucan, Earl of, G.C.B.	87	Rowley, Sir Charles Robert	87
Ebury, Lord	86	Alexander, Sir John Wallis.	87
Winmarleigh, Lord	85	Bellingham, Sir Alan Edwd.	87
Hammond, Lord	85	Meredyth, Sir Henry	87
Grey, Earl, G.C.B.	85	Pigot, Sir Robert	86
Essex, Earl of	84	Carden, <i>Ald.</i> Sir Robert W.	86
Cleveland, Duke of, K.G.	84	Burrows, Sir Geo., M.D., F.R.S.	86
Newborough, Lord	84	Martin, <i>Adm.</i> Sir Wm. F., G.C.B.	86
Lovelace, Earl of	82	Verney, Rt. Hon. Sir Harry	86
Tollemache, Lord	82	Stirling, Sir Walter George	85
Sydney, Earl, G.C.B.	82	Knowles, Sir Francis C., F.R.S.	85
Denman, Lord	82	Wilson, Sir Mathew	85
Addington, Lord	82	Lushington, Sir Henry	85
Mansfield, Earl of	81	Bridges, Rev. Sir Brook Geo.	85
De Saumarez, Lord	81	Nugent, Sir George Edmund	85
Arbuthnot, Viscount	81	Grogan, Sir Edward	85
Effingham, Earl of	81	Langham, Sir James Hay	85
FrankfortdeMontmorency, V.	81	Ogilvy, Sir John	84
Malmesbury, Earl of	80	Dunbar, Sir Archibald.	84
Clonbrock, Lord	80	Goold, Sir Henry Valentine.	84
Devon, Earl of	80		
Perth and Melfort, Earl of	80		

Consists of the whole Peerage of England and of certain representatives of the Peerages of Scotland and Ireland, but many members of these latter have also English titles, which give them seats in the House. For instance, the Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster, and the Duke of Leinster as Viscount Leinster. It is under these inferior titles that they will be found in this list, but for convenience of reference such Peers are separately enumerated. Exclusive of 15 minors, and one baron whose claim is not established, the assembly consists of 4 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 22 Dukes, 19 Marquises, 114 Earls, 28 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 256 Barons, 16 Scottish Representative Peers elected for each Parliament, and 28 Irish Representative Peers elected for life (1 Scotch and 2 Irish Representative Peers are also included as Peers of England)—in all, 540. There are also 8 Ladies who are Peeresses in their own right, whose titles and names are given at page 125.

b. signifies born; s., succeeded; m., married; w., widower or widow; div., divorced; M., Minor.

SPEAKER.—Hardinge Stanley Lord Halsbury, Lord High Chancellor of England .. £4,000

Chairman of Committees.—The Duke of Buckingham and Chandos £2,500

Deputy Speakers.—The Earl of Cork and Orrery, the Earl of Lathom, Earl de Montalt, Viscount Oxenbridge, Earl Selborne, and Lord Herschell.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD (5). *Style, His Royal Highness the Duke of —.* Addressed as, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

- Eldest Son or Heir.*
- 1841 Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, b. 1841, m. Pr. Albert Victor, b. 1864
 - 1866 Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, &c., b. 1844, m. Prince Alfred, b. 1874
 - 1874 Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, &c., b. 1850, m. Prince Arthur, b. 1883
 - 1881 Leopold Charles Edward George, Duke of Albany, &c., b. & s. 1834, M. (None)
 - 1801 George William Frederick Charles, Duke of Cambridge, &c., b. 1819, s. 1850. (None)

ARCHBISHOPS (2).—*Style, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —.*
Addressed as, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

- Trans.*
- 1882 **Canterbury**, Edward White Benson, D.D., b. 1829. *Consecrated Bishop of Truro, 1877.*
 - 1863 **York**, William Thomson, D.D., b. 1819. *Consecrated Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, 1861.*

DUKES (22).—*Style, His Grace the Duke of —.* Addressed as, My Lord Duke, or Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquises take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, &c.

- Created.*
- | | <i>Family Name.</i> | | <i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i> |
|--|---|--|----------------------------|
| 1632 Beaufort | H. C. Fitzroy Somerset, k.g., b. 1824, s. 1853, m. | Marq. Worcester, b. 1847 | |
| 1694 Bedford | F. Chas. Hastings Russell, k.g., b. 1819, s. 1872, m. | Marq. Tavistock, b. 1852 | |
| 1712 Brandon | Wm. Alex. L. Stephen Douglas-Hamilton, k.t.
(<i>Scotch Duke, Hamilton</i>), b. 1845, s. 1863, m. | A. Douglas-Hamilton, b. 1862 | |
| 1822 Buckingham and Chandos | Rich. Plantgr. C.T.-N.-B.-C.-Grenville, g.c.s.1., c.i.e. (<i>Ir. Earl, Nugent; Sc. Baron, Kinloss</i>), b. 1823, s. 1861, m. | Wm. S. Gore-Langton, b. 1847 (to Eridm. of Temple) | |
| 1833 Cleveland | Harry George Powlett, k.g., b. 1803, s. 1864, m. | Henry de V. Vane, b. 1854 (to Barony of Barnard) | |
| 1799 Cumberland | Ernest Augustus W. A. G. F., b. 1845, s. 1873, m. | Prince George, b. 1880 | |
| 1694 Devonshire | William Cavendish, k.g., b. 1808, s. 1858, w. | Marq. Hartington, m.p., b. 1833 | |
| 1675 Grafton | Aug. Chas. Lennox FitzRoy, k.g., b. 1821, s. 1882, w. | Earl of Euston, m.p., b. 1862 | |
| 1694 Leeds | G. G. Osborne (S. Vis. <i>Dunblane</i>), b. 1828, s. 1872, m. | Marq. Carmarthen, m.p., b. 1853 | |
| 1719 Manchester | William Drogo Montagu, k.p., b. 1823, s. 1855, m. | Visct. Mandeville, b. 1853 | |
| 1702 Marlborough | Geo. C. Spencer-Churchill, b. 1844, s. 1883, div. | Marq. Blandford, b. 1871 | |
| 1756 Newcastle | Henry P. A. Pelham-Clinton, b. 1864, s. 1879 .. | Ld. H. Pelham-Clinton, b. 1866 | |
| 1483 Norfolk | Henry Fitzalan-Howard, k.g., <i>Earl Marshal</i> , b. 1847, s. 1860, w. | E. of Arundel & Surrey, b. 179 | |
| 1766 Northumberland | Algernon George Percy, k.g., b. 1810, s. 1867, m. | Earl Percy (a Peer), b. 1846 | |
| 1716 Portland | W. J. A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, b. 1857, s. 1879 | Ld. Hy. Cavendish-Bentinck, m.p., b. 1863 | |
| 1675 Richmond and Gordon (1876) } | Chas. H. Gordon-Lennox, k.g. (<i>Scotch Duke, Lennox</i>), b. 1818, s. 1860, w. | Earl of March, m.p., b. 1845 | |
| 1703 Rutland | Charles Cecil J. Manners, k.g., b. 1815, s. 1857 .. | Ld. J. Manners, m.p., b. 1818 | |
| 1684 St. Albans | W. A. A. de Vere Beauclerk, b. 1840, s. 1849, m. | Earl of Burford, b. 1870 | |
| 1547 Somerset | Archibald Hy. Alg. St. Maur, b. 1810, s. 1885 .. | Ld. Algern. St. Maur, b. 1813 | |
| 1833 Sutherland | Geo. Gran W. Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, k.g. (<i>Scotch Earl, Sutherland</i>), b. 1828, s. 1861, m. | Marq. of Stafford, b. 1851 | |
| 1814 Wellington | Henry Wellesley (<i>Irish Earl, Mornington</i>), b. 1846, s. 1884, m. | Col. Lord Arthur Chas. Wellesley, b. 1849 | |
| 1874 Westminster | Hugh Lupus Grosvenor, k.g., b. 1825, 1st Duke, m. | Earl Grosvenor, b. 1879 | |

MARQUESSES (20).—*Style, The Most Hon. the Marquis of —.*
Addressed as, My Lord Marquis.

- 1790 **Abercorn**
 James Hamilton, c.b. (*Irish Duke, Scotch Earl, Abercorn*), b. 1838, s. 1885, m. | Marq. of Hamilton, b. 1869 |
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1876 Abergavenny | William Neville, k.g., b. 1826, 1st Marquis, m. | Earl of Lewes, b. 1833 |
| 1821 Ailesbury | George William Thomas Brudenell-Bruce, b. 1863, s. 1886, m. | Lord Henry A. B. Bruce, m.p., b. 1842 |
| 1831 Ailsa | Archibald Kennedy (<i>Scotch Earl, Cassillis</i>), b. 1847, s. 1870, m. | Earl of Cassillis, b. 1872 |

Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1815	<i>Anlesley</i>	Henry Paget, b. 1835, s. 1880, m.....
1789	<i>Bath</i>	John Alexander Thynne, b. 1831, s. 1837, m....
1835	<i>Breadalbane</i> ..	Gavin Campbell (<i>Scotch Earl, Breadalbane</i>), b. 1851, 1st Marquis, m.....
1826	<i>Bristol</i>	Frederick William J. Hervey, b. 1834, s. 1864, m.
1795	<i>Bute</i>	John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, K.T. (<i>Scotch Earl, Dumfries</i>), b. 1847, s. 1848, m.....
1812	<i>Camden</i>	John Charles Pratt, b. 1872, s. 1872, M.....
1815	<i>Cholmondeley</i> ..	George Henry Hugh Cholmondeley (<i>Irish Viscount, Cholmondeley</i>), b. 1858, s. 1884, m.
1801	<i>Exeter</i>	William Alleyne Cecil, b. 1825, s. 1867, m.
1793	<i>Hertford</i>	Hugh de Grey Seymour (<i>Irish Baron, Conway</i>), b. 1843, s. 1884, m.
1784	<i>Lansdowne</i>	Henry Chas. Keith Fitzmaurice, G.C.M.G. (<i>Irish Earl, Kerry and Shelburne</i>), b. 1845, s. 1866, m.
1838	<i>Normanby</i>	Geo. Aug. Constantine Phipps, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. (<i>Irish Baron, Mulgrave</i>), b. 1819, s. 1863, w....
1812	<i>Northampton</i> ..	William Compton, K.G., b. 1818, s. 1877, w....
1871	<i>Ripon</i>	George Fredk. Samuel Robinson, K.G., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., b. 1827, 1st Marquis, m.
1789	<i>Salisbury</i>	Robert A. T. G. Cecil, K.G., b. 1830, s. 1868, m.
1726	<i>Townshend</i>	John Villiers S. Townshend, b. 1831, s. 1863, m.
1551	<i>Winchester</i>	Augustus John Henry B. Paulet, b. 1858, s. 1887



EARLS (121).—*Style, The Right Hon. the Earl of* —. *Addressed as, My Lord.* The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon. George, &c. The daughters, like those of Dukes and Marquises, are called Lady Jane, &c.



Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1682	<i>Abingdon</i>	Montagu Arthur Bertie, b. 1836, s. 1884, m....
1696	<i>Albemarle</i>	George Thomas Keppel, b. 1799, s. 1851, w....
1826	<i>Amherst</i>	William Archer Amherst, b. 1836, s. 1886, w. . .
1730	<i>Ashburnham</i>	Bertram Ashburnham, b. 1840, s. 1878, m.....
1714	<i>Aylesford</i>	Charles Wightwick Finch, b. 1851, s. 1885, m..
1772	<i>Bathurst</i>	Allen Alexander Bathurst, b. 1832, s. 1878, m....
1815	<i>Beauchamp</i>	Frederick Lygon, b. 1830, s. 1866, m.....
1679	<i>Berkeley</i>	Geo. Lennox Rawdon Berkeley, b. 1827, s. 1882, m.
1815	<i>Bradford</i>	Orlando George C. Bridgeman, b. 1819, s. 1865, m.
1815	<i>Brownlow</i>	Adelbert Wellington B. Cust, b. 1844, s. 1867, m.
1746	<i>Buckinghamshire</i>	Sidney Carr Hobart, b. 1860, s. 1885, m.....
1800	<i>Cadogan</i>	George Henry Cadogan, b. 1840, s. 1873, m....
1878	<i>Cairns</i>	Arthur William Cairns, b. 1861, s. 1885, m....
1831	<i>Camperdown</i>	Robert A. P. Duncan-Haldane, b. 1841, s. 1867.
1661	<i>Carlisle</i>	Rev. William George Howard, b. 1808, s. 1864.
1793	<i>Carnarvon</i>	Henry Howard M. Herbert, b. 1831, s. 1849, m.
1814	<i>Cathcart</i>	A. F. Cathcart (<i>S.B., Cathcart</i>), b. 1828, s. 1859, m.
1827	<i>Cawdor</i>	John F. Vaughan Campbell, b. 1817, s. 1860, w.
1628	<i>Chesterfield</i>	Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, b. 1854, s. 1887
1801	<i>Chichester</i>	Walter John Pelham, b. 1838, s. 1886, m.....
1776	<i>Clarendon</i>	Edward Hyde Villiers, b. 1846, s. 1870, m.
1850	<i>Cottenham</i>	Kenelm Chas. Edw. Pepys, b. 1874, s. 1881, M.
1697	<i>Coventry</i>	George William Coventry, b. 1838, s. 1843, m..
1857	<i>Cowley</i>	William Henry Wellesley, b. 1834, s. 1884, m..
1718	<i>Cowper</i>	Francis Thomas De Grey Cowper, K.G. (<i>Scotch Baron, Dingwall</i>), b. 1834, s. 1856, m.....
1801	<i>Craven</i>	Wm. George Robert Craven, b. 1868, s. 1883, M.
1711	<i>Dartmouth</i>	William Walter Legge, b. 1823, s. 1853, m.
1866	<i>Dartrey</i>	Richard Dawson, K.P. (<i>Irish Baron, Cremorne</i>), b. 1817, 1st Earl, w.
1761	<i>Delawarr</i>	Rev. Reg. Windsor Sackville, b. 1817, s. 1873, m.
1826	<i>De Montalt</i>	Cornwallis Maude (<i>Ir. V., Haarwarden</i>), b. 1817, 1st Earl, w.
1822	<i>Denbigh</i>	Rudolph William Basil Feilding (<i>Irish Earl, Desmond</i>), b. 1823, s. 1865, m.....
1485	<i>Derby</i>	Edward Henry Smith-Stanley, K.G., b. 1826, s. 1869, m.....
1553	<i>Devon</i>	Wm. Reginald Courtenay, b. 1807, s. 1859, w....
1663	<i>Doncaster</i>	W. H. W. Mont.-Douglas-Scott, K.T. (<i>Sc. Duke, Buccleuch and Queensberry</i>), b. 1831, s. 1884, m.
1837	<i>Ducie</i>	Henry John Moreton, b. 1827, s. 1853, m.....
1860	<i>Dudley</i>	William Humble Ward, b. 1867, s. 1885, M.....
1871	<i>Dufferin</i>	F. H. Temple-Blackwood, K.P., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., (<i>I.B., Dufferin & Clandeboye</i>), b. 1826, 1st Earl, m.
1833	<i>Durham</i>	John George Lambton, b. 1855, s. 1879, m.
1837	<i>Effingham</i>	Henry Howard, b. 1806, s. 1845, m.....

Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1821	<i>Bldon</i> John Scott, b. 1845, s. 1854, m.....	Visct. Encombe, b. 1870
1846	<i>Billesmere</i> Francis C. Granville Egerton, b. 1847, s. 1862, m.....	Visct. Brockley, b. 1872
1661	<i>Bessex</i> Arthur Algernon Capell, b. 1803, s. 1839, m. . .	Lord Capell, b. 1857
1711	<i>Ferrers</i> Sewallis Edward Shirley, b. 1847, s. 1859, m.....	Walter K. Shirley, b. 1864
1863	<i>Feversham</i> Wm. Ernest Duncombe, b. 1829, 1st Earl, m.....	Visct. Helmsley, b. 1879
1885	<i>Fife</i> Alexander William George Duff, k.t. (<i>Irish Earl, Fife</i>), b. 1849, 1st Earl, m.....	(None)
1746	<i>Fitzwilliam</i> Wm. Thos. S. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, k.g. (<i>Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam</i>), b. 1815, s. 1857, m.....	Viscount Milton, b. 1872
1789	<i>Fortescue</i> Hugh Fortescue, b. 1818, s. 1861, w.	Visct. Ebrington, m.p., b. '54
1841	<i>Gainsborough</i> .. Chas. William Francis Noel, b. 1850, s. 1881, m.....	Viscount Campden, b. 1884
1722	<i>Graham</i> Douglas Beresford M. Ronald Graham, k.t. (<i>Scotch Duke, Montrose</i>), b. 1852, s. 1874, m.....	Marq. of Graham, b. 1878
1833	<i>Granville</i> G. G. Leveson-Gower, k.g., b. 1815, s. 1846, m.....	Lord Leveson, b. 1872
1806	<i>Grey</i> Henry Grey, k.g., g.c.m.g., b. 1802, s. 1845, w. . .	Albert H. G. Grey, b. 1851
1752	<i>Guilford</i> Frederick George North, b. 1876, s. 1885, M. . .	Hon. M. W. North, b. 1852
1754	<i>Hardwicke</i> Charles Philip Yorke, b. 1836, s. 1873, m.	Viscount Royston, b. 1867
1812	<i>Harewood</i> Henry Thynne Lascelles, b. 1824, s. 1857, m. . .	Visct. Lascelles, b. 1846
1742	<i>Harrington</i> Chas. Augustus Stanhope, b. 1844, s. 1881, m. . .	Hn. F. W. Stanhope, b. '45
1809	<i>Harrowby</i> Dudley Fras. Stuart Ryder, b. 1831, s. 1882, m.....	Hon. Hy. D. Ryder, b. 1836
1772	<i>Hillsborough</i> .. Arthur Wills J. W. Blundell Trumbull Hill (<i>Irish Marquis, Downshire</i>), b. 1871, s. 1874, M. } Rt. Hon. Lord Arthur W. Hill, m.p., b. 1846	
1821	<i>Howe</i> Rd. W. Penn Curzon-Howe, c.b., b. 1822, s. 1876, m.....	Visct. Curzon, m.p., b. 1861
1529	<i>Huntingdon</i> Warner Francis J. P. Hastings, b. 1868, s. 1885, M. . .	Hn. Osmond Hastings, b. '73
1885	<i>Iddesleigh</i> W. Stafford Northcote, c.b., b. 1845, s. 1887, m.....	Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1869
1756	<i>Ichester</i> Henry Edw. Fox-Strangways, b. 1847, s. 1865, m.....	Lord Stavordale, b. 1874
1837	<i>Innes</i> James Henry Robert Innes-Ker (<i>Scotch Duke, Roxburgh</i>), b. 1839, s. 1879, m.....	Marq. of Bowmont, b. 1876
1697	<i>Jersey</i> Victor Albert George Child Villiers (<i>Irish Viscount, Grandison</i>), b. 1845, s. 1859, m.	Viscount Villiers, b. 1873
1866	<i>Kimberley</i> John Wodehouse, k.g., b. 1826, 1st Earl, m.	Lord Wodehouse, b. 1848
1880	<i>Lathom</i> Edwd. Bootle-Wilbraham, b. 1837, 1st Earl, m. . .	Lord Skelmersdale, b. 1864
1837	<i>Leicester</i> Thomas William Coke, k.g., b. 1822, s. 1842, m. . .	Viscount Coke, b. 1848
1831	<i>Lichfield</i> Thomas George Anson, b. 1825, s. 1854, m.	Viscount Anson, b. 1856
1626	<i>Lindsey</i> Montague Peregrine Bertie, b. 1815, s. 1877, m.....	Lord Bertie, b. 1861
1887	<i>Londesborough</i> .. Wm. Hy. Forester Denison, b. 1834, 1st Earl, m. . .	Visct. Raincliffe, b. 1864
1807	<i>Lonsdale</i> Hugh Cecil Lowther, b. 1857, s. 1882, m.	Hon. C. E. Lowther, b. 1859
1838	<i>Lovelace</i> William King-Noel, b. 1805, 1st Earl, m.	V. Ockham (a Peer), b. 1839
1887	<i>Lyons</i> Rd. B. P. Lyons, g.c.b., g.c.m.g., b. 1817, 1st Earl	(None)
1880	<i>Lytton</i> Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, g.c.b., g.c.s.l., c.t.e., b. 1831, 1st Earl, m.	Visct. Knebworth, b. 1876
1721	<i>Macclesfield</i> Thomas Augustus W. Parker, b. 1811, s. 1850, m.....	Viscount Parker, b. 1843
1800	<i>Malmesbury</i> James H. Harris, g.c.b., b. 1807, s. 1841, m.	Adm. Hon. Sir Edw. Alfred [John Harris, k.c.b., b. 1808
1776	<i>Mansfield</i> William David Murray, k.t. (<i>Scotch Viscount, Stormont</i>), b. 1806, s. 1840, w.	Viscount Stormont, b. 1835
1806	<i>Manvers</i> Sydney Wm. H. Pierrepont, b. 1825, s. 1860, m. . .	Visct. Newark, m.p., b. 1854
1813	<i>Minto</i> Wm. H. E. M. K. Elliot, k.t., b. 1814, s. 1859, w. . .	Visct. Melgund, b. 1845
1815	<i>Morley</i> Albert Edmund Parker, b. 1843, s. 1864, m.	Visct. Boringdon, b. 1877
1789	<i>Mount-Edgcumbe</i> .. William Henry Edgcumbe, b. 1832, s. 1861, w. . .	Visct. Vallerot, b. 1865
1831	<i>Munster</i> William Geo. Fitz-Clarence, b. 1824, s. 1842, m. . .	Lord Tewkesbury, b. 1859
1805	<i>Nelson</i> Horatio Nelson, b. 1823, s. 1835, m.	Visct. Trafalgar, b. 1854
1876	<i>Northbrook</i> Thomas Geo. Baring, g.c.s.l., b. 1826, 1st Earl, w. . .	Visct. Baring, m.p., b. 1850
1801	<i>Onslow</i> Wm. Hillier Onslow, k.c.m.g., b. 1853, s. 1870, m. . .	Viscount Cranley, b. 1876
1806	<i>Orford</i> Horatio Walpole, b. 1813, s. 1858, w.	Rob. Horace Walpole, b. 1854
1551	<i>Pembroke & Mont.</i> (1605) Geo. Robt. Chas. Herbert, b. 1850, s. 1862, m.....	Hon. S. Herbert, m.p., b. 1853
1743	<i>Portsmouth</i> Isaac Newton Wallop, b. 1825, s. 1854, m.	V. Lynton, m.p., b. 1856
1706	<i>Poulett</i> William Henry Poulett, b. 1827, s. 1864, m.	Viscount Hinton, b. 1849
1804	<i>Powis</i> E. J. Herbert (<i>Irish Baron, Clive</i>), b. 1818, s. 1848	George C. Herbert, b. 1862
1765	<i>Radnor</i> Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, b. 1815, s. 1869, w. . .	V. Folkestone, m.p., b. 1841
1874	<i>Ravensworth</i> Henry George Liddell, b. 1821, s. 1878, m.	Hon. Athol C. Liddell, b. '33
1801	<i>Romney</i> Charles Marsham, b. 1841, s. 1874, m.	Visct. Marsham, b. 1864
1801	<i>Rosslyn</i> Francis R. St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1833, s. 1866, m. . .	Lord Loughborough, b. 1869
1861	<i>Russell</i> John Francis Stanley Russell, b. 1865, s. 1878. . .	Hon. B. A. W. Russell, b. 1872
1815	<i>St. Germans</i> Henry Cornwallis Eliot, b. 1835, s. 1881, m.	Lord Eliot, b. 1885
1660	<i>Sanwich</i> Edwd. Geo. Henry Montagu, b. 1839, s. 1884. . .	Hon. V. A. Montagu, b. 1841
1690	<i>Scarbrough</i> A. F. G. B. Lumley (<i>I.V., Lumley</i>), b. 1857, s. 1884	Hn. O. V. G. A. Lumley, b. '62
1882	<i>Seaborne</i> Roundell Palmer, b. 1812, 1st Earl, w.	Visct. Wolmer, m.p., b. 1859
1672	<i>Shaftesbury</i> Anthony Ashley-Cooper, b. 1869, s. 1886, M. . .	Hon. Evelyn Ashley, b. 1836
1442	<i>Shrewsbury and Talbot</i> (1784). } Charles Henry John Talbot (<i>Irish Earl, Waterford</i>), b. 1860, s. 1877, m.....	Viscount Ingestre, b. 1882
1880	<i>Sondes</i> George Watson Milles, b. 1824, 1st Earl, m.	Viscount Throwley, b. 1861
1765	<i>Spencer</i> John Poyntz Spencer, k.g., b. 1835, s. 1857, m. . .	Hn. C. R. Spencer, m.p., b. '57
1628	<i>Stamford</i> Rev. Harry Grey, b. 1812, s. 1883, m.....	William Grey, b. 1850
1718	<i>Stanhope</i> Arthur Philip Stanhope, b. 1838, s. 1875, m.	Viscount Mahon, b. 1880

Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1321	Stradbroke Geo. E. John Mowbray Rous, b. 1862, s. 1886 ..	Wm. John Rous, b. 1833
1847	Strafford George Henry Charles Byng, b. 1830, s. 1886, m.	Col. Hn. Henry W. J. Byng, [b. 1830]
1786	Strange John Jas. Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, K.T. (Scotch Duke, Athole), b. 1840, s. 1864, m.	Marq. Tullibardine, b. 1870
1603	Suffolk & Berks. (1626) Henry Charles Howard, b. 1833, s. 1876, m.	Viscount Andover, b. 1877
1874	Sydney John R. Townshend, G.C.B., b. 1805, 1st Earl, m.	(None)
1714	Tankerville Charles Bennet, b. 1810, s. 1859, m.	Lord Bennet, b. 1852
1823	Vane Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart (Irish Marg., Londonderry), b. 1852, s. 1884, m.	Viscount Castlereagh, b. 1878
1815	Verulam Jas. Walter Grimston (Irish Visct., Grimston; Scotch Baron, Forrester), b. 1809, s. 1845, w.	Visct. Grimston, M.P., b. '52
1729	Waldegrave William Fredk. Waldegrave, b. 1851, s. 1859, m.	Viscount Chewton, b. 1882
1759	Warwick & Brooks (1746) George Guy Greville, b. 1818, s. 1853, m.	Lord Brooke, b. 1853
1624	Westmorland .. Francis Wm. Hy. Fane, G.C.B., b. 1825, s. 1859, m.	Lord Burghersh, b. 1859
1876	Wharnclyffe Edwd. Montagu S. Granville Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. 1827, 1st Earl, m.	Hon. Fras. D. M.-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. 1829
1801	Wilton Seymour John Grey Egerton, b. 1839, s. 1885, m.	Visc. Grey de Wilton, b. 1863
1628	Winchilsea & Nott. (1681) M. E. G. Finch-Hatton, b. 1851, s. 1887, m.	Visc. Maidstone, b. 1882
1859	Winton Archibald Wm. Montgomerie (Scotch Earl, Eglinton), b. 1841, s. 1861, w.	Hon. George Arnulph Montgomerie, b. 1848
1837	Yarborough Chas. A. W. Anderson-Pelham, b. 1859, s. 1875, m.	Lord Worsley, b. 1887
1838	Zetland Lawrence Dundas, b. 1844, s. 1873, m.	Lord Dundas, b. 1876

VISCOUNTS (28).—*Style, The Right Hon. the Viscount—.* Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.

1712	Bolingbroke & St. John (1716) Henry St. John, b. 1820, s. 1851, w.	Rev. M. W. St. John, b. 1827
1868	Bridport Alexander Nelson Hood, K.C.B. (Irish Baron, Bridport), b. 1814, 1st Viscount, w.	Hon. A. W. Hood, b. 1839
1835	Canterbury Henry C. Manners-Sutton, b. 1839, s. 1877, m.	Hon. H. F. W. M.-Sutton, b. [1879]
1823	Clancarty Richard Somerset Le-Poer-Trench (Irish Earl, Clancarty), b. 1834, s. 1872, m.	Viscount Dunlo, b. 1868
1826	Combermere W. H. Stapleton-Cotton, b. 1818, s. 1865, w.	Hon. R. W. S.-Cotton, b. 1845
1878	Cranbrook Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, G.C.S.I., b. 1814, 1st Viscount, m.	Hn. J. S. Gathorne-Hardy, M.P., b. 1839
1886	Cross Richd. Assheton Cross, G.C.B., b. 1823, 1st Visct., m.	Hon. Wm. Henry Cross, b. (None) [1857]
1857	Eversley Chas. Shaw-Lefevre, G.C.B., b. 1794, 1st Visc., w.	Hn. W. A. W. Pellew, b. 1862
1816	Ermouth Edward Fleetwood J. Pellew, b. 1861, s. 1876, m.	Col. Hon. Evelyn Boscawen, [C.B., b. 1847]
1720	Falmouth Evelyn Boscawen, b. 1819, s. 1852, m.	Lord Haddo, b. 1879
1814	Gordon John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon (Scotch Earl, Aberdeen), b. 1847, s. 1870, m.	Hon. Hugh Gough, b. 1849
1849	Gough George Stephens Gough, b. 1815, s. 1869, m.	Hn. Chas. R. L. Wood, b. 1870
1866	Halifax Charles Lindley Wood, b. 1839, s. 1885, m.	Hon. H. R. Brand, b. 1841
1884	Hampden Hen. Bouv. W. Brand, G.C.B., b. 1814, 1st Visc., m.	Hn. H. C. Hardinge, b. 1857
1846	Hardinge Charles Stewart Hardinge, b. 1822, s. 1856, w.	Hn. R. C. Devereux, b. 1865
1550	Hereford Robert Devereux, b. 1843, s. 1855, m.	Hn. R. R. Clegg-Hill, b. 1863
1842	Hill Rowland Clegg Clegg-Hill, b. 1833, s. 1875, m.	Hon. G. A. A. Hood, b. 1868
1796	Hood F. W. Hood (Irish Baron, Hood), b. 1838, s. 1846, m.	Viscount Suirdale, b. 1875
1821	Hutchinson John Luke George Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G. (Irish Earl, Donoughmore), b. 1848, s. 1866, m.	Marquis of Kildare, b. 1887
1747	Leinster Gerald Fitz-Gerald (Irish Duke, Leinster), b. 1851, s. 1887, m.	Hon. C. S. Dundas, b. 1843
1802	Melville Henry Dundas, b. 1835, s. 1886.	Hon. D. J. Monson, b. 1830 (to Barony of Monson)
1886	Ozenbridge William John Monson, b. 1829, 1st Viscount, m.	Hon. Wm. B. Portman, b. '29
1873	Portman E. Berkeley Portman, b. 1799, 1st Visct., w.	Hon. R. C. Jervis, b. 1859
1801	St. Vincent Carnegie Parker Jervis, b. 1855, s. 1885, m.	(None)
1880	Sherbrooke Robert Lowe, G.C.B., b. 1811, 1st Viscount, m.	Hn. G. A. Addington, b. 1854
1805	Sidmouth William Wells Addington, b. 1824, s. 1864, w.	Hon. G. M. Byng, b. 1886
1721	Torrington George Stanley Byng, b. 1841, s. 1884, m.	Hn. Frances Wolseley, b. 1872
1885	Wolseley Garnet Joseph Wolseley, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., b. 1833, 1st Viscount, m.	

BISHOPS (24).—*Style, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —.* Addressed as, My Lord.

Apptd.	Bishop	Apptd.	Bishop
1885	London ... Rt. Hon. F. Temple, D.D., b. 1821	1803	Glo'ster & Bristol ... C. J. Ellicott, D.D., b. 1819
1879	Durham ... Jos. B. Lightfoot, D.D., b. 1828	1868	Hereford ... James Atlay, D.D., b. 1817
1873	Winchester ... Ed. Har. Browne, D.D., b. 1811	1878	Lichfield ... Wm. D. Maclagan, D.D., b. 1826
1859	Bangor ... Jas. Colq. Campbell, D.D., b. 1813	1880	Liverpool ... John Chas. Ryle, D.D., b. 1816
1869	Bath & Wells ... Lord A. C. Hervey, D.D., b. 1808	1883	Llandaff ... Richard Lewis, D.D., b. 1821
1869	Carlisle ... Harvey Goodwin, D.D., b. 1818	1882	Newcastle ... Ernest R. Wilberforce, D.D., b. 1840
1834	Chester ... William Stubbs, D.D., b. 1825	1857	Norwich ... Hon. J. T. Pelham, D.D., b. 1811
1870	Chichester ... Richd. Durnford, D.D., b. 1802	1860	Oxford ... J. F. Mackarness, D.D., b. 1820

BISHOPS—continued.

<i>Apptd.</i>		<i>Apptd.</i>
1868 Peterborough	Wm. Con. Magee, D.D., b. 1821	1833 Truro . Geo. Howard Wilkinson, D.D., b. 1833
1877 Rochester	Anth. W. Thorold, D.D., b. 1825	1861 Worcester
1877 St. Albans	T. L. Cloughton, D.D., b. 1808	Henry Philpott, D.D., b. 1807
1870 St. Asaph	Joshua Hughes, D.D., b. 1807	No vote.
1874 St. Davids	Wm. Basil Jones, D.D., b. 1822	Sodor & Man, J. W. Bardsley, M.A., b. 1832
1884 Southwell	George Ridding, D.D., b. 1828	Without seats—Ripon, 1884. Exeter, 1885. Lincoln, 1885. Salisbury, 1885. Ely, 1885. Manchester, 1886.



BARONS (a93).—Style, The Right Hon. Lord —. Addressed as, My Lord.



<i>Created.</i>	<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1801 Abercromby	George Ralph Abercromby, b. 1838, s. 1852, m.	Hn. J. Abercromby, b. 1841
1873 Aberdare	Hy. Austin Bruce, G.C.B., b. 1815, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. H. C. Bruce, b. 1851
1835 Abinger	Wm. Fredk. Scarlett, C.B., b. 1826, s. 1861, m.	Hn. J. Y. M. Scarlett, b. 1871
1869 Acton	J. Emerich E. Dalberg-Acton, b. 1834, 1st Bar., m.	Hn. R. M. D.-Acton, b. 1870
1887 Addington	Jno. Gellibrand Hubbard, b. 1805, 1st Baron, m.	Hn. E. Hubbard, M.P., b. '42
1882 Alderston	Fred. Beauchamp Paget Seymour, G.C.B., b. 1821, 1st Bar.	(None)
1876 Alington	Henry Gerard Sturt, b. 1825, 1st Baron, m.	Hn. Humphry Sturt, b. 1859
1881 Amphill	Oliver Arthur Villiers Russell, b. 1869, s. 1884, M.	Hn. V. O. W. Russell, b. 1870
1863 Annaly	Luke George White, K.P., b. 1829, s. 1873, m.	Hon. Luke White, b. 1857
1880 Ardilaun	Arthur Edwd. Guinness, b. 1840, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1887 Armstrong	Wm. Geo. Armstrong, C.B., b. 1810, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1605 Arundell of Wardour	John Francis Arundell, b. 1831, s. 1862, m.	Hon. E. A. Arundell, b. 1834
1885 Ashbourne	Edward Gibson, b. 1837, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Wm. Gibson, b. 1868
1835 Ashburton	Alexander Hugh Baring, b. 1835, s. 1868, m.	Hon. F. D. E. Baring, b. 1866
1696 Ashford (Visct. Bury)	W. C. Keppel, K.C.M.G., b. 1832, <i>summd.</i> 1876, m.	
1793 Auckland	Wm. G. Eden (I.B., Auckland), b. 1829, s. 1870, m.	Hon. W. M. Eden, b. 1859
1856 Aceland	Gilbert Henry Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, b. 1830, s. 1867, m.	Hon. G. Willoughby, b. 1867
1780 Bagot	William Bagot, b. 1857, s. 1887	Hon. W. L. Bagot, b. 1864
1869 Balinhard	James Carnegie, K.T. (<i>Scotch Earl, Southesk</i>), b. 1827, 1st Baron, m.	Lord Carnegie, b. 1854
1866 Barrogill	George Philips Alexander Sinclair (<i>Scotch Earl, Caithness</i>), b. 1858, s. 1881	(None)
1887 Basing	George Sclater-Booth, b. 1826, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. G. L. S.-Booth, b. 1859
1837 Bateman	Wm. B. Bateman-Hanbury, b. 1826, s. 1845, m.	Hn. W. S. B. Hanbury, b. '56
1309 Beaumont	Henry Stapleton, b. 1848, s. 1854	Hon. M. Stapleton, b. 1850
1856 Belper	Henry Strutt, b. 1840, s. 1880, m.	Hon. Wm. Strutt, b. 1875
1784 Berwick	Henry Richard Noel-Hill, b. 1847, s. 1882, m.	Rev. T. Noel-Hill, b. 1847
1871 Blackford	Frederic Rogers, G.C.M.G., b. 1811, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1876 Blackburn	Colin Blackburn, b. 1813. Life Peerage.	
1797 Bolton	William H. Orde-Powlett, b. 1818, s. 1850, w.	Hon. W. T. Orde-Powlett, b. '45
1761 Boston	George Florance Irby, b. 1860, s. 1877	Hon. Cecil S. Irby, b. 1862
1368 Botreaux	Charles Edw. H. Abney-Hastings (<i>Scotch Earl, Loudoun</i>), b. 1855, s. 1874, m.	Hon. Paulyn F. C. Abney-Hastings, b. 1856
1887 Bowes	Claude Bowes-Lyon (<i>Scotch Earl, Strathmore & Kinghorne</i>), b. 1824, 1st Baron, m.	Lord Glamis, b. 1855
1711 Boyle	Richd. Edmund St. Lawrence Boyle, K.P. (<i>Irish Earl, Cork & Orrery</i>), b. 1829, s. 1856, m.	Visct. Dungarvan, b. 1861
1880 Brabourne	Edward H. Knatchbull-Hugessen, b. 1829, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Edward Knatchbull-Hugessen, b. 1857
1882 Bramwell	Geo. Wm. Wilshere Bramwell, b. 1808, 1st Bar., m.	(None)
1866 Brancepeth	Gustavus R. Hamilton-Russell (<i>Irish Viscount, Boyne</i>), b. 1830, s. 1872, m.	Hon. G. H.-Russell, b. 1864
1886 Brassey	Thomas Brassey, K.C.B., b. 1836, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. T. A. Brassey, b. 1863
1788 Braybrooke	Charles Cornwallis Neville, b. 1823, s. 1861, m.	Hn. & Rev. L. Neville, b. 1827
1529 Braye	A. T. Townshend Verney-Cave, b. 1849, s. 1879, m.	Hn. A. Verney-Cave, b. 1874
1796 Brodrick	Wm. Brodrick (I.V., Middleton), b. 1830, s. 1870, m.	Hn. W. Brodrick, M.P., b. '56
1860 Brougham & Vaux	Henry Charles Brougham, b. 1836, s. 1866, m.	Hon. — Brougham, b. 1867
1836 Burton	Michael Arthur Bass, b. 1837, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1643 Byron	Geo. Frederick William Byron, b. 1855, s. 1870	Hon. F. E. C. Byron, b. 1861
1796 Calthorpe	Fred. Hy. Wm. Gough-Calthorpe, b. 1826, s. 1868	Hn. A. G.-Calthorpe, b. 1829
1383 Camoys	Francis Robert Stonor, b. 1856, s. 1881, m.	Hon. R. F. J. Stonor, b. 1884
1838 Carew	Robert Shapland Julian Carew (<i>Irish Baron, Carew</i>), b. 1860, s. 1881	Hon. G. P. J. Carew, b. 1863
1786 Carleton	H. B. Boyle (I.E., Shannon), b. 1833, s. 1868, m.	Viscount Boyle, b. 1860
1874 Carlingford	C. S. Parkinson-Fortescue, K.P. (I.B., Clermont), b. 1823, 1st Baron, w.	(None)
1797 Carrington	Chas. Robert Carington, G.C.M.G. (<i>Irish Baron, Carrington</i>), b. 1843, s. 1868, m.	Hon. Wm. H. P. Carington, b. 1845
1801 Carysfort	Wm. Proby, K.P. (I.E., Carysfort), b. 1836, s. 1872, m.	(None)
1869 Castletown	Bern. Edw. Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, b. 1849, s. 1883, m.	(None)
1837 Charlemont	James Molynoux Caulfeild, K.P. (<i>Irish Earl, Charlemont</i>), b. 1820, s. 1863, m.	(None)

Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1831	<i>Chaworth</i> Reg. Brabazon (<i>I. E., Meath</i>), b. 1841, s. 1887, m.	Lord Brabazon, b. 1869
1858	<i>Chelmsford</i> Fred. A. Thesiger, g.c.b., b. 1827, s. 1878, m. . .	Hon. F. J. Thesiger, b. 1868
1858	<i>Cheham</i> Chas. Compton W. Cavendish, b. 1850, s. 1882, m.	Hn. C. W. H. Cavendish, b. '78
1887	<i>Cheylessmore</i> Henry William Eaton, b. 1816, 1st Baron, w. . .	Hon. Henry E. Eaton, b. '41
1815	<i>Churchill</i> Victor Alb. F. Chas. Spencer, b. 1864, s. 1886, m.	John W. T. Spencer, b. 1849
1858	<i>Churston</i> John Yarde-Buller, b. 1846, s. 1871, m.	Hon. J. Y. Buller, b. 1873.
1821	<i>Clanbrassil</i> John Strange Jocelyn (<i>Irish Earl, Roden</i>), b. } 1823, s. 1880, m. }	Hon. William N. Jocelyn, c.b., b. 1832
1828	<i>Clanwilliam</i> Richard Jas. Meade, k.c.b., k.c.m.g. (<i>Irish Earl,</i> <i>Clanwilliam</i>), b. 1832, s. 1879, m.	Lord Gillford, b. 1868
1831	<i>Clements</i> R. B. Clements (<i>I. E., Leitrim</i>), b. 1847, s. 1878, m.	Viscount Clements, b. 1879
1672	<i>Clifford of Chudleigh</i> Lewis H. Hugh Clifford, b. 1851, s. 1880. . .	Hon. W. H. Clifford, b. 1858
1608	<i>Clifton</i> J. S. Bligh (<i>Ir. E., Darnley</i>), b. 1827, s. 1835, m.	Lord Clifton, b. 1851
1332	<i>Clinton</i> C. H. Rolie H.-S.-F.-Trefusis, b. 1834, s. 1866, m.	Hon. C. Trefusis, b. 1863
1831	<i>Cloncurry</i> V. Lawless (<i>Ir. Bar., Cloncurry</i>), b. 1840, s. 1869, m.	Hon. E. Lawless, b. 1841
1817	<i>Colchester</i> Reginald Chas. Edw. Abbot, b. 1842, s. 1867, m.	(None) [1851
1874	<i>Coleridge</i> John Duke Coleridge, b. 1821, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. B. J. Coleridge, m.p., b. 1851
1885	<i>Colville of Culross</i> Chas. John Colville, k.t. (<i>Sc. B., Colville of</i> } <i>Culross</i>), b. 1818, 1st Baron, m. }	Hon. Charles Robt. Wm. Colville, b. 1854
1841	<i>Congleton</i> Henry William Parnell, b. 1809, s. 1883, m.	Col. Hn. H. Parnell, c.b., b. '39
1887	<i>Connemara</i> Robert Bourke, g.c.i.e., b. 1827, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1509	<i>Conyers</i> Sackville George Lane-Fox, b. 1827, s. 1859, m.	Two coheireses
1874	<i>Cottesloe</i> Thomas F. Fremantle, b. 1798, 1st Baron, w. . .	Hon. T. F. Fremantle, b. '30
1806	<i>Crews</i> Hungerford Crews, b. 1812, s. 1835.	(None) [1814
1321	<i>Dacre</i> Thos. Crosbie Wm. Trevor, b. 1808, s. 1853, m.	Visct. Hampden, g.c.b., b.
1299	<i>De Cliford</i> Edward Southwell Russell, b. 1855, s. 1877, m.	Hon. Jack S. Russell, b. 1884
1851	<i>De Freyne</i> Arthur French, b. 1855, s. 1868, m.	Hon. A. R. French, b. 1879
1835	<i>De L'Isle & Dudley</i> Philip Sidney-Foulis, b. 1828, s. 1851, m.	Hon. Philip S.-Foulis, b. '53
1838	<i>De Mauley</i> C. F. Ashley C. Ponsonby, b. 1815, s. 1855, m. . .	Hon. W. Ponsonby, b. 1843
1887	<i>De Ramsey</i> William Henry Fellowes, b. 1848, s. 1887, m. . .	Hon. A. Fellowes, m.p., b. '55
1264	<i>De Ros</i> Dudley C. FitzGerald-de-Ros, b. 1827, s. 1874, m.	Hon. Mary Dawson, b. 1854
1831	<i>De Saumarez</i> John C. Vincent Saumarez, b. 1806, s. 1863, m.	Hon. J. Saumarez, b. 1843
1826	<i>De Tabley</i> John Byrne Leicester Warren, b. 1835, s. 1887. .	(None)
1884	<i>De Vesci</i> J. R. W. Vesey (<i>I. V., De Vesci</i>), b. 1844, 1st Bar.,	m. (None)
1821	<i>Delamere</i> Hugh Cholmondeley, b. 1870, 1887, M.	{ Capt. Hugh Cecil Chol- mondeley, b. 1852
1834	<i>Denman</i> Thomas Aitchison-Denman, b. 1805, s. 1854, m.	Thomas Denman, b. 1875
1885	<i>Deramore</i> Thomas Bateson, b. 1819, 1st Baron, w.	G. W. B. De-Yarburgh, b. '23
1881	<i>Derwent</i> H. V. Bempde-Johnstone, b. 1829, 1st Baron, m	Hon. F. Johnstone, b. 1851
1765	<i>Digby</i> Edward St. Vincent Digby (<i>Irish Baron,</i> } <i>Digby</i>), b. 1809, s. 1856, w. }	Col. Hon. Edward H. T Digby, b. 1846
1880	<i>Donington</i> Chas. Frdk. Abney-Hastings, b. 1822, 1st Br., w.	Earl of Loudoun, b. 1855
1786	<i>Dorchester</i> Dudley Wilmot Carleton, b. 1822, s. 1875, m. . .	(None)
1615	<i>Dormer</i> John Baptist Josph. Dormer, b. 1830, s. 1871, m.	<i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon. J. C. Dor- mer, c.b., b. 1834
1875	<i>Douglas</i> Charles Alexander Douglas-Home (<i>Scotch Earl,</i> <i>Home</i>), b. 1834, s. 1881, m.	Lord Dunglass, b. 1873
1831	<i>Dunmore</i> Charles Adolphus Murray (<i>Scotch Earl, Dun-</i> <i>more</i>), b. 1841, s. 1845, m.	Viscount Fincastle, b. 1871
1869	<i>Dunning</i> J. R. Rollo (<i>Sc. Bar., Rollo</i>), b. 1835, 1st Br., m.	Hon. W. C. W. Rollo, b. 1860
1780	<i>Dynevor</i> Arthur D. Cardonnel Rice, b. 1836, s. 1878, m.	Hon. Walter Rice, b. 1873
1857	<i>Ebury</i> Robert Grosvenor, b. 1801, 1st Baron, m.	Hn. R. W. Grosvenor, b. 1834
1859	<i>Egerton of Tatton</i> Wilbraham Egerton, b. 1832, s. 1883, m. Hn. Alan	Alan de Tatton Egerton, m.p.,
1849	<i>Elgin</i> V. A. Bruce (<i>Sc. E., Elgin & K.</i>), b. 1849, s. 1863, m.	Lord Bruce, b. 1881 [b. 1845
1802	<i>Ellenborough</i> Chas. Edmund Towry-Law, b. 1820, s. 1871, m.	Hon. C. T. H. Law, b. 1856
1835	<i>Elphinstone</i> Wm. Buller Fullerton Elphinstone (<i>Sc. Baron,</i> } <i>Elphinstone</i>), b. 1828, 1st Baron, m. }	Hon. Jas. D. Elphinstone, b. 1865
1874	<i>Emly</i> William Monsell, b. 1812, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. G. T. Monsell, b. 1858
1806	<i>Erskine</i> Wm. Macnaghten Erskine, b. 1841, s. 1882, m. . .	Hon. M. Erskine, b. 1865
1885	<i>Esher</i> William Baliol Brett, b. 1817, 1st Baron, m. . .	Hon. Reg. B. Brett, b. 1852
1872	<i>Ettrick</i> Francis Napier, k.t. (<i>Scotch Baron, Napier of</i> <i>Merchistoun</i>), b. 1819, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. W. J. G. Napier, b. 1846
1876	<i>Fermanagh</i> Jno. H. Crichton (<i>I. E., Erne</i>), b. 1839, s. 1885, m.	Viscount Crichton, b. 1872
1831	<i>Fingall</i> A. J. Plunkett (<i>I. E., Fingall</i>), b. 1859, s. 1881, m.	Hn. Rev. W. Plunkett, b. 1824
1790	<i>Fisherwick</i> Very Rev. Edward Chichester (<i>Irish Marquis,</i> <i>Donegall</i>), b. 1799, s. 1883, m.	Earl of Belfast, b. 1822
1882	<i>FitzGerald</i> John David FitzGerald, b. 1816. Life Peerage.	
1861	<i>Fitz-Hardinge</i> .. F. W. Fitz-Hardinge Berkeley, b. 1826, s. 1867, m.	Hon. C. P. Berkeley, b. 1830
1776	<i>Foley</i> Henry Thomas Foley, b. 1850, s. 1869.	Hon. Fitzal. Foley, b. 1852
1821	<i>Forester</i> Rev. O. W. Weld Forester, b. 1813, s. 1886, m. . .	Hon. Cecil T. Forester, b.
1815	<i>Fozford</i> William Hale John Charles Pery (<i>Irish Earl,</i> <i>Limerick</i>), b. 1840, s. 1866, m.	Lord Glentworth, b. 1862
1790	<i>Gage</i> Henry C. Gage (<i>Ir. Visct., Gage</i>), b. 1854, s. 1877	Hon. E. T. Gage, c.b., b. 1825
1806	<i>Gardner</i> Gardner (<i>I. B., Gardner</i>), b. 18—, s. 1883	Hon. —, b. 18—
1876	<i>Gerard</i> Wm. Canfield Gerard, b. 1851, s. 1887, m.	Hon. F. J. Gerard, b. 1883

Created.	Family Name.	Eldes Son or Heir.
1824	Gifford	Edric Frederick Gifford, Y.C., b. 1849, s. 1872, m.
1868	Gormanston	Jenico William Joseph Preston, k.c.m.g. (<i>Irish Viscount, Gormanston</i>), b. 1837, s. 1876, m. . .
1806	Granard	George Arthur Hastings Forbes, k.p. (<i>Irish Earl, Granard</i>), b. 1833, s. 1837, m.
1782	Grantley	John Richd. Brinsley Norton, b. 1855, s. 1877, m.
1809	Greville	Algernon Wm. Fulke Greville, b. 1841, s. 1883, m.
1886	Grimthorpe	Edmund Beckett, b. 1816, 1st Baron, m.
1815	Grinstead	Lowry E. Cole (<i>L.E., Enniskillen</i>), b. 1845, s. 1886, m.
1796	Gwydyr	Peter Robert Burrell, b. 1810, s. 1870, m.
1880	Haldon	Lawrence Hesketh Palk, b. 1846, s. 1883, m. . .
1885	Halsbury	Hardinge Stanley Giffard, b. 1825, 1st Bar., m.
1886	Hamilton of Dalzell	John G. C. Hamilton, b. 1829, 1st Baron, m.
1874	Hammond	Edmund Hammond, b. 1802, 1st Baron, m.
1874	Hampton	John Slaney Pakington, b. 1827, s. 1880, m.
1869	Hare	W. Hare, k.p. (<i>L.E., Listowel</i>), b. 1835, 1st Bar., m.
1876	Harleah	Wm. Richard Ormsby-Gore, b. 1819, s. 1876, m.
1815	Harris	Geo. Robert Canning Harris, b. 1851, s. 1872, m.
1866	Hartismere	John Major Henniker-Major (<i>Irish Baron, Henniker</i>), b. 1842, s. 1870, m.
1864	Hastings	George Manners Astley, b. 1857, s. 1875, m.
1835	Hatherton	Edward Richd. Littleton, c.b., b. 1815, s. 1863, m.
1776	Hawke	Rev. Edwd. H. Julius Hawke, b. 1815, s. 1870, m.
1711	Hay	Geo. Hay (<i>Sc. E., Kinnoull</i>), b. 1827, s. 1866, m.
1884	Herries	Marmaduke Francis Constable-Maxwell (<i>Sc. Baron, Herries</i>), b. 1837, 1st Baron, m.
1886	Herschell	Farrer Herschell, b. 1837, 1st Baron, m.
1828	Heytesbury	W. H. Ashe A'Court-Holmes, b. 1809, s. 1860, w.
1836	Hillingdon	Charles Henry Mills, b. 1830, 1st Baron, m.
1886	Hindlip	Samuel Charles Allsopp, b. 1842, s. 1887, m.
1885	Hobhouse	A. Hobhouse, k.c.s.i., c.i.e., b. 1819, 1st Baron, m.
1809	Hopetoun	J. A. L. Hope (<i>Sc. E., Hopetoun</i>), b. 1860, s. 1873
1881	Hothfield	Henry James Tufton, b. 1844, 1st Baron, m. . .
1863	Houghton	Robt. Offley Ashburton Milnes, b. 1858, s. 1885, w.
1597	Howard de Walden	(<i>& Seaford</i> , 1826), F. G. Ellis, b. 1830, s. 1868, m.
1869	Howard of Glossop	Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, b. 1859, s. 1883, w.
1881	Howth	William Ulick Tristram St. Lawrence, k.p. (<i>Irish Earl, Howth</i>), b. 1827, 1st Baron
1866	Hylton	Hedworth Hylton Jolliffe, b. 1829, s. 1876, m.
1839	Keane	John M. Arbuthnot Keane, b. 1816, s. 1882, m.
1831	Kenlis	T. Taylour, k.p. (<i>I.M., Headfort</i>), b. 1822, s. 70, m.
1856	Kenmare	Valentine Augustus Browne, k.p. (<i>Irish Earl, Kenmare</i>), b. 1825, s. 1871, m.
1866	Kenry	Windham Thos. Wyndham-Quin, k.p. (<i>Irish Earl, Dunraven</i>), b. 1841, s. 1871, m.
1886	Kensington ...	Wm. Edwardes (<i>I.B., Kensington</i>), b. 1835, 1st B., m.
1788	Kenyon	Lloyd Kenyon, b. 1864, s. 1869, m.
1821	Ker	Schomberg Henry Kerr, k.t. (<i>Scotch Marq., Lothian</i>), b. 1833, s. 1870, m.
1868	Kesteven	John Henry Trollope, b. 1851, s. 1874, m.
1831	Kilmarnock	Wm. H. Hay (<i>Sc. E., Erroll</i>), b. 1823, s. 1846, m.
1860	Kinnaird	Arthur FitzGerald Kinnaird (<i>Sc. B., Kinnaird</i>), b. 1847, s. 1887, m.
1838	Kintore	Algernon H. Thomond Keith-Falconer (<i>Scotch Earl, Kintore</i>), b. 1852, s. 1880, m.
1880	Lamington	Alexander Dundas Cochrane-Baillie, b. 1816, 1st Baron, m.
1869	Lawrence	John Hamilton Lawrence, b. 1846, s. 1879, m.
1859	Leconfield	Henry Wyndham, b. 1830, s. 1869, m.
1839	Leigh	William Henry Leigh, b. 1824, s. 1850, m.
1797	Lilford	Thomas Lyttleton Powys, b. 1833, s. 1861, m.
1885	Lingen	Ralph R. W. Lingen, k.c.b., b. 1819, 1st Bar., m.
1838	Lismore	Geo. Ponsonby O'Callaghan (<i>Irish Viscount, Lismore</i>), b. 1815, s. 1857, m.
1801	Loftus	John Henry W. G. Loftus (<i>Irish Marquis, Ely</i>), b. 1849, s. 1857, m.
1784	Lovaine (Earl Percy)	Henry Geo. Percy, b. 1846, summoned 1887, m.
1837	Lovat	Simon J. Fraser (<i>Sc. B., Lovat</i>), b. 1871, s. 1887, M.
1762	Lovel & Holland	C. G. Perceval (<i>I. Earl, Egmont</i>), b. 45, s. 74, m.
1839	Lurgan	William Brownlow, b. 1858, s. 1882, m.
1794	Lyttelton	Charles George Lyttelton (<i>Irish Baron, Westcote</i>), b. 1842, s. 1876, m.
1859	Lyoeden	Fitz-Patrick Henry Vernon, b. 1824, s. 1873, m.
1887	Macnaghten	Edward Macnaghten, b. 1830, m. (<i>Life Peerage</i>)
		Hon. E. B. Gifford, b. 1851
		Hon. J. E. J. Preston, b. 1879
		Viscount Forbes, b. 1874
		Maj. C. G. Norton, b. 1835
		Hn. R. H. F. Greville, b. 1864
		Wm. Beckett, m.p., b. 1826
		Viscount Cole, b. 1876
		Hon. W. M. Burrell, b. 1841
		Hon. L. W. Palk, b. 1869
		Hon. Hard. G. Giffard, b. '80
		Hon. Gavin Hamilton, b. '72
		(None)
		Hn. H. P. M. Pakington, b. '48
		Visct. Ennismore, b. 1866
		Hon. G. R. O. Gore, b. 1855
		Hon. R. H. Temple, b. 1830
		Hon. A. E. H. Major, b. 1865
		Hn. A. E. D. Astley, b. 1882
		Hn. E. G. P. Littleton, b. 1842
		Hon. M. B. Hawke, b. 1860
		Ld. Hay of Kinfauns, b. '55
		(None)
		Hn. Rd. F. Herschell, b. 1878
		W. F. A' C. Holmes, b. 1862
		Hon. C. W. Mills, m.p., b. 1855
		Hon. Chas. Allsopp, b. 1877
		(None)
		Viscount Aithrie, b. 1887
		Hn. Jno. S. R. Tufton, b. 1873
		Hon. R. C. R. Milnes, b. 1882
		Hon. T. Evelyn Ellis, b. 1883
		Hn. B. Fitzalan-Howard, b. '85
		(None)
		Hn. Hylton Jolliffe, b. 1862
		Hon. G. D. Keane, b. 1817
		Earl of Bective, m.p., b. 1844
		Visct. Castlerosse, b. 1860
		Windham H. Quin, b. 1857
		Hon. W. Edwardes, b. 1868
		Hn. G. T. Kenyon, m.p., b. '40
		Earl of Anorum, b. 1867
		Hon. R. C. Trollope, b. 1852
		Lord Kilmarnock, b. 1852
		Hon. D. A. Kinnaird, b. 1879
		Lord Inverurie, b. 1877
		Hon. C. W. A. N. Cochrane-Baillie, m.p., b. 1860
		Hon. A. G. Lawrence, b. 1878
		Hn. G. O' B. Wyndham, b. '68
		Hon. F. D. Leigh, b. 1855
		Hon. John Powys, b. 1863
		(None)
		(None)
		John Henry Loftus, b. 1851
		Hon. H. J. Fraser, b. 1874
		Aug. Geo. Perceval, b. 1829
		Hon. J. R. Brownlow, b. 1865
		Hn. Jno. C. Lyttelton, b. 1881
		Hn. & Rev. C. J. Vernon, b. '28

Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1837	<i>Magheramorne.</i> Jas. M. M'Garel-Hogg, K.C.B., b. '23, 1st Bar., m.	Hn. J. D. M'G.-Hogg, b. '61
1807	<i>Manners</i> John Thomas Manners, b. 1852, s. 1864, m.	Hon. A. Manners, b. 1855
1815	<i>Meldrum</i> C. Gordon (Sc. Marq., <i>Huntly</i>), b. 1847, s. 1863, m.	Lord Doug. Gordon, b. 1851
1794	<i>Mendip</i> Hen. Geo. Agar-Ellis (I. V., <i>Clifden</i>), b. 1863, s. 1866	Hon. L. Agar-Ellis, b. 1825
1866	<i>Meredyth</i> James Herbert G. Meredyth Somerville (<i>Irish Baron, Athlunney</i>), b. 1865, s. 1873	(None) [b. 1845
1838	<i>Methuen</i> Frederick H. Paul Methuen, b. 1818, s. 1849, m.	Col. Hn. P. S. Methuen, C.B.,
1712	<i>Middleton</i> Digby W. Bayard Willoughby, b. 1844, s. 1877, m.	Hn. G. Willoughby, b. 1847
1821	<i>Minster</i> Henry Francis Conyngham (<i>Irish Marquis, Conyngham</i>), b. 1857, s. 1882, m.	Earl of Mount Charles, b.
1866	<i>Monck</i> Charles Stanley Monck, G.C.M.G. (<i>Irish Visct., Monck</i>), b. 1819, 1st Baron, m.	[1893 Hon. H. P. Monck, b. 1849
1837	<i>Monckton</i> George Edmund M. Monckton-Arundell (I. V., <i>Galway</i>), b. 1844, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. G. M.-Arundell, b. '82
1874	<i>Moncreiff</i> James Moncreiff, b. 1811, 1st Baron, w.	Hon. H. J. Moncreiff, b. 1840
1884	<i>Monk Bretton</i> .. John George Dodson, b. 1825, 1st Baron, m.	Hn. Jno. W. Dodson, b. 1859
1885	<i>Monkswell</i> Robert Collier, b. 1845, s. 1886, m.	Hon. R. A. H. Collier, b. 1875
1885	<i>Montagu de Beaulieu</i> H. J. Douglas-Scott-Montagu, b. '32, 1st B. m.	Hn. W. D.-S.-Montagu, b. '66
1206	<i>Monteagle</i> Geo. J. Browne (I. M., <i>Stigo</i>), b. 1820, s. 1845, m.	Lord J. T. Browne, b. 1824
1839	<i>Monteagle of Brandon</i> . Thos. Spring-Rice, K.P., b. 1849, s. 1866, m.	Hon. S. Spring-Rice, b. 1877
1801	<i>Moore</i> Henry Francis Seymour Moore, K.P. (<i>Irish Marquis, Drogheda</i>), b. 1825, s. 1837, m.	(None)
1831	<i>Mostyn</i> Llewellyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, b. 1856, s. 1884, m.	Hon. E. L. R. Ll.-Mostyn,
1880	<i>Mount-Temple</i> .. Wm. F. Cowper-Temple, b. 1811, 1st Baron, m.	(None) [b. 1885
1283	<i>Mowbray & Stourton</i> (1448) Alfred J. Stourton, b. 1829, s. 1872, m.	Hon. C. B. Stourton, b. 1867
1868	<i>Napier of Magdala</i> R. C. Napier, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., b. 1810, 1st Bar., m.	Hn. Rbt. W. Napier, b. 1845
1554	<i>North</i> Wm. Henry John North, b. 1836, s. 1884, m.	Hon. W. F. J. North, b. 1860
1884	<i>Northbourne</i> Walter Charles James, b. 1816, 1st Baron, m.	Hn. W. H. James, M.P., b. 1846
1885	<i>Northington</i> A. H. Henley (I. Bar., <i>Henley</i>), b. '25, 1st Bar., m.	Hon. Fredk. Henley, b. 1849
1878	<i>Norton</i> Chas. B. Adderley, K.C.M.G., b. 1814, 1st Bar., m.	Hon. C. L. Adderley, b. 1846
1870	<i>O'Hagan</i> Thomas Towneley O'Hagan, b. 1878, s. 1835, M.	Hn. M. H. O'Hagan, b. 1882
1868	<i>O'Neill</i> Edward O'Neill, b. 1839, s. 1883, m.	Hn. A. E. B. O'Neill, b. 1876
1821	<i>Oriel</i> Clotworthy John E. F. Skeffington (<i>Irish Viscount, Massereene</i>), b. 1842, s. 1863, m.	Hon. Oriel J. C. Skeffington, b. 1871
1868	<i>Ormathwaite</i> .. Arthur Walsh, b. 1827, s. 1881, m.	Hon. A. H. J. Walsh, M.P.,
1821	<i>Ormonde</i> James E. W. Theobald Butler (<i>Irish Marquis, Ormonde</i>), b. 1844, s. 1854, m.	[b. 1859 Lord Jas. A. Butler, b. 1849
1841	<i>Ozenfoord</i> John Hamilton Dalrymple, K.T. (<i>Scotch Earl, Stair</i>), b. 1819, s. 1864, m.	Visct. Dalrymple, b. 1848
1866	<i>Penrhyn</i> George Sholto Gordon Douglas-Pennant, } b. 1836, s. 1886, m. }	Hon. E. S. Douglas-Pennant, b. 1864
1869	<i>Penzance</i> James Plaisted Wilde, b. 1816, 1st Baron, m.	(None)
1603	<i>Petre</i> Rt. Rev. William Joseph Petre, b. 1847, s. 1884	Hon. B. H. P. Petre, b. 1858
1827	<i>Plunket</i> Most Rev. W. C. Plunket (Abp. Dub.), b. '28, s. '71, m.	Hon. W. L. Plunket, b. 1864
1831	<i>Poltimore</i> A. F. Geo. Warwick Bampfylde, b. 1837, s. 1858, m.	Hon. C. Bampfylde, b. 1859
1749	<i>Ponsonby</i> Frederick George Brabazon Ponsonby (<i>Irish Earl, Besborough</i>), b. 1815, s. 1880, m.	Hon. and Rev. Walter W. Ponsonby, b. 1821
1885	<i>Powerscourt</i> Mervyn Edward Wingfield, K.P. (<i>Irish Viscount, Powerscourt</i>), b. 1836, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Mervyn Richard Wingfield, b. 1880 [1885
1852	<i>Raglan</i> Geo. Fitz-Roy Hy. Somerset, b. 1857, s. 1884, m.	Hon. F. R. D. Somerset, b.
1375	<i>Ramsay</i> Arthur George Maule Ramsay (<i>Scotch Earl, Dalhousie</i>), b. 1878, s. 1887, M.	Hon. Patrick Wm. Maule Ramsay, b. 1879
1826	<i>Ranfurlly</i> Uchter John Mark Knox (<i>Irish Earl, Ranfurlly</i>), b. 1856, s. 1875, m.	Visct. Northland, b. 1882
1821	<i>Rayleigh</i> John William Strutt, b. 1842, s. 1873, m.	Hon. Rbt. J. Strutt, b. 1875
1881	<i>Reay</i> D. J. Mackay, G.C.I.E. (Sc. B., <i>Reay</i>), b. '39, 1st Bn., m.	(None)
1885	<i>Revelstoke</i> Edward Charles Baring, b. 1828, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Edwd. Baring, b. 1863
1797	<i>Ribblesdale</i> Thomas Lister, b. 1854, s. 1876, m.	Hon. Thos. Lister, b. 1878
1869	<i>Robartes</i> Thos. Chas. Agar-Robartes, b. 1844, s. 1882, m.	Hn. T. C. A.-Robartes, b. 1880
1782	<i>Rodney</i> Geo. B. Harley Dennett Rodney, b. 1857, s. 1864	Hon. R. W. Rodney, b. 1858
1865	<i>Romilly</i> William Romilly, b. 1835, s. 1874, m.	Hn. Jno. G. Romilly, b. 1866
1828	<i>Rosebery</i> Archibald Philip Primrose (<i>Scotch Earl, Rosebery</i>), b. 1847, s. 1868, m.	Lord Dalmeny, b. 1882
1815	<i>Ross</i> Geo. F. Boyle (Sc. E., <i>Glasgow</i>), b. 1825, s. 1869, m.	(None)
1838	<i>Rossmore</i> Derrick Warner William Westenra (<i>Irish Baron, Rossmore</i>), b. 1853, s. 1874, m.	Hon. P. C. Westenra, b. 1855
1885	<i>Rothschild</i> Nathaniel Mayer Rothschild, b. 1840, 1st Bn., m.	Hn. L. W. Rothschild, b. 1868
1880	<i>Rowton</i> Montagu Wm. Lowry-Corry, C.B., b. 1838, 1st Bar.	(None) [ville-West, b. '27
1876	<i>Sackville</i> Mortimer Sackville-West, b. 1820, 1st Bar., m.	Hon. Sir Lionel S. Sack-
1559	<i>St. John of Bletsoe</i> Beauchamp Moubray St. John, b. 1844, s. 1887, m.	Hon. Henry St. John, b. '76
1852	<i>St. Leonards</i> Edwd. Burtenshaw Sugden, b. 1847, s. 1875, m.	Hon. H. F. Sugden, b. 1850
1887	<i>St. Levan</i> John St. Aubyn, b. 1829, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. J. T. St. Aubyn, b. '57
1885	<i>St. Oswald</i> Rowland Winn, b. 1820, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Rowland G. A. Winn, M.P., b. 1855

Created.	Family Name.	Eldes Son or Heir.
1796	<i>Saltersford</i> James George Henry Stopford (<i>Irish Earl, Courtown</i>), b. 1823, s. 1858, m.	Viscount Stopford, b. 1853
1871	<i>Sandhurst</i> William Mansfield, b. 1855, s. 1876, m.	Hn. J. W. Mansfield, b. 1851
1802	<i>Sandys</i> Aug. Fredk. Arthur Sandys, b. 1840, s. 1863, m.	Hon. M. W. Sandys, b. 1849
1803	<i>Saye and Sele</i> .. John F. T. Wykeham-Fiennes, b. 1830, s. 1887, m.	Hon. G. C. Fiennes, b. 1858
1761	<i>Scarsdale</i> Rev. Alf. N. Holden Curzon, b. 1831, s. 1856, w.	Hon. G. Curzon, M.P., b. 1859
1839	<i>Seaton</i> James Colborne, b. 1815, s. 1863, w.	Hon. R. J. Colborne, b. 1854
1831	<i>Sefton</i> William Philip Molyneux, K.G. (<i>Irish Earl, Sefton</i>), b. 1835, s. 1855, m.	Visct. Molyneux, b. 1867
1802	<i>Sheffield</i> Hy. N. Holroyd (<i>Ir. E., Sheffield</i>), b. 1832, s. 1876	(None) [1840]
1784	<i>Sherborne</i> Edward Lenox Dutton, b. 1831, s. 1883.	Hon. & Rev. F. Dutton, b.
1830	<i>Shute</i> Percy Barrington (<i>Irish Viscount, Barrington</i>), b. 1825, s. 1886, w.	Hon. Walter B. Barrington, b. 1848
1821	<i>Silchester</i> Thos. Pakenham (<i>I. E., Longford</i>), b. 1864, s. 1887	Hn. E. M. Pakenham, b. 1866
1826	<i>Somerhill</i> Hubert Geo. De-Burgh-Canning (<i>Irish Marq., Clanricarde</i>), b. 1832, s. 1874.	(None)
1784	<i>Somers</i> Philip Reginald Cocks, b. 1815, s. 1883, m.	H. H. Somers-Cocks, b. 1861
1873	<i>Somerton</i> James Charles H. W. E. Agar (<i>Irish Earl, Normanton</i>), b. 1818, 1st Baron, m.	Visct. Somerton, b. 1858
1780	<i>Southampton</i> .. Charles Henry Fitzroy, b. 1867, s. 1872, M. ..	Hn. Edw. A. Fitzroy, b. 1869
1840	<i>Stafford</i> Aug. Fred. Fitz-H. Jerningham, b. 1830, s. 1884	Fitz-O. E. Jerningham, b. 1833
1886	<i>Stalbridge</i> Richard de Aquila Grosvenor, b. 1837, 1st B., m.	Hon. H. Grosvenor, b. 1880
1839	<i>Stanley of Alderley</i> Henry Edward John Stanley (<i>also Baron Eddisbury</i> , 1848), b. 1827, s. 1869, m.	Hn. E. L. Stanley, b. 1839
1886	<i>Stanley of Preston</i> Fredk. A. Stanley, G.C.B., b. 1841, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Edwd. Stanley, b. 1865
1796	<i>Stewart of Garlies</i> A. P. Stewart (<i>S. E., Gallway</i>), b. 1835, s. 1873, m.	Hon. R. H. Stewart, b. 1836
1836	<i>Stratheden and Campbell</i> (1841) } William Frederick Campbell, b. 1824, s. 1860 & 1861.	Hon. H. G. Campbell, b. 1829
1884	<i>Strathpey</i> J. Ogilvie-Grant (<i>S. E., Seafeld</i>), b. 1817, 1st B., m.	Visct. Reidhamp, b. 1847
1796	<i>Stuart of Castle Stuart</i> . G. Stuart (<i>S. E., Moray</i>), b. 1816, s. 1872	R. A. Stuart-Gray, b. 1840
1838	<i>Sudeley</i> C. Douglas R. Hanbury-Tracy, b. 1840, s. '77, m.	Hon. W. H. Tracy, b. 1870
1884	<i>Sudley</i> Arthur Saunders William Charles Fox Gore (<i>Irish Earl, Arran</i>), b. 1839, 1st Baron, w. ..	Viscount Sudley, b. 1868
1786	<i>Suffield</i> Charles Harbord, K.C.B., b. 1830, s. 1853, m.	Hon. Chas. Harbord, b. 1855
1766	<i>Sundridge</i> George Douglas Campbell, K.G., K.T. (<i>Scotch Duke, Argyll</i>), b. 1823, s. 1847, m.	Mar. of Lorne, K.T., b. 1845
1856	<i>Talbot de Malahide</i> Richard Wogan Talbot (<i>I. B., Talbot de Malahide</i>), b. 1846, s. 1883, m.	Hon. Jas. B. Talbot, b. 1874
1831	<i>Templemore</i> Henry Spencer Chichester, b. 1821, s. 1837, m.	Hon. A. Chichester, b. 1854
1884	<i>Tennyson</i> Alfred Tennyson, b. 1809, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. H. Tennyson, b. 1852
1827	<i>Tenterden</i> Charles Stuart Henry Abbott, b. 1865, s. 1882..	(None)
1516	<i>Teynham</i> George Henry Roper-Curzon, b. 1798, s. 1842, m.	Hon. H. R. Curzon, b. 1822
1886	<i>Thring</i> Henry Thring, K.C.B., b. 1818, 1st Baron, m. ..	(None)
1792	<i>Thurlow</i> T. J. H. T. Cumming-Bruce, b. 1838, s. 1874, m.	Hon. James Bruce, b. 1867
1876	<i>Tollemache</i> John Tollemache, b. 1805, 1st Baron, m.	Hn. W. Tollemache, b. 1832
1859	<i>Tredegar</i> Godfrey Charles Morgan, b. 1830, s. 1875.	Hon. F. Morgan, M.P., b. '34
1880	<i>Trevor</i> Arth. Edward Hill-Trevor, b. 1819, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. A. Hill-Trevor, b. 1852
1850	<i>Truro</i> Charles Robert Claude Wilde, b. 1816, s. 1855, w.	Thos. M. M. Wilde, b. 1856
1881	<i>Tweeddale</i> Wm. M. Hay (<i>Sc. M., Tweeddale</i>), b. 1826, 1st Bar. m.	Earl of Gifford, b. 1884
1881	<i>Tweedmouth</i> Dudley Counts Marjoribanks, b. 1820, 1st Baron, m.	Rt. Hn. Edw. Marjoribanks, M.P., b. 1849
1786	<i>Tyrons</i> John Henry de la Poer Beresford, K.P. (<i>Irish Marquis, Waterford</i>), b. 1844, s. 1866, m.	Earl of Tyrone, b. 1875
1523	<i>Vaux of Harrowden</i> Hubert Geo. Chas. Mostyn, b. 1860, s. 1853, m.	Hon. R. E. M. Mostyn, b. '61
1762	<i>Vernon</i> Geo. Wm. Venables-Vernon, b. 1854, s. 1883, m.	Hon. Wm. V. -Vernon, b. '56
1841	<i>Vivian</i> H. Crespiigny Vivian, K.C.M.G., b. 1834, s. 1886, m.	Hon. Geo. Vivian, b. 1878
1780	<i>Walsingham</i> Thomas de Grey, b. 1843, s. 1870, m.	Hon. J. A. de Grey, b. 1849
1835	<i>Wantage</i> R. J. Loyd-Lindsay, K.C.B., E.C., b. 1832, 1st B., m.	(None)
1880	<i>Watson</i> William Watson, b. 1828. Life Peerage.	
1821	<i>Wemyss</i> Fras. Charteris (<i>S. E., Wemyss</i>), b. 1818, s. 1883, m.	Lord Elcho, M.P., b. 1857
1839	<i>Wenlock</i> Beilby Lawley, b. 1849, s. 1880, m.	Hon. R. T. Lawley, b. 1856
1529	<i>Wentworth (V. Ockham)</i> . R. G. Noel Milbanke, b. 1839, s. 1862, m.	Hon. Ada Milbanke, b. 1871
1861	<i>Westbury</i> R. Luttrell Pilkington Bethell, b. 1852, s. 1875, m.	Hon. Richd. Bethell, b. 1883
1826	<i>Wigan</i> James Ludovic Lindsay (<i>Scotch Earl, Crawford and Balcarra</i>), b. 1847, s. 1880, m.	Lord Balneil, b. 1871
1492	<i>Willoughby de Broke</i> Henry Verney, b. 1844, s. 1862, m.	Hon. Rd. G. Verney, b. 1869
1880	<i>Wimborne</i> Ivor Bertie Guest, b. 1835, 1st Baron, m.	Hon. Ivor C. Guest, b. 1873
1529	<i>Windsor</i> Robert George Windsor-Clive, b. 1857, s. 1869, m.	Hn. O. T. Windsor-Clive, b. '84
1874	<i>Wimmarleigh</i> John Wilson-Patten, b. 1802, 1st Baron, w.	John W. -Patten, b. 1867
1869	<i>Wolverton</i> Henry Richard Glyn, b. 1861, s. 1887.	Hon. Frederick Glyn, b. 1864
1835	<i>Worlingham</i> Archibald Brabazon Sparrow Acheson, K.P. (<i>Irish Earl, Gosford</i>), b. 1841, s. 1864, m.	Viscount Acheson, b. 1877
1838	<i>Wrottesley</i>].... Arthur Wrottesley, b. 1824, s. 1867, w.	Hon. W. Wrottesley, b. 1863
1829	<i>Wynford</i> Wm. Draper Morimer Best, b. 1826, s. 1869, m.	Hon. Hen. M. Best, b. 1829
1308	<i>Zouche of Haryngworth</i> Robt. N. Cecil Geo. Curzon, b. 1851, s. 1873, div.	Hon. Darca Curzon, b. 1860

<i>Created.</i>		PEERESSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT (8).		<i>Eldes Son or Heir.</i>
1421	<i>Berkeley</i>	Louisa M. Milman, <i>b.</i> 1840, <i>Baroness, s.</i> 1882, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Eva A. M. Fitzhardinge.	
1455	<i>Berners</i>	Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, <i>Bs., b.</i> 1835, <i>s.</i> 1871, <i>m.</i>	Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson,	
1880	<i>Bolsover</i>	Augusta Mary Elizabeth Cavendish-Bentinck, 1st <i>Baroness, b.</i> 1834, <i>w.</i>	Duke of Portland, <i>b.</i> 1857	[<i>b.</i> 1854
1871	<i>Burdett-Coutts</i> .	Angela Georgina Burdett-Coutts, 1st <i>Baroness,</i> <i>b.</i> 1814, <i>m.</i>	(None)	
1861	<i>Cromartie</i>	Anne S. Leveson-Gower (<i>Duchess of Sutherland</i>), 1st <i>Countess, b.</i> 1829, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Tarbat, <i>b.</i> 1852	
1324	<i>Grey de Ruthyn</i> .	Bertha Lelgarde Clifton, <i>Baroness, b.</i> 1835, out of <i>abeyance</i> 1885, <i>m.</i>	Hon. R. G. Grey Clifton, <i>b.</i> 1858	
1264	<i>Le Despencer</i> ..	Mary Frances Elizabeth Boscawen, <i>Baroness,</i> <i>b.</i> 1822, <i>s.</i> 1831, <i>m.</i>	Col. Hon. Evelyn E. T. Boscawen, <i>c.B., b.</i> 1847	
1313	<i>Willoughby de</i> <i>Eresby</i>	C. E. H. D. Willoughby (<i>Dow. L. Aveland</i>), <i>Baroness, b.</i> 1809, out of <i>abeyance</i> 1871, <i>w.</i>	Lord Aveland, <i>b.</i> 1830	

SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (16).

(Elected 20th July, 1886.)

Earl of Mar.	Earl of Haddington.	Earl of Northesk.	Lord Sinclair.
Earl of Morton.	Earl of Lindsay.	Earl of Dundonald.	Lord Blantyre.
Earl of Mar and Kellie.	Earl of Airlie.	Earl of Orkney.	Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.
Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne.	Earl of Leven & Melville.	Lord Forbes.	Lord Polwarth.

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS (28).

Earl of Lanesborough.	Earl of Bandon.	Viscount Hawarden	Lord Headley.
Earl of Milltown.	Earl of Caledon.	(Earl De Montalt).	Lord Crofton.
Earl of Kingston.	Earl of Rosse.	Viscount Templetown.	Lord Langford.
Earl of Portarlington.	Earl of Kilmorey.	Lord Dunsmay.	Lord Ventry.
Earl Annesley.	Viscount Powerscourt	Lord Inchiquin.	Lord Castlemaine.
Earl of Clonmell.	(Baron Powerscourt).	Lord Massy.	Ld. Oranmore & Browne.
Earl of Lucan.	Viscount Bangor.	Lord Clonbrock.	Lord Dundasde.
Earl of Belmore.			(One vacancy.)

COTTISH AND IRISH PEERS WHO SIT IN PARLIAMENT UNDER OTHER TITLES.

<i>Title.</i>	<i>Sit and vote as</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Sit and vote as</i>	<i>Title.</i>	<i>Sit and vote as</i>
Abercorn, D.	Abercorn, M.	Dunmore, E.	Dunmore, B.	Lismore, V.	Lismore, B.
Aberdeen, E.	Gordon, V.	Dunraven, E.	Kenry, B.	Listowel, E.	Hare, B.
Argyll, D.	Sundridge, B.	Eglinton, E.	Winton, E.	Londonderry, M.	Vane, E.
Arragh, E.	Cumberland, D.	Egmont, E. Lovel & Holland, B.		Longford, E.	Silchester, B.
Arran, E.	Sudley, B.	Elgin, E.	Elgin, B.	Lothian, M.	Kerr, B.
Athlumney, B.	Meredyth, B.	Ely, M.	Loftus, B.	Loudoun, E.	Botreaux, B.
Athole, D.	Strange, E.	Enniskillen, E.	Ernststead, B.	Lumley, V.	Scarborough, E.
Barrington, V.	Shute, B.	Erne, E.	Fermanagh, B.	Massereene, V.	Oriel, B.
Bessborough, E.	Ponsonby, B.	Erroll, E.	Kilmarnock, B.	Meath, E.	Chaworth, B.
Boyne, V.	Brancepeth, B.	Fingall, E.	Fingall, B.	Middleton, V.	Brodrick, B.
Buccleuch, D.	Doncaster, E.	Forrester, B.	Verulam, E.	Monck, V.	Monck, B.
Caithness, E.	Barrogill, B.	Gage, V.	Gage, B.	Montrose, D.	Graham, E.
Carysfort, E.	Carysfort, B.	Galloway, E.	Stewart of Gar-	Moray, E.	Stuart, B.
Cassilis, E.	Ailsa, M.		lies, B.	Mornington, E.	Wellington, D.
Charlemont, E.	Charlemont, B.	Galway, V.	Monckton, B.	Mulgrave, B.	Normanby, M.
Clancarty, E.	Clancarty, V.	Glasgow, E.	Ross, B.	Napier, B.	Ettrick, L.
Clanricarde, M.	Somerhill, B.	Gormanston, V.	Gormanston, B.	Normanton, E.	Somerton, B.
Clanwilliam, E.	Clanwilliam, B.	Gosford, E.	Worlingham, B.	Nugent, E.	Buckingham, D.
Clermont, B.	Carlingford, B.	Granard, E.	Granard, B.	Ormonde, M.	Ormonde, B.
Clifden, V.	Mendip, B.	Grandison, V.	Jersey, E.	Powerscourt, V.	Powerscourt, B.
Clive, B.	Powis, E.	Grimston, V.	Verulam, E.	Ranfurly, E.	Ranfurly, B.
Conway, B.	Hertford, M.	Hamilton, D.	Brandon, D.	Rollen, E.	Clanbrassill, B.
Conyngham, M.	Minster, B.	Hawarden, V.	De Montalt, E.	Roda, B.	Dunning, B.
Cork & Orrery, E.	Boyle, B.	Headfort, M.	Kenlis, B.	Rosebery, E.	Rosebery, B.
Courtown, E.	Saltersford, B	Henley, B.	Northington, B.	Roxburgh, D.	Innes, E.
Crawford & Bal-		Henniker, B.	Hartismere, B.	Seafeld, E.	Strathspay, B.
carres, E.	Wigan, B.	Home, E.	Douglas, B.	Sefton, E.	Sefton, B.
Cremorne, E.	Dartrey, E.	Hopetoun, E.	Hopetoun, B.	Shannon, E.	Carleton, B.
Dalhousie, E.	Ramsay, B.	Howth, E.	Howth, B.	Sheffield, E.	Sheffield, B.
Darnley, E.	Clifton, B.	Huntly, M.	Meldrum, B.	Sligo, M.	Monteagle, B.
De Vesci, V.	De Vesci, B.	Kinnmar, E.	Kinnmare, B.	Southesk, E.	Balinhard, B.
Desmond, E.	Denbigh, E.	Kerry, E.	Lansdowne, M.	Stair, E.	Oxenfoord, B.
Dingwall, B.	Cowper, E.	Kinloss, B.	Buckingham, D.	Stormont, V.	Mansfield, E.
Donegall, M.	Fisherwick, B.	Kinnoull, E.	Hay, B.	Strathmore, E.	Bowes, B.
Donoughmore E.	Hutchinson, V.	Kintore, E.	Kintore, B.	Tweeddale, M.	Tweeddale, B.
Downshire, M.	Hillsboro', E.	Leinster, D.	Leinster, V.	Waterford, E.	Shrewsbury, E.
Drogheda, M.	Moore, B.	Leitrim, E.	Clements, B.	Waterford, M.	Tyrone, B.
Dumfries, E.	Bute, M.	Lennox, D.	Richmond, D.	Wemyss, E.	Wemyss, B.
Dunblane, V.	Leeds, D.	Limerick, E.	Foxford, B.	Westcote, B.	Lyttelton, B.

Peerage of Scotland.

Those marked * are also Peers of the United Kingdom; † are Representative Peers.

DUKES, 8.

Created.

Family Name.

Eldest Son or Heir.

1469	*H.R.H. Albert Edward, Duke of Rothesay (<i>Pr. of Wales</i>), b. 1841	Pr. Albert Victor, K.G., b. '64
1701	*Argyll G.D. Campbell, K.G., K.T., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1823, s. 1847, m.	Marq. of Lorne, K.T., b. 1845
1703	*Athole John Jas. Hugh Henry Stewart-Murray, K.T., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1840, s. 1864, m.	Marq. Tullibardine, b. 1871
1673	*Buccleuch and } Wm. Henry Walter Montagu-Douglas-Scott, Queenberry (1684) } K.T., <i>E.E.</i> , b. 1831, s. 1884, m.	Earl of Dalkeith, b. 1864
1643	*Hamilton W.A.L.S.D.-Hamilton, K.T., <i>E.D.</i> , b. 45, s. '63, m.	A. Douglas-Hamilton, b. '62
1675	*Lennox C.H. Gordon-Lennox, K.G., <i>E.D.</i> , b. 1815, s. 1860, m.	Earl of March, M.P., b. 1845
1707	*Montrose Douglas Beresford Malise Ronald Graham, K.T., <i>E.E.</i> , b. 1852, s. 1874, m.	Marq. of Graham, b. 1878
1707	*Roxburghe Jas. H. R. Innes-Ker, <i>E.E.</i> , b. 1839, s. 1879, m.	Marq. of Bowmont, b. 1876

MARQUISES, 4.

1599	*Huntly Charles Gordon, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1847, s. 1863, m.	Ld. Douglas Gordon, b. '51
1701	*Lothian Schomberg H. Kerr, K.T., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1833, s. 1870, m.	Earl of Ancrum, b. 1867
1632	Queenberry John Sholto Douglas, b. 1844, s. 1858, <i>dic.</i>	Visct. Drumlanrig, b. 1867
1694	*Tweeddale William Montagu Hay, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1826, s. 1878, m.	Earl of Gifford, b. 1884

EARLS, 43.

1606	*Abercorn Jas. Hamilton, C.B., <i>E.M., I.D.</i> , b. 1838, s. 1885, m.	Marq. of Hamilton, b. 1869
1622	*Aberdeen John C. Hamilton-Gordon, <i>E.V.</i> , b. 1847, s. 1870, m.	Lord Haddo, b. 1879
1639	†Airlie David Stanley Wm. Ogilvy, b. 1856, s. 1881, m.	Hon. Lyulph Ogilvy, b. 1861
1677	*Breadalbane .. Gavin Campbell, <i>E.M.</i> , b. 1851, s. 1871, m.	Hon. I. Campbell, b. 1859
1409	Buchan David Stuart Erskine, b. 1815, s. 1857, m.	Lord Cardross, b. 1850
1455	*Cathness Geo. Philips Alex. Sinclair, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1858, s. 1881	Lord Dalzell, b. 1877
1639	Carnwath Robt. Harris Carnwath Dalzell, b. 1847, s. 1887, m.	Earl of Cassillis, b. 1872
1509	*Cassillis Archibald Kennedy, <i>E.M.</i> , b. 1847, s. 1870, m.	Lord Balneil, b. 1871
1398	*Crawford & Bal- } James Ludovic Lindsay, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1847, s. 1880, m. carres (1651) }	Hn. P. W. M. Ramsay, b. 1879
1633	*Dalhousie Arthur Geo. M. Ramsay, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1878, s. 1887, M.	Earl of Dumfries, b. 1881
1633	*Dumfries & Bute } John Patrick Crichton-Stuart, K.T., <i>E.M.</i> , b. (1703) 1847, s. 1848, m.	Lord Cochrane, b. 1886
1669	†DunDonald Douglas M. B. H. Cochrane, b. 1852, s. 1885, m.	Viscount Fincastle, b. 1871
1636	*Dunmore Chas. Adolphus Murray, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1841, s. 1845, m.	Lady Agnes Scott, b. 1855
1643	Dysart Wm. John Manners Tollemache, b. 1859, s. 1878, m.	Hon. G. Montgomerie, b. '48
1508	*Eglington Achbd. W. Montgomerie, <i>E.E.</i> , b. 1841, s. 1861, w.	Lord Bruce, b. 1881
1633	*Elgin & Kincardine (1647) Victor Alex. Bruce, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1849, s. 1863, m.	Lord Kilmarnock, b. 1852
1453	*Erroll William Harry Hay, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1823, s. 1846, m. ..	Hon. R. H. Stewart, b. 1836
1623	*Galloway A. Plantagenet Stewart, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1835, s. 1873, m.	Capt. D. Boyle, R.N., b. 1833
1703	*Glasgow George Fredk. Boyle, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1825, s. 1869, m.	Lord Binning, b. 1856
1619	†Haddington Geo. Arden-Baillie-Hamilton, b. 1827, s. 1870, m.	Lord Dunning, b. 1873
1605	*Home C. A. Douglas-Home, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1834, s. 1881, m.	Viscount Aithrie, b. 1887
1703	*Hopetoun John Adrian Louis Hope, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1860, s. 1873, m.	Ld. Hay of Kinfauns, b. '55
1533	*Kinnoull George Hay, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1827, s. 1866, m.	Lord Inverurie, b. 1877
1677	*Kintore A. H. T. Keith-Falconer, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1852, s. 1880, m.	Viscount Maitland, b. 1868
1624	Lauderdale Frederick Henry Maitland, b. 1840, s. 1884, m.	Hon. R. L. Melville, b. 1835
1641	†Leven & Melville (1600) Alex. Leslie-Melville, b. 1817, s. 1876, m.	David C. Lindsay, b. 1832
1633	†Lindsay John Trotter Bethune, b. 1827, s. 1878, m.	Hn. P. Abney-Hastings, b. '56
1633	*Loudoun Chas. Edw. H. Abney-Hastings, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1855, s. '74, m.	Lord Garloch, b. 1868
1404	(or earlier) † Mar John Francis Erskine, b. 1836, s. 1866. Title confirmed by Act of Parliament, 1885, m.	Lord Erskine, b. 1865
1565	†Mar & Kellie (1619) Walter Henry Erskine, b. 1839, s. 1872, m.	E. A. Stuart-Gray, b. 1840
1562	*Moray George Stuart, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1816, s. 1872, m.	Lord Aberdour, b. 1878
1458	†Morton Sholto George Douglas, b. 1844, s. 1884, m.	Viscount Kynnaid, b. 1862
1660	Newburgh Sigismund N. V. G. F. Giustiniani, b. 1818, s. '78, m.	Lord Rosehill, b. 1865
1647	†Northesk George John Carnegie, b. 1843, s. 1878, m.	H. G. H. FitzMaurice, b. 1863
1606	†Orkney .. Geo. W. Hamilton FitzMaurice, K.C.M.G., b. 1827, s. 1877, m.	(None)
1605	Perth & Melfort (1686) George Drummond, b. 1807, s. 1840, w.	Lord Dalmeny, b. 1882
1703	*Rosebery Archibald P. Primrose, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1847, s. 1868, m.	Visct. Reidhaven, b. 1847
1701	*Seafield James Ogilvie-Grant, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1817, s. 1884, m.	Lord Carnegie, b. 1854
1633	*Southesk James Carnegie, K.T., <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1827, s. 1855, m.	Visct. Dalrymple, b. 1848
1703	*Stair J. Hamilton Dalrymple, K.T., <i>E.B.</i> , b. '19, s. '64, m.	Marq. of Stafford, b. 1851
1677	†Strathmore & Kinghorne (1606) Claude Bowes-Lyon, <i>E.B.</i> , b. '24, s. '65, m.	Lord Elcho, M.P., b. 1857
1228	*Sutherland G. G. W. S. Leveson-Gower, K.G., <i>E.D.</i> , b. '28, s. '61, m.	
1633	*Wemyss & March (1697) Francis Charteris, <i>E.B.</i> , b. 1818, s. 1883, m.	

COUNTESS.

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1437 <i>Rothes</i>	Mary Elizabeth Haworth-Leslie, <i>b.</i> 1811, <i>s.</i> 1886, <i>w.</i>	Lord Leslie, <i>b.</i> 1877

VISCOUNTS, 5.

1641 <i>Arbuthnott</i>	John Arbuthnott, <i>b.</i> 1806, <i>m.</i>	Master of Arbuthnott, <i>b.</i> '43
1675 <i>Dunblane</i>	Geo. Godolphin Osborne, <i>E.D.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1823, <i>s.</i> 1872, <i>m.</i>	Marq. Carmarthen, <i>b.</i> 1862
1620 <i>Falkland</i>	Byron Plantagenet Cary, <i>b.</i> 1845, <i>s.</i> 1886, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Lucius P. Cary, <i>b.</i> 1830
1621 <i>Stormont</i>	W. D. Murray, <i>k.t.</i> , <i>E.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1806, <i>s.</i> 1840, <i>w.</i> ..	Viscount Stormont, <i>b.</i> 1835
1686 <i>Strathallan</i>	James David Drummond, <i>b.</i> 1839, <i>s.</i> 1886, <i>m.</i> ..	Master of Strathallan, <i>b.</i> '71

BARONS, 25.

1607 † <i>Balfour of Burleigh</i>	Alexander Hugh Bruce, <i>b.</i> 1849, <i>s.</i> 1869, <i>m.</i> ..	Master of Burleigh, <i>b.</i> 1880
1647 <i>Belhaven & Stenton</i>	James Hamilton, <i>b.</i> 1822, <i>s.</i> 1875, <i>m.</i>	Lt.-Col. A. C. Hamilton, <i>b.</i> '55
1606 † <i>Blantyre</i>	Charles Stuart, <i>b.</i> 1818, <i>s.</i> 1830, <i>w.</i>	Master of Blantyre, <i>b.</i> 1851
1452 <i>Borthwick</i>	Archibald P. T. Borthwick, <i>b.</i> 1867, <i>s.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i>	
1460 <i>Cathcart</i>	Alan Fredk. Cathcart, <i>E.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1828, <i>s.</i> 1859, <i>m.</i>	Lord Greenock, <i>b.</i> 1856
1609 <i>Colville of Culross</i>	Chas. John Colville, <i>k.t.</i> , <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1818, <i>s.</i> 1849, <i>m.</i>	Master of Colville, <i>b.</i> 1854
1609 <i>Dingwall</i>	Francis Thomas De Grey Cowper, <i>k.g.</i> , <i>E.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1834, <i>s.</i> 1856, <i>m.</i>	
1643 <i>Elibank</i>	Montolien Fox O. Murray, <i>b.</i> 1840, <i>s.</i> 1871, <i>m.</i> ..	Francis Mount-Temple, <i>b.</i> '11
1509 <i>Elphinstone</i>	Wm. B. F. Elphinstone, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1823, <i>s.</i> 1861, <i>m.</i>	Master of Elphinstone, <i>b.</i> 1870
1627 <i>Fairfax of Cameron</i>	John Contée Fairfax, <i>b.</i> 1830, <i>s.</i> 1869, <i>m.</i>	Master of Elphinstone, <i>b.</i> '65
1442 † <i>Forbes</i>	Horace Courtenay Forbes, <i>b.</i> 1829, <i>s.</i> 1868	Hon. A. K. Fairfax, <i>b.</i> 1870
1633 <i>Forrester</i>	J. W. Grimston, <i>E.E.</i> , <i>I.V.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1809, <i>s.</i> 1845, <i>w.</i> ..	Hon. A. M. Forbes, <i>b.</i> 1841
1489 <i>Herries</i>	M. F. Constable-Maxwell, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1837, <i>s.</i> 1876, <i>m.</i>	Visct. Grimston, <i>m.p.</i> , <i>b.</i> '52
1602 <i>Kinloss</i>	Richard Plantagenet C. T.-N.-B.-C.-Grenville, <i>g.c.s.i.</i> , <i>E.D.</i> , <i>I.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1823, <i>s.</i> 1868, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gwendolen C. Max- [well, <i>b.</i> 1877
1682 <i>Kinnaird</i>	Arthur F. Kinnaird, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1847, <i>s.</i> 1887, <i>m.</i>	Lady Mary Morgan, <i>b.</i> 1852
1470 <i>Loval</i>	Simon Joseph Fraser, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1871, <i>s.</i> 1887, <i>M.</i>	Master of Kinnaird, <i>b.</i> 1879
1627 <i>Napier</i>	Francis Napier, <i>k.t.</i> , <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1819, <i>s.</i> 1834, <i>m.</i>	Hon. H. J. Fraser, <i>b.</i> 1874
1690 † <i>Polwarth</i>	Walter Hugh Hepburne-Scott, <i>b.</i> 1838, <i>s.</i> 1867, <i>m.</i>	Master of Napier, <i>b.</i> 1846
1628 <i>Reay</i>	Donald Jas. Mackay, <i>g.c.i.f.e.</i> , <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1839, <i>s.</i> '76, <i>m.</i>	Master of Polwarth, <i>b.</i> 1864
1651 <i>Rollo</i>	J. Rogerson Rollo, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1835, <i>s.</i> 1852, <i>m.</i> ..	Baron Æ. Mackay, <i>b.</i> 1838
1651 <i>Ruthven</i>	Walter Jas. Hore-Ruthven, <i>b.</i> 1838, <i>s.</i> 1864, <i>m.</i>	Master of Rollo, <i>b.</i> 1860
1445 <i>Saltoun</i>	Alexander Wm. Fredk. Fraser, <i>b.</i> 1851, <i>s.</i> 1886, <i>m.</i>	Master of Ruthven, <i>b.</i> 1870
1489 <i>Sempill</i>	William Forbes, <i>b.</i> 1836, <i>s.</i> 1884, <i>w.</i>	Master of Saltoun, <i>b.</i> 1886
1489 † <i>Sinclair</i>	Charles William St. Clair, <i>b.</i> 1831, <i>s.</i> 1880, <i>m.</i>	Master of Sempill, <i>b.</i> 1863
1564 <i>Torphichen</i>	James Walter Sandilands, <i>b.</i> 1846, <i>s.</i> 1869, <i>m.</i> ..	Master of Sinclair, <i>b.</i> 1875
		Hn. J. H. D. Sandilands, <i>b.</i> '84

BARONESS.

1681 <i>Nairne</i>	E. J. M. Fitzmaurice (Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne), <i>b.</i> 1819, <i>s.</i> 1874, <i>w.</i>	Marq. of Lansdowne, <i>b.</i> 1845
--------------------------	---	------------------------------------

Peerage of Ireland.

Those marked * are also Peers of the United Kingdom; † are Representative Peers.

DUKES, 2.

<i>Created.</i>	<i>Family Name.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1868 <i>Abercorn</i>	James Hamilton, <i>c.b.</i> , <i>E.M.</i> , <i>S.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1838, <i>s.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i>	Marq. of Hamilton, <i>b.</i> 1869
1766 <i>Leinster</i>	Gerald Fitz-Gerald, <i>E.V.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1851, <i>s.</i> 1887, <i>m.</i> ..	Marq. of Kildare, <i>v.</i> 1887

MARQUISES, 11.

1825 <i>Clanricarde</i>	Hubert De-Burgh-Canning, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1832, <i>s.</i> 1874	Marq. Sligo, <i>b.</i> '20 (to Earl d.)
1816 <i>Conyngham</i>	Henry Fras. Conyngham, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1882, <i>m.</i>	Earl of Mount Charles, <i>b.</i> '83
1791 <i>Donegall</i>	Very Rev. Edward Chichester, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1799, <i>s.</i> 1883, <i>m.</i>	Earl of Belfast, <i>b.</i> 1822
1789 <i>Downshire</i>	A. W. J. W. B. T. Hill, <i>E.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1871, <i>s.</i> 1874, <i>M.</i>	Ld. Arth. W. Hill, <i>m.p.</i> , <i>b.</i> '46
1791 <i>Drogheda</i>	H. F. Seymour Moore, <i>k.p.</i> , <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1825, <i>s.</i> 1837, <i>m.</i>	P. Moore, <i>b.</i> '46 (to Earldom)
1800 <i>Ely</i>	J. H. W. Graham Loftus, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1849, <i>s.</i> 1857, <i>m.</i>	John H. Loftus, <i>b.</i> 1851
1800 <i>Headfort</i>	Thomas Taylour, <i>k.p.</i> , <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1822, <i>s.</i> 1870, <i>m.</i>	E. of Bective, <i>m.p.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1844
1816 <i>Londonderry</i>	Chas. Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart, <i>E.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1852, <i>s.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i>	Visct. Castlereagh, <i>b.</i> 1878
1825 <i>Ormonds</i>	J. E. W. Theobald Butler, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1844, <i>s.</i> 1854, <i>m.</i>	Lord Jas. A. Butler, <i>b.</i> 1849
1800 <i>Sligo</i>	George John Browne, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1820, <i>s.</i> 1845, <i>m.</i> ..	Lord J. T. Browne, <i>b.</i> 1824
1789 <i>Waterford</i>	J. de la P. Beresford, <i>k.p.</i> , <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1844, <i>s.</i> 1866, <i>m.</i>	Earl of Tyrone, <i>b.</i> 1875



EARLS, 64.



Created.

Family Name.

Eldest Son or Heir.

1789	†Annesley	Hugh Annesley, b. 1831, s. 1874, m.	Viscount Glerawley, b. 1831
1785	†Antrim	Wm. Randal McDonnell, b. 1851, s. 1869, m.	Viscount Dunluce, b. 1871
1799	*Arragh	Ernest Augustus, E.D., b. 1845, s. 1878, m.	Prince George Wm., b. 1880
1762	*Arran	Arthur S. W. C. Fox Gore, E.B., b. 1839, s. 1884, w.	Viscount Sudley, b. 1868
1800	†Bandon	James Francis Bernard, b. 1850, s. 1877, m.	Bishop of Tuam, b. 1811
1816	Bantry	William Henry Hare White, b. 1854, s. 1884, m.	Hon. R. Hedges White, b. 1810
1797	†Belmore	S. R. Lowry-Corry, K.C.M.G., b. 1835, s. 1845, m.	Viscount Corry, b. 1870
1739	*Bessborough	F. G. Brabazon Ponsonby, E.B., b. 1815, s. 1880	Hon. Rv. W. Ponsonby, b. 1821
1801	†Caledon	James Alexander, b. 1846, s. 1855, m.	Visct. Alexander, b. 1885
1748	Carrick	Somerset Arthur Butler, b. 1835, s. 1846	Capt. C. H. S. Butler, b. 1851
1789	*Caryfort	William Proby, K.P., E.B., b. 1836, s. 1872, m.	(None)
1800	Castle-Stewart.	Hy. Jas. Stuart-Richardson, b. 1837, s. 1874, m.	Hn. Rev. A. G. Stuart, b. 1811
1647	Cavan.	Fredk. John Wm. Lambart, b. 1815, s. 1837, m.	Visct. Kilcourseie, M.P., b. 1839
1703	*Charlemont	James Molyneux Caulfeild, K.P., E.B., b. 1820, s. 1863, m.	Col. J. A. Caulfeild, b. 1830 (to Viscounty)
1803	*Clancarty	R. S. Le-Poer-Trench, E.V., b. 1834, s. 1872, m.	Viscount Dunlo, b. 1868
1776	*Clanwilliam.	Rchd. Jas. Meade, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., E.B., b. 1828, s. 1879, m.	Lord Gillford, b. 1868
1793	†Clonmell	John Henry Reginald Scott, b. 1839, s. 1866	Hon. T. C. Scott, b. 1840
1620	*Cork & Orrery (1660)	Rd. E. St. L. Boyle, K.P., E.B., b. 1829, s. 1856, m.	Visct. Dungarvan, b. 1861
1762	*Courtown	Jas. G. Henry Stopford, E.B., b. 1823, s. 1858, m.	Viscount Stopford, b. 1853
1725	*Darnley	John Stuart Bligh, E.B., b. 1827, s. 1855, m.	Lord Clifton, b. 1851
1793	Desart	Wm. Ulick O'Connor Cuffe, b. 1845, s. 1865, m.	Hon. H. J. A. Cuffe, b. 1848
1622	*Desmond	R. W. Basil Feilding, E.E., b. 1823, s. 1865, m.	Viscount Feilding, b. 1859
1800	*Donoughmore	J. L. Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G., E.V., b. 1848, s. 1866, m.	Viscount Suidale, b. 1875
1822	*Dunraven and Mount-Earl.	Windham Thomas Wyndham-Quin, K.P., E.B., b. 1841, s. 1871, m.	Wyndham Henry Wyndham-Quin, b. 1857
1733	†Egmont	Charles Geo. Perceval, E.B., b. 1845, s. 1874, m.	Aug. G. Perceval, b. 1829
1789	*Euniskillen	Lowry Egerton Cole, E.B., b. 1845, s. 1886, m.	Viscount Cole, b. 1876
1789	†Erne	John Henry Crichton, E.B., b. 1839, s. 1885, m.	Viscount Crichton, b. 1872
1759	*Fife	Alex. Wm. George Duff, K.T., E.E., b. 1849, s. 1879	Hon. G. S. Duff, b. 1816
1628	*Fingall	Arthur Jas. Plunkett, E.B., b. 1859, s. 1881, m.	Hn. Rv. W. Plunkett, b. 1824
1716	*Fitzwilliam	Wm. Thomas Spencer Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.G., E.E., b. 1815, s. 1857, m.	Viscount Milton, b. 1872
1806	*Gosford	A. B. S. Acheson, K.P., E.B., b. 1841, s. 1864, m.	Visct. Acheson, b. 1877
1684	*Granard	G. A. Hastings Forbes, K.P., E.B., b. 1833, s. 1837, m.	Viscount Forbes, b. 1874
1767	*Howth	W. U. Tristram St. Lawrence, K.P., E.B., b. 1827, s. 1874	Hon. T. St. Lawrence, b. 1865
1801	*Kenmare	Val. Aug. Browne, K.P., E.B., b. 1825, s. 1871, m.	Visct. Castlerosse, b. 1860
1722	*Kerry & Shelburne	(1753) H.C.K. Fitzmaurice, E.M., b. 1845, s. 1866, m.	Earl of Kerry, b. 1872
1822	†Kilmorey	Francis Charles Needham, b. 1842, s. 1880, m.	Viscount Newry, b. 1883
1768	†Kingston	Henry E. M. King-Tenison, b. 1848, s. 1871, m.	V. Kingsborough, b. 1874
1756	†Lanesborough	J. Vansittart Danvers Butler, b. 1839, s. 1866, m.	Lord N.-Butler, b. 1865
1795	*Leitrim	Robert B. Clements, E.B., b. 1847, s. 1878, m.	Viscount Clements, b. 1879
1803	*Limerick	Wm. Hale J. C. Pery, E.B., b. 1840, s. 1866, m.	Lord Glentworth, b. 1863
1776	Lisburne	Ernest Aug. Mallet Vaughan, b. 1836, s. 1873, m.	Lord Vaughan, b. 1862
1822	*Listowel	William Hare, K.P., E.B., b. 1833, s. 1856, m.	Visct. Ennismore, b. 1866
1785	*Longford	Thomas Pakenham, E.B., b. 1864, s. 1887	Hon. E. M. Pakenham, b. 1866
1795	†Lucan.	Geo. Charles Bingham, G.C.B., b. 1800, s. 1839, w.	Lord Bingham, b. 1830
1785	Mayo	Dermot R. Wyndham Bourke, b. 1851, s. 1872, m.	Hon. M. A. Bourke, b. 1853
1627	†Meath	Reginald Brabazon, E.B., b. 1841, s. 1887, m.	Lord Brabazon, b. 1869
1766	Mezborough	John Charles George Savile, b. 1810, s. 1860, m.	Visct. Pollington, b. 1843
1763	†Milltown	Edward Nugent Leeson, b. 1835, s. 1871, m.	Hon. H. Leeson, b. 1837
1760	*Mornington	Henry Wellesley, E.D., b. 1846, s. 1884, m.	Lord A. C. Wellesley, b. 1849
1781	Mountcashell	Stephen Moore, b. 1825, s. 1883	Hn. C. Moore-Smyth, b. 1826
1827	Norbury.	William Brabazon Lindesay Toler, b. 1862, s. 1873	Hector Robert Toler, b. 1847
1806	*Norton	J. C. Wellbore Ellis Agar, E.B., b. 1818, s. 1868, m.	Visct. Somerton, b. 1858
1776	*Nugent	R. P. C. Grenville, E.D., S.B., b. 1823, s. 1861, m.	(None)
1785	†Portarlinton	H. J. R. Dawson-Damer, K.P., b. 1822, s. 1845, w.	L. S. D.-Damer, b. 1832
1831	*Ranfurlly	Uchter Jr. Mark Knox, E.B., b. 1856, s. 1875, m.	Visct. Northland, b. 1882
1771	*Roden	John Strang Jocelyn, E.B., b. 1823, s. 1880, m.	Hn. W. N. Jocelyn, C.B., b. 1832
1806	†Rosse	Laurence Parsons, b. 1840, s. 1867, m.	Lord Oxmantown, b. 1873
1771	*Sefton	Wm. Philip Molyneux, K.G., E.B., b. 1835, s. 1855, m.	Visct. Molyneux, b. 1867
1756	*Shannon	Henry Bentinck Boyle, E.B., b. 1833, s. 1868, m.	Viscount Boyle, b. 1860
1816	*Sheffield	Henry North Holroyd, E.B., b. 1832, s. 1876, m.	Ld. Stanley, b. 1827 (to Brny.)
1446	*Waterford	Charles H. John Talbot, E.E., b. 1860, s. 1877, m.	Viscount Ingestre, b. 1882
1621	Westmeath	Anthony Francis Nugent, b. 1870, s. 1883, M.	Hon. W. A. Nugent, b. 1871
1793	Wicklow	Cecil Ralph Howard, b. 1842, s. 1881, m.	Lord Clonmore, b. 1877
1766	Winterton	Edward Turnour, b. 1837, s. 1879, m.	Viscount Turnour, b. 1883



VISCOUNTS, 36.

Created.	Family Name.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1751 <i>Ashbrook</i>	William Spencer Flower, <i>b.</i> 1830, <i>s.</i> 1882, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. R. T. Flower, <i>b.</i> 1836
1800 <i>Avonmore</i>	Algernon William Yelverton, <i>b.</i> 1866, <i>s.</i> 1885, <i>M.</i>	W. H. M. Yelverton, <i>b.</i> 1840
1781 † <i>Banqor</i>	Henry William Crosbie Ward, <i>b.</i> 1828, <i>s.</i> 1881, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Maxwell Ward, <i>b.</i> 1868
1720 * <i>Barrington</i>	Percy Barrington, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1825, <i>s.</i> 1886, <i>w.</i>	Hon. W. B. Barrington, <i>b.</i> '48
1717 * <i>Boyne</i>	Gustavus R. H.-Russell, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1830, <i>s.</i> 1872, <i>m.</i>	Hon. G. H.-Russell, <i>b.</i> 1864
1717 <i>Chetwynd</i>	Richard Walter Chetwynd, <i>b.</i> 1823, <i>s.</i> 1879, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. R. W. Chetwynd, <i>b.</i> '59
1661 * <i>Cholmondeley</i> ..	Geo. Hy. H. Cholmondeley, <i>E.M.</i> , <i>b.</i> '58, <i>s.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i>	Earl of Rocksavage, <i>b.</i> 1853
1781 * <i>Clifden</i>	Henry Geo. Agar-Ellis, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1863, <i>s.</i> 1866..	Hon. L. Agar-Ellis, <i>b.</i> 1829
1776 * <i>De Vesce</i>	John Robt. Wm. Vesey, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1844, <i>s.</i> 1875, <i>m.</i>	Yvo Richard Vesey, <i>b.</i> 1881
1622 <i>Dillon</i>	Arthur E. Dennis Dillon-Lee, <i>b.</i> 1812, <i>s.</i> 1879, <i>m.</i>	Hon. H. A. Dillon-Lee, <i>b.</i> '44
1785 <i>Doneraile</i>	Richard Arthur St. Leger, <i>b.</i> 1825, <i>s.</i> 1887 ...	Edward St. Leger, <i>b.</i> 1866
1680 <i>Downe</i>	Hugh Richd. Dawnay, <i>C.I.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1844, <i>s.</i> 1857, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John Dawnay, <i>b.</i> 1872
1816 <i>Frankfort</i>	Lodge Raymond De Montmorency, <i>b.</i> 1806, } <i>s.</i> 1822, <i>w.</i>	<i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Hon. Raymond De Montmorency, <i>b.</i> 1835
1720 * <i>Gage</i>	Henry Charles Gage, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1854, <i>s.</i> 1877 ...	Hon. E. T. Gage, <i>C.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1825
1727 * <i>Galway</i>	G. E. Monckton-Arundell, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1844, <i>s.</i> 1876, <i>m.</i>	Hon. G. M.-Arundell, <i>b.</i> '82
1478 * <i>Gormanston</i> ...	Genio W. J. Preston, <i>K.C.M.G.</i> , <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1837, <i>s.</i> '76, <i>m.</i>	Hon. J. E. J. Preston, <i>b.</i> 1879
1816 <i>Gort</i>	Standish P. Vereker, <i>b.</i> 1819, <i>s.</i> 1865, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. J. G. P. Vereker, <i>b.</i> '49
1620 * <i>Grundison</i>	Vic. A. G. C. Villiers, <i>E.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1845, <i>s.</i> 1859, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Villiers, <i>b.</i> 1873
1739 * <i>Grimston</i>	J. W. Grimston, <i>E.E.</i> , <i>S.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1809, <i>s.</i> 1845, <i>w.</i> ..	Visct. Grimston, <i>M.P.</i> , <i>b.</i> '52
1831 <i>Guillamore</i>	Hardress Standish O'Grady, <i>b.</i> 1841, <i>s.</i> 1877 ..	Hon. F. S. O'Grady, <i>b.</i> 1847
1791 <i>Harberton</i>	James Spencer Pomeroy, <i>b.</i> 1836, <i>s.</i> 1862, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. E. A. G. Pomeroy, <i>b.</i> '67
1791 * † <i>Hawarden</i>	Cornwallis Maude, <i>E.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1817, <i>s.</i> 1856, <i>w.</i> ..	<i>Lt.-Col.</i> R. H. Maude, <i>b.</i> 1842
1781 * <i>Liford</i>	James Wilfrid Hewitt, <i>b.</i> 1837, <i>s.</i> 1887, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. Arch. Robt. Hewitt, (None)
1806 * <i>Lismore</i>	George P. O'Callaghan, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1815, <i>s.</i> 1857, <i>m.</i>	[<i>b.</i> 1844
1628 * <i>Lumley</i>	Aldred F. G. B. Lumley, <i>E.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1857, <i>s.</i> 1884 ..	Hn. O. V. G. A. Lumley, <i>b.</i> '62
1660 * <i>Masserene and Ferrard (1797)</i> }	Clotworthy J. Eyre Foster Skeffington, <i>E.B.</i> , } <i>b.</i> 1842, <i>s.</i> 1863, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Oriel J. C. W.-M. Skeffington, <i>b.</i> 1871
1717 * <i>Midleton</i>	William Brodrick, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1830, <i>s.</i> 1870, <i>m.</i> ...	Hn. W. Brodrick, <i>M.P.</i> , <i>b.</i> '56
1716 <i>Molesworth</i>	Rev. Samuel Molesworth, <i>b.</i> 1829, <i>s.</i> 1875, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. G. B. Molesworth, <i>b.</i> '67
1801 * <i>Monck</i>	C. S. Monck, <i>G.C.M.G.</i> , <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1819, <i>s.</i> 1849, <i>m.</i>	Hon. H. P. C. S. Monck, <i>b.</i> '49
1550 <i>Mountgarret</i> ..	Henry Edmund Butler, <i>b.</i> 1816, <i>s.</i> 1846, <i>w.</i>	Hon. H. E. Butler, <i>b.</i> 1844
1763 <i>Mountmorres</i> ..	W. G. B. De Montmorency, <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>s.</i> 1880, <i>M.</i>	{ Hon. Arthur Alberic De Montmorency, <i>b.</i> 1874
1743 * † <i>Powerscourt</i> ..	Mervyn E. Wingfield, <i>K.P.</i> , <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1836, <i>s.</i> 1844, <i>m.</i>	Hon. M. R. Wingfield, <i>b.</i> 1880
1746 <i>Southwell</i>	Arthur Robt. P. Southwell, <i>b.</i> 1872, <i>s.</i> 1878, <i>M.</i>	(None)
1628 <i>Taafe</i>	Edward Francis Jos. Taafe, <i>b.</i> 1833, <i>s.</i> 1873, <i>m.</i>	Hon. H. Taafe, <i>b.</i> 1872
1806 † <i>Templetown</i> ..	George Fredk. Upton, <i>G.C.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1802, <i>s.</i> 1863, <i>m.</i>	H. E. M. D. C. Upton, <i>b.</i> 1853
1622 <i>Valentia</i>	Arthur Annesley, <i>b.</i> 1843, <i>s.</i> 1863, <i>m.</i>	Hon. A. Annesley, <i>b.</i> 1880



BARONS, 64.

1800 <i>Ashtown</i>	Frederick Oliver Trench, <i>b.</i> 1868, <i>s.</i> 1880, <i>M.</i> ..	Hon. Wm. C. Trench, <i>b.</i> 1869
1863 * <i>Athlumney</i>	J. H. G. M. Somerville, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1865, <i>s.</i> 1873 ..	(None)
1789 * <i>Auckland</i>	William George Eden, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1829, <i>s.</i> 1870, <i>m.</i>	Hon. W. M. Eden, <i>b.</i> 1859
1718 <i>Aylmer</i>	Udolphus Aylmer, <i>b.</i> 1814, <i>s.</i> 1853, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Matthew Aylmer, <i>b.</i> '42
1848 <i>Bellew</i>	Edward Joseph Bellew, <i>b.</i> 1830, <i>s.</i> 1866, <i>m.</i> ...	Hon. C. B. Bellew, <i>b.</i> 1855
1794 * <i>Bridport</i>	Alexander Nelson Hood, <i>K.C.B.</i> , <i>E.V.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1814, } <i>s.</i> 1868, <i>w.</i>	Hon. A. W. A. N. Hood, <i>b.</i> 1839
1715 <i>Carbery</i>	George P. P. Evans-Freke, <i>b.</i> 1810, <i>s.</i> 1845, <i>w.</i>	Hn. F. J. Evans-Freke, <i>b.</i> '16
1834 * <i>Carew</i>	Robt. Shapland J. Carew, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1860, <i>s.</i> 1881	Hon. G. P. J. Carew, <i>b.</i> 1863
1796 * <i>Carrington</i>	C. R. Carington, <i>G.C.M.G.</i> , <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1843, <i>s.</i> 1868, <i>m.</i>	Hon. W. Carington, <i>b.</i> 1845
1812 † <i>Castlemaine</i>	Richard Handcock, <i>b.</i> 1826, <i>s.</i> 1869, <i>m.</i>	Hon. A. E. Handcock, <i>b.</i> 1863
1800 <i>Clanmorris</i>	John Geo. Barry Bingham, <i>b.</i> 1852, <i>s.</i> 1876, <i>m.</i>	Hon. A. M. R. Bingham, <i>b.</i> '79
1800 <i>Clarina</i>	Eyre Challoner Hy. Massey, <i>C.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1830, <i>s.</i> 1872	Hon. H. N. G. Massey, <i>b.</i> 1836
1852 * <i>Clermont</i>	C. S. Parkinson-Fortescue, <i>K.P.</i> , <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1823, <i>s.</i> 1887, <i>w.</i>	(None)
1762 * <i>Clive</i>	Edward James Herbert, <i>E.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1818, <i>s.</i> 1848	George C. Herbert, <i>b.</i> 1862
1790 † <i>Clonbrock</i>	Robert Dillon, <i>b.</i> 1807, <i>s.</i> 1826, <i>w.</i>	Hon. L. G. Dillon, <i>b.</i> 1834
1789 * <i>Cloncurry</i>	Valentine Lawless, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1840, <i>s.</i> 1869, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. E. J. a wless, <i>b.</i> 1841
1712 * <i>Conway</i>	Hugh De Grey Seymour, <i>E.M.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1843, <i>s.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i>	Earl of Yar s outh, <i>b.</i> 1871
1797 * <i>Cremorne</i>	Richard Dawson, <i>K.P.</i> , <i>E.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1817, <i>s.</i> 1827, <i>w.</i>	Lord Crema rne, <i>b.</i> 1842
1797 † <i>Crofton</i>	Edward Henry C. Crofton, <i>b.</i> 1834, <i>s.</i> 1869 ...	Hn. C. St. G. Crofton, <i>b.</i> 1836
1800 <i>De Blaquiére</i> ..	William B. De Blaquiére, <i>b.</i> 1814, <i>s.</i> 1871, <i>m.</i> ..	Wm. De Blaquiére, <i>b.</i> 1856
1812 <i>Decies</i>	Wm. R. J. H.-Beresford, <i>b.</i> 1811, <i>s.</i> 1855, <i>m.</i>	Hon. W. M. H.-Beresford, <i>b.</i> '65
1620 * <i>Digby</i>	E. St. Vincent Digby, <i>E.B.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1809, <i>s.</i> 1856, <i>w.</i>	<i>Col.</i> Hon. E. H. T. Digby, [<i>b.</i> 1846
1800 * <i>Dufferin and Clondeboye</i> }	Fred. T. H.-Temple-Blackwood, <i>K.P.</i> , <i>G.C.B.</i> , } <i>G.M.S.I.</i> , <i>G.C.M.G.</i> , <i>G.M.I.E.</i> , <i>E.E.</i> , <i>b.</i> 1826, <i>s.</i> 1841, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Clondeboye, <i>b.</i> '63
1800 <i>Dunley</i>	Henry Callaghan Prittie, <i>b.</i> 1851, <i>s.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i> ..	Hon. H. C. O. C. Prittie, <i>b.</i> '77
1274 <i>Dunboyne</i>	Jas. Fitz-Walter Clifford-Butler, <i>b.</i> 1839, <i>s.</i> '81, <i>m.</i>	Hon. R. St. J. F. Butler, <i>b.</i> '44
1845 † <i>Dunsandle and Clanconal</i>	Denis St. George Daly, <i>b.</i> 1810, <i>s.</i> 1847, <i>w.</i>	Hon. S. James Daly, <i>b.</i> 1811

Created.	Family Name.	Eldst Son or Heir.
1439 †Dunsany	Edward Plunkett, b. 1808, s. 1852, w.....	Hon. John Wm. Plunkett, m.P., b. 1832
1756 Farnham	James Pierce Maxwell, b. 1813, s. 1884.....	Somerset H. Maxwell, b. '49
1856 Fernoy	Edwd. Fitz-Edm. Burke Roche, b. 1850, s. 1874, m.	Hon. J. B. B. Roche, b. 1852
1798 Ffrench	Thomas Ffrench, b. 1810, s. 1860, m.....	Hon. M. J. Ffrench, b. 1813
1800 *Gardner	— Gardner, E.B., 18—, s. 1883.....	Hon. —, b. 18—
1818 Garvagh	Chas. J. S. G. Canning, b. 1852, s. 1871, m.....	Hn.L.E.S.G.Canning, b.'78
1794 Graves	Clarence Edward Graves, b. 1847, s. 1870, m.....	Hn. S.T.W.N. Graves, b.'72
1797 †Headley	Chas. M. A. Allanson-Winn, b. 1845, s. 1877, m.	Hon. Rowland Winn, b. 1816
1799 *Henley	Anthony Henley Henley, E.B., b. 1825, s. 1841, m.	Hon. Fred. Henley, b. 1849
1800 *Henniker	John M. Henniker-Major, E.B., b. 1842, s. 1870, m.	Hon. A.E.J.H.-Major, b.'65
1782 *Hood	Francis Wheler Hood, E.V., b. 1838, s. 1846, m.	Hon. G. A. A. Hood, b. 1868
1797 Hotham	John Hotham, b. 1838, s. 1872.....	Rev. J. H. Hotham, b. 1811
1796 Huntingfield	Charles Andrew Vanneck, b. 1818, s. 1844, m..	Hon. J. C. Vanneck, b. 1842
1543 †Inchiquin	Edward Donough O'Brien, b. 1839, s. 1872, m...	Hon. L. W. O'Brien, b. 1864
1776 *Kensington	William Edwardes, E.B., b. 1835, s. 1872, m..	Hon. W. Edwardes, b. 1868
1789 Kilmaine	Francis William Browne, b. 1843, s. 1873, m..	Hon. J. E. D. Browne, b.'78
1181 Kingsale	John Fitzroy De Courcy, b. 1821, s. 1874, m..	Michael W. De Courcy, b.'22
1800 †Langford	Hercules Edward Rowley, b. 1848, s. 1854.....	Hon. W. C. Rowley, b. 1849
1758 Lisle	John Arthur Lysaght, b. 1811, s. 1868, w.....	Hon. G. W. J. Lysaght, b.'40
1541 Louth	Randal Pilgrim R. Plunkett, b. 1868, s. 1883, M.	Hon. T. O. W. Plunkett, b.'38
1776 Macdonald	Ronald Archib. Macdonald, b. 1853, s. 1874, m.	Hn.S.G.J.Macdonald, b.'76
1776 †Massy	John Thos. Wm. Massy, b. 1835, s. 1874, m.....	Hon. H. S. G. Massy, b.'64
1767 *Mulgrave G.A.	C. Phipps, g.c.b., g.c.m.g., E.M., b. 1819, s. 1863, m.	Rev. Earl Mulgrave, b.'46
1783 Muncaster	Josslyn F. Pennington, m.P., b. 1834, s. 1862, m.	Hn. A. J. Pennington, b.'37
1781 Muskerry	Hamilton Matthew Fitz Maurice Deane- Morgan, b. 1854, s. 1868, m.	Hon. Hamilton R.T. Deane- Morgan, b. 1873
1776 Newborough	Spencer Bulkeley Wynn, b. 1803, s. 1832, w. .	Wm. Chas. Wynn, b. 1873
1836 †Oranmore and Browne	Geoffrey Dominick Augustus Fredk. Browne- Guthrie, b. 1819, s. 1860, w.	Hon. G. H. B. Guthrie, b.'61
1800 Radstock	Granv. A. W. Waldegrave, b. 1833, s. 1857, m.	Hn.G.G.Waldegrave, b.'59
1868 Rathdonnell	T. Kane McClintock-Bunbury, b. 1848, s. 1879, m.	Hn.W.McC.-Bunbury, b.'78
1806 Rendlesham	Frederick William Brook Thellusson, b. 1840, s. 1852, w.....	Hon. Frederick A. C. Thellusson, b. 1868
1796 *Rossmore	Derrick W. W. Westenra, E.B., b. 1853, s. 1874, m.	Hon. P. C. Westenra, b.'55
1627 Sherard	Castel Sherard, b. 1849, s. 1886.....	Philip H. Sherard, b. 1851
1831 *Talbot de Malahide	Richd. Wogan Talbot, E.B., b. 1846, s. 1883, m.	Hon. J. B. Talbot, b. 1874
1797 Teignmouth	Charles John Shore, b. 1840, s. 1885, m.	Hon. F. W. J. Shore, b. 1844
1800 †Ventry	Dayrolles Blakeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, b. 1828, s. 1868, m.....	Hon. F. R. W. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, b. 1861
1800 Wallscourt	Erroll Augustus J. H. Blake, b. 1841, s. 1849, m.	Hon. C. W. J. H. Blake, b.'75
1792 Waterpark	Henry Anson Cavendish, b. 1839, s. 1863.....	H. S. H. Cavendish, b. 1876
1776 *Westcote	Chas. Geo. Lyttelton, E.B., b. 1842, s. 1876, m.	Hon. J. C. Lyttelton, b. 1881

*. Irish Peers have an advantage over those of Scotland inasmuch as they are eligible for seats in the House of Commons, Baron Muncaster to wit, while members of the Scottish Peerage are not admitted.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.—£43,020.

SPEAKER—The Lord Chancellor, £4,000, who also receives £6,000 as a Judge.
CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES—Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I., £2,500.

Clerk of Parliamts., Henry J. L. Graham £3,000
Dep. do. (Clerk Assist.), Ralph Disraeli. £2,100
Reading Clerk, Hon. Slingsby Bethell, c.b. £1,200
Counsel to Chairman of Committees and Tazng Officer for Private Bills, Jos. H. Warner £1,500
Chief Clerk, William Henry Haines..... £1,000
Principal Clerk, Private Bill Office, Robert W. Monro..... £1,000
Do. Private Committees, M. A. Thoms.....
Principal Clerk and Tazng Officer, Judicial Department, Augustus W. Dubourg..... £1,000
Peers' Printed Paper Office, Owen E. Grant £1,000
Clerk of the Journals, G. J. Webb..... £950
Clerk of Public Bills, Herbert C. Malkin. £850
Do. attending the Table, A. Harrison.... £600
Other Clerks, Hon. Edward Pierson Thesiger, c.b., E. F. Taylor, W. A. Leigh, J. F. Symons-

Jeune, F. Skene, W. H. H. Gordon, C. L. Anstruther, Hon. Alexander McDonnell, A. H. Robinson, Henry P. St. John, and V. M. Bidulph..... £100 to £600
Accountant and Receiver of Fees, W. A. Malony, £350, and fees
Assist. Accountant, G. Fulkes... £360, and fees
Librarian, James H. Pulman..... £810
Assist. Librarian, Hon. Henry Parker... £419
Examiners to Standing Orders, John H. Robinson, £900; and Charles Walter Campion..... £800
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Hon. Sir James Robert Drummond, g.c.b. ... £2,000
Yeoman Usher, Col. Sir R. C. S. Clifford, Bt. £1,000
Serjeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. P. Talbot £1,500
Deputy Do., Samuel Hand..... £250
Shorthand Writer, Wm. Henry Gurney-Salter

Historic Peerage,

SHOWING THE DATES OF EXISTING DIGNITIES, AND THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY WERE CONFERRED.
 * Irish Peerages. † Scotch Peerages. x Merged in other titles.

The Peerage of the United Kingdom consists of:—1. Those Peers of England whose titles date from before the Legislative Union with Scotland (1st May, 1707), and who therefore take precedence of all others: all these are Peers of Parliament. 2. Peers of Scotland created previous to the Union: of these, sixteen are elected to sit in the House of Lords. 3. Peers of Great Britain created previous to the Legislative Union with Ireland (1st January, 1801): these all sit in the House of Lords. 4. Peers of Ireland created previous to the Union: of these, twenty-eight are elected to sit in the House of Lords. 5. Peers of the United Kingdom created since the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. 6. Peers of Ireland of recent creation. By the Articles of Union the Sovereign is empowered to create one Irish Peer whenever four of the old Peerages become extinct. The most recent creation is that of the late Duke of *Abercorn* (1868), who sat in the House of Lords by virtue of his British Marquisate. 7. Life Peers. Of these there are three, Lords Blackburn, Watson, and FitzGerald: they sit in Parliament, but the titles are not hereditary.

The Representative Scottish Peers are elected for every fresh Parliament, but those for Ireland are elected for life. Many of the others for both countries having had English or later titles granted to them, sit in the House of Lords by virtue of such titles: thus the senior Scottish Marquis, *Huntly* (1599), sits as Baron *Meldrum* (1815), and the senior Irish Duke, *Leinster* (1766), sits as Viscount *Leinster* (1747).

All Irish Peers not Peers of Parliament are eligible for seats in the House of Commons, and may represent any Borough, County, or University in England or Scotland, but not in Ireland. Peers of Scotland cannot be elected as Members of Parliament in any of the three countries.

Henry II., 1154-1189.

- 1155 xArundel, *Earl*
- { *Kingsale, *Baron*
- 1181 { x*Courcy, *Baron*
- {x*Ringrone, *Baron*

John, 1199-1216.

- 1200 { x*Kerry, *Baron*
- {x*Liwnaw, *Baron*
- 1205 x*Offaly, *Baron*

Henry III., 1216-1272.

- 1228 { †Sutherland, *Earl*
- {x*Strathnaver, *B.*
- 1264 Le Despencer, *Bss.*
- 1264 De Ros, *Baron*
- 1264 Hastings, *Baron*

Edward I., 1272-1307.

- 1274 *Dunboyne, *Baron*
- 1283 Mowbray, *Baron*
- 1286 x*Delvin, *Baron*
- 1295 Segrave, *Baron*
- 1295 x†Garioch, *Baron*
- 1299 xDe La Warr, *Baron*
- 1299 De Clifford, *Baron*
- 1305 xBotetourt, *Baron*

Edward II., 1307-1327.

- 1308 Zouche, *Baron*
- 1309 Beaumont, *Baron*
- 1313 Willoughby de Eresby, *Baroness*
- 1315 x*Karryke, *Earl*
- 1316 x*Kildare, *Earl*
- 1321 Dacre, *Baron*
- 1324 GreydeRuthyn, *Bss.*

Edward III., 1327-1377.

- 1328 x*Ormonde, *Earl*
- 1330 xMaltravers, *Baron*
- 1332 Clinton, *Baron*
- 1337 Cornwall, *Duke*
- 1342 xWest, *Baron*
- 1368 Botreaux, *Baron*
- [Robt. II. Scot., 1371-90.]
- 1375 x*De LaPoer, *Baron*

Richard II., 1377-1399.

- 1383 Camoys, *Baron*
- 1387 *Baronies by Letters Patent first created*
- 1389 x†Angus, *Earl*
- [Robert III. Scot., 1390-1406.]
- 1392 xAbergavenny, *B.*
- 1398 †Crawford, *Earl*
- 1403 x*Killeen, *Baron*
- 1404 †Mar, *Earl*
- [Jas. I. Scot., 1406-37.]
- 1408 x†Gordon, *Baron*
- 1408 x†Huntly, *Baron*
- 14(?) x†Dalkeith, *Baron*

Henry V., 1413-1422.

- 1421 Berkeley, *Baroness*

Henry VI., 1422-1461.

- 1425 x†Erskine, *Baron*
- 1426 xHungerford, *Bar.*
- [Jas. II. Scot., 1437-60.]
- { †Rothes, *Countess*
- 1437 { x†Ballinbreich, *Bs*
- {x†Leslie, *Baroness*
- 1439 *Dunsany, *Baron*
- 1442 Shrewsbury, *Earl*
- 1442 †Forbes, *Baron*
- 1444 x†Gray, *Baron*
- 1445 x†Lindsay, *Baron*
- 1445 xDeMoleyns, *Baron*
- 1445 †Saltoun of Abernethy, *Baron*
- 1445 x†Campbell, *Baron*
- 1445 x†Glamis, *Baron*
- 1445 x†Graham, *Baron*
- 1446 *Waterford, *Earl*
- 1448 Stourton, *Baron*
- 1448 x†Seton, *Baron*
- 1449 x†Montgomerie, *B.*
- 1450 x†Huntly, *Earl*
- 1452 †Borthwick, *Baron*
- 1452 x†Kennedy, *Baron*
- { †Herroll, *Earl*
- 1452 { x†Hay, *Baron*
- 1455 Berners, *Baroness*
- { †Caithness, *Earl*
- 1455 { x†Berriedale, *Bar.*

1457 x†Argyll, *Earl*

- 1458 { †Morton, *Earl*
- {x†Aberdour, *Bar.*
- [Jas. III. Scot., 1460-88.]
- 1460 †Cathcart, *Baron*

Edward IV., 1461-1483.

- 1461 xHastings of Ashby, *Baron*
- 1461 xHerbert, *Baron*
- { †Rothesay, *Duke*
- 1469 { x†Carrick, *Earl*
- {x†Renfrew, *Baron*
- 1469 †Buchan, *Earl*
- 1470 †Lovat, *Baron*
- 1470 x†Lorne, *Baron*
- 1473 x†Home, *Baron*
- 1478 { *Gormanston, *Vis.*
- {x*Lowndes, *Bar.*
- 1482 x*Howth, *Baron*

Richard III., 1483-1485.

- 1483 { Norfolk, *Duke*
- {xSurrey, *Earl*

Henry VII., 1485-1509.

- 1485 Derby, *Earl*
- 1488 x†Drummond of Cargill, *Baron*
- [Jas. IV. Scotl. 1488-1513.]
- 1488 x†Crichton, *Baron*
- 1488 x†Hay of Yester, *Baron*
- 1489 †Sinclair, *Baron*
- 1489 x†Alloa, *Baron*
- 1489 †Herries, *Baron*
- 1489 †Sempill, *Baron*
- 1491 x†Ogilvy of Airlie, *Baron*
- 1492 Willoughby de Broke, *Baron*
- 1503 x†Arran, *Earl*
- 1505 x†Montrose, *Earl*
- 1506 xHerbert of Ragland, *Baron*
- 1508 †Eglinton, *Earl*
- 1509 †Cassillis, *Earl*

Henry VIII., 1509-1547.

- 1509 Conyers, *Baron*
- 1509 †Elphinstone, *Bar.*
- 1514 xWorcester, *Earl*
- 1523 Vaux, *Baron*
- 1525 xRutland, *Earl*
- 1527 x*Ossory, *Earl*
- 1529 Braye, *Baron*
- 1529 Windsor, *Baron*
- 1529 Wentworth, *Baron*
- 1529 Huntingdon, *Earl*
- 1537 x*Thurles, *Visct.*
- 1539 xRussell, *Baron*
- 1539 xSt. John of Basing, *Baron*
- 1541 *Louth, *Baron*
- [Mary of Scot., 1542-67.]
- { x*Clanricarde, *B.*
- 1543 { x*Dunkellin, *Bar.*
- 1543 { xInchiquin, *Baron*

Edward VI., 1547-1553.

- { xSeymour, *Baron*
- 1547 { Somerset, *Duke*
- 1550 xBedford, *Earl*
- 1550 xWiltshire, *Earl*
- 1550 Hereford, *Visct.*
- 1550 { *Mountgarret, *V.*
- 1550 { x*Mountgarret, *B.*
- 1551 xHerbert of Cardiff, *Baron*
- 1551 Pembroke, *Earl*
- 1551 Winchester, *Marq.*
- 1552 xPaget, *Baron*

Mary, 1553-1558.

- 1553 Devon, *Earl*
- 1554 North, *Baron*
- 1554 xHoward, *Baron*

Elizabeth, 1558-1603.

- 1559 St. John of Bletsoe, *Baron*
- 1562 †Moray, *Earl*
- 1564 †Forpichen, *Baron*
- 1565 †Mar, *Earl*
- [James VI. Scot., 1567-1625.]

1571	†Burghley, <i>Baron</i>	1616	†Brabazon, <i>Baron</i>	1628	†Mountmorris, <i>B.</i>	1643	†Dysart, <i>Earl</i>
1572	†Lincoln, <i>Earl</i>	1616	†Moore, <i>Baron</i>	1628	†Brudenell, <i>Baron</i>		†Huntingtower, <i>Baron</i>
1572	†Norreys, <i>Baron</i>	1616	†Boyle of Youghal, <i>Baron</i>		†Boyle of Kinalmeaky, <i>Visct.</i>	1643	†Byron, <i>Baron</i>
1581	†Dounne, <i>Baron</i>			1628	†Bandon Bridge, <i>Baron</i>	1644	†St. Liz, <i>Baron</i>
1587	†Paisley, <i>Baron</i>	1616	†Roxburghe, <i>E.</i>			1644	†Norfolk, <i>Earl</i>
1590	†Maitland, <i>Baron</i>	1616	†Ker, <i>Baron</i>	1628	†Broghill, <i>Baron</i>	1644	†Glamorgan, <i>Earl</i>
1591	†Newbottle, <i>Baron</i>	1616	†Stanhope, <i>Baron</i>	1628	†Stamford, <i>Earl</i>		†Grosmont, <i>Visct.</i>
1597	Howard de Walden, <i>Baron</i>	1617	†Strabane, <i>Baron</i>		†Drumlanrig, <i>V.</i>	1644	†Beaufort, <i>Baron</i>
1599	†Hamilton, <i>Marq.</i>	1618	†Cavan, <i>Baron</i>	1628	†Douglas, <i>Baron</i>	1646	†Selkirk, <i>Earl</i>
1599	†Huntly, <i>Marq.</i>	1618	†Lambart, <i>Baron</i>	1628	†Wemyss, <i>Baron</i>	1646	†Daer, <i>Baron</i>
1599	†Enzie, <i>Earl</i>	1618	†Northampton, <i>E.</i>	1628	†Strange, <i>Baron</i>		†Shortcleugh, <i>B.</i>
1599	†Badenoch, <i>Baron</i>	1618	†Devonshire, <i>Earl</i>	1628	†Reay, <i>Baron</i>	1646	†Tweeddale, <i>Earl</i>
1600	†Roxburghe, <i>Bar.</i>	1618	†Ramsay of Dalhousie, <i>Baron</i>	1628	Winchelsea, <i>Earl</i>	1647	†Donegall, <i>Earl</i>
1601	†Campbell, <i>Baron</i>	1619	†Kellie, <i>Earl</i>	1628	†Lumley, <i>Viscount</i>	1647	†Cavan, <i>Earl</i>
1601	†Loudoun, <i>Baron</i>	1619	†Buccleuch, <i>Earl</i>	1628	†Taaffe, <i>Viscount</i>		†Kilcoursey, <i>Vis.</i>
1602	†Kinloss, <i>Baron</i>	1619	†Eskdaill, <i>Baron</i>	1628	†Ballymote, <i>Bar.</i>	1647	†Newburgh, <i>Visc.</i>
		1619	†Whitchester, <i>B.</i>	1628	†Chesterfield, <i>Earl</i>	1647	†Northesk, <i>Earl</i>
James I., 1603-1625.		1619	†Haddington, <i>Earl</i>	1628	†Dalzell, <i>Baron</i>	1647	†Belhaven & Stenton, <i>Baron</i>
1603	†Suffolk, <i>Earl</i>	1619	†Cambridge, <i>Earl</i>	1628	†Fingall, <i>Earl</i>	1647	†Falconer, <i>Baron</i>
1603	†Abercorn, <i>Baron</i>	1619	†Innereald, <i>Baron</i>	1629	†Molyneux, <i>Visct.</i>		†Kincardine, <i>Earl</i>
1603	†Cecil, <i>Baron</i>	1619	†Castle-Stewart, <i>B.</i>	1629	†Athole, <i>Earl</i>	1647	†Burceff Torry, <i>B.</i>
1603	†Dirleton, <i>Baron</i>	1620	†Grandison, <i>Visct.</i>	1629	†Burke, <i>Viscount</i>		†Cochrane of Dundonald, <i>Baron</i>
1603	†Grey of Groby, <i>B.</i>	1620	†Digby, <i>Baron</i>	1629	†Ikerrin, <i>Viscount</i>		
1603	†Petre, <i>Baron</i>	1620	†Cork, <i>Earl</i>	1633	†Lindsay, <i>Earl</i>		
1603	†Russell of Thornhaugh, <i>Baron</i>	1620	†Dungarvan, <i>V.</i>	1633	†Parbroath, <i>Bar.</i>		
1603	†Spencer, <i>Baron</i>	1620	†Falkland, <i>Visct.</i>	1633	†Loudoun, <i>Earl</i>		
1603	†Saye & Sele, <i>Baron</i>	1620	†Fitzwilliam, <i>Bar.</i>		†Maulchain, <i>Bar.</i>		
1604	†Murray, <i>Baron</i>	1620	†Mandeville, <i>Visc.</i>	†Tarrinzean, <i>B.</i>			
1604	†Cranborne, <i>Visct.</i>	1620	†Montagu, <i>Baron</i>	1633	†Kinnoull, <i>Earl</i>		
1605	†Horne, <i>Earl</i>	1620	†Caulfeild, <i>Baron</i>	1633	†Dumfries, <i>Earl</i>		
		1620	†Feilding, <i>Visct.</i>	1633	†Queensberry, <i>E.</i>		
1605	†Dunglass, <i>Bar.</i>	1620	†Feilding, <i>Baron</i>	1633	†Douglas, <i>Marg.</i>		
1605	†Perth, <i>Earl</i>	1620	†Brooke, <i>Baron</i>	1633	†Abernethy, <i>Bar.</i>		
1605	†Exeter, <i>Earl</i>	1621	†Moore, <i>Viscount</i>		†Jedburgh Forest, <i>Baron</i>		
1605	†Montgomery, <i>Earl</i>	1621	†Stromont, <i>Visct.</i>	†Elgin, <i>Earl</i>			
1605	†Herbert of Shurland, <i>Baron</i>	1621	†Westmeath, <i>Earl</i>	1633	†Bruce of Kinloss, <i>Baron</i>		
		1622	†Andover, <i>Visct.</i>		†Southesk, <i>Earl</i>		
1605	†Salisbury, <i>Earl</i>	1622	†Howard, <i>Baron</i>	1633	†Carnegie of Kinnaird & Leuchars <i>B.</i>		
1605	†Cavendish of Hardwick, <i>Bar.</i>	1622	†Ayr, <i>Viscount</i>		†Ancreum, <i>Earl</i>		
1605	†Arundell of Wardour, <i>Baron</i>	1622	†Jedburgh, <i>Baron</i>	1633	†Kerr, <i>Baron</i>		
1606	†Lothian, <i>Earl</i>	1622	†Valentia, <i>Viscount</i>	1633	†Wemyss, <i>Earl</i>		
1606	†Scott of Buccleuch, <i>Baron</i>	1622	†Dillon, <i>Viscount</i>		†Elcho, <i>Baron</i>		
1606	†Fentoun, <i>Visct.</i>	1622	†Denbigh, <i>Earl</i>	1633	†Methel, <i>Baron</i>		
1606	†Abercorn, <i>Earl</i>	1622	†Desmond, <i>Earl</i>	1633	†Dalhousie, <i>Earl</i>		
		1623	†Callan, <i>Viscount</i>	1633	†Ramsay of Ker- rington, <i>Baron</i>		
1606	†Hamilton, <i>Bar.</i>	1623	†Feilding, <i>Baron</i>	1633	†Forrester, <i>Baron</i>		
1606	†Milpatrick, <i>Bar.</i>	1623	†Galloway, <i>Earl</i>	1633	†Lindsay of Balcarres, <i>Baron</i>		
1606	†Mouncastle, <i>B.</i>	1624	†Lauderdale, <i>Earl</i>	1639	†Lanark, <i>Earl</i>		
1606	†Kinghorn, <i>Earl</i>	1624	†Maitland, <i>Visct.</i>	†Mackanshire, <i>B.</i>			
1606	†Lyon, <i>Viscount</i>	1624	†Bolton, <i>Baron</i>	†Polmont, <i>Baron</i>			
1606	†Tullibardine, <i>E.</i>	1624	†Thirlestane, <i>B.</i>	†Airlie, <i>Earl</i>			
1606	†Gask, <i>Baron</i>		†Westmorland, <i>E.</i>	†Ogilvy of Alyth, <i>Baron</i>			
1606	†Balquhiddler, <i>B.</i>		†Burghersh, <i>Bar.</i>	†Carnwath, <i>Earl</i>			
1607	†Blantyre, <i>Baron</i>	Charles I., 1625-1649.		†Inglismaldie, <i>E.</i>			
1607	†Garlies, <i>Baron</i>	1625	†Chichester, <i>Vis.</i>	†Rosehill, <i>Baron</i>			
1607	†Balfour, <i>Baron</i>	1625	†Chichester, <i>Bar.</i>	1640	†Stafford, <i>Baron</i>		
1608	†Clifton, <i>Baron</i>	1625	†Kilmorye, <i>Visct.</i>	1641	†Capel, <i>Baron</i>		
1608	†Scone, <i>Baron</i>	1626	†Manchester, <i>Earl</i>	†Leven, <i>Earl</i>			
1609	†Colville of Culross, <i>Baron</i>	1626	†Berkshire, <i>Earl</i>	1641	†Balgonie, <i>Baron</i>		
1609	†Dingwall, <i>Baron</i>	1626	†Lindsey, <i>Earl</i>	†Arbuthnot, <i>Visc.</i>			
1609	†Maderty, <i>Baron</i>	1627	†Meath, <i>Earl</i>	†Inverbervie, <i>B.</i>			
1610	†Cardross, <i>Baron</i>	1627	†Dupplin, <i>Visct.</i>	1641	†Balvaird, <i>Baron</i>		
1611	†St. Colme, <i>Baron</i>	1627	†Hay, <i>Baron</i>	1642	†Worcester, <i>Marq.</i>		
1613	†Binning, <i>Baron</i>	1627	†Napier of Merchiston, <i>Bar.</i>	1643	†Elibank, <i>Baron</i>		
1615	†Dormer, <i>Baron</i>	1627	†Poulett, <i>Baron</i>	†Hamilton, <i>Duke</i>			
1616	†Lauderdale, <i>Visc.</i>	1627	†Sherard, <i>Baron</i>	†Clydesdale, <i>M.</i>			
1616	†Carnegie of Kinnaird, <i>Baron</i>	1627	†Fairfax, <i>Baron</i>	†Avon, <i>Baron</i>			
1616	†Melville, <i>Baron</i>	1627	†Clun, <i>Baron</i>	1643	†Sunderland, <i>Earl</i>		
1616	†Teynham, <i>Baron</i>	1627	†Fitzalan, <i>Baron</i>				
			†Oswaldestre, <i>B.</i>				

Charles II., 1649-1685.

1651	†Balcarres, <i>Earl</i>
1651	†Balneil, <i>Baron</i>
1651	†Rollo, <i>Baron</i>
1651	†Ruthven, <i>Baron</i>
1660	†Sandwich, <i>Earl</i>
1660	†Hinchinbroke, <i>Viscount</i>
1660	†Montagu, <i>Baron</i>
1660	†Orery, <i>Earl</i>
1660	†Aboyne, <i>Earl</i>
1660	†Gordon of Strathavon, <i>B.</i>
1660	†Massereene, <i>Visc.</i>
1660	†Loughneagh, <i>B.</i>
1660	†Newburgh, <i>Earl</i>
1660	†Kynnaird, <i>Visc.</i>
1661	†Levingstone, <i>B.</i>
1661	†Cholmondeley, <i>Viscount</i>
1661	†Cardigan, <i>Earl</i>
1661	†Essex, <i>Earl</i>
1661	†Malden, <i>Viscount</i>
1661	†Townshend, <i>Bar.</i>
1661	†Carlisle, <i>Earl</i>
1661	†Howard, <i>Visct.</i>
1661	†Dacre of Gillingland, <i>Baron</i>
1661	†Drogheda, <i>Earl</i>
1661	†Ashley, <i>Baron</i>
1663	†Doncaster, <i>Earl</i>
1663	†Tyndale, <i>Baron</i>
1663	†Lucas, <i>Baron</i>
1664	†Arlington, <i>Baron</i>
1664	†Ward, <i>Baron</i>
1665	†Charlemont, <i>Vis.</i>
1665	†Craven, <i>Baron</i>
1666	†Butler, <i>Baron</i>
1666	†Dundonald, <i>Earl</i>
1669	†Cochrane of Paisley, <i>Baron</i>
1672	†Arlington, <i>Earl</i>
1672	†Thetford, <i>Visc.</i>
1672	†Clifford, <i>Baron</i>
1672	†Shaftesbury, <i>Earl</i>
1672	†Cooper, <i>Baron</i>

1672	{ x Euston, Earl x Ipswich, Visct. x Sudbury, Baron	James II., 1685-1688.	{ x Melfort, Visct. x Drummond of Gilstoun, Baron	1700	{ x Rosebery, Visct. x Dalmeny, Baron x Primrose, Baron x Argyle, Duke x Kintyre, Marg. x Lorne, Marquis x Campbell, Earl x Cowal, Earl	1707	{ x Roxburghe, Duke x Bowmont & Cess- ford, Marquis x Kelso, Earl x Broxmouth, Vis. x Ferrers, Earl	
1673	x Finch, Baron		1685	x Churchhill, Baron			1711	x Tamworth, Visct.
1673	x Latimer, Visct.		1685	x Waldegrave, Bar.	1701	x Glenilla, Visct.	1711	x Dartmouth, Earl
1673	x Osborne, Baron		1686	{ x Melfort, Earl x Forth, Viscount		x Lochow, Visct.	1711	x Lewisham, Visct.
1674	x Osborne, Visct.		1686	x Drummond of Riccarton, Bar.		x Inverary, Baron	1711	x Boyle, Baron
1674	x Danby, Earl		1686	{ x Dunmore, Earl x Fincastle, Visct.		x Morven, Baron	1711	x Hay, Baron
1675	{ x Dunblane, Visct. Richmond, Duke x Settrington, Bar.		1686	x Murray, Baron		x Mull, Baron	1712	x Bathurst, Baron
1675	x Grafton, Duke		1686	{ x Strathallan, Vis. x Drummond of Cromlix, Baron		x Thry, Baron	1712	x Middleton, Baron
1675	{ x Lennox, Duke x Dartnley, Earl x Methuen, Baron				1701	{ x Lochian, Marquis x Ancrum, Earl x Briene, Visct. x Kerr, Baron x Seafield, Earl x Reidhaven, V. x Ogilvy, Baron	1712	{ x Bolingbroke, Visct. x St. John of Ly- diard Tregoez, B. Brandon, Duke x Dutton, Baron
1675	{ x Granard, Visct. x Clanehugh, Br. x Athole, Marg.				1701	x Strabane, Visct.	1712	x Conway, Baron
1676	{ x Balquhider, V. x Balvenie, Baron	William III., 1689-1702.		1701	x Mountcastle, B.	George I., 1714-1727.		
1676	{ x Burford, Earl x Heddington, Bn.	1689	x Carmarthen, Mar.			1714	x Aylesford, Earl	
1677	{ x Kintore, Earl x Keith, Baron x Breadalbane, El. x Holland, Earl x Paintland, Vet. x Tay, Viscount	1689	x Marlborough, Earl	Anne, 1702-1714.		1714	x Bristol, Earl	
1677	{ x Benederaloch, Baron x Glenorchy, Br. x Ormelie, Baron x Weik, Baron x Strathmore, Earl x Lyon, Viscount x Strathdichtie, B x Sydlaw, Baron x Tannadyce, Br.	1689	x Woodstock, Visct.	1702	{ x Marlborough, Dk. x Blandford, Marg. x Guernsey, Baron x Gower, Baron x Conway, Baron x Hervey, Baron Rutland, Duke x Granby, Marquis x Stair, Earl	1715	x Tankerville, Earl	
1679	Manners, Baron	1689	x Cirencester, Bru.	1703	x Brodrick, Baron	1715	x Newborough, B.	
1679	Berkeley, Earl	1689	x Lumley, Viscount	1703	x Perceval, Baron	1715	x Carbery, Baron	
1680	x Dursley, Visct.	1689	x Cholmondeley, B.	1703	x Carbery, Baron	1715	x Hamilton of Stackallan, Baron	
1680	* Downe, Viscount	1689	{ x Kenmare, Visct. x Castlerosse, Bn.	1703	x Newtowm-Butler, Baron	1716	x Parker, Baron	
1681	x Nairne, Baroness	1689	x Ashburnham, Bn.	1703	x Onslow, Baron	1716	x Romney, Baron	
1681	Nottingham, Earl	1690	{ x Melville, Earl x Kirkaldie, Visct. x Balwearie, Bn. x Monymail, Bn.	1703	{ x Dalrymple, Ft. x Newliston, Bn. x Rosebery, Earl x Inverkeithing V x Glasgow, Earl x Kelburn, Visct.	1716	{ x St. John, Viscount x St. John of Bat- tersea, Baron Portland, Duke x Titchfield, Marg.	
1681	x Lumley, Baron	1690	Scarborough, Earl	1703	x Boyle of Stewart- ton, Baron	1716	x Newburgh, Baron	
1682	x Queensberry, Mar	1690	{ x Stair, Viscount x Glencue, Baron x Stranraer, Bn.	1703	x Bute, Earl x Kingarth, Visct. x Cumbræ, Baron x Inchmarnock, B x Mount Stuart, B x Hopetoun, Earl x Aithrie, Visct. x Hope, Baron x Athole, Duke x Tullibardine, Marquis	1716	{ x Molesworth, V. x Philipstown, B. x Fitzwilliam, Earl x Miltown, Visct. x Chetwynd, Visct. x Rathdown, Bar. x Stanhope, Visct. x Stanhope, Baron x Middleton, Visct. x Boyne, Viscount x Hillsborough, V. x Hill, Baron	
1682	x Drumlanrig, E.	1690	Polworth, Baron	1703	x Stratthardle, E.	1717	x Southwell, Baron	
1682	x Sanquhar, Earl	1691	x Villiers, Viscount	1703	x Strathtay, Earl	1718	x Fordwich, Visct.	
1682	x Nith, Viscount	1691	x Villiers, Baron	1703	x Glenalmond, V.	1718	x Stanhope, Earl	
1682	x Torthorwald, V.	1694	Leeds, Duke	1703	x Garnock, Visct.	1718	* Aylmer, Baron	
1682	x Ross, Viscount	1694	{ x Bedford, Duke x Tavistock, Marg. Devonshire, Duke x Hartington, Mq. x Tweeddale, Mar. x Gifford, Earl x Walden, Visct.	1703	x Kilbirnie, Baron	1718	x Cadogan, Baron	
1682	x Douglas of Kin- mont, Baron	1694	x Howland, Baron	1703	x Kingsburn, Bar.	1718	x Cobham, Visct.	
1682	x Ossulston, Baron	1694	{ x Lisburne, Visct. x Vaughan, Baron x Fethard, Baron x Orkney, Earl x Kirkwall, Visct. x Dechmont, Bar. Albemarle, Earl x Bury, Viscount x Ashford, Baron x March, Earl x Peebles, Visct.	1706	x Drumry, Baron	1719	x Cobham, Baron	
1682	x Aberdeen, Earl	1695	x Fethard, Baron	1706	x Cowper, Baron	1719	Manchester, Duke	
1682	x Formantine, V.	1695	x Orkney, Earl	1706	{ x Poulett, Earl x Hinton, Viscount x Cholmondeley, E x Malpas, Visct. x Montrose, Duke x Buchanan, M. x Graham, Marg. x Kincardine, E. x Dundaff, Visct.	1720	* Grimston, Visct.	
1682	x Haddo, Baron	1696	x Kirkwall, Visct.	1706	x Abernethven, Baron	1720	x Dumboyne, Bar.	
1682	x Kellie, Baron	1696	x Dechmont, Bar.	1706	x Muirlock, Baron	1720	x Falmouth, Visct.	
1682	x Methlic, Baron	1696	Albemarle, Earl			1720	x Boscawen-Rose, Baron	
1682	x Tarves, Baron	1696	x Bury, Viscount			1720	x Lymington, Vis.	
1682	Abingdon, Earl	1696	x Ashford, Baron			1720	x Wallop, Baron	
1682	Beaufort, Duke	1697	{ x March, Earl x Peebles, Visct. x Lyne, Baron x Munard, Baron x Niedpath, Baron Coventry, Earl x Deerhurst, Visct. Jersey, Earl x Seafield, Viscount x Boyle of Kel- burne, Baron	1707	x Fintrie, Baron	1720	* Barrington, V.	
1682	x Dartmouth, Baron	1697	x Lyne, Baron			1720	x Barrington, B.	
1682	x Dartmouth, Visct.	1697	x Munard, Baron			1720	* Gage, Viscount	
1682	x Weymouth, Visct.	1697	x Niedpath, Baron			1720	x Gage, Baron	
1682	x Thynne, Baron	1697	Coventry, Earl			1720	* Tyrone, Visct.	
1682	x Kinnaird, Baron	1697	x Deerhurst, Visct.			1720	* Beresford, Bar.	
1683	{ x Queensberry Dk. x Dumfries, Mar.	1697	Jersey, Earl					
1683	x Guilford, Baron	1698	x Seafield, Viscount					
1684	St. Albans, Duke	1699	x Boyle of Kel- burne, Baron					
1684	* Granard, Earl	1699	x Barnard, Baron					

1788	zHowe, Baron		1800	*Ely, Marquis	1806	Orford, Earl	
1788	Braybrooke, Baron	1796	{ Bute, Marquis	{ Malmesbury, Earl	1806	{ Grey, Earl	
1788	zAmherst, Baron		{ zWindor, Earl	{ zFitzharris, Vis.	1806	{ zHowick, Viscount	
1788	zMalmesbury, Bar.	1796	zMountjoy, Visct.	1800	*Castle-Stewart, E.	1806	*Lismore, Viscount
1789	zSydney, Viscount	1796	zRous, Baron	1800	*Avonmore, Visct.	1806	*Lorton, Viscount
1789	*Annesley, Earl	1796	Hood, Viscount	1800	*zBantry, Viscount	1806	zAilsa, Baron
1789	*Carysfort, Earl	1796	Stuart of Castle	1800	*zLimerick, Visct.	1806	Gardner, Baron
1789	*Enniskillen, Earl	1796	Stuart, Baron	1800	*zEmeric, Baron	1807	Lonsdale, Earl
1789	*Erne, Earl		Stewart of Garlies,	1800	*Radstock, Baron	1807	Manners, Baron
1789	*Clonmell, Visct.	1796	Baron	1800	*Gardner, Baroa	1807	{ zCathcart, Visct.
1789	*Waterford, Marq.	1796	Saltersford, Baron	1800	*zSomerton, Visct.	1807	{ zGreenock, Baron
1789	*Downshire, Marq.	1796	Brodrick, Baron	1800	*Donoughmore, E.	1809	Hopetoun, Baron
1789	Salisbury, Marquis	1796	Calthorpe, Baron	1801	*Caledon, Earl	1809	{ Harrowby, Earl
1789	Bath, Marquis	1796	Gwydyr, Baron	1801	*Kenmare, Earl	1809	{ zSandon, Visct.
1789	Mount-Edgcumbe,	1796	zHarewood, Baron	1801	*zCastlerosse, Vis.	1809	{ zWellington, Vis.
	Earl	1796	zCawdor, Baron	1801	*Monck, Viscount	1809	{ zDouro, Baron
	{ Fortescue, Earl	1796	*Huntingfield, Bar.	1801	*zDunlo, Viscount	1810	zKiltarton, Baron
	{ zEbrington, Vis.	1796	*Carrington, Bar.	1801	Moore, Baron	1812	zWellington, Earl
1789	zLondonderry, D.	1796	{ zNewark, Visct.	1801	Loftus, Baron	1812	{ Northampton, M.
1789	*Kilmaine, Baron	1796	{ zPierrepont, Bn.	1801	Carysfort, Baron	1812	{ zCompton, Earl
1789	*Cloncurry, Baron	1796	zLondonderry, E.	1801	Exeter, Marquis	1812	{ zWilmington, Bn.
1789	*Auckland, Baron	1796	*Rossmore, Baron	1801	Rosslyn, Earl	1812	{ Harewood, Earl
1789	zBelmore, Visct.	1797	*Hotham, Baron	1801	{ St. Vincent, Vis.	1812	{ zLuscelles, Visct.
1789	*zConyngham, V.	1797	zBantry, Baron	1801	zJervis, Baron	1812	{ zMulgrave, Earl
1789	*zLoftus, Viscount	1797	*Teignmouth, Bar.	1801	Abercromby, Bar.	1812	{ zNormanby, Vis.
1790	*zGlentworth, Bar.	1797	Bolton, Baron	1801	{ Craven, Earl	1812	{ Camden, Marquis
1790	zClonbrock, Baron	1797	Carrington, Baron	1801	{ zUffington, Visct.	1812	{ zBrecknock, Earl
1790	Fisherwick, Baron	1797	zMinto, Baron	1801	{ Onslow, Earl	1812	{ zWellington, Marq.
1790	*zOriel, Baron	1797	{ zLowther, Visct.	1801	{ zCranley, Visct.	1812	{ *Castlemaine, Bur.
1790	*zCaledon, Baron	1797	zLowther, Baron	1801	{ Romney, Earl	1812	{ *Decies, Baron
1790	zVerulam, Baron	1797	Lilford, Baron	1801	{ zMarsham, Visct.	1813	{ Minto, Earl
1790	Abercorn, Marquis	1797	Ribblesdale, Baron	1801	Chichester, Earl	1813	{ zMelgund, Visct.
1790	Gage, Baron	1797	zWodehouse, Baron	1801	zGrey, Baron	1814	{ Wellington, Duke
1790	zBeverly, Earl	1797	{ zConyngham, E.	1801	{ Wilton, Earl	1814	{ zDouro, Marquis
1791	*Hawarden, Visct.	1797	{ zConyngham, V.	1801	{ zGrey de Wilton,	1814	{ zCombermere, Bn.
	{ *Donegall, Marq.	1797	{ zDuncan, Viscount		Viscount	1814	zNiddry, Baron
	{ *zBelfast, Earl	1797	zDuncan, Baron	1801	zNelson, Baron	1814	Gordon, Viscount
	{ *Drogheda, Marq.	1797	*Cremorne, Baron	1801	{ Cambridge, Duke	1814	zExmouth, Baron
	{ *Harberton, Visct.	1797	*Belmore, Earl	1801	{ zTipperary, Earl	1814	zStewart, Baron
	{ *zNorthland, Vis.	1797	*zSuirdale, Visct.	1801	zCulloden, Baron	1814	Cathcart, Earl
	Thurlow, Baron	1797	*Ferrard, Viscount	1802	zRedesdale, Baron	1815	Anglesey, Marq.
	*Waterpark, Baron	1797	*zMonck, Baron	1802	zCurzon, Viscount	1815	*zTrench, Baron
	zMansfield (Midx.)	1797	*zNorwood, Baron	1802	Ellenborough, Bar.	1815	Meldrum, Baron
	Earl	1797	zKilconnel, Baron	1802	Sandys, Baron	1815	Ross, Baron
	1792	1797	{ *Headley, Baron	1802	zArdon, Baron	1815	Grimstead, Baron
	zOxmantown, B.		{ zAllanson, Baron	1802	Sheffield, Baron	1815	Foxford, Baron
	1793	1797	*zWinn, Baron	1802	{ Melville, Viscount	1815	Churchill, Baron
	Carnarvon, Earl		*zCaledon, Visct.	1802	{ zDuneira, Baron	1815	Harris, Baron
	{ Hertford, Marq.	1797	*Crofton, Baron	1803	*zLimerick, Earl	1815	zGranville, Visct.
	1793	1798	*French, Baron	1803	*Clancarty, Earl	1815	{ Cholmondeley, M.
	zYarmouth, Earl		Cumberland, Duke		{ Powis, Earl	1815	{ zRocksavage, E.
	zBandon, Baron	1799	{ Teviotdale, Duke		{ zClive, Viscount	1815	zVerulam, Earl
	*zLeitrim, Visct.		{ *Armagh, Earl		zPowis, Baron	1815	zGrimston, Visct.
	1793	1799	zEldon, Baron	1804	zHerbert of Cher-	1815	zBrownlow, Earl
	{ *Desart, Earl		*Henley, Baron		bury, Baron	1815	zAlford, Viscount
	{ *zCastle-Cuffe, V.	1800	*Ventry, Baron	1805	Sidmouth, Visct.	1815	St. Germans, Earl
	1793	1800	*Clanmorris, Bar.	1805	zBarham, Baron	1815	{ Morley, Earl
	*Wicklow, Earl	1800	*De Blaquiere, Bn.	1805	{ Nelson, Earl	1815	zBoringdon, Visct.
	1793	1800	*zDufferin, Baron	1805	{ zMerton, Viscount	1815	Bradford, Earl
	*zCastle-Stewart, V	1800	*Canalboye, Bn.	1806	*zRendlesham, Bar.	1815	zNewport, Visct.
	1794	1800	*Dunalleigh, Baron	1806	*zGosford, Earl	1815	zBeauchamp, Earl
	*zEly, Earl	1800	*zEnnismore, Bar.	1806	*zRosse, Earl	1815	zElmley, Viscount
	*zBridport, Baron	1800	*zFrankfort, Bar.	1806	*Normanton, Earl	1816	*Londonderry, M.
	1794	1800	*Wallscourt, Baron	1806	zErskine, Baron	1816	{ *zEnnismore, Vis.
	zBradford, Baron	1800	*zAdare, Baron	1806	*zTempletown, Vis-	1816	{ *zListowel, Visct.
	1794	1800	*Henniker, Baron		count	1816	*zGort, Viscount
	zClive, Baron	1800	*zBandon, Earl	1806	zArdrossan, Baron	1816	zHill, Baron
	1794	1800	{ *zBandon, Visct.	1806	{ zAnson, Viscount	1816	{ *zConyngham, M.
	zCurzon, Baron	1800	zNorbury, Baron	1806	{ zSoberton, Baron	1816	{ *zMountCharles E
	1794	1800	zCadogan, Earl	1806	Monteagle of West-	1816	*zSlane, Viscount
	zDundas, Baron	1800	{ zChelsea, Visct.		port, Baron	1816	{ *zBantry, Earl
	1794	1800	*zAshtown, Baron	1806	zGranard, Baron	1816	{ *zBerehaven, Vis.
	Lyttelton, Baron	1800	*zClarina, Baron	1806	zCrawe, Baron	1816	{ *zSheffield, Earl
	1794	1800	*Headfort, Marq.	1806	zBeauchamp, Bar.	1816	{ *zPevensy, Vis
	Mendip, Baron	1800	*Sligo, Marquis	1806	zManvers, Earl		
	1794						
	zMulgrave, Baron						
	1794						
	zYarborough, Bar.						
	1794						
	*Graves, Baron						
	1795						
	zHood, Baron						
	1795						
	*zSomerton, Baron						
	1795						
	*zYelverton, Baron						
	1795						
	*Leitrim, Earl						
	1795						
	*Lucan, Earl						
	1795						
	*zCastlereagh, Vis.						
	1795						
	*zBernard, Visct.						
	1795						
	zLoughborough, B.						

1816 *Frankfort de Montmorency, V.	William IV., 1830-1837.	Victoria, 1837.	1856 *Fermoy, <i>Baron</i>
1816 *Mount Earl, <i>Vis.</i>	EARL GREY, Premier.	1837 Innes, <i>Earl</i>	1856 Talbot de Malahide, <i>Baron</i>
1816 *De Grey, <i>Earl</i>	1831 *Guillamore, <i>Visc.</i>	1837 Leicester, <i>Earl</i>	1857 { Cowley, <i>Earl</i>
1816 Exmouth, <i>Viscount</i>	1831 *O'Grady, <i>Baron</i>	1837 { Coke, <i>Viscount</i>	1857 { xDangan, <i>Visc.</i>
1817 Colchester, <i>Baron</i>	1831 *Talbot de Malahide, <i>Baron</i>	1838 Rossmore, <i>Baron</i>	1857 Eversley, <i>Viscount</i>
1818 *Garvagh, <i>Baron</i>	1831 *Malahide, <i>Baron</i>	1838 Normanby, <i>Marq.</i>	1857 Ebury, <i>Baron</i>
George IV., 1820-1830.	1831 Munster, <i>Earl</i>	1838 { Lovelace, <i>Earl</i>	1857 xSkene, <i>Baron</i>
1821 Hutchinson, <i>Visc.</i>	1831 *Fitz-Clarence, <i>V.</i>	1838 { xOckham, <i>Visc.</i>	1858 Chesham, <i>Baron</i>
1821 { Eldon, <i>Earl</i>	1831 *Tewkesbury, <i>B.</i>	1838 Zetland, <i>Earl</i>	EARL OF DERBY, Premier.
1821 { xEncombe, <i>Visc.</i>	1831 Kilmarnock, <i>Baron</i>	1838 Kintore, <i>Baron</i>	1858 Chelmsford, <i>Baron</i>
1821 Howe, <i>Earl</i>	1831 Fingall, <i>Baron</i>	1838 Lismore, <i>Baron</i>	1858 Churston, <i>Baron</i>
1821 { Ailesbury, <i>Marq.</i>	1831 xDover, <i>Baron</i>	1838 Carew, <i>Baron</i>	1859 Leconfield, <i>Baron</i>
1821 { xBruce, <i>Earl</i>	1831 Sefton, <i>Baron</i>	1838 De Mauley, <i>Baron</i>	1859 Tredegar, <i>Baron</i>
1821 { xSavernake, <i>Visc.</i>	1831 Clements, <i>Baron</i>	1838 Wrottesley, <i>Baron</i>	1859 Egerton, <i>Baron</i>
1821 Kerr, <i>Baron</i>	1831 Ailsa, <i>Marquis</i>	1838 Sudeley, <i>Baron</i>	1859 Winton, <i>Earl</i>
1821 Minster, <i>Baron</i>	1831 { xBurlington, <i>Earl</i>	1838 Methuen, <i>Baron</i>	VIS. PALMERSTON, Premier.
1821 Ormonde, <i>Baron</i>	1831 { xCavendish of Keighley, <i>Bar.</i>	1839 Stanley of Alderley, <i>Baron</i>	1859 Lyveden, <i>Baron</i>
1821 Wemyss, <i>Baron</i>	1831 Kenlis, <i>Baron</i>	1839 Leigh, <i>Baron</i>	1860 { Dudley, <i>Earl</i>
1821 Clanbrassil, <i>Baron</i>	1831 Chaworth, <i>Baron</i>	1839 Wenlock, <i>Baron</i>	1860 { xEdnam, <i>Viscount</i>
1821 Silchester, <i>Baron</i>	1831 Dunmore, <i>Baron</i>	1839 Lurgan, <i>Baron</i>	1860 Brougham and Vaux, <i>Baron</i>
1821 Oriel, <i>Baron</i>	1831 xOakley, <i>Baron</i>	1839 Monteagle of Brandon, <i>Baron</i>	1860 Kinnaird, <i>Baron</i>
1821 Delamere, <i>Baron</i>	1831 Poltimore, <i>Baron</i>	1839 Seaton, <i>Baron</i>	1861 xHerbert of Lea, <i>B.</i>
1821 Forester, <i>Baron</i>	1831 Mostyn, <i>Baron</i>	1839 Keane, <i>Baron</i>	1861 Westbury, <i>Baron</i>
1821 xGlenlyon, <i>Baron</i>	1831 Templemore, <i>Bar.</i>	1841 Campbell, <i>Baron</i>	1861 { Russell, <i>Earl</i>
1821 xRavensworth, <i>B.</i>	1831 Camperdown, <i>Earl</i>	1841 Oxenfoord, <i>Baron</i>	1861 { xAmberley, <i>Visc.</i>
1821 { xStradbroke, <i>Earl</i>	1831 xWestminster, <i>Ma.</i>	1841 { xGainsborough, <i>E.</i>	1861 Fitzhardinge, <i>Bar.</i>
1821 { xDunwich, <i>Visc.</i>	1831 *Ranfurly, <i>Earl</i>	1841 { xCampden, <i>Visc.</i>	1861 { Cromartie, <i>Cntess.</i>
1821 Rayleigh, <i>Baron</i>	1831 Cloncurry, <i>Baron</i>	1841 xNoel, <i>Baron</i>	1861 { xTarbat, <i>Visc. less.</i>
1821 { Buckingham and Chandos, <i>Duke</i>	1831 Lichfield, <i>Earl</i>	1841 Congleton, <i>Baron</i>	1861 { xCastlehaven, <i>Bss.</i>
1822 { xChandos, <i>Marq.</i>	1831 De Saumarez, <i>Bar.</i>	1841 Vivian, <i>Baron</i>	1861 { xMcLeod, <i>Baroness</i>
1822 { *Kilmorey, <i>Earl</i>	1832 xGodolphin, <i>Baron</i>	1841 { xWales, <i>Prince</i>	1863 Annaly, <i>Baron</i>
1822 { *xNewry & Morne, <i>Viscount</i>	1832 xStanley, <i>Baron</i>	1841 { xChester, <i>Earl</i>	1863 Houghton, <i>Baron</i>
1822 { *Dunraven and Mount-Earl, <i>Earl</i>	1833 { Cleveland, <i>Duke</i>	SIR R. PEEL, Premier.	1864 *Athlumney, <i>Baron</i>
1822 { xAdare, <i>Viscount</i>	1833 { xRaby, <i>Baron</i>	1842 Hill, <i>Viscount</i>	1864 xBuckhurst, <i>Baron</i>
1822 *Listowel, <i>Earl</i>	1833 Sutherland, <i>Duke</i>	1842 { *Dunsandle, <i>Bar.</i>	EARL RUSSELL, Premier.
1823 { Vane, <i>Earl</i>	1833 { Durham, <i>Earl</i>	1845 { *Clanconal, <i>Baron</i>	1866 Romilly, <i>Baron</i>
1823 { xSeaham, <i>Visc.</i>	1833 { xLambton, <i>Visc.</i>	1846 xGough, <i>Baron</i>	1866 xNorthbrook, <i>Bar.</i>
1823 Clancarty, <i>Visc.</i>	1833 { xRipon, <i>Earl</i>	1846 Harding, <i>Viscount</i>	1866 Halifax, <i>Viscount</i>
1824 Gifford, <i>Baron</i>	1833 { Granville, <i>Earl</i>	1846 { Ellesmere, <i>Earl</i>	1866 Barrogill, <i>Baron</i>
1825 { *Ormonde, <i>Marq.</i>	1833 { xLeveson, <i>Baron</i>	1846 { xBrackley, <i>Visc.</i>	1866 Meredyth, <i>Baron</i>
1825 { *xArklow, <i>Baron</i>	1834 Denman, <i>Baron</i>	LORD J. RUSSELL, Premier.	1866 { Edinburgh, <i>Duke</i>
1825 *Clanricarde, <i>Bar.</i>	1834 *Carew, <i>Baron</i>	1847 { xStrafford, <i>Earl</i>	1866 { xUlster, <i>Earl</i>
1825 Somerhill, <i>Baron</i>	1834 xDuncannon, <i>Bar.</i>	1847 { xEnfield, <i>Viscount</i>	1866 { xKent, <i>Earl</i>
1825 Bristol, <i>Marquis</i>	SIR R. PEEL, Premier.	1847 xAcheson, <i>Baron</i>	1866 Kimberley, <i>Earl</i>
1826 { xJermyn, <i>Earl</i>	1835 Abinger, <i>Baron</i>	1847 xDartrey, <i>Baron</i>	1866 Kenry, <i>Baron</i>
1826 Wigan, <i>Baron</i>	1835 De L'Isle and Dudley, <i>Baron</i>	1848 Eddisbury, <i>Baron</i>	EARL OF DERBY, Premier.
1826 Ranfurly, <i>Baron</i>	1835 { Canterbury, <i>Visc.</i>	1848 { Bellew, <i>Baron</i>	1866 Dartrey, <i>Earl</i>
1826 De Tabley, <i>Baron</i>	1835 { xBottesford, <i>Bar.</i>	1849 Gough, <i>Viscount</i>	1866 Monck, <i>Baron</i>
1826 xWharmcliffe, <i>Bar.</i>	1835 Ashburton, <i>Baron</i>	1849 Elgin, <i>Baron</i>	1866 Hartismere, <i>Baron</i>
1826 xFeversham, <i>Baron</i>	VIS. MELBOURNE, Premier.	1850 xDublin, <i>Earl</i>	1866 xLytton, <i>Baron</i>
1826 Seaford, <i>Baron</i>	1835 Hathourne, <i>Baron</i>	1850 xClandeboye, <i>Bar.</i>	1866 Hylton, <i>Baron</i>
1826 { Amherst, <i>Earl</i>	1835 xStrafford, <i>Baron</i>	1850 xLondesborough, <i>B.</i>	1866 Penrhyn, <i>Baron</i>
1826 { xHolmesdale, <i>Vis.</i>	1835 Worthingam, <i>Bar.</i>	1850 Cottenham, <i>Earl</i>	1866 Brancepeth, <i>Baron</i>
1827 Combermere, <i>Visc.</i>	1836 xCottenham, <i>Baron</i>	1850 xCrowhurst, <i>Visc.</i>	B. DISRAELI, Premier.
1827 xGoderich, <i>Visc.</i>	1836 Stratheden, <i>Baron</i>	1850 Truro, <i>Baron</i>	1868 xCairns, <i>Baron</i>
1827 Tenterden, <i>Baron</i>	1836 { *Oranmore, <i>Baron</i>	1851 De Freyne of Coolavin, <i>Baron</i>	1868 Kesteven, <i>Baron</i>
1827 Plunket, <i>Baron</i>	1836 { *Browne, <i>Baron</i>	1852 *Clermont, <i>Baron</i>	1868 Ormathwaite, <i>Bar.</i>
1827 *Norbury, <i>Earl</i>	1837 Eppingham, <i>Earl</i>	EARL OF DERBY, Premier.	1868 O'Neill, <i>Baron</i>
1827 xClandine, <i>Visc.</i>	1837 { xPortman, <i>Baron</i>	1852 St. Leonards, <i>Bar.</i>	1868 Bridport, <i>Viscount</i>
1827 xCleveland, <i>Marq.</i>	1837 Ducie, <i>Earl</i>	1852 Raglan, <i>Baron</i>	1868 Napier of Magdala, <i>Baron</i>
1827 Cawdor, <i>Earl</i>	1837 { xMoreton, <i>Baron</i>	VIS. PALMERSTON, Premier.	1868 { Feversham, <i>Earl</i>
1827 xEmlyn, <i>Viscount</i>	1837 Lovat, <i>Baron</i>	1856 Aveland, <i>Baron</i>	1868 { xHelmsley, <i>Visc.</i>
1828 xCowley, <i>Baron</i>	1837 { xYarborough, <i>Earl</i>	1856 Kenmare, <i>Baron</i>	1868 { *Abercorn, <i>Duke</i>
1828 Heytesbury, <i>Bar.</i>	1837 { xWorsley, <i>Baron</i>	1856 xLyons, <i>Baron</i>	1868 { xHamilton, <i>Mar.</i>
1828 Rosebery, <i>Baron</i>	1837 Bateman, <i>Baron</i>	1856 Belper, <i>Baron</i>	1868 Gormanston, <i>Bar.</i>
1828 Clanwilliam, <i>Baron</i>	1837 Charlemont, <i>Baron</i>		1868 *Rathdonnell, <i>Bar.</i>
1828 xDurham, <i>Baron</i>			
1828 xSkelmersdale, <i>B.</i>			
1829 Wynford, <i>Baron</i>			

Aberdour—Morton	Courtenay—Devon	Haddo—Aberdeen	Newark—Manvers
Aboyne—Huntly	Cranborne—Salisbury	Hamilton—Abercorn	Newport—Bradford
Acheson—Gosford	Cranley—Onslow	Hartington—Deconshire	Newry—Kilmorey
Adare—Dunraven	Cremorne—Dartrey	Hastings—Huntingdon	Newtown—Butler— Lanesborough
Aithrie—Hopetoun	Crichton—Erne	Hawarden—De Montalt	Norrey—Abingdon
Alexander—Caledon	Crowhurst—Cottenham	Hay of Kinfauns—see Dupplin	North—Guilford
Alford—Brownlow	Curzon—Hove	Helmsley—Feversham	Northland—Ranfurlly
Altamont—Sligo	Dalkeith—Buccleuch	Herbert—Pembroke	Ockham—Lovelace
Althorp—Spencer	Dalmeny—Rosebery	Hinchingbrooke—Sand- wick	Ogilvy—Airlie
Amberley—Russell	Dalrymple—Stair	Hinton—Poulett	Ossory—Ormonde
Ancrum—Lothian	Dalzell—Carnwath	Hobart—Bukinghamshire.	Ossulston—Tankerville
Andover—Suffolk	Dangan—Cowley	Holmesdale—Amherst	Oxmantown—Rose
Anson—Lichfield	Darlington—Cleveland	Howard—Carlisle	Pakenham—Longford
Apsley—Bathurst	De Grey—Ripon	Howard of Effingham— Effingham	Parker—Macclesfield
Ardrossan—Eglington	Deerhurst—Coventry	Howard of Effingham— Effingham	Pelham—Chichester
Arundel—Norfolk	Delvin—Westmeath	Howick—Grey	Perceval—Egmont
Ashley—Shaftesbury	Douglas—Hamilton	Huntingtower—Dysart	Percy—Northumberland
Balgonie—Leven	Doune—Moray	Hyde—Clarendon	Petersham—Harrington
Balneil—Cranford	Douro—Wellington	Ikerrin—Carrick	Pevensy—Sheffield
Baring—Northbrook	Drumlanrig—Qusberry.	Ingestre—Shrewsbury	Pollington—Mexborough
Bective—Headfort	Dumfries—Bute	Inverurie—Kintora	Porchester—Carnarvon
Belfast—Donegall	Duncan—Camperdown	Jermyn—Bristol	Proby—Carysfort
Bennet—see Ossulston	Duncannon—Bessboro'	Jocelyn—Roden	Ramsay—Dalhousie
Berehaven—Bantry	Dundas—Zetland	Kelburne—Glasgow	Raincliffe—Londesboro'
Bernard—Bandon	Dungarvan—Cork	Kerry—Lansdowns	Raynham—Townshend
Berriedale—Castlness	Dunglass—Homs	Kilcourse—Cavan	Reidhaven—Seafield
Bertie—Lindsey	Dunlo—Clancarly	Kildare—Leinster	Rocksavage—Cholm'ley.
Bingham—Lucan	Dunluce—Antrim	Killeen—Fingall	Rosehill—Northesk
Binning—Haddington	Dunwich—Stradbroke	Kilmarnock—Erroll	Royston—Hardwicke
Blandford—Marlboro'	Dupplin*—Kinmoull	Kilwarlin—Downshire	Russborough—Milltown
Boringdon—Morley	Dursley—Berkeley	Kilworth—Mount Cashell	St. Asaph—Ashburnham
Bowmont—Roxburghe	Earlsfort—Clonmell	Kingsborough—King- ston	St. Cyres—Iddesleigh
Boyle—Shannon	Ebrington—Fortescue	Kirkwall—Orkney	St. Lawrence—Howth
Brabazon—Meath	Ednam—Dudley	Knebworth—Lyton	Sandon—Harrowby
Brackley—Ellesmere	Elcho—Wemyss & March	Kynnaire—Newburgh	Seymour—Somerset
Brecknock—Camden	Eliot—St. Germans	Lambton—Durham	Skelmersdale—Lathom
Brooke—Warwick	Elmley—Beauchamp	Lascelles—Harewood	Somerton—Normanton
Bruce—Elgin	Emlyn—Cawdor	Leslie—Rothes	Stafford—Sutherland
Burford—St. Albans	Encombe—Eldon	Leveson—Granville	Stanhope—Chesterfield
Burghersh—Westm'nd.	Enfield—Strafford	Lewes—Abergavenny	Stanley—Derby
Burghley—Ezezer	Ennismore—Listowel	Lewisham—Dartmouth	Stavordale—Ilchester
Burke—Clanricarde	Erskine—Mar & Kellie	Lincoln—Newcastle	Stewart—Castle-Stewart
Bury—Albemarle	Eslington—Ravensworth	Loftus—Ely	Stopford—Courtown
Callan—Desmond	Euston—Grafton	Lorne—Argyll	Stormont—Mansfield
Campden—Gainsboro'	Feilding—Denbigh	Loughborough—Rosslyn	Sudley—Arran
Cantelupe—Delawarr	Fincastle—Dunmore	Lowther—Lonsdale	Suirdale—Donoughmore
Capell—see Malden	FitzClarence*—Munster	Lumley—Searborough	Tamworth—Ferrers
Cardigan—Ailesbury	Fitz-Harris—Malmesbury.	Lymington—Ports- mouth	Tavistock—Bedford
Cardross—Buchan	Folkestone—Radnor	Macduff—Fife	Tewkesbury—see Fitz- Clarence
Carlow—Portarlington	Forbes—Granard	Mahon—Stanhope	Throwley—Sondes
Carlton—Wharnccliffe	Fordwich—Cowper	Maidstone—Winchelsea	Titchfield—Portland
Carmarthen—Leeds	Forth—Perth & Melfort	Maitland—Lauderdale	Trafalgar—Nelson
Carnegie—Southesk	Garioch—Mar	Maldon*—Essex	Tullibardine—Athole
Castillis—Ailsa	Garlies—Galloway	Mandeville—Manchester	Turnour—Winterton
Castle Cuffe—Desart	Garmoyle—Cairns	March—Richmond	Tyrone—Waterford
Castlereagh—Londndry.	Garnock—Lindsay	Marsham—Romney	Uffington—Craven
Castlerosse—Kenmare	Gifford—Tweeddale	Mauchline—Loudoun	Uxbridge—Anglesey
Caulfeild—Charlemont	Gillford—Clanwilliam	Melfort—Perth	Valletort—Mount - Edg- cumbe
Chandos—Buckingham	Glamis—Strathmore	Melgund—Minto	Vaughan—Lisburne
Chelsea—Cadogan	Glandine—Norbury	Milton—Fitzwilliam	Villiers—Jersey
Chewton—Waldegrave	Glenorchy—Breadbane.	Molyneux—Sefton	Walpole—Orford
Clandeboye—Dufferin	Glentworth—Limerick	Moore—Drogheda	Warkworth—Percy
Clements—Leitrim	Glerawley—Annesley	Moreton—Ducis	Weymouth—Bath
Clifton—Darnley	Graham—Montrose	Moult-Charles—Con- yngham	Wiltshire—Winchester
Clive—Powis	Granby—Eutland	Mulgrave—Normanby	Wodehouse—Kimberley
Clonmore—Wicklow	Greenock—Cathcart		Wolmer—Selborne
Cochrane—Dundonald	Grey de Wilton—Wilton		Worcester—Beaufort
Coke—Leicester	Grey of Groby—Stmfrd.		Worsley—Yarborough
Cole—Enniskillen	Grimston—Verulam		Yarmouth—Hertford
Compton—Northampton	Grosvenor—Westmnstr.		
Corry—Belmore	Guernsey—Aylesford		

* The eldest son having died, the next survivor has taken another family title.

Abbot—Colchester	Brownlow—Lurgan	De Burgh—Canning—	Fraser—Lovat
Abbott—Tenterden	Bruce—Aberdare	Clanricarde	Fraser—Saltoun
Abney—Hastings—Don-	Bruce—Balfour	De Courcy—Kingsale	Fremantle—Cottesloe
ington	Bruce—Elgin	De Grey—Walsingham	French—De Freyne
Abney—Hastings—Lou-	Brudenell—Bruce—Ailes-	De Montmorency—	Gascoigne—Cecil—Salis-
doun	bury	Frankfort	bury
Acheson—Gosford	Buller—Elphinstone	De Montmorency—	Gathorne—Hardy—Cran-
A'Court—Holmes—	Bulwer—Lytton—Lytton	Mountmorres	brook
Heytesbury	Burrell—Gucdyr	Deane—Morgan—Mus-	Gibson—Ashbourne
Adderley—Norton	Butler—Carrick	kerry	Giffard—Halsbury
Addington—Sidmouth	Butler—Lancsborough	Denison—Londesborough	Giustiniani—Newburgh
Agar—Normanton	Butler—Mountgarret	Devereux—Hereford	Glyn—Wolcorton
Agar—Ellis—Clifden	Butler—Ormonde	Dillon—Lee—Clonbrock	Goodeve—Erskine—Mar
Agar—Robartes—Ro-	Byng—Strafford	Dodson—Monk Bretton	Gordon—Huntly
bartes	Byng—Torrington	Douglas—Morton	Gordon—Lennox—Rich-
Aitchison—Denman—	Campbell—Argyll	Douglas—Queensberry	mond
Denman	Campbell—Breadalbane	Douglas—Hamilton—	Gore—Arran
Alexander—Caledon	Campbell—Caudeor	Hamilton	Gough—Calthorpe—
Allanson—Winn—Head-	Campbell—Stratheden	Douglas—Home—Home	Calthorpe
ley	Canning—Garvagh	Douglas—Pennant—Pen-	Graham—Montrose
Allsopp—Hindlip	Capell—Essex	rbyn	Grenville—Buckingham
Anderson—Pelham—Yar-	Carington—Carrington	Douglas—Scott—Montagu	Greville—Warwick
borough	Carleton—Dorchester	—Montagu of Beaulieu	Grey—Stamford
Annesley—Valentia	Carnegie—Northesk	Drummond—Perth	Grimston—Verulam
Anson—Lichfield	Carnegie—Southesk	Drummond—Strath-	Grosvenor—Ebury
Arden—Baillie—Hamilton	Cary—Falkland	allan	Grosvenor—Stalbridge
—Haddington	Caulfeild—Charlemont	Duff—Fife	Grosvenor—Westminster
Ashley—Cooper—Shaftes-	Cavendish—Chesham	Duncan—Haldane—Cam-	Guest—Wimborne
bury	Cavendish—Devonshire	perdown	Guinness—Ardilaun
Astley—Hastings	Cavendish—Waterpark	Duncombe—Feversham	Hamilton—Abercorn
Bampfylde—Poltimore	Cavendish—Bentinck—	Dundas—Melville	Hamilton—Belhaven
Baring—Ashburton	Bolsover	Dundas—Zelland	Hamilton—Gordon—Aber-
Baring—Northbrook	Cavendish—Bentinck—	Dutton—Sherborne	deen
Baring—Revelstoke	Portland	Eaton—Cheylesmore	Hamilton—Russell—
Bass—Burton	Cecil—Exeter	Eden—Auckland	Boyne
Bateman—Haubury—	Charteris—Wemyss	Edgecumbe—M-Edgecumbe	Hamilton—Temple—
Bateman	Chichester—Donegall	Edwardes—Kensington	Blackwood—Dufferin
Bateson—Deramore	Chichester—Templemore	Egerton—Ellemere	Hanbury—Tracy—Sude-
Beauleuk—St. Albans	Cholmondeley—Delu-	Egerton—Wilton	ley
Beckett—Grimthorpe	mers	Eliot—St. Germans	Handcock—Castlemaine
Bennet—Tankerville	Clegg—Hill—Hill	Elliot—Minto	Harbord—Suffield
Beresford—Waterford	Clements—Leitrim	Ellis—Howard de Walden	Hare—Listowel
Berkeley—Fitzhardinge	Clifford—Butler—Dun-	Erskine—Buchan	Harris—Malmsbury
Bernard—Bandon	boyne	Erskine—Mar	Hastings—Huntingdon
Bertie—Abingdon	Clifton—Grey de Ruthyn	Erskine—Mar & Kellie	Haworth—Leslie—Kothe
Bertie—Lindsey	Cochrane—Dundonald	Evans—Freke—Carbery	Hay—Erroll
Best—Wynford	Cochrane—Baillie—Lam-	Eveleigh—de Moleyns—	Hay—Kinnoull
Bethell—Westbury	ington	Ventry	Hay—Tweeddale
Bethune—Lindsay	Cocks—Somers	Fane—Westmoreland	Heathcote—Drummond—
Bingham—Clanmorris	Coke—Leicester	Faulding—Denbigh	Willoughby—Aceland
Bingham—Lucan	Colborne—Seaton	Fellowes—De Ramsey	Hely—Hutchinson—Do-
Blake—Wallscourt	Cole—Enniskillen	Finch—Ayleford	noughmore
Bligh—Durnley	Collier—Monkswell	Finch—Hatton—Win-	Henniker—Major—
Boote—Wilbraham—La-	Compton—Northampton	chilsea	Henniker
thom	Constable—Maxwell—	Fitzalan—Howard—	Heppburn—Stuart—Forbes-
Boscawen—Falmouth	Herries	Howard of Glossop	Trefusis—Clinton
Boscawen—Le Despencer	Courtenay—Devon	Fitzalan—Howard—Nor-	Heppburn—Scott—Pol-
Bourke—Connemara	Cowper—Temple—Mount-	folk	warth
Bourke—Mayo	Temple	Fitz—Clarence—Munster	Herbert—Carnarvon
Bowes—Lyon—Strath-	Crichton—Erne	Fitz—Gerald—Leinster	Herbert—Pembroke
more	Crichton—Stuart—Bute	Fitz—Gerald de Ros—	Herbert—Powis
Boyle—Cork	Cuffe—Desart	De Ros	Hervey—Bristol
Boyle—Glasgow	Curzon—Scarsdale	Fitzmaurice—Lans-	Hewitt—Lifford
Boyle—Shannon	Curzon—Zouche	downe	Hill—Downshire
Brabazon—Meath	Curzon—Howe—Howe	Fitz—Maurice—Orkney	Hill—Trevor—Trevor
Brand—Hampden	Cust—Brownlow	Fitz—Patrick—Castle-	Hobart—Buckingham-
Brett—Esher	Dalberg—Acton—Acton	town	shire
Bridgman—Bradford	Dalrymple—Stair	FitzRoy—Grafton	Holroyd—Sheffield
Brodrick—Middleton	Daly—Dunsandle	Fitzroy—Southampton	Hood—Bridport
Browne—Kenmare	Dalzell—Carnwath	Flower—Ashbrook	Hope—Hopetoun
Browne—Kilmaine	Dawney—Downe	Forbes—Granard	Hore—Ruthven—Ruthven
Browne—Sligo	Dawson—Dartrey	Forbes—Sempill	Horsley—Beresford—
Browne—Guthrie—Oran-	Dawson—Damer—Por-	Fox—Strangways—Il-	Decies
more	tarlington	chester	

Iovell - Thurlow - Cum- ming-Bruce - Thurlow	Milbanke - Wentworth	Ponsonby - De Mauley	Sturt - Alington
Ioward - Carlisle	Milles - Soudes	Powlett - Cleveland	Sugden - St. Leonards
Ioward - Effingham	Mills - Hillingdon	Powys - Lilford	Sutherland - Leveson - Gower - Cromartie
Ioward - Suffolk	Milman - Berkeley	Pratt - Camden	Sutherland - Leveson - Gower - Sutherland
Ioward - Wicklow	Milnes - Houghton	Preston - Gormanston	
Iubbard - Addington	Molynieux - Sefton	Primrose - Rosebery	
Innes-Ker - Roxburgh	Monckton - Arundell - Galway	Prittie - Dunally	
Irbly - Boston	Monzell - Emly	Proby - Carysfort	Talbot - Shrewsbury
James - Northbourne	Monson - Oxenbridge	Ramsay - Dalhousie	Taylor - Headfort
Jerningham - Stafford	Montagu - Manchester	Rice - Dyncvor	Thellusson - Rendlesham
Jervis - St. Vincent	Montagu - Sandwich	Robinson - Ripon	Thesiger - Chelmsford
Jobelyn - Roden	Montagu - Douglas - Scott - Buccleuch	Roche - Fermoy	Thynne - Bath
Johnstone - Derwent	Montagu - Stuart - Wort- ley - Mackenzie - Wharnclyffe	Rogers - Blachford	Toler - Norbury
Jolliffe - Hyllton	Montgomerie - Eglington	Roper-Curzon - Teyn- ham	Tollemache - Dysart
Keith-Falconer - Kin- -tore	Moore - Drogheda	Rous - Stradbroke	Townsend - Sydney
Kennedy - Ailsa	Moore - Mountcashell	Rowlley - Langford	Towry - Law - Ellen- borough
Keppel - Albemarle	Moreton - Ducie	Russell - Amphill	Trench - Ashdown
Keppel - Ashford	Morgan - Tredegar	Russell - Bedford	Trevor - Dacre
Kerr - Lothian	Mostyn - Vaux	Russell - De Clifford	Trollope - Kesteven
King-Noel - Lovelace	Murray - Dunmore	Ryder - Harrowby	Tufton - Hothfield
King-Tenison - Kingston	Murray - Elbank	Sackville - Delawarr	Turnour - Winterton
Knatchbull-Hugessen - Brabourne	Murray - Mansfield	Sackville-West - Sack- ville	Twisleton - Wykeham - Fiennes - Saye & Sele
Knox - Ranfurly	Needham - Kilmorey	St. Aubyn - St. Leger	Tyrwhitt - Berners
Lambert - Cavan	Neville - Abergavenny	St. Clair - Sinclair	Upton - Templetown
Lambton - Durham	Neville - Braybrooke	St. Clair-Erskine - Ross- lyn	Vane - Tempest - Stewart - Londonderry
Lane-Fox - Conyers	Noel - Gainsborough	St. John - Bolingbroke	Vanneck - Huntingfield
Lascelles - Harwood	Noel-Hill - Berrick	St. Lawrence - Howth	Vaughan - Lisburne
Lawless - Cloncurry	North - Guilford	St. Leger - Doneraile	Venables - Vernon - Vernon
Lawley - Wenlock	Northcote - Iddeleigh	St. Maur - Somerset	Vereker - Gort
Le-Poer-Trench - Clan- -carty	Norton - Grantley	Sandilands - Torphichen	Verney - Willoughby de Broke
Lee - Dillon	Nugent - Westmeath	Savile - Mexborough	Verney-Cave - Braye
Leeson - Milltown	O'Brien - Inchiquin	Scarlett - Abinger	Vernon - Lyceden
Leige - Dartmouth	O'Callaghan - Lismore	Sclater-Booth - Basing	Vesey - De Vesci
Leslie-Melville - Leven	O'Grady - Guillamore	Scott - Clonmel	Villiers - Clarendon
Leveson-Gower - Gran- -ville	Ogilvie-Grant - Seafeld	Scott - Eldon	Villiers - Jersey
Liddell - Ravensworth	Orde-Powlett - Bolton	Scudamore - Stanhope - Chesterfield	Waldegrave - Radstock
Lindsay - Crawford	Ormsby-Gore - Harlech	Seymour - Alcester	Wallop - Portsmouth
Lister - Ribblesdale	Osborne - Leeds	Seymour - Hertford	Walpole - Orford
Littleton - Hatherton	Paget - Anglesey	Shaw-Lefevre - Ecerstley	Walsh - Ormathwaite
Lloyd-Mostyn - Mostyn	Pakenham - Longford	Shirley - Ferrers	Ward - Bangor
Lofthus - Ely	Pakington - Hampton	Shore - Teignmouth	Ward - Dudley
Lowe - Sherbrooke	Palk - Haldon	Sidney - Foulis - De L'Isle	Warren - De Tabley
Lowry-Corry - Belmore	Palmer - Selborne	Sinclair - Caithness	Wellesley - Cowley
Lowry-Corry - Rowton	Parker - Macclesfield	Skeffington - Massereene	Wellesley - Wellington
Lowther - Lonsdale	Parker - Morley	Smith-Stanley - Derby	Wentworth - Fitzwilliam - Fitzwilliam
Loyd-Lindsay - Wan- -tage	Parkinson - Fortescue - Carltonford	Somerset - Beaufort	Weston - Rossmore
Lumley - Scarbrough	Parnell - Congleton	Somerset - Raglan	White - Annaly
Lyon - Beauchamp	Parsons - Rosse	Somerville - Athlumney	White - Bantry
Lysaght - Lisle	Paul - Winchester	Spencer - Churchill - Marlborough	Wilde - Penzance
McClintock - Bunbury - Ruthdonnell	Pelham - Chichester	Spencer - Churchill - Marlborough	Wilde - Truro
McDonnell - Antrim	Pelham-Clinton - New- -castle	Spring-Rice - Monteagle of Brandon	Willoughby - Middleton
M'Garel - Hogg - Magh- -erimorne	Pellow - Exmouth	Stanhope - Harrington	Wilson-Patten - Win- -marleigh
Mackay - Reay	Pennington - Muncaster	Stapleton - Beaumont	Windsor-Clive - Winds'r
Maitland - Lauderdale	Pepys - Cottenham	Stapleton - Cotton - Com- -bermere	Wingfield - Powerscourt
Manners - Rulland	Perceval - Egmont	Stewart - Galloway	Winn - St. Oswald
Manners-Sutton - Can- -terbury	Percy - Lovaine	Stewart-Murray - Athole	Wodehouse - Kimberley
Mansfield - Sandhurst	Percy - Northumberland	Stonor - Camoys	Wood - Halifax
Marjoribanks - Tweed- -mouth	Perry - Limerick	Stonorf - Courtown	Wyndham - Leconfield
Marshall - Romney	Phipps - Normanby	Stourton - Mowbray	Wyndham-Quin - Dun- -raven
Massey - Clarina	Pierrepont - Mauvers	Strutt - Belper	Wynn - Newborough
Maunder - De Montalt	Pleydell-Bouverie - Rad- -nor	Strutt - Rayleigh	Yarde-Buller - Churston
Maxwell - Farnham	Plunkett - Dunsany	Stuart - Blantyre	Yelverton - Aconmore
Meade - Clanwilliam	Plunkett - Fingall	Stuart - Moray	Yorke - Hardwicke
	Plunkett - Louth	Stuart - Richardson - Castle-Stewart	
	Pomeroy - Harberton		
	Ponsonby - Bessborough		

THE ELEVENTH PARLIAMENT OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE First Reform Bill, England and Wales, received the Royal Assent 7th June, 1832; that for Scotland, 17th July; for Ireland, 7th August: Parliament was dissolved 3rd December, 1832. The New Reformed Parliament was elected the same month, and first assembled January 29, 1833. No alteration was made in the total number of members, but they were differently distributed: Cornwall, which for many years had returned forty members, was allowed fourteen; it now returns seven; and Durham, which had formerly sent but four, was permitted to return ten; it now returns sixteen. Great care was taken not to disturb family interests: Tavistock, with a constituency of 336, Chippenham with 314, Cirencester 467, Devizes 358, Knaresborough 230, Totnes 362, and Honiton with a constituency of 287, being each authorized to send two members, the same number as was allotted to the new Boroughs of Birmingham with 7,317, Lambeth 16,284, Finsbury 17,735, Marylebone 18,079, and the Tower Hamlets with a constituency of no fewer than 21,131. Naturally these discrepancies were constant sources of dissatisfaction, and many attempts were made to "reform" the Reform Bill of 1832. These efforts were eventually successful, and in 1867-68, Mr. Disraeli succeeded in passing a new Reform Bill, which, while it remedied many of the most glaring abuses, still left much to be desired.

The Bill of 1885, giving a vote to almost everybody that cared to possess it, and entirely altering and remodelling the places represented, was passed without the usual amount of open discussion in the House of Commons, the leaders on both sides having met and arranged all the details. Had more care been taken there would have been less confusion in the designation of places represented. As it is there are, nominally, two members for Shoreditch, but practically there is not one, the two members being the Hon. Member for Hoxton and the Hon. Member for Haggerston. One of the representatives for Liverpool is the Hon. Member for Scotland! So difficult has it been found to arrange the places represented to correspond with the names of representatives, that, avoiding all attempts to put places in order, they have been arranged alphabetically in the following list. The Members for Liverpool will therefore have to be sought for under the names of Abercromby, Everton, Scotland, &c.

The present House consists of 670 members—465 for England, 30 for Wales, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland. The figures placed after the names of places give the number of the constituency; the numbers polled are those after the names of candidates; the names of the successful candidates, now members, are printed in italics.

In consequence of the disruption of the Liberal party it is necessary to adopt a fresh classification; the letters after the names are—*C.* Conservative, *L.* Liberal, *G.L.* Gladstone-Liberal, and *N.* Nationalist. The numbers are given as—Conservatives, 312, Gladstone-Liberals, 190, Nationalists, 86, and Liberals, or Unionists, 81. There are (Nov. 29) four pending resignations, and a vacancy for the Dulwich Division of Camberwell.

Speaker, The Right Hon. Arthur Wellesley Peel, M.P. for Warwick and Leamington £5,000
Chairman of Committees, Leonard Henry Courtney, M.P. for Bodmin £2,500

England.

465 MEMBERS.

ABERCROMBY (L'pool), 9,385 <i>Wm. Fredk. Lawrence, C.</i> . . . 3,583 <i>Sir T. Brassey, K.C.B., G.L.</i> 2,804	APPLEBY DIV. (Westmoreland), 6,535 <i>Hon. William Lowther, C.</i> 2,748 <i>James Whitehead (Devon), G.L.</i> . . . 2,562	AYLESBURY DIV. (Bucks), 10,919 <i>Baron F. de Rothschild, L.</i> 4,723 <i>Chas. Durant Hodgson, G.L.</i> 1,780
ABINGDON DIV. (Berks), 8,768 <i>Philip Wroughton, C.</i> 3,899 <i>Edw. Colston Keevil, G.L.</i> . 1,914	ASHBURNTON DIV. (Devon), 9,342 <i>Charles Seale-Hayne, G.L.</i> 3,413 <i>Richd. Biddulph Martin, L.</i> 3,007	BANDURY DIV. (Oxon), 8,376 <i>Sir B. Samuelson, Bt., G.L.</i> 3,677 <i>Llewellyn M. Wynne, C.</i> . . 3,184
ACCRINGTON DIV. (N. E. Lanc.), 10,780 <i>Robt. T. Hermon-Hodge, C.</i> 4,971 <i>Joseph Francis Leese, G.L.</i> 4,751	ASHFORD DIV. (Kent), 13,535 <i>William P. Ponfret, C.</i> . . unop.	BARKSTON ASH DIV. (Yorks), 8,698 <i>Colonel Robert Gunter, C.</i> . . unop.
ALTRINCHAM D. (Cheshire), 10,384 <i>Sir Wm. Cunliffe Brooks, Bart., C.</i> unop.	ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE, 6,796 <i>John Edmd. W. Addison, C.</i> 3,050 <i>Alexander B. Rowley, G.L.</i> 3,049	BARNARD CASTLE DIV. (Durham), 10,311 <i>Sir Joseph W. Pease, Bt., L.</i> unop.
ANDOVER DIV. (Hants), 9,187 <i>Wm. W. Bramston Beach, C.</i> , unop.	ASTON MANOR, 9,009 <i>George Kynock, C.</i> 3,495 <i>Hugh Gilzean Reid, G.L.</i> . . 2,713	BARNESLEY DIV. (Yorks), 11,508 <i>Courtney S. Kenny, G.L.</i> . . . 5,425 <i>B. C. Vernon Wentworth, C.</i> 2,917
	ATTERCLIFFE (Sheffield), 10,124 <i>En. Bernard Colevridge, G.L.</i> 4,365 <i>Frederick Wm. Maude, L.</i> . . 2,958	BARNSTAPLE DIV. (Devon), 9,802 <i>George Pitt-Lewis, q.c., L.</i> 4,222 <i>Isaac Saund. Leadam, G.L.</i> 2,960

- BARROW-IN-FURNESS**, 6,063
William Sproston Caine, L. 3,212
John S. Ainsworth, G.L. ... 1,882
- BASINGSTOKE DIV.** (Hants), 8,021
 (Election 18th July, 1887.)
Arthur Fredk. Jeffreys, C. 3,158
Richard Eve, G.L. ... 2,428
- BASSETLAW D.** (Notts.), 9,538
William Beckett, C. ... unop.
- BATH** (City of) (2), 6,704
Edmond Robt. Wodehouse, L. 3,309
Col. Robt. P. Laurie, C.B., C. 3,244
Sir A. Divett Hayter, Bt. G.L. 2,588
Fredk. Wm. Verney, G.L. 2,529
- BATTERSEA**, 10,771
Octavius V. Morgan, G.L. 3,683
Edwd. Cooper Willis, q.c., C. 3,497
- BEDFORD** (Borough), 3,309
Samuel Whitbread, G.L. ... 1,399
John Herman de Ricci, C. 1,376
 Bedfordshire : see Biggleswade, and Luton.
- Berks** : see Abingdon, Newbury, and Wokingham.
- BERMONDSEY** (Southwark), 10,194
Alfred Lafone, C. ... 3,356
J. E. Thorold Rogers, G.L. 2,998
- BERWICK-UPON-TWEED DIV.**
 (Northumberland), 9,733
Sir Edward Grey, Bt., G.L. 4,131
Hon. Fred. Wm. Lambton, C. 3,709
- BETHNAL GREEN** (N.E.), 7,096
George Howell, G.L. ... 2,278
Edward John Stoneham, L. 1,906
- BETHNAL GREEN** (S.W.), 8,377
Edw. Hare Pickersgill, G.L. 2,551
John Ev. Freke Aylmer, C. 2,001
- BEWLEY DIV.** (Worc.), 9,959
Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bt., C. unop.
- BIGGLESWADE DIV.** (Beds), 13,552
Viscount Baring, L. ... 4,853
Charles Magniac, G.L. ... 4,371
- BIRKENHEAD**, 12,171
Lt.-Gen. Sir E. B. Hamley, C. 5,255
W. Rann Kennedy, q.c., G.L. 4,086
- BIRMINGHAM** (Central), 12,177
Rt. Hon. John Bright, L. ... unop.
- BIRMINGHAM** (East), 9,908
Rt. Hon. H. Matthews, q.c., C. 3,341
William Cook, G.L. ... 2,552
- BIRMINGHAM** (North), 9,883
William Kenrick, L. ... unop.
- BIRMINGHAM** (South), 11,150
Jos. Powell Williams, L. ... unop.
- BIRMINGHAM** (West), 11,140
Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain, L. unop.
 Birmingham : see also Bordesley, and Edgbaston.
- BISHOP AUCKLAND D.** (Durham), 10,027
James Mellor Paulton, G.L. unop.
- BLACKBURN** (2), 16,480
William Coddington, C. ... unop.
William Henry Hornby, C. unop.
- BLACKPOOL D.** (N. Lanc.), 12,101
 (Election 20th August, 1886.)
Sir Mat. White Ridley, Bt. C. 6,263
J. Ormerod Pilkington, L. 2,513
- BODMIN DIV.** (Cornwall), 9,143
Leonard Henry Courtney, L. 3,763
John Abraham, G.L. ... 2,101
- BOLTON** (2), 15,989
Herbert Shepherd-Cross, C. 7,779
Col. Hon. F. C. Bridgeman, C. 7,669
Jos. Crook Haslam, G.L. ... 6,480
Roger C. Richards, G.L. ... 6,230
- BOOTLE D.** (S. W. Lanc.), 14,693
Col. Thos. Myles Sandys, C. unop.
- BORDLESLEY** (Birmingham), 11,828
Jesse Collinge, L. ... 4,475
Lawson Tait, F.R.C.S., G.L. 1,040
- BOSTON**, 2,920
Henry John Atkinson, C. ... 1,192
Wm. James Ingram, G.L. 1,144
- BOSWORTH D.** (Leic.), 9,900
James Ellis, G.L. ... 4,732
Harrington A. H. Hutton, C. 3,440
- BOW AND BROMLEY** (Tower Hamlets), 9,436
Capt. J. C. Ready Colomb, C. 2,967
Wm. Snowdon Robson, G.L. 2,396
- BRADFORD** (Central), 10,901
Rt. Hon. G. Shaw-Lefevre, G.L. 4,410
Chas. Morgan Norwood, L. 3,957
- BRADFORD** (East), 11,310
Henry Byron Reed, C. ... 4,519
Angus Holden, G.L. ... 4,223
- BRADFORD** (West), 9,590
Alfred Illingworth, G.L. ... 3,975
Archibald Wm. Stirling, L. 2,623
- BRENTFORD DIV.** (Midx.), 8,873
 (Election 23rd December, 1886.)
James Bigwood, C. ... 2,572
James Haysman, G.L. ... 1,316
- BRIDGWATER D.** (Somerset), 10,021
Edward James Stanley, C. unop.
- BRIGG DIV.** (Lincoln), 10,401
Sam. Danks Waddy, q.c., G.L. 3,887
John M. Richardson, C. ... 3,722
- BRIGHTON** (2), 15,196
Rt. Hon. Wm. T. Marriott, C. 5,875
William Hall, G.L. ... 2,633
 (Election 29th Nov., 1886.)
Wm. Tindal Robertson, C. unop.
- BRIGHTSIDE** (Sheffield), 9,717
Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, G.L. 4,280
Lord Edmund Talbot, C. ... 3,404
- BRISTOL** (East), 9,426
Handel Cosham, G.L. ... 3,872
James Inskip, C. ... 1,836
- BRISTOL** (North), 9,319
Lewis Fry, L. ... 3,587
Alfred Carpenter, M.D., G.L. 2,737
- BRISTOL** (South), 10,868
Lt.-Col. E. S. Hill, C.B., C. 4,447
Joseph Dodge Weston, G.L. 3,423
- BRISTOL** (West), 7,421
Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Edward Hicks-Beach, Bart., C. ... 3,819
James Judd, G.L. ... 1,801
- BRIXTON** (Lambeth), 8,455
 (Election 19th July, 1887.)
Marquis of Carmarthen, C. 3,307
James Hill, G.L. ... 2,569
- BUCKINGHAM D.** (Bucks), 11,479
Hon. Egerton Hubbard, C. 4,480
Capt. E. H. Verney, R.N., G.L. 4,389
- Buckinghamshire** (or Bucks) :
 see Aylesbury, Buckingham,
 and Wycombe.
- BUCKROSE DIV.** (Yorks), 9,453
Christopher Sykes, C. ... 3,741
W. Alex. McArthur, G.L. ... 3,730
- BURNLEY**, 10,020
 (Election 19th Feb., 1887.)
John Slagg, G.L. ... 6,026
J. O. Scarlett Thursby, C. 4,481
- BURTON DIV.** (Stafford), 9,644
 (Election 20th August, 1886.)
Sydney Evershed, G.L. ... 4,792
Gerald Hardy, C. ... 2,319
- BURY** (Lancashire), 8,203
Rt. Hon. Sir H. James, L. unop.
- BURY ST. EDMUNDS**, 2,354
Lord Francis Hervey, C. ... 1,135
Frederick Goodwin, G.L. ... 800
- CAMBERWELL** (North), 9,604
John Richards Kelly, C. ... 2,717
Edw. Hudson Bayley, G.L. 2,352
William Pirie Duff, L. ... 246
 Camberwell : see also Dulwich,
 and Peckham.
- CAMBORENE D.** (Cornwall), 7,597
Chas. Aug. V. Conybeare, G.L. 3,506
John Drew Gay, L. ... 1,969
- CAMBRIDGE** (Borough), 6,382
R. U. Penrose-Fitzgerald, C. 2,937
Cyril G. Settle Dodd, G.L. 2,479
 Cambridgeshire : see Chesterton,
 Newmarket, and Wisbech.
- CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY** (2), 6,399
Rt. Hon. Henry C. Raikes, C. unop.
 (Election 17th Nov., 1887.)
Prof. Geo. Gabriel Stokes, C. unop.
- CANTERBURY** (City), 3,144
John Henniker Heaton, C. unop.
- CARLISLE** (City), 5,786
Wm. Court Gully, q.c., G.L. 2,448
F. Cavendish-Bentinck, C. 2,155
- CHATHAM**, 7,619
Sir John Eldon Goret, q.c., C. 3,187
Gen. Sir A. Clarke, R.E., G.L. 2,422
- CHELMSFORD D.** (Essex), 9,213
William James Beadel, C. unop.
- CHELSEA**, 12,525
Charles Algn. Whitmore, C. 4,304
Rt. Hon. Sir C. Wentworth Dilke, Bart. ... 4,128
- CHELTENHAM**, 6,782
James T. Agg-Gardner, C. 3,323
Russell H. W. Biggs, G.L. 2,260
- CHERTSEY D.** (Surrey), 9,576
Frederick Alers Hankey, C. unop.
 Cheshire : see Altrincham, Crewe,
 Eddisbury, Hyde, Knutsford,
 Macclesfield, Northwich, and
 Wirtal.
- CHESTER** (City), 6,366
Robt. Armst. Yerburgh, C. 2,549
Sir Balthazar Foster, G.L. 2,483
- CHESTER-LE-STREET D.** (Durham), 12,363
James Joicey, G.L. ... unop.
- CHESTERFIELD D.** (Derby), 8,900
Alfred Barnes, L. ... 3,567
Thomas Bayley, G.L. ... 3,453
- CHESTERTON D.** (Cambs), 10,743
Charles Hall, q.c., C. ... 4,248
Clarence Smith, G.L. ... 3,272
- CHICHESTER D.** (Sussex), 8,632
Earl of March, C. ... unop.

CHIPPENHAM DIV. (Wilts), 8,513
Lord Henry Bruce, C. 3,657
Banister Fletcher, G.L. . . . 3,120

CHORLEY D. (N. Lanc.), 9,905
Lt.-Gen. R. J. Feilden, C. . . . unop.

CHRISTCHURCH, 5,017
Chas. E. Baring Young, C. 2,072
Alpheus C. Morton, G.L. . . . 1,833

CIRENCESTER D. (Glouc.), 10,090
Arch. B. Winterbotham, L. unop.

CLAPHAM, 10,160
John Saunders Gilliat, C. . . . 3,816
J. Fletcher Moulton, G.L. 3,347

CLEVELAND D. (Yorks), 11,587
Henry Fell Pease, G.L. . . . unop.

CLITHERED. (N.E. Lanc.), 12,975
Rt. Hon. Sir Ughtred Kay-Skuttlesworth, Bart., G.L. unop.

COCKERMOUTH D. (Cumb.), 10,139
Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bt., G.L. 4,130
Henry Fraser Curwen, L. . . . 3,126

COLCHESTER, 4,396
Henry John Trotter, C. 1,996
Richard K. Causton, G.L. . . . 1,701

COLNE VALLEY D. (Yorks), 10,615
Henry Fred. Beaumont, L. unop.

Cornwall: see Bodmin, Lam-
 borne, Launceston, St. Austell,
 St. Ives, and Truro.

COVENTRY (City), 9,867
 (Election 9th July, 1887.)
Wm. H. W. Ballantine, G.L. 4,229
Col. Hon. Henry Eaton, C. 4,213

CREWE D. (Cheshire), 11,288
W. S. Bright McLaren, G.L. 4,690
Francis R. Twemlow, C. . . . 4,045

CRICKLADE D. (Wilts), 9,153
M. H. N. Story-Maskelyne, L. 3,401
Benj. F. C. Costelloe, G.L. 1,683
Sir John Bennett, G.L. . . . 1,247

CROYDON, 12,998
Hon. Sidney Herbert, C. . . . unop.

Cumberland: see Cocker-
 mouth, Egremont, Eskdale, and Pen-
 rith.

DAELINGTON, 5,951
Theodore Fry, G.L. 2,620
H. O. Arnold-Forster, L. . . . 2,563

DARTFORD D. (Kent), 12,157
 (Election 2nd Feb., 1887.)
*Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart
 Dyke, Bart., C.* unop.

DARWEN D. (N.E. Lanc.), 12,728
Viscount Cranborne, C. . . . 6,085
John Slagg, G.L. 5,350

DEPTFORD, 10,514
William John Evelyn, C. . . . 3,682
Ialmohun Ghose, G.L. 3,055

DERBY (Borough) (2), 15,157
Thomas Roe, G.L. 6,571
*Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Vernon-
 Harcourt, G.L.* 6,431
Thomas Wm. Evans, L. . . . 4,446

DERBYSHIRE (Mid), 9,678
James Alfred Jacoby, G.L. 4,569
Charles Hilton Seely, L. . . . 3,706

DERBYSHIRE (N. E.), 9,434
Thomas Dolling Bolton, G.L. 3,879
Charles Markham, L. 3,158

DERBYSHIRE (Southern), 11,910
Henry Wardle, G.L. 5,102
Hon. Edward Coke, L. 3,940

DERBYSHIRE (Western), 10,305
Lord Edward Cavendish, L. unop.

Derbyshire: see also Chester-
 field, High Peak, and Ilkeston.

DEVIZES DIV. (Wilts), 9,293
Walter Hume Long, C. 4,123
John W. Philipps, G.L. . . . 2,397

DEVONPORT (2), 6,915
Sir John Henry Puleston, C. 2,954
Capt. Geo. E. Price, R.N., C. 2,943
Charles Ford, G.L. 1,963
Gen. Chas. L. Showers, G.L. 1,918

Devonshire: see Ashburton,
 Barnstaple, Honiton, South
 Molton, Tavistock, Tiverton,
 Torquay, and Totnes.

DEWSBURY, 11,404
Sir John Simon, Bt., G.L. . . . 5,118
Joseph Samuel Colefax, C. 2,759

DONCASTER D. (Yorks), 13,798
Walter S. Shirley, G.L. . . . 5,060
Hon. Hen. W. Fitzwilliam, L. 4,792

DORSET (Eastern), 10,116
Geo. Hawkesworth Bond, C. 4,317
Hon. Pascoe C. Glyn, G.L. 3,662

DORSET (Northern), 8,620
Hon. Edwin B. Portman, G.L. 3,571
Hon. Evelyn M. Ashley, L. 3,336

DORSET (Southern), 7,804
Lt.-Col. C. J. T. Hambro, C. 3,477
Gen. Parkman Sturgis, G.L. 2,466

DORSET (Western), 8,113
Henry R. Farquharson, C. 3,872
Herbert C. G. Batten, G.L. 2,467

DOVER, 4,993
Maj. Alex. G. Dickson, C. . . . unop.

DROITWICH D. (Worc.), 9,396
John Corbett, L. 4,031
Arthur Jas. Dadson, G.L. 2,761

DUDLEY, 15,142
Brooke Robinson, C. 6,475
H. Brinsley Sheridan, G.L. 4,645

DULWICH (Camberwell), 8,972
 (Vacant.)

DURHAM (City), 2,339
Thomas Milvain, C. 1,129
George Brooks, G.L. 855

DURHAM (Mid), 11,533
William Crawford, G.L. . . . unop.

DURHAM (North-Western), 9,701
Lt. A. Atherley-Jones, G.L. unop.

DURHAM (South-Eastern), 13,323
Sir H. Havelock-Allan, Bt., L. 4,984
Hugh Fenwick Boyd, G.L. 4,045

Durham (County of): see also
 Barnard Castle, Bishop Auck-
 land, Chester-le-Street, Hough-
 ton-le-Spring, and Jarrow.

EALING D. (Middlesex), 9,980
Rt. Hon. Ld. G. Hamilton, C. unop.

EAST GRINSTEAD D. (Sussex),
 8,187
Hon. A. Gathorne-Hardy, C. 3,289
Chas. John Heald, G.L. . . . 1,877

EASTBOURNE DIV. (Sussex), 9,122
Rear-Adm. Edward Field, C. 3,776
Col. James C. Brown, G.L. 2,500

ECCLES D. (S. E. Lanc.), 10,022
Hon. Alfred J. F. Egerton, C. 4,277
Ellis Duncan Gosling, G.L. 3,988

ECCLESALL (Sheffield), 9,026
Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, C. 3,993
William Owen, G.L. 2,688

EDDISBURY D. (Chesh.), 10,419
Henry James Tollemache, C. 4,356
James Tomkinson, G.L. . . . 3,676

EDGBASTON (Birmingham), 9,126
George Dixon, L. unop.

EGREMONT D. (Cumbria), 8,813
Lord Muncaster, C. 3,588
David Ainsworth, G.L. . . . 3,144

ELLAND D. (Yorks), 12,046
Thomas Wayman, G.L. unop.

ENFIELD D. (Middlesex), 9,373
Rt. Hon. Visct. Folkestone, C. 3,287
Jno. Treeve Edgcome, G.L. 1,267

EPHING D. (Essex), 9,551
*Right Hon. Sir Henry J.
 Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., C.* unop.

EPSOM D. (Surrey), 9,427
Rt. Hon. George Cubitt, C. unop.

ESKDALE D. (Cumbria), 9,890
Robt. Andrew Allison, G.L. 4,112
Rt. Hon. James Lowther, C. 3,226

ESSEX (South-Eastern), 9,950
Major Fred. Carne Rasch, C. 3,758
William Henry Wills, G.L. 2,910

Essex: see also Chelmsford, Epp-
 ing, Harwich, Maldon, Rom-
 ford, Saffron Walden, and
 Walthamstow.

EVERTON (Liverpool), 9,559
Edward Whitley, C. unop.

EVESHAM D. (Worcester), 9,287
Sir E. Temple, Bt., G.C.S.I., C. 4,127
Daniel Pidgeon, G.L. 2,391

EXCHANGE (Liverpool), 7,911
 (Election 26th Jan., 1887.)
Ralph Neville, G.L. 3,217
Rt. Hon. G. J. Goschen, L. 3,210

EXETER (City), 7,280
*Hon. Sir (Henry) Stafford
 Northcote, Bt., C.* 3,222
Edward Johnson, G.L. . . . 2,879

EYE D. (Suffolk), 10,847
Francis S. Stevenson, G.L. 4,544
Jas. Colquhoun Reade, L. . . 2,938

FAREHAM D. (Hants), 12,727
*Gen. Sir Frederick W. Fitz-
 Wygram, Bart., C.* unop.

FAVERSHAM D. (Kent), 11,513
*Herbert Thos. Knatchbull-
 Huggess, C.* unop.

FINSBURY (Central), 7,718
Capt. Fredk. Thos. Penton, C. 2,245
Howard Spensley, G.L. . . . 2,240

FINSBURY (East), 6,395
James Rowlands, G.L. 1,973
James Bigwood, C. 1,912
 Finsbury: see also Holborn.

FOREST OF DEAN DIV. (Glouc.), 10,032 (Election 29th July, 1887.) <i>Todfrey B. Samuelson, G.L.</i> 4,286 <i>Edward Wyndham, G.L.</i> 2,736	HAMPSTEAD, 6,497 <i>Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bt., G.C.M.G., C.</i> 2,707 <i>Wm. Ramsay Scott, G.L.</i> 945	HOWDENSHERE DIV. (Yorks), 9,853 <i>Arthur Duncombe, C.</i> unop.
FROME D. (Somerset), 10,085 <i>Viscount Weymouth, C.</i> 4,349 <i>Todfrey B. Samuelson, G.L.</i> 3,643	HANLEY, 11,027 <i>William Woodall, G.L.</i> unop.	HOXTON (Shoreditch), 8,331 <i>James Stuart, G.L.</i> 2,324 <i>Robt. Arthur Germaine, C.</i> 2,079
FULHAM, 7,369 <i>William Hayes Fisher, C.</i> 2,557 <i>George W. E. Russell, G.L.</i> 2,247	HARBOROUGH D. (Leic.), 12,806 <i>Thomas Kay Tapping, C.</i> 5,708 <i>Jas. Harris Sanders, G.L.</i> 4,570	HUDDERSFIELD, 14,267. <i>William Summers, G.L.</i> 6,210 <i>Joseph Crosland, C.</i> 6,026 Hull: see Kingston-upon-Hull.
GAINSBOROUGH DIV. (Linc.), 11,074 <i>Colonel Henry Eyre, C.B., C.</i> 4,123 <i>Joseph Bennett, G.L.</i> 4,038 GATEHEAD, 13,399 <i>Hon. Walter H. James, G.L.</i> unop.	HARROW D. (Middx.), 11,072 <i>William Ambrose, q.c., C.</i> unop.	HUNTINGDON D. (Hunts), 5,492 <i>Arth. H. Smith-Barry, C.</i> 2,302 <i>Thomas Coote, G.L.</i> 2,141
GLOUCESTER (City), 4,469 <i>Thomas Robinson, G.L.</i> 1,908 <i>John Ward, C.</i> 1,713	HARTLEPOOL, 8,312 <i>Thomas Richardson, L.</i> 3,381 <i>Mervyn L. Hawkes, G.L.</i> 2,469	Huntingdonshire (or Hunts): see Huntingdon, and Ramsey.
Gloucestershire: see Cirencester.	HARWICH D. (Essex), 10,383 <i>James Round, C.</i> 4,623 <i>James Wicks, L.</i> 2,322	HYDE D. (Cheshire), 9,478 <i>Joseph W. Sidebotham, C.</i> 4,328 <i>Thomas Gair Ashton, G.L.</i> 3,885
Forest of Dean, Stroud, Tewkesbury, and Thornbury.	HASTINGS, 5,815 <i>Wilson Noble, C.</i> 2,765 Capt. Hon. Thos. Seymour Brand, R.N., G.L. 2,230	Hythe, 3,970 <i>Sir Edw. W. Watkin, Bt., L.</i> unop.
GORTON D. (S.E. Lanc.), 10,412 <i>Richard Peacock, G.L.</i> 4,502 <i>Viscount Grey de Wilton, C.</i> 4,135	HENLEY D. (Oxon.), 8,522 <i>Hon. Francis Parker, C.</i> 3,674 <i>Sir W. Phillimore, Bt., G.L.</i> 2,600	ILKESTON D. (Derby), 10,943 (Election 24th March, 1887.) <i>Sir Balthazar W. Foster, G.L.</i> 5,512 <i>Samuel Leeke, C.</i> 4,180
GRANTHAM, 2,891 <i>Malcolm Low, C.</i> 1,197 <i>Rt. Hon. John W. Mellor, G.L.</i> 1,161	HEREFORD (City), 3,127 <i>Sir Jos. R. Bailey, Bt., C.</i> 1,401 <i>Joseph Pulley, G.L.</i> 1,136	INCE D. (S. W. Lanc.), 9,058 <i>Col. H. B.-H. Blundell, C.</i> 4,308 <i>George Paul Taylor, G.L.</i> 3,228
GRAVESEND, 4,416 <i>John Bazley White, C.</i> 1,938 <i>Edward S. Pryce, G.L.</i> 1,430	Herefordshire: see Leominster, and Ross.	IPSWICH (2), 9,047 <i>Lord Elcho, C.</i> 3,846 <i>Sir Chas. Dalrymple, Bt., C.</i> 3,838 <i>Sydney Stern, G.L.</i> 3,386 <i>B. T. L. Thomson, G.L.</i> 3,334
GREENWICH, 8,845 <i>Thomas Wm. Boord, C.</i> 3,240 <i>G. Crispe Whiteley, G.L.</i> 2,551	HERTFORD D. (Herts), 9,058 <i>Abel Smith, C.</i> unop.	ISLINGTON (East), 9,209 <i>Isaac Cowley Lambert, C.</i> 3,732 <i>Henry Bret Ince, q.c., G.L.</i> 2,336
GRIMSBY, GREAT, 9,473 <i>Rt. Hon. Edward Heene, L.</i> 2,982 <i>Thomas Sutherst, G.L.</i> 2,649 Grinstead: see East Grinstead.	Hertfordshire (or Herts): see Hertford, Hitchin, St. Albans, and Watford.	ISLINGTON (North), 8,557 <i>G. C. Trout Bartley, C.</i> 3,456 <i>Peter Wm. Clayden, G.L.</i> 1,976
GUILDFORD D. (Surrey), 10,537 <i>Hon. W. St. J. Brodrick, C.</i> unop.	HEXHAM D. (Northumb.), 10,221 <i>Miles MacInnes, G.L.</i> 4,177 <i>Viscount Melgund, L.</i> 3,220	ISLINGTON (South), 7,722 <i>Sir Albert Kaye Rolit, C.</i> 2,774 <i>Henry Spicer, G.L.</i> 2,208
HACKNEY (Central), 8,078 <i>Sir Wm. Guyer Hunter, C.</i> 3,047 <i>M. A. Sharp-Hume, G.L.</i> 1,961	HEYWOOD D. (S. E. Lanc.), 9,110 <i>Isaac Hoyle, G.L.</i> 4,206 <i>John Grant Lawson, C.</i> 3,762	ISLINGTON (West), 7,597 <i>Richard Chamberlain, L.</i> 2,793 <i>Wm. A. Macdonald, N.</i> 1,501
HACKNEY (North), 8,600 <i>Lt.-Gen. Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.B., C.</i> 3,326 <i>Dr. Wm. H. S. Aubrey, G.L.</i> 1,839	HIGH PEAK D. (Derbysh.) 9,361 <i>William Sidbottom, C.</i> 4,162 <i>Herbert Rhodes, L.</i> 4,001	JARROW D. (Durham), 12,886 <i>Sir Chas. M. Palmer, Bt., L.</i> unop.
HACKNEY (South), 9,732 <i>Sir Chas. Russell, q.c., G.L.</i> 2,800 <i>Chas. J. Darling, q.c., C.</i> 2,700	HITCHIN D. (Herts), 8,979 <i>Baron Robert Dimsdale, C.</i> unop.	KEIGHLEY D. (Yorks), 10,372 <i>Isaac Holden, G.L.</i> unop.
HAGGERSTON (Shoreditch), 6,627 <i>Wm. Rudal Cremer, G.L.</i> 2,054 <i>Edwin Lawrence, L.</i> 1,677	HOLBORN (Finsbury), 11,250 <i>Col. Fras. Duncan, C.B., C.</i> 3,651 <i>Dadabhai Naoroji, G.L.</i> 1,950	KENDAL D. (Westmoreland), 6,322 <i>Earl of Beective, C.</i> unop.
HALIFAX (2), 12,519 <i>Thomas Shaw, G.L.</i> 5,427 <i>Rt. Hon. J. Stansfeld, G.L.</i> 5,381 <i>Alfred Morris, C.</i> 3,612	HOLDERNES D. (Yorks), 9,368 <i>Comr. G.R. Bethell, R.N., C.</i> unop.	KENNINGTON (Lambeth), 8,862 <i>Robert Gent-Davis, C.</i> 3,222 <i>Mark H. Beaufoy, G.L.</i> 2,792
HALLAM (Sheffield), 7,846 <i>Chas. B. Stuart-Wortley, C.</i> 3,581 <i>Thomas R. Threlfall, G.L.</i> 2,612	HOLMFIRTH D. (Yorks), 10,872 <i>Henry Joseph Wilson, G.L.</i> 5,322 <i>Walter Armitage, L.</i> 2,780	KENSINGTON (North), 8,396 <i>Sir Roper Lethbridge, C.</i> 3,394 <i>Edmund Routledge, G.L.</i> 2,443
HALLAMSHIRE D. (Yorks), 13,122 <i>Sir Fdk. T. Mappin, Bt., G.L.</i> unop.	HONITON D. (Devon), 8,999 <i>Sir J.H. Kennaway, Bt., C.</i> unop.	KENSINGTON (South), 9,084 <i>Sir Alger. Borthwick, Bt., C.</i> 4,156 <i>Maj. Henry F. Speed, G.L.</i> 1,022
HAMMERSMITH, 9,830 <i>Mj.-Gen. W. Goldsworthy, C.</i> 3,091 <i>Frank Dethridge, G.L.</i> 2,362	HORNCASTLE D. (Lincoln), 10,107 (Election 12th Aug., 1886.) <i>Rt. Hon. Edwd. Stanhope, C.</i> unop.	Kent (County of): see Ashford, Dartford, Faversham, Isle of Thanet, Medway, St. Augustine's, Sevenoaks, & Tunbridge.
Hampshire (or Hants): see Andover, Basingstoke, Fareham, New Forest, and Petersfield.	HORNSEY D. (Middx.), 10,814 (Election 19th July, 1887.) <i>Henry Chas. Stephens, C.</i> 4,476 <i>Horatio Wm. Bottomley, L.</i> 2,488	KIDDERMINSTER, 4,305 <i>Augustus Fred. Godson, C.</i> 2,081 <i>Wilfred S. Blunt, G.L.</i> 1,796
	HORSHAM D. (Sussex), 8,837 <i>Sir W. B. Barttelot, Bt., C.</i> unop.	KING'S LYNN, 3,127 (Election 25th August, 1886.) <i>Alex. Weston Jarvis, C.</i> 1,423 <i>Jas. Harris Sanders, G.L.</i> 1,168
	HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING DIV. (Durham), 13,578 <i>Nicholas Wood, C.</i> 5,871 <i>John Wilson, G.L.</i> 5,059	

KINGSTON DIV. (Surrey), 11,692
Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, Bt., C. unop.
 KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (Central), 12,147
Hg. Seymour King, C.I.E., C. 4,968
Rudolph C. Lehmann, L. 3,361
 KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (E.), 8,627
Fredk. Brent Grotrian, C. 3,139
William Saunders, G.L. 3,102
 KINGSTON-UPON-HULL (West), 11,892
Charles Henry Wilson, G.L. 4,623
Arthur Knocker Dibb, C. 3,045
 KINGSWINFORD D. (Staff.), 12,347
Alex. Staveley Hill, Q.C., C. unop.
 KIRKDALE (Liverpool), 8,236
G. Baden-Powell, C.M.G., C. 3,084
Ralph Neville, G.L. 2,172
 KNUTSFORD D. (Cheshire), 9,461
Hon. Alande T. Egerton, C. unop.
 LAMBETH (North), 7,049
Lt.-Gen. C.C. Fraser, VC, C. 2,723
Walter Wren, G.L. 2,311
 Lancashire, North: see Blackpool, Chorley, Lancaster, and North Lonsdale.
 Lancashire, North-East: see Accrington, Clitheroe, Darwen, and Rossendale.
 Lancashire, South-East: see Eccles, Gorton, Heywood, Middleton, Prestwich, Radcliffe-cum-Farnworth, Stretford, and Westhoughton.
 Lancashire, South-West: see Bootle, Ince, Leigh, Newton, Ormskirk, Southport, Widnes.
 LANCASTER D. (N. Lanc.), 9,203
James Williamson, G.L. 3,886
Major G. B. H. Marton, C. 3,691
 LANUNESTON D. (Cornwall), 9,226
Chas. T. Dyke Acland, G.L. unop.
 LEEDS (Central), 10,279
Gerald William Balfour, C. 4,225
Sir James Kitson, Bt., G.L. 4,212
 LEEDS (East), 8,828
J. Lawrence Gane, Q.C., G.L. 3,920
Richard Dawson, C. 2,820
 LEEDS (North), 10,038
William Lavies Jackson, C. 4,301
Albert Osliff Rutson, G.L. 3,682
 LEEDS (South), 10,880
Rt. Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., G.L. 4,665
Thos. Hirst Bracken, C. 2,929
 LEEDS (West), 12,217
Herbert J. Gladstone, G.L. 5,226
Charles Williams, L. 2,970
 LEEK D. (Staffordsh.), 10,871
Harry T. Davenport, C. 4,324
Chas. Crompton, Q.C., G.L. 3,689
 LEICESTER (Boro') (2), 22,029
Jas. Alanson Pictou, G.L. 9,914
Alexander McArthur, G.L. 9,681
Robert Bickersteth, L. 5,686
 Leicestershire: see Bosworth, Harborough, Loughborough, and Melton.

LEIGH DIV. (S.W. Lanc.), 8,789
Caleb Wright, G.L. 3,297
William Henry Myers, C. 3,134
 LEOMINSTER D. (Hereford), 9,702
James Rankin, C. 4,287
Edward S. Lucas, G.L. 2,394
 LEWES D. (Sussex), 10,809
Sir Henry Fletcher, Bt., C. unop.
 LEWISHAM, 10,117
Rt. Hon. Visct. Lewisham, C. 3,839
George Ofor, G.L. 1,688
 LICHFIELD D. (Staffordsh.), 8,692
Sir John Swinburne, Bt., G.L. 3,398
Viscount Anson, L. 2,765
 LIMEHOUSE (Tower Hamlets), 6,217
Edward Samuel Norris, C. 2,230
Thos. Edw. Scrutton, G.L. 1,428
 LINCOLN (City), 7,619
Frederick H. Kerans, C. 3,159
William Crosfield, G.L. 2,851
 Lincolnshire: see Brigg, Gainsborough, Horncastle, Louth, Sleaford, Spalding, and Stamford.
 Liverpool: see Abercromby, Everton, Exchange, Kirkdale, Scotland, Toxteth (East), Toxteth (West), Walton, and West Derby.
 LONDON (City) (2), 32,029
Sir Robt. N. Fowler, Bt., C. unop.
 (Election 27th July, 1887.)
Thomas Charles Baring, C. unop.
 LONDON UNIVERSITY, 2,737
Sir John Lubbock, Bt., L. 1,314
Frederic Harrison, G.L. 516
 LONSDALE, NORTH, DIV. (N. Lancashire), 9,523
William Geo. Ainslie, C. 4,063
W. Martin Edwards, G.L. 3,263
 LOUGHBOROUGH D. (Leic.), 9,702
E. J. L. March-Phillipps de Lisle, C. 4,075
Jabez E. J. Ferguson, G.L. 3,940
 LOUTH D. (Lincolnsh.), 10,149
Arthur Raymond Heath, C. unop.
 LOWESTOFT D. (Suffolk), 11,139
Sir S. B. Crossley, Bt., L. unop.
 LUDLOW D. (Shropshire), 10,848
Robert Jasper More, L. unop.
 LUTON D. (Beds), 12,367
Cyril Flower, G.L. 4,275
Capt. W. G. Barttelot, C. 3,602
 MACCLESFIELD D. (Chesh.), 7,477
W. Bromley Davenport, C. 3,283
Wm. C. Brocklehurst, G.L. 2,756
 MAIDSTONE, 4,456
Major Alex. H. Ross, C. 1,917
Thos. Proctor Bapcic, G.L. 1,603
 MALDON D. (Essex), 10,097
Charles Wing Gray, C. 4,143
Edmund B. Barnard, G.L. 3,686
 MANCHESTER (East), 10,150
 (Election 11th Aug., 1886.)
Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, C. unop.
 MANCHESTER (North), 9,100
Charles E. Schwann, G.L. 3,478
James Fredk. Hutton, C. 3,350

MANCHESTER (N.E.), 8,910
Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Ferguson, Bart., G.C.S.I., C. 3,690
Chas. Prestwich Scott, G.L. 3,353
 MANCHESTER (N.W.), 12,472
Sir Wm. H. Houldsworth, Bt., C. 5,489
Henry Lee, G.L. 4,653
 MANCHESTER (South), 9,156
Sir Henry E. Roscoe, G.L. 3,407
Col. Thomas Sowler, C. 3,072
 MANCHESTER (S.W.), 9,225
Jacob Bright, G.L. 3,570
Lord Fredk. Hamilton, C. 3,459
 MANSFIELD DIV. (Notts), 10,226
Cecil G. S. Foljambe, G.L. 4,876
Lancelot Rolleston, C. 2,832
 MARYLEBONE (East), 7,314
Lord Charles Beresford, C. 3,101
Edward S. Beesly, G.L. 1,616
 MARYLEBONE (West), 8,315
Frederick Seager Hunt, C. 3,064
Henry S. Trower, G.L. 1,942
 MEDWAY D. (Kent), 13,857
Hn. J.S. Gathorne-Hardy, C. unop.
 MELTON D. (Leicester), 10,356
Rt. Hon. Lord John J. R. Manners, G.C.B., C. unop.
 MIDDLESBROUGH, 13,356
Isaac Wilson, G.L. unop.
 Middlesex: see Brentford, Ealing, Enfield, Harrow, Hornsey, Tottenham, and Uxbridge.
 MIDDLETON D. (S.E. Lanc.), 11,880
Thomas Fielden, C. 5,126
C. H. Hopwood, Q.C., G.L. 4,808
 MILE END (Tower Hamlets), 5,653
Spencer Charrington, C. 2,110
Arnold Hen. White, G.L. 1,281
 MONMOUTH (Borough), 6,809
Sir George Elliot, Bart., C. 3,033
Edward H. Carbutt, G.L. 2,568
 MONMOUTHSHIRE (N.), 10,591
Thomas Philips Price, G.L. 4,688
Edward Jones, C. 2,384
 MONMOUTHSHIRE (S.), 11,044
Col. Hon. F. C. Morgan, C. 5,230
Oliver Bryant, G.L. 2,285
 MONMOUTHSHIRE (W.), 10,636
Cornelius Marshall Warrington, Q.C., G.L. unop.
 MORLEY D. (Yorks), 11,740
C. G. Milnes-Gaskell, G.L. unop.
 MORPETH, 6,906
Thomas Burt, G.L. unop.
 NEW FOREST D. (Hants), 9,705
Francis Compton, C. unop.
 NEWARK D. (Notts), 10,125
Viscount Newark, C. unop.
 NEWBURY D. (Berks), 10,269
William George Mount, C. unop.
 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE (2), 28,238
Rt. Hon. J. Morley, G.L. 10,681
James Craig, G.L. 10,172
Sir Wm. G. Armstrong, L. 9,657
Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., C. 9,580
 NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, 8,006
Douglas Harry Coghill, L. 2,886
J. Reavis Brindley, G.L. 2,752

NEWINGTON (West), 7,157 has. <i>W. Radcliffe Cooke, C.</i> 2,447 F. Bottomley Firth, <i>G.L.</i> 2,065 Newington: see also Walworth.	NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (South), 12,242 <i>Henry Smith Wright, C.</i> 5,456 Jno. Carvell Williams, <i>G.L.</i> 4,317	PORTSMOUTH (2), 22,090 <i>M.-Gen. Sir W. Crossman, L.</i> 8,482 <i>Sir Samuel Wilson, C.</i> 8,325 Philip Vanderbyl, <i>G.L.</i> 7,196 John Baker, <i>G.L.</i> 7,060
NEWMARKET DIV. (Camps.), 9,044 <i>George Newnes, G.L.</i> 3,405 Marquis of Carmarthen, <i>C.</i> 3,105 William Henry Hall, <i>L.</i> 298	NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (W.), 14,214 <i>Henry Broadhurst, G.L.</i> 5,458 Lieut.-Col. Chas. Seely, <i>L.</i> 4,609 Nottinghamshire (or Notts): see Bassettlaw, Mansfield, Newark, and Rushcliffe.	PRESTON (2), 15,169 <i>Wm. E. M. Tomlinson, C.</i> 7,491 <i>Robert Wm. Hanbury, C.</i> 7,276 Capt. J. O. Pilkington, <i>G.L.</i> 4,982 George Potter, <i>G.L.</i> 4,771
NEWPORT D. (Shropshire), 10,888 <i>Col. W. Kenyon-Slaney, C.</i> 4,400 Nement Higgins, <i>q.c.</i> , <i>G.L.</i> 2,884 NEWTON D. (S.W. Lanc.), 9,604 (Election 16th August, 1886.) <i>Thos. Wodehouse Legh, C.</i> 4,062 O'Connell French, <i>G.L.</i> 3,355	NUNEATON DIV. (Warwick), 9,978 <i>J. Stratford Dugdale, q.c.</i> , <i>C.</i> 4,622 Jasper Wilson Johns, <i>G.L.</i> 3,008 OLDRAM (2), 25,923 <i>J. Mackenzie Maclean, C.</i> 11,606 <i>Elliott Lees, C.</i> 11,484 Rt. Hn. J. T. Hibbert, <i>G.L.</i> 10,921 James M. Cheetham, <i>G.L.</i> 10,891	PRESTWICH D. (S.E. Lanc.), 12,024 <i>Robert G. C. Mowbray, C.</i> 4,843 Abel Buckley, <i>G.L.</i> 4,704
NORFOLK (Eastern), 11,175 <i>Sir Edw. Birkbeck, Bt., C.</i> 4,570 I. Lee-Warner, <i>G.L.</i> 4,000	ORMSKIRK D. (S.W. Lanc.), 8,980 <i>Arthur Bower Forwood, C. unop.</i>	PUDSEY DIV. (Yorkshire), 12,417 <i>Briggs Priestley, G.L.</i> 5,207 A. W. Rucker, <i>L.</i> 4,036
NORFOLK (Mid), 9,894 <i>Robert T. Gurdon, L.</i> 3,032 James Toller, <i>G.L.</i> 2,625	OSGOLDCROSS D. (Yorks), 10,687 <i>John Austin, G.L.</i> 4,008 Sir J. W. Ramsden, <i>Bt., L.</i> 3,010	RADCLIFFE-CUM-FARNWORTH D. (S. E. Lanc.), 10,264 <i>Robert Leake, G.L.</i> 4,695 Sir Frodo. Milner, <i>Bt., C.</i> 4,559
NORFOLK (Northern), 9,856 <i>H. H. C. Hardy, q.c.</i> , <i>G.L.</i> 4,084 Hon. Ailwyn E. Fellowes, <i>C.</i> 3,324	OSWESTRY D. (Shropshire), 10,033 <i>Stanley Leighton, C. unop.</i>	RAMSEY D. (Hunts), 6,057 (Election 30th Aug., 1887.) <i>Hon. Ailwyn E. Fellowes, C.</i> 2,700 Jas. Harris Sanders, <i>G.L.</i> 2,414
NORFOLK (North-West), 10,822 <i>Lord Henry Bentinck, C.</i> 4,084 Joseph Arch, <i>G.L.</i> 4,061	OTLEY D. (Yorks), 10,100 <i>John Barran, G.L.</i> 4,245 Sir Andrew Fairbairn, <i>L.</i> 3,361	READING, 7,573 <i>Charles T. Murdock, C.</i> 3,378 Wm. Berkeley Monck, <i>G.L.</i> 3,262
NORFOLK (Southern), 10,014 <i>Francis Taylor, L.</i> unop.	OXFORD (City), 7,098 <i>Alexander Wm. Hall, C. unop.</i>	REIGATE D. (Surrey), 9,816 <i>Sir J. J. T. Lawrence, Bt., C. unop.</i>
NORFOLK (South-West), 9,293 <i>W. A. Tysen-Amherst, C. unop.</i>	OXFORD UNIVERSITY (2), 5,689 <i>Rt. Hon. Sir John Robert Mowbray, Bart., C.</i> unop. <i>John Gilbert Talbot, C.</i> unop.	RICHMOND D. (Yorks), 11,356 <i>George William Elliot, C.</i> 4,810 Edmund R. Turton, <i>G.L.</i> 3,815
NORMANTON D. (Yorks), 11,676 <i>Benjamin Pickard, G.L.</i> 4,771 Col. A. H. Charlesworth, <i>C.</i> 3,724	Oxfordshire: see Banbury, Henley, and Woodstock.	RIPON D. (Yorkshire), 9,371 <i>John Lloyd Wharton, C.</i> 4,113 Claude A. Ponsonby, <i>G.L.</i> 3,125
NORTHAMPTON (Boro') (2), 9,856 <i>Henry Labouchere, G.L.</i> 4,570 <i>Charles Bradlaugh, G.L.</i> 4,353 Richard Turner, <i>L.</i> 3,850 Thomas Orde H. Lees, <i>C.</i> 3,656	PADDINGTON (North), 5,628 (Election 8th July, 1887.) <i>John Aird, C.</i> 2,230 Edmund Routledge, <i>L.</i> 1,812	ROCHDALE, 10,915 <i>Thos. Bayley Potter, G.L.</i> 4,738 John A. R. Marriott, <i>C.</i> 3,481
NORTHAMPTONSH. (East), 9,970 <i>F. Allston Channing, G.L.</i> 4,428 Hon. G. L. Agar-Ellis, <i>C.</i> 3,012	PADDINGTON (South), 5,456 (Election 11th Aug., 1886.) <i>Rt. Hn. Ld. R. Churchill, C. unop.</i>	ROCHESTER, 3,497 <i>Col. F. C. Hughes-Hallett, C.</i> 1,600 Fras. Flint Belsey, <i>G.L.</i> 1,353
NORTHAMPTONSH. (Mid), 11,294 <i>Hon. Chas. R. Spencer, G.L.</i> 4,887 Wm. C. Cartwright, <i>L.</i> 3,931	PECKHAM (Camberwell), 10,097 <i>Arthur A. Baumann, C.</i> 3,439 William Willis, <i>q.c.</i> , <i>G.L.</i> 2,688	ROMFORD D. (Essex), 12,914 <i>James Theobald, C.</i> 4,233 James Hume Webster, <i>G.L.</i> 1,755 John Westlake, <i>q.c.</i> , <i>L.</i> 1,457
NORTHAMPTONSH. (N.), 9,928 <i>Lord Burghley, C.</i> unop.	PENRITH D. (Cumberland), 9,324 <i>James William Lowther, C.</i> 3,676 Wilfrid Lawson, <i>G.L.</i> 3,032	ROSS D. (Hereford), 10,055 <i>Michael Biddulph, L.</i> 3,968 Thomas Duckham, <i>G.L.</i> 1,670
NORTHAMPTONSH. (South), 9,506 <i>Sir R. Knightley, Bart., C.</i> 4,003 <i>Sir J. Carmichael, Bt., G.L.</i> 3,687	PENRYN AND FALMOUTH, 2,650 <i>W. G. Cavendish-Bentinck, C.</i> 1,088 David James Jenkins, <i>G.L.</i> 998	ROSSENDALE D. (N.E. Lanc.), 11,096 <i>Marquis of Hartington, L.</i> 5,399 Thomas Newbigging, <i>G.L.</i> 3,949
Northampton: see Berwick-upon-Tweed, Hexham, Tyne-side, and Wansbeck.	PETERBOROUGH (City), 4,019 <i>Hon. Wm. J. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, L.</i> 1,780 Granv. G. Greenwood, <i>G.L.</i> 1,491	ROTHERHAM D. (Yorks), 12,075 <i>Arthur H. D. Acland, G.L.</i> 5,155 Francis J. S. Foljambe, <i>L.</i> 2,070
NORTHWICH D. (Chesh.), 10,868 (Election 13th Aug., 1887.) <i>John T. Brunner, G.L.</i> 5,112 Lord Henry Grosvenor, <i>L.</i> 4,180	PETERSFIELD D. (Hants), 8,308 <i>Viscount Wolmer, L.</i> 3,188 William Nicholson, <i>C.</i> 3,077	ROTHERHITHE (Southwark), 8,636 <i>Col. Chas. E. Hamilton, C.</i> 3,202 Sir Wm. B. Gurdon, <i>G.L.</i> 2,115
NORWICH (City) (2), 15,799 <i>Jeremiah Jas. Colman, G.L.</i> 6,295 <i>Samuel Hoare, C.</i> 6,156 <i>Jacob Henry Tillet, G.L.</i> 6,119 Clare Sewell Read, <i>C.</i> 5,564	PLYMOUTH (2), 11,215 <i>Sir Edward Clarke, q.c.</i> , <i>C.</i> 4,137 <i>Sir Edward Bates, Bart., C.</i> 4,133 T. English Stephens, <i>G.L.</i> 3,255 Edward Strachey, <i>G.L.</i> 3,175	RUGBY D. (Warwickshire), 9,648 <i>Henry Peyton Cobb, G.L.</i> 4,006 Marston C. Buzard, <i>q.c.</i> 3,528
NORWOOD (Lambeth), 7,840 <i>Thomas Lynn Bristowe, C.</i> 3,334 Oscar Browning, <i>G.L.</i> 1,805	PONTEFRAC T, 2,480 <i>Hon. Rowland Winn, C.</i> 1,156 Charles J. Fleming, <i>G.L.</i> 947	RUSSELL D. (Notts), 11,473 <i>John Edward Ellis, G.L.</i> 4,784 Geo. Savile Foljambe, <i>L.</i> 3,337
NOTTINGHAM (Boro') (East), 12,555 <i>Arnold Morley, G.L.</i> 4,584 Hn. H. H. Finch-Hatton, <i>C.</i> 4,418	POP LAR (Tower Hamlets), 9,728 <i>Sydney Chas. Buxton, G.L.</i> 2,803 Major A. C. E. Welby, <i>C.</i> 2,827	RUTLAND (County), 4,132 <i>George Henry Finch, C.</i> unop.
		RYE D. (Sussex), 10,851 <i>Arthur M. Brookfield, C.</i> 4,592 Geo. Julius de Reuter, <i>G.L.</i> 3,094
		SAFFRON WALDEN D. (Essex), 9,346 <i>Herbert Gardner, G.L.</i> 4,059 George William Brewis, <i>C.</i> 3,319

ST. ALBANS DIV. (Herts), 9,113 <i>Viscount Grimston, C. unop.</i>	SKIPTON DIV. (Yorks), 10,939 <i>Walter Morrison, L. 4,423</i> <i>Sir Mat. Wilson, Bt., G.L. 4,289</i>	STOCKTON-ON-TEES, 8,692 <i>Joseph Dodds, G.L. 3,822</i> <i>Thomas Wrightson, C. 2,820</i>
ST. AUGUSTINE'S D. (Kent), 12,522 <i>Aretas Akers-Douglas, C. . . unop.</i>	STRAFPORD D. (Lincoln), 9,945 <i>Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, C. unop.</i>	STOKE-UPON-TRENT, 9,064 <i>Wm. Leatham Bright, G.L. 3,255</i> <i>Haden Corser, C. 2,093</i>
ST. AUSTELL D. (Cornwall), 8,883 (Election 18th May, 1887.) <i>Wm. Alex. McArthur, G.L. 3,540</i> <i>Brydges-Willyams, L. 3,329</i>	SOMERSET (Eastern), 9,225 <i>Henry Hobhouse, L. unop.</i>	STOWMARKET DIV. (Suff.), 10,635 <i>Edward Greene, C. 3,906</i> <i>Edwd. North Buxton, G.L. 3,363</i> STRAND, 11,659 (Election 11th Aug., 1886.) <i>Rt. Hon. Wm. H. Smith, C. unop.</i>
ST. GEORGE, HANOVER SQ., 11,079 (Election 9th Feb., 1887.) <i>Rt. Hon. Geo. J. Goschen, L. 5,702</i> <i>James Haysman, G.L. 1,545</i>	SOMERSET (Northern), 9,537 <i>Evan Henry Llewellyn, C. 4,252</i> <i>Jas. Dormer Marshall, G.L. 2,087</i>	STRAFORD-ON-AVON DIV. (Warwickshire), 9,743 <i>Frederick Townsend, C. . . 3,833</i> <i>Lord Wm. Compton, G.L. 3,344</i>
ST. GEORGE'S (Tower Hamlets), 3,999 (Election 12th August, 1886.) <i>Rt. Hn. Chas. T. Ritchie, C. 1,546</i> <i>Richard Eve, G.L. 889</i>	SOMERSET (Southern), 9,116 <i>Viscount Kilcoursey, G.L. 3,739</i> <i>Hen. M. Imbert Terry, C. 3,582</i> Somersetshire: see also Bridgewater, Frome, Wellington, and Wells.	SRETFORD D. (S.E.Lanc.), 11,399 <i>John William Maclure, C. 4,750</i> <i>William Agnew, G.L. 4,011</i>
ST. HELENS, 8,363 <i>Henry Selon-Karr, C. 3,621</i> <i>Arthur Sinclair, G.L. 3,404</i>	SOUTH MOLTON (Devon), 9,271 <i>Viscount Lynton, L. 4,041</i> <i>Wm. Heap Walker, G.L. 2,352</i>	STROUD D. (Glouc.), 10,464 <i>George Holloway, C. 4,620</i> <i>Walter John Stanton, G.L. 3,911</i>
ST. IVES D. (Cornwall), 7,637 (Election 9th July, 1887.) <i>Thos. Bedford Bolitho, L. . . unop.</i>	SOUTH SHIELDS, 12,089 <i>Jas. Cochran Stevenson, G.L. unop.</i>	SUDBURY D. (Suffolk), 10,581 <i>Wm. Cuthbert Quiller, L. . unop.</i>
ST. PANCRAS (East), 6,527 <i>Robert Grant Webster, C. 2,327</i> <i>Thos. Eccleston Gibb, G.L. 1,826</i>	SOUTHAMPTON (2), 12,260 <i>Alfred Giles, C.E., C. 5,023</i> <i>Admiral Sir John E. Commerell, G.C.B., V.C., C. . . 4,726</i> <i>Jno. Henry Cooksey, G.L. 4,384</i> <i>James C. McCoan, G.L. . . . 4,029</i>	SUFFOLK (County of): see Eye, Lowestoft, Stowmarket, Sudbury, and Woodbridge.
ST. PANCRAS (North), 6,375 <i>Hon. C. Cochrane-Ballie, C. 2,074</i> <i>Thos. Henry Bolton, G.L. 1,813</i>	SOUTHPORT D. (S.W. Lanc.), 9,172 <i>Hn. Geo. Nathl. Curzon, C. 3,723</i> <i>Geo. A. C. Pilkington, G.L. 3,262</i>	SUNDERLAND (2), 18,591 <i>Samuel Storey, G.L. 6,970</i> <i>Ed. Temperley Gourley, G.L. 6,839</i> <i>William Stobart, L. 6,027</i>
ST. PANCRAS (South), 5,793 <i>Sir Julian Goldsmid, Bt., L. 1,915</i> <i>Edward John Beale, G.L. . . . 897</i>	SOUTHWARK (West), 7,901 <i>Arthur Cohen, q.c., G.L. . . . 2,566</i> <i>Augustus Beddall, C. 2,453</i>	SURREY (County of): see Chertsey, Epsom, Guildford, Kings-ton, Reigate, and Wimbledon.
ST. PANCRAS (West), 7,430 <i>Harry L. W. Lawson, G.L. 2,563</i> <i>Harry Robt. Graham, C. 2,503</i>	SOUTHWARK: see also Bermondsey, and Rotherhithe.	SUSSEX (County of): see Chichester, Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Horsham, Lewes, and Rye.
SALFORD (North), 8,172 <i>Edward Hardcastle, C. 3,327</i> <i>Arthur Arnold, G.L. 3,168</i>	SOWEBY D. (Yorks), 11,387 <i>Edward Crossley, G.L. unop.</i>	TAMWORTH D. (Warwick), 10,102 <i>Philip Albert Muntz, C. . . unop.</i>
SALFORD (South), 8,792 <i>Henry Hoyle Howorth, C. . . 3,645</i> <i>William Mather, G.L. 3,488</i>	SPALDING D. (Linc.), 12,188 (Election 1st July, 1887.) <i>Halley Stewart, G.L. 5,110</i> <i>Rear-Admiral Sir George Tryon, K.C.B., C. 4,363</i>	TAUNTON, 2,591 (Election 23rd April, 1887.) <i>Hon. A. Percy Allsopp, C. 1,426</i> <i>J. Harris Sanders, G.L. . . . 890</i>
SALFORD (West), 8,665 <i>Lees Knowles, C. 3,399</i> <i>Benjamin Armitage, G.L. 3,283</i>	SPEN VALLEY D. (Yorks), 9,895 <i>Joseph Woodhead, G.L. . . . 4,542</i> <i>Stanley Carr Boulter, L. 2,200</i>	TAVIStock D. (Devon), 11,044 <i>Viscount Ebrington, L. 3,917</i> <i>Sir John Budd Phear, G.L. 2,722</i>
SALISBURY (City), 2,624 <i>Edward Henry Hulse, C. . . . 1,259</i> <i>Wm. Henry Grenfell, G.L. 910</i>	STAFFORD (Borough), 3,371 <i>Thomas Sutt, C. 1,528</i> <i>Chas. B. B. McLaren, G.L. 1,435</i>	TEWKESBURY D. (Glouc.), 11,305 <i>Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt., C. unop.</i>
SCARBOROUGH, 4,804 <i>Joshua Rowntree, G.L. 2,122</i> <i>Sir Geo. R. Sitwell, Bt., C. 2,020</i>	STAFFORDSHIRE (N.W.), 13,800 <i>Captain J. H. Edwards-Heathcote, C. 5,252</i> <i>George Granville Leveson-Gower, G.L. 4,459</i>	THANET, ISLE OF, D. (Kent), 8,045 <i>Right Hon. Col. E. K. King-Harman, C. 3,399</i> <i>Rev. Edw. G. Banks, G.L. 1,311</i>
SCOTLAND (Liverpool), 6,257 <i>Thomas Power O'Connor, N. 2,911</i> <i>Arthur Earle, L. 1,431</i>	STAFFORDSHIRE (W.), 10,295 <i>Hon. Hamar Alf. Bass, L. . . unop.</i>	THIRSK & MALTON D. (Yorks), 12,614 <i>Col. Hn. Lewis P. Dawnay, C. unop.</i>
SEVENOAKS D. (Kent), 11,487 <i>Hon. Charles Wm. Mills, C. unop.</i>	STAFFORDSHIRE: see also Burton, Hands-worth, Kingswinford, Leek, and Lichfield.	THORNBUry D. (Glouc.), 11,024 <i>Hon. John W. Plunkett, C. 4,935</i> <i>Edwd. Staff. Howard, G.L. 4,054</i>
SHEFFIELD (Central), 10,432 <i>C. E. Howard Vincent, C.B., C. 4,622</i> <i>Joshua Hawkins, G.L. 3,326</i>	STALYBRIDGE, 6,562 <i>Tom Harrop Sidebottom, C. 3,221</i> <i>John Webb Probyn, G.L. 2,682</i>	TIVERTON D. (Devon), 9,370 <i>Col. Wm. H. Walrond, C. unop.</i>
Sheffield: see also Attercliffe, Brightside, Ecclesall, and Hallam.	STAMFORD D. (Lincoln), 9,848 <i>John C. Lawrence, q.c., C. unop.</i>	TORQUAY D. (Devon), 8,146 <i>Richard Mallock, C. 3,135</i> <i>Lewis McIver, L. 3,055</i>
SIPLEY D. (Yorks), 14,247 <i>Joseph Craen, G.L. unop.</i>	STAMFORD: see also Burton, Hands-worth, Kingswinford, Leek, and Lichfield.	TOTNES D. (Devon), 9,281 <i>Francis B. Midamay, L. . . . 4,652</i> <i>E. R. Pearce Edgcombe, G.L. 1,141</i>
Shoreditch: see Haggerston, and Hoxton.	STAPLETON (Tower Hamlets), 6,099 <i>Fred. Wootton Isaacson, C. 2,237</i> <i>Robert S. Wright, G.L. 1,735</i>	TOTTENHAM D. (Midx.), 12,365 <i>Joseph Howard, C. 3,941</i> <i>Charles Bretherton, G.L. . . 2,061</i>
SHREWSBURY, 3,993 <i>James Watson, C. 1,826</i> <i>Maurice Jones, G.L. 1,269</i>	STOCKPORT (2), 9,599 <i>Louis John Jennings, C. . . 4,702</i> <i>Sydney Gedge, C. 4,495</i> <i>Joseph Leigh, G.L. 4,184</i> <i>Sir Horace Davey, q.c., G.L. 3,938</i>	
Shropshire: see Ludlow, Newport, Oswestry, & Wellington.		

ower Hamlets: see Bow and Bromley, Limehouse, Mile End, Poplar, St. George's, Stepney, and Whitechapel.	WEST DERBY (L'pool), 8,938 <i>Lord Claud J. Hamilton, C.</i> 3,684 Serjeant Charles Hare Hemphill, <i>G.L.</i> 2,244	WOODBRIDGE DIV. (Suff.), 12,158 <i>Col. R. H.L. Anstruther, C.</i> 4,854 Robert Lacey Everett, <i>G.L.</i> 4,541
TOXTETH, EAST (L'pool), 7,758 <i>Baron Henry de Worms, C. unop.</i>	WEST HAM (North), 11,521 <i>James Forrest Fulton, C.</i> 3,920 Edward Rider Cook, <i>G.L.</i> 3,193	WOODSTOCK D. (Oxford), 9,912 <i>Francis W. Maclean, q.c., L. unop.</i>
TOXTETH, WEST (L'pool), 7,968 <i>Thomas Bland Royden, C. unop.</i>	WEST HAM (South), 9,911 <i>Major Geo. Edwd. Bunes, C.</i> 2,878 Joseph Leicester, <i>G.L.</i> .. 2,572	WOOLWICH, 10,734 <i>Col. Edwin Hughes, C.</i> 4,649 Surg.-Maj. Geo. Evatt, <i>G.L.</i> 2,811
TRURO DIV. (Cornwall), 8,731 <i>Vm. Bickford-Smith, L.</i> ... 3,522 <i>Thomas Lough, G.L.</i> 1,546	WESTBURY DIV. (Wilts), 9,968 <i>Geo. Pargiter Fuller, G.L.</i> 4,663 T. G. Palmer Hallett, <i>L.</i> ... 3,670	WORCESTER (City), 7,003 <i>Hon. George H. Allopp, C.</i> 2,892 Thomas Rowley Hill, <i>G.L.</i> 2,749
TUNBRIDGE D. (Kent), 11,355 <i>Robert Norton, C.</i> unop.	WESTHOUGHTON D. (S.E. Lanc.), 10,685 <i>Frank Hardcastle, C.</i> unop.	WORCESTERSHIRE (E.), 8,487 <i>Geo. Woodyatt Hastings, L. unop.</i>
TYNEMOUTH, 6,932 <i>Richard Sim Donkin, C.</i> ... 2,795 <i>Vm. Thos. Raymond, G.L.</i> 2,277	WESTMINSTER, 7,692 <i>Vm. Lehmann Ashmead B.</i> <i>Burdett-Coutts, C.</i> unop.	WORCESTERSHIRE (N.), 10,416 <i>Benjamin Hingley, L.</i> unop.
TYNESIDE D. (Northumb.), 13,372 <i>Wentworth Blackett Beaumont, G.L.</i> 4,112 Albert Henry G. Grey, <i>L.</i> 3,990	Westmoreland: see Appleby, and Kendal.	Worcestershire: see also Bewdley, Droitwich, and Evesham.
UXBRIDGE D. (Middx.), 10,530 <i>F. D. Dixon-Hartland, C. unop.</i>	WHITBY D. (Yorks), 11,305 <i>Ernest Wm. Beckett, C.</i> ... 5,078 Col. J. M. Clayhills, <i>G.L.</i> ... 3,940	WYCOMBE D. (Bucks), 11,698 <i>Viscount Curzon, C.</i> 4,620 Alfred Gilbey, <i>G.L.</i> 3,537
WAKEFIELD, 4,899 <i>Sir Edward Green, Bart., C.</i> 2,253 John James Cousins, <i>G.L.</i> 1,946	WHITE D. (Yorks), 11,305 <i>Ernest Wm. Beckett, C.</i> ... 5,078 Col. J. M. Clayhills, <i>G.L.</i> ... 3,940	YARMOUTH, GREAT, 7,893 <i>Sir Hy. Whatley Tyler, C.</i> 2,977 Capt. Cecil Norton, <i>G.L.</i> ... 2,011
WALSALL, 10,595 <i>Sir Chas. Forster, Bt., G.L. unop.</i>	WHITECHAPEL (Tower H.), 6,708 <i>Samuel Montagu, G.L.</i> ... 2,179 Col. Hon. William Le Poer Trench, <i>C.</i> 1,592	YORK (City) (2), 11,203 <i>Alfred Edwd. Pease, G.L.</i> ... 4,816 <i>Frank Lockwood, q.c., G.L.</i> 4,810 Major J. Digby Legard, <i>C.</i> 4,352 Hon. John C. Dundas, <i>L.</i> ... 4,295
WALTHAMSTOW D. (Essex), 11,691 <i>Col. Wm. Thomas Makins, C.</i> 4,461 Albert Spicer, <i>G.L.</i> 2,639	WHITEHAVEN, 2,698 <i>Right Hon. George A. F. Caendish-Bentineck, C.</i> ... 1,216 Henry Gordon Shee, <i>G.L.</i> 1,110	Yorkshire, East Riding: see Buckrose, Holderness, and Howdenshire.
WALTON (Liverpool), 7,955 <i>Rt. Hon. John Geo. Gibson, q.c., C.</i> 2,872 Charles H. Bromby, <i>G.L.</i> 1,681	WIMNES D. (S. W. Lanc.), 8,497 <i>Tom C. Edwards-Moss, C.</i> ... 3,719 Augustine Birrell, <i>G.L.</i> ... 2,927	Yorkshire, North Riding: see Cleveland, Malton, Richmond, Thirsk, and Whitby.
WALWORTH (Newington), 6,426 <i>Lewis Henry Isaacs, C.</i> ... 1,983 J. Spencer Balfour, <i>G.L.</i> 1,748	WIGAN, 7,026 <i>Francis Sharp Powell, C.</i> ... 3,371 Cornelius M. Percy, <i>G.L.</i> ... 2,780	Yorkshire, West Riding: see Barkston Ash, Barnsley, Colne Valley, Doncaster, Elland, Hallamshire, Holmfirth, Keighley, Morley, Normanton, Osgoldcross, Otley, Pudsey, Ripon, Rotherham, Shipley, Skipton, Sowerby, and Spen Valley.
WANDSWORTH, 11,294 <i>Henry Kimber, C.</i> unop.	WIGHT, ISLE OF, 12,498 <i>Sir Richard E. Webster, C.</i> 5,271 John Stuart, <i>G.L.</i> 4,013	
WANSBECK D. (Nthumb.), 10,778 <i>Charles Fenwick, G.L.</i> 5,235 William Wight, <i>L.</i> 1,710	WILTON D. (Wilts), 8,560 <i>Sir Thos. F. Grove, Bt., L. unop.</i>	
WARRINGTON, 7,171 <i>Sir Gilbert Greenall, Bt., C.</i> 3,717 John Crosfield, <i>G.L.</i> 3,216	Wiltshire (or Wilts): see Chippenham, Cricklade, Devizes, Westbury, and Wilton.	
WARWICK AND LEAMINGTON, 5,544 <i>Rt. Hon. Arthur W. Peel, L. unop.</i>	WIMBLEDON D. (Surrey), 14,157 <i>Hg. Cosmo Orme Bonsor, C. unop.</i>	
Warwickshire: see Nuneaton, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon, and Tamworth.	WINCHESTER (City), 2,406 <i>Arthur L. Tottenham, C.</i> ... 1,119 Newcomen A. Groves, <i>G.L.</i> 783	
WATFORD D. (Herts), 10,093 <i>Thomas Fredk. Halsey, C. unop.</i>	WINDSOR, 2,601 <i>R. Richardson-Gardner, C. unop.</i>	
WEDNESBURY, 10,702 <i>Hn. Philip J. Stanhope, G.L.</i> 4,883 Wilson Lloyd, <i>C.</i> 4,221	WIRRAL D. (Cheshire), 10,017 <i>Capt. Edwd. T. D. Cotton, C. unop.</i>	
WELLINGTON D. (Shrops.), 8,477 <i>Alex. Hargreaves Brown, L. unop.</i>	WISBECH D. (Cambs.), 9,801 <i>Capt. Chas. Wm. Selwyn, C.</i> 4,169 John Rigby, <i>q.c., G.L.</i> .. 3,082	
WELLINGTON D. (Somerset), 9,690 <i>Chas. Isaac Elton, q.c., C.</i> ... 4,117 Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Dyke Acland, <i>Bart., G.L.</i> 3,220	WOKINGHAM D. (Berks), 9,552 <i>Sir George Russell, Bt., C. unop.</i>	
WELLS D. (Somerset), 9,562 <i>Col. Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart., C.</i> unop.	WOLVERHAMPTON (E.), 7,916 <i>Rt. Hn. H. H. Fowler, G.L.</i> 3,752 Joseph Underhill, <i>q.c., C.</i> 2,629	
WEST BROMWICH, 8,944 <i>James Ernest Spencer, C.</i> 3,634 Thomas Jas. Moore, <i>G.L.</i> 3,708	WOLVERHAMPTON (S.), 8,180 <i>Rt. Hon. C. P. Villiers, L. unop.</i>	
	WOLVERHAMPTON (W.), 8,567 <i>Sir Wm. Chichele Plowden, k.c.s.l., G.L.</i> 3,706 Alfred Hickman, <i>C.</i> 3,583	

Wales.

30 MEMBERS.

ANGLESEY (County), 9,826 <i>Thomas Lewis, G.L.</i> 3,727 Capt. Geo. P.-Rayner, <i>C.</i> 3,421
ARFON D. (Carnarvon), 8,939 <i>William Rathbone, G.L.</i> ... 4,072 Colonel Henry Platt, <i>C.</i> ... 2,950
BRECKNOCKSHIRE, 9,573 <i>Wm. Fuller Maitland, G.L. unop.</i>
CARDIFF DISTRICT, 13,414 <i>Sir E. J. Reed, k.c.b., G.L.</i> 5,307 Hon. Henry Rbt. Brand, <i>L.</i> 4,965
CARDIGANSHIRE, 12,385 <i>Wm. B. Rowlands, q.c., G.L.</i> 4,252 David Davies, <i>L.</i> 4,243
CARMARTHEN DISTRICT, 5,514 <i>Sir Arthur K. Stepney-Cowell, Bart., G.L.</i> ... 2,120 Sir John Jones Jenkins, <i>L.</i> 1,897
CARMARTHENSHIRE (E.), 8,936 <i>David Fugh, G.L.</i> unop.

CARMARTHENSHIRE (W.), 9,444
Walter R. H. Powell, G.L. 4,181
Sir J. C. Lawrence, Bt., L. 1,916

CARNARVON DISTRICT, 4,597
Edmund Swetenham, q.c., C. 1,820
Sir T. L. Jones-Parry, G.L. 1,684
 Carnarvonshire: see Arfon, and Eifion.

DENBIGH DISTRICT, 3,442
Hon. Geo. T. Kenyon, C. 1,657
John Emmett Barlow, G.L. 1,440

DENBIGHSHIRE (East), 8,218
Rt. Hon. George Osborne Morgan, q.c., G.L. 3,536
Sir H. W. W. Wynn, Bt., C. 3,510

DENBIGHSHIRE (West), 8,923
Col. Wm. Cornwall West, L. unop.

EIFION D. (Carnarvon), 9,038
John Bryn Roberts, G.L. 4,244
George Farren, L. 1,267

FLINT DISTRICT, 3,866
John Roberts, G.L. 1,827
Sir Henry Jackson, Bt., L. 1,403

FLINTSHIRE, 10,407
Samuel Smith, G.L. unop.

GLAMORGANSHIRE (E.), 8,889
Alfred Thomas, G.L. unop.

GLAMORGANSHIRE (Mid), 9,157
Christ. Rice M. Talbot, L. unop.

GLAMORGANSHIRE (S.), 9,459
Arthur J. Williams, G.L. 3,497
James Mowatt, L. 2,177

Glamorganshire: see also Gower, and Rhondda.

GOWER D. (Glamorg.), 10,604
Frank Ash Yeo, G.L. unop.

MERIONETHSHIRE, 9,317
Thomas Edward Ellis, G.L. 4,127
John Vaughan, L. 2,860

MERTHYR TYDFIL (2), 15,741
Henry Richard, G.L. unop.
Charles Herb. James, G.L. unop.

MONTGOMERY DISTRICT, 3,034
Hon. Fredk. S. A. Hanbury-Tracy, G.L. 1,344
Pryce Jones, C. 1,251

MONTGOMERYSHIRE, 8,662
Stuart Rendel, G.L. 3,799
Devereux Mytton, C. 3,200

PEMBROKE AND HAVERFORDWEST, 5,558
R.-Adm. R. C. Mayne, C.B., C. 2,306
Lewis Morris, G.L. 2,983

PEMBROKESHIRE, 10,983
William Davies, G.L. 4,099
Sir C. E. Gregg-Philippis, C. 3,983

RADNORSHIRE, 4,518
Hon. Arthur H. J. Walsh, C. 1,910
Sir R. G. G. Price, Bt., G.L. 1,668

RHONDDA D. (Glamorg.), 8,418
William Abraham, G.L. unop.

SWANSEA DISTRICT, 8,870
Sir Henry H. Vivian, Bt., L. unop.

SWANSEA TOWN, 8,045
L. Llewelyn Dillwyn, G.L. 3,040
Alfred James Lambert, C. 1,740

Scotland.

72 MEMBERS.

ABERDEEN CITY (N.), 8,379
Wm. Alex. Hunter, G.L. unop.

ABERDEEN CITY (S.), 7,877
James Bryce, G.L. unop.

ABERDEENSHIRE (East), 11,876
Peter Esslemont, G.L. 4,952
Wm. Henry Lumsden, C. 2,544

ABERDEENSHIRE (W.), 10,041
Dr. Rbt. Farquharson, G.L. 3,854
Francis Hugh Irvine, C. 1,657

ARGYLLSHIRE, 9,823
Col. J. Wingfield Malcolm, C. 3,658
Donald H. Macfarlane, G.L. 3,045

AYR DISTRICT, 5,381
Richard F. F. Campbell, L. 2,673
Capt. John Sinclair, G.L. 1,498

AYRSHIRE (North), 11,465
Hon. Hugh F. H. Elliot, L. unop.

AYRSHIRE (South), 14,932
Hon. Greville R. Vernon, L. 6,123
Eugene Wason, G.L. 6,118

BANFFSHIRE, 7,108
Robert William Duff, G.L. 2,583
Sir Chas. Grant, k.c.s.l., L. 1,394

BERWICKSHIRE, 5,987
Right Hon. Edward Mar-joribanks, G.L. 2,778
Robert Henry Elliott, L. 1,177

BLACKFRIARS & HUTCHESONTOWN (Glasgow), 9,133
Andrew D. Provand, G.L. 4,201
Mitchell Henry, L. 3,337

BRIDGETON (Glasgow), 10,095
 (Election 2nd Aug., 1887.)
Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. O. Tre-velyan, Bt., G.L. 4,654
Hon. A. Evelyn Ashley, L. 3,253

BUTESHIRE, 2,979
Jas. P. B. Robertson, q.c., C. 1,364
Nigel McNeill, G.L. 819

CAITHNESS-SHIRE, 4,408
Gavin Brown Clark, G.L. 2,034
Robert Niven, L. 584

CAMLACHIE (Glasgow), 9,154
Hugh Watt, G.L. 3,467
J. Bennet Burleigh, L. 3,308

CLACKMANNAN AND KINROSS SHIRES, 7,146
Rt. Hon. J. B. Balfour, G.L. 3,159
C. Congalton Bethune, L. 1,844

COLLEGE (Glasgow), 13,165
Dr. Chas. Cameron, G.L. 4,880
Richd. Vary Campbell, L. 4,225

DUMBARTONSHIRE, 10,368
Sir Archd. Orr Ewing, Bt., C. 4,249
R. C. Munro-Ferguson, G.L. 4,217

DUMFRIES DISTRICT, 3,345
E. Threshie Reid, q.c., G.L. 1,547
Miles Walker Mattinson, C. 1,217

DUMFRIES-SHIRE, 9,382
Sir Robert Jardine, Bt., L. 4,106
Thomas McKie, G.L. 3,252

DUNDEE (2), 17,084
Edmund Robertson, G.L. 8,236
Charles C. Lacaita, G.L. 8,216
Brinsley De C. Nixon, L. 3,545
Gen. Sir H. D. Daly, k.c.B., L. 3,346

EDINBURGH (City) (Central), 8,252
William McEwan, G.L. 3,760
John Wilson, L. 2,236

EDINBURGH (City) (East), 7,935
Dr. Robert Wallace, G.L. 3,694
Rt. Hon. G. J. Göschen, L. 2,253

EDINBURGH (City) (South), 9,138
Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, G.L. 3,778
Robert Purvis, L. 2,191

EDINBURGH (City) (West), 7,622
Thomas R. Buchanan, L. 3,083
Robert Wallace, G.L. 2,393

EDINBURGH & ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITIES, 7,214
Rt. Hon. John Hay Athol Macdonald, q.c., C.B., C. unop.

EDINBURGHSHIRE, 13,017
Right Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, G.L. unop.

ELGIN DISTRICT, 4,065
Alexander Asher, q.c., G.L. unop.

ELGIN & NAIRN SHIRES, 5,974
C. H. Anderson, q.c., G.L. 1,991
Sir Geo. M. Grant, Bt., L. 1,872

FALKIRK DISTRICT, 7,411
William Pirrie Sinclair, L. 2,713
Harry Smith, G.L. 2,693

FIFE (East), 9,097
Herbert Hy. Asquith, G.L. 2,863
John Boyd-Kinnear, L. 2,489

FIFE (West), 8,430
Hon. Robt. P. Bruce, G.L. unop.

FORTHSHIRE, 11,478
James Wm. Barclay, L. 3,839
David Chas. Guthrie, G.L. 3,432

GLASGOW (Central), 13,165
John Geo. Alex. Baird, C. 5,770
Gilbert Beith, G.L. 4,423

Glasgow: see also Blackfriars and Hutchesontown, Bridgeton, Camlachie, College, St. Rollox, and Tradeston.

GLASGOW & ABERDEEN UNIVERSITIES, 7,190
James Alex. Campbell, C. unop.

GOVAN D. (Lanark), 9,225
Sir William Pearce, Bt., C. 3,574
Thos. Alex. Dickson, G.L. 3,212

GREENOCK, 6,988
Thomas Sutherland, L. 2,905
Harold Wright, G.L. 2,208

HADDINGTONSHIRE, 6,281
Rd. Burdon Haldane, G.L. 2,677
Philip A. Myburgh, q.c., L. 1,714

HAWICK DISTRICT, 5,746
Alex. Laing Brown, G.L. 2,523
Rt. Hon. Sir George Otto Trevelyan, Bart., L. 2,493

INVERNESS DISTRICT, 3,742
Robert B. Finlay, q.c., L. 1,619
Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bt., G.L. 1,346

INVERNESS-SHIRE, 9,340
Charles F. Mackintosh, L. unop.

KILMARNOCK DISTRICT, 10,244
Stephen Williamson, G.L. . . . 4,864
Peter Sturrock, C. 3,870

KINCARDINESHIRE, 5,554
Gen. Sir George Balfour,
K.C.B., B.A., G.L. unop.

KIRKCALDY DISTRICT, 5,216
Sir Geo. Campbell, G.L. . . . 2,014
Thomas Barclay, L. 911

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE, 5,795
Mark John Stewart, C. 2,471
Alexander Young, G.L. 2,406

LANARKSHIRE (Mid), 9,112
Stephen Mason, G.L. 3,779
Jus. W. Shand-Harvey, L. 2,909

LANARKSHIRE (N. East), 10,729
Donald Crawford, G.L. . . . 4,269
Sir T. E. Colebrooke, Bt. 3,990

LANARKSHIRE (N. West), 9,693
R. Cunningham-Graham, G.L. 4,030
John Baird, C. 3,698

LANARKSHIRE (South), 8,929
James H. Cecil Hozier, C. 3,577
John G. C. Hamilton, G.L. 3,559

LANARKSHIRE: see also Govan, and Partick.

LEITH DISTRICT, 12,042
 (Election 20th Aug., 1886.)
R. C. Munro-Ferguson, G.L. 4,204
W. Macgregor, L. 1,528
William Jacks, L. 1,499

LINLITHGOWSHIRE, 7,346
Peter M'Lagan, L. 2,543
Capt. Thomas Hope, C. . . . 1,810

Midlothian: see Edinburghshire.

MONTROSE DISTRICT, 8,733
John Shiress Will, Q.C., G.L. 3,357
Arthur Patton, L. 2,088

ORKNEY & SHETLAND, 7,448
Leonard Lyell, G.L. 2,353
Henry Hoare, L. 1,382

PAISLEY, 6,951
Wm. Boyle Barbour, G.L. . . . 3,057
James Parker Smith, L. . . . 2,491

PARTICK D. (Lanark), 9,016
Alexander Craig Sellar, L. 3,745
Robert A. McLean, G.L. . . . 2,944

PEEBLES AND SELKIRK SHIRES, 3,350
Walter Thorburn, L. 1,375
Sir Chas. Tennant, Bt., G.L. 1,325

PERTH (Town), 4,415
Chas. Stuart Parker, G.L. . . . 1,573
William Fowler, L. 1,120

PERTHSHIRE (East), 7,930
R. Stewart Menzies, G.L. . . . 3,504
John Robert Holland, L. . . . 2,195

PERTHSHIRE (West), 8,313
Sir Donald Currie, L. 3,266
Geo. Wm. T. Omond, G.L. . . . 2,329

RENFREWSHIRE (East), 8,407
Michael H. Shaw-Stewart, C. 3,906
James Samuelson, G.L. 2,438

RENFREWSHIRE (West), 7,689
Sir Archdb. Campbell, Bt., C. 3,434
William Dunn, G.L. 2,881

ROSS AND CROMARTY SHIRES, 10,561
Dr. Rodk. McDonald, G.L. 4,263
John Peter Grant, L. 1,197

ROXBURGHSHIRE, 6,134
Hon. Arthur R. D. Elliot, L. 2,570
Hon. Mark F. Napier, G.L. 2,142

ST. ANDREWS DISTRICT, 2,757
Henry T. Anstruther, L. . . . 1,132
Sir T. Brassey, K.C.B., G.L. 716

ST. ROLLOX (Glasgow), 11,972
James Caldwell, L. 4,788
Peter S. MacIiver, G.L. . . . 4,669

STIRLING DISTRICT, 5,453
Rt. Hon. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, G.L. 2,440
John Pender, L. 1,471

STIRLINGSHIRE, 12,531
Joseph Cheney Bolton, G.L. 5,067
Ernest Noel, L. 4,360

SUTHERLANDSHIRE, 3,270
Augus Sutherland, G.L. . . . 1,462
R. W. Macleod Fullarton, L. 583

TRADESTON (Glasgow), 8,996
Arch. Cameron Corbett, L. 3,878
Prof. J. Meiklejohn, G.L. 3,174

WICK DISTRICT, 2,170
J. Macdonald Cameron, G.L. 910
John Denison Pender, L. . . . 696

WIGTOWNSHIRE, 5,991
Sir Hbt. E. Maxwell, Bt., C. 2,920
John P. Coldstream, G.L. 1,719

Ireland.

103 MEMBERS.

ANTRIM (East), 9,122
Capt. James McCalmont, C. unop.

ANTRIM (Mid), 8,330
Hn. R. Torrens O'Neill, C. 4,631
James H. M'Kelvey, N. . . . 933

ANTRIM (North), 9,505
 (Election 11th Feb., 1887.)
Sir Chas. Edwd. Lewis, Bt., C. 4,282
S. C. M'Elroy, G.L. 2,526
W. A. Traill, C. 424

ANTRIM (South), 11,192
Wm. G. E. Macartney, C. unop.

ARMAGH (Mid), 8,418
Sir J. Porter Corry, Bt., C. 4,160
Robt. Riddell Gardner, N. 2,522

ARMAGH (North), 8,961
Col. Edw. J. Sanderson, C. 4,572
James Williamson, N. 1,677

ARMAGH (South), 8,285
Alexander Blaine, N. unop.

BELFAST (East), 8,186
Edw. S. W. De Cobain, C. 5,068
James McCalmont, N. 1,239

BELFAST (North), 7,146
Sir William Ewart, Bt., C. 4,522
James Dempsey, N. 732

BELFAST (South), 6,587
William Johnston, C. 4,442
Andrew McErlean, N. 657

BELFAST (West), 8,584
Thomas Sexton, N. 3,832
James Hornèr Haslett, C. 3,729

BIRE DIV. (King's Co.), 5,750
Bernard Charles Molloy, N. 3,149
Capt. Wellesley Bernard, C. 611

CARLOW, 7,643
 (Election 24th Aug., 1887.)
The O'Gorman Mahon, N. unop.

CAVAN (East), 9,298
Thomas O'Hanlon, N. unop.

CAVAN (West), 11,218
Joseph Gillis Biggar, N. . . . unop.

CLARE (East), 10,564
Joseph Richard Cox, N. . . . unop.

CLARE (West), 10,982
Jeremiah Jordan, N. unop.

COLLEGE GREEN (Dublin City), 11,197
Timothy Dan. Sullivan, N. unop.

CONNEMARA D. (Galway), 4,984
Patrick James Foley, N. . . . unop.

CORK (City) (2), 14,294
Charles Stewart Parnell, N. unop.
Maurice Healy, N. unop.

CORK (County) (East), 7,674
William John Lane, N. . . . unop.

CORK (County) (Mid), 8,258
Dr. Chas. K. D. Tanner, N. unop.

CORK (County) (North), 8,970
Jas. Christopher Flynn, N. unop.

CORK (County) (N. East), 8,812
 (Election 16th May, 1887.)
William O'Brien, N. unop.

CORK (County) (South), 8,115
Joseph Edward Kenny, N. unop.

CORK (County) (S. East), 9,418
John Hooper, N. unop.

CORK (County) (West), 6,358
James Gilhooly, N. unop.

DEERY (North), 12,293
Henry Lyle Mulholland, C. unop.

DEERY (South), 10,618
Thomas Lea, L. 4,757
Timothy Michael Healy, N. 4,610

DONEGAL (East), 7,834
Arthur O'Connor, N. 3,972
Thomas Butler Stoney, C. 2,551

DONEGAL (North), 7,416
James Edwd. O'Doherty, N. 4,263
Col. H. H. A. Stewart, C. . . . 914

DONEGAL (South), 7,837
 (Election 2nd Feb., 1887.)
J. G. Swift MacNeill, N. . . . 4,604
Henry M. Munster, L. 953

DONEGAL (West), 7,472
Patrick O'Hea, N. unop.

DOWN (East), 9,737
Rd. W. Blackwood Ker, C. 5,093
Henry McGrath, N. 2,561

DOWN (North), 8,750
Col. Thomas Waring, C. . . . 4,959
Richard McNabb, N. 964

DOWN (South), 10,096
Michael McCartan, N. 4,786
Robert Swan Corbett, L. . . . 3,816

DOWN (West), 10,359
Rt. Hn. Ld. Arthur Hill, C. 6,589
John Baptist McHugh, N. 1,199

Dublin City: see College Green, Dublin Harbour, St. Stephen's Green, and St. Patrick's.

DUBLIN (County) (North), 11,675 <i>John Joseph Clancy, N. . . unop.</i>	LEIX DIV. (Queen's Co.), 6,103 <i>Richard Lalor, N. 3,528</i> Capt. Robt. A. G. Cosby, C. 406	ST. PATRICK'S (Dub. City), 10,380 <i>Wm. Martin Murphy, N. . . unop.</i>
DUBLIN (County) (South), 11,987 <i>Sir T. H. G. Esmonde, Bt., N. 5,022</i> Joseph Todhunter Pim, L. 3,254	LIMERICK (City), 5,162 <i>Henry Joseph Gill, N. unop.</i>	ST. STEPHEN'S GREEN (Dublin City), 11,469 <i>Edmond Dwyer Gray, N. . . 5,006</i> Sir Edw. Sullivan, Bt., L. . . 2,565
DUBLIN HARBOUR (Dublin City), 13,510 <i>Timothy Harrington, N. . . unop.</i>	LIMERICK (County) (East), 8,528 <i>John Finucane, N. unop.</i>	SLIGO (North), 8,594 <i>Peter McDonald, N. unop.</i>
DUBLIN UNIVERSITY (2), 4,092 <i>Rt. Hon. D. R. Plunket, q.c., C. 1,871</i> (Election 12th July, 1887.)	LIMERICK (County) (West), 7,322 <i>William Abraham, N. unop.</i>	SLIGO (South), 8,209 (Election 7th Feb., 1887.) <i>Edward J. Kennedy, N. . . unop.</i>
<i>Dodgson H. Madden, q.c., C. 1,376</i> Hon. Rd. Clere Parsons, C. 712	LONDONDERRY (City), 3,820 <i>Justin McCarthy, N. 1,782</i> Sir Chas. Edwd. Lewis, C. 1,781	TIPPERARY (East), 7,408 <i>Thomas Joseph Condon, N. unop.</i>
FERMANAGH (North), 6,493 <i>Wm. Hoey K. Redmond, N. 3,128</i> W. Humphrys Archdale, C. 2,862	LONDONDERRY County: see Derry, North and South.	TIPPERARY (Mid), 7,219 <i>Thomas Mayne, N. unop.</i>
FERMANAGH (South), 7,056 <i>Henry Campbell, N. 3,553</i> Frank Brooke, C. 2,320	LONGFORD (North), 4,375 (Election 5th Feb., 1887.)	TIPPERARY (North), 7,341 <i>Patrick James O'Brien, N. unop.</i>
GALWAY (Borough), 2,027 <i>John Pinkerton, N. unop.</i>	LONGFORD (South), 4,529 <i>Lawrence Connolly, N. unop.</i>	TIPPERARY (South), 6,203 <i>John O'Connor, N. unop.</i>
GALWAY (County) (East), 8,137 <i>Matthew Harris, N. unop.</i>	LOUTH (North), 6,044 <i>Joseph Nolan, N. unop.</i>	TULLAMORE D. (King's Co.), 5,358 <i>Dr. Joseph Francis Fox, N. unop.</i>
GALWAY (County) (North), 7,677 <i>Col. John Philip Nolan, N. unop.</i>	LOUTH (South), 5,856 <i>Thomas Patrick Gill, N. . . unop.</i>	TYRONE (East), 7,647 <i>William James Reynolds, N. 3,843</i> Matthew Geo. Megaw, L. . . 3,375
GALWAY (County) (South), 7,139 <i>David Sheehy, N. unop.</i>	MAYO (East), 8,129 <i>John Dillon, N. unop.</i>	TYRONE (Mid), 8,157 <i>Matthew James Kenny, N. 4,136</i> Hugh Hamilton Moore, C. 2,149
Galway County: see also Connemara.	MAYO (North), 7,902 <i>Daniel Crilly, N. unop.</i>	TYRONE (North), 6,968 <i>Lord Ern. W. Hamilton, C. 3,219</i> James Owen Wylie, N. . . 2,867
KERRY (East), 5,964 <i>Jeremiah D. Sheehan, N. . . unop.</i>	MAYO (South), 9,625 <i>Jas. F. Xavier O'Brien, N. unop.</i>	TYRONE (South), 7,233 <i>Thos. Wallace Russell, L. 3,481</i> William O'Brien, N. 3,382
KERRY (North), 6,449 <i>John Stack, N. unop.</i>	MAYO (West), 8,876 <i>John Deasy, N. unop.</i>	WATERFORD (City), 4,153 <i>Richard Power, N. unop.</i>
KERRY (South), 4,267 (Election 21st Sept., 1887.)	MEATH (North), 6,603 <i>Pierce Mahony, N. unop.</i>	WATERFORD (County) (E.), 6,181 <i>Patrick Joseph Power, N. unop.</i>
<i>Denis Kilbride, N. unop.</i>	MEATH (South), 6,455 <i>Edward Sheil, N. unop.</i>	WATERFORD (County) (W.), 6,381 <i>Jasper Douglas Pyne, N. . . unop.</i>
KERRY (West), 5,837 <i>Edward Harrington, N. . . unop.</i>	MONAGHAN (North), 7,720 <i>Patrick O'Brien, N. 3,962</i> Sir John Leslie, Bart., C. 2,491	WESTMEATH (North), 5,606 <i>James Tuile, N. unop.</i>
KILDARE (North), 6,075 <i>James Lawrence Carew, N. unop.</i>	MONAGHAN (South), 7,660 <i>Sir Joseph N. McKenna, N. 4,715</i> Hon. Peter C. Westenra, C. 1,009	WESTMEATH (South), 5,591 <i>Donal Sullivan, N. unop.</i>
KILDARE (South), 5,772 <i>James Leahy, N. unop.</i>	NEWRY, 2,071 <i>Justin H. McCarthy, N. . . 1,183</i> Reginald C. Saunders, C. 716	WEXFORD (North), 10,204 <i>John Edward Redmond, N. unop.</i>
KILKENNY (City), 1,964 <i>Thomas Quinn, N. unop.</i>	OSSORY D. (Queen's Co.), 6,792 <i>Wm. A. Macdonald, N. . . unop.</i>	WEXFORD (South), 10,429 <i>John Barry, N. unop.</i>
KILKENNY (County) (N.), 5,857 <i>E. P. Mulhally Marum, N. unop.</i>	Queen's County: see Leix, and Ossory.	WICKLOW (East), 6,093 <i>Wm. Joseph Corbet, N. . . . 3,101</i> Col. C. G. Tottenham, C. . . 984
KILKENNY (County) (S.), 6,244 <i>Patrick Allan Chance, N. unop.</i>	ROSCOMMON (North), 8,996 <i>James J. O'Kelly, N. unop.</i>	WICKLOW (West), 5,625 <i>Garrett Mich. Byrne, N. . . 3,531</i> W. W. F. Hume Dick, C. . . 856
King's County: see Birt, and Tullamore.	ROSCOMMON (South), 9,540 <i>Andrew Commins, LL.D., N. unop.</i>	
LEITRIM (North), 6,637 <i>Michael Conway, N. unop.</i>		
LEITRIM (South), 6,704 <i>Luke Patrick Hayden, N. . . unop.</i>		

Alphabetical List of the House of Commons.

New Members *. Those sitting for other Constituencies in previous Parliament †.

Abraham, Wm. . . Limerick, W.	Allison, Robt. Andrew. . . Eskdale	Asher, Alexander, q.c. . . Elgin
Abraham, William . . . Rhondda	*Allsopp, Hon. A. Percy. Taunton	Ashmead-Bartlett, E. . . Ecclesall
Acland, Arthur H. D. Rotherham	Allsopp, Hon. Geo. H. Worcester	*Asquith, Herbert H. . . Fife, E.
Acland, C. T. Dyke. . . Launceston	Ambrrose, William, q.c. . . Harrow	Atherley-Jones, Ll. Durham, N. W.
Addison, J. E. W. Ashton-u.-Lyne	Amherst, W. A. T. Norfolk, S. W.	*Atkinson, Henry John. . Boston
Agg-Gardner, Jas. T. Cheltenham	*Anderson, Cha. H. Elgin & Nairn	*Austin, John Osgoldcross
Ainslie, Wm. Geo. . . N. Lonsdale	*Anstruther, Hen. T. St. Andrews	Baden-Powell, G. S. . . Kirkdale
*Aird, John Paddington	*Anstruther, Col. R. Woodbridge	*Bailey, Sir Joseph R. Hereford

- Baird, John Geo. A. . . . *Glasgow*
 Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. *Manchester*
 Balfour, Gen. Sir Geo. *Kincardine*
 Balfour, Gerald Wm. . . . *Leeds*
 Ballour, Rt. Hn. J. B. *Clackmannan*
 Ballantine, Wm. H. W. *Coventry*
 Banes, Major Geo. E. *West Ham*
 Barbour, Wm. Boyle *Paisley*
 Barclay, James Wm. . . . *Forfar*
 Baring, Thomas Chas. . . . *London*
 Baring, Viscount. *Biggleswade*
 Barnes, Alfred *Chesterfield*
 Barran, John *Otley, Yks.*
 Barry, John *Wexford, S.*
 Bartley, George C. T. . . . *Islington*
 Bartlett, Sir W. B. . . . *Horsham*
 Bass, Hamar Alfred *Stafford, W.*
 Bates, Sir Edward *Plymouth*
 Baumann, Arthur A. . . . *Peckham*
 Beach, Rt. Hn. Sir M. E. H. *Bristol*
 Beach, Wm. W. B. . . . *Andover*
 Beadel, Wm. Jas. . . . *Chelmsford*
 Beaumont, Hy. F. . . . *Colne Valley*
 Beaumont, Wentworth *Tyneside*
 Beckett, Ernest W. . . . *Whitby*
 Beckett, William . . . *Bassetlaw*
 Bective, Earl of *Kendal*
 Bentinck, Rt. Hn. G. C. *Whitehaven*
 *Bentinck, Lord H. *Norfolk, N. W.*
 *Bentinck, W. G. C. *Penryn & F.*
 Beresford, Lord Chas. *Marlyebone*
 Bethell, Geo. Richd. . . *Holderness*
 Bickford-Smith, William. *Turo*
 Biddulph, Michael *Ross*
 Biggar, Joseph Gillis, *Cavan, W.*
 Bigwood, James. . . . *Brentford*
 Birkbeck, Sir Edwd. *Norfolk, E.*
 Blane, Alexander . . . *Armagh, S.*
 Blundell, Col. H. B. H. . . *Ince*
 *Bolitho, Thos. Bedford. *St. Ives*
 Bolton, Joseph C. . . . *Stirling, c.*
 *Bolton, Thos. D. . . . *Derbyshire*
 *Bond, George H. . . . *Dorset, E.*
 Bonsor, Henry C. O. *Wimbledon*
 Boord, Thomas Wm. . . *Greenwich*
 Borthwick, Sir A. S. *Kensington*
 Bradlaugh, Charles *Northampton*
 Bridgeman, Col. Hon. F. C. *Bolton*
 Bright, Jacob. . . . *Manchester*
 Bright, Rt. Hn. John *Birmingham*
 Bright, W. L. . . . *Stoke-upon-Trent*
 Bristowe, Thos. Lynn . . *Norwood*
 *Broadhurst, Henry *Nottingham*
 Brodrick, Hn. W. St. J. *Guildford*
 Brookfield, Lt.-Col. Arth. M. *Rye*
 Brooks, Sir Wm. C. . . *Attrincham*
 Brown, Alex. H. *Wellington, Salop*
 *Brown, Alex. Laing . . *Hawick*
 *Bruce, Lord Henry *Chippenham*
 Bruce, Hon. Robt. P. . . *Fife, W.*
 Brunner, John T. . . . *Northwich*
 Bryce, James. . . . *Aberdeen*
 Buchanan, Thos. R. *Edinburgh*
 Burdett-Coutts, William *Lehmann*
 *Westminster*
 Burghley, Lord. *Northants, N.*
 Burt, Thomas. . . . *Morpeth*
 *Buxton, Sydney Chas. . *Poplar*
 Byrne, Garrett M. *Wicklow, W.*
 Caine, Wm. S. *Barrow-in-Furness*
 *Caldwell, James . . . *St. Rollox*
 Cameron, Charles *College, Glasg.*
 Cameron, J. Macdonald. *Wick*
 Campbell, Sir A. C. Bt. *Renfrew*
 Campbell, Sir George *Kirkcaldy*
 Campbell, Henry. *Fermanagh, S.*
 Campbell, J. A. *Glas. & Aber. Univ.*
 Campbell, Richard F. . . *Ayr*
 Campbell-Bannerman, Rt. Hon. Henry *Stirling*
 Carew, James L. . . . *Kildare, N.*
 *Carmarthen, Marq. of. *Brixton*
 Chamberlain, Lord Edw. *Derby, W.*
 Chamberlain, Rt. Hn. J. *Birmngm.*
 Chamberlain, Richard. *Islington*
 Chance, Patrick A. *Kilkenny, S.*
 Channing, F. A. *Northants, E.*
 Chaplin, Rt. Hn. Henry *Sleaford*
 Charrington, Spencer. *Mill End*
 Childers, Rt. Hon. H. C. E. *Edinb.*
 Churchill, Lord Ran. *Paddington*
 Clancy, John Joseph *Dublin, N.*
 Clark, Gavin Brown. *Caitness*
 Clarke, Sir Edward. *Plymouth*
 Cobb, Henry Peyton . . *Rugby*
 *Cochrane-Baillie, Hon. Charles Wallis A. N. *St. Pancras, N.*
 Coddington, William *Blackburn*
 *Coghill, D. H. *Newcastl.-und.-Lyme*
 Cohen, Arthur, q. c. *Southwark*
 Coleridge, Hon. B. . . *Attercliffe*
 +Collings, Jesse . . . *Bordesley*
 Colman, Jeremiah Jas. *Norwich*
 *Colomb, Capt. J. C. R. *Bow, &c.*
 Commerell, Sir J. *Southampton*
 Commins, Dr. A. *Roscommon, S.*
 Compton, Francis. *New Forest*
 Condon, Thos. J. *Tipperary, E.*
 Connolly, Laurence *Longford, S.*
 Conway, Michael. . . *Leitrim, N.*
 Conybeare, Chas. A. V. *Camborne*
 Cooke, Chas. W. R. . . *Newington*
 Corbet, William J. *Wicklow, E.*
 Corbett, A. Cameron. *Tradeston*
 Corbett, John. . . . *Droitwich*
 *Corry, Sir James P., Bt. *Armagh*
 Cossham, Handel. . . . *Bristol*
 Cotton, Capt. E. T. D. *Wirral*
 Courtney, Leonard H. *Bodmin*
 Coutts, W. L. B. . . *Westminster*
 Cox, Joseph Richard. *Clare, E.*
 Cozens-Hardy, H. H. *Norfolk, N.*
 *Craig, Jas. . . *Newcastle-on-Tyne*
 Cranborne, Viscount. *Darwen*
 Craven, Joseph *Shipley*
 Crawford, Donald *Lanark, N. E.*
 Crawford, William, *Durham, Mid*
 Cremer, Wm. Randal *Haggerston*
 Crilly, Daniel *Mayo, N.*
 Cross, Herbert Shepherd *Bolton*
 Crossley, Edward. . . *Sowerby*
 Crossley, Sir Savile . . *Lowestoft*
 Crossman, Sir Wm. . . *Portsmouth*
 Cubitt, Rt. Hon. George. *Epsom*
 Currie, Sir Donald . . *Perth, W.*
 *Curzon, Hon. G. N. *Southport*
 Curzon, Viscount . . *Wycombe*
 Dalrymple, Sir Charles. *Ipwich*
 *Davenport, Harry T. . . *Leek*
 *Davenport, Wm. B. *Macclesfield*
 Davies, William . . *Pembroke, c.*
 Dawney, Col. Hon. L. P. *Thirsk*
 De Cobain, Edw. S. W. *Belfast*
 *DeLisle, Edwin J. *Loughborough*
 De Worms, Baron H. E. *Toxteth*
 Deasy, John *Mayo, W.*
 Dickson, Major Alex. G. *Dover*
 Dillon, John *Mayo, E.*
 Dillwyn, Lewis L. *Swansea Town*
 Dimsdale, Baron Robert *Hitchin*
 Dixon, George. . . . *Edgbaston*
 Dixon-Hartland, F. D. *Uxbridge*
 Dods, Joseph *Stockton*
 Donkin, Richard S. *Tennessbury*
 *Dorington, Sir Jn. E. *Tewkesbury*
 Douglas, A. Akers *St. Augustine's*
 Duff, Robert Wm. . . *Banffshire*
 *Dugdale, J. Stratford *Nuneaton*
 Duncan, Col. Francis . *Holborn*
 Duncombe, Arthur *Howdenshire*
 Dyke, Rt. Hn. Sir W. H. *Dartford*
 Ebrington, Viscount. *Tavistock*
 Edwards-Moss, Tom C. *Widnes*
 Egerton, Hn. A. de T. *Knutsford*
 Egerton, Hon. Alf. J. F. *Eccles*
 Elcho, Lord *Ipwich*
 Elliot, Hon. A. R. D. *Roxburgh*
 *Elliot, Sir Geo. Bt. *Monmouth*
 *Elliot, George W. *Richmond, Yks.*
 Elliot, Hon. Hugh F. *Ayrshire*
 Ellis, James *Bosworth*
 Ellis, John Edward . *Rushcliffe*
 Ellis, Sir J. Whittaker. *Kingston*
 *Ellis, Thos. Edward *Merioneth*
 *Elton, Charles Isaac *Wellington*
 Esmonde, Sir Thomas *Dublin, S.*
 Esslemont, Peter. *Aberdeen, E.*
 Evelyn, William John *Deptford*
 *Evershed, Sydney. . . *Burton*
 Ewart, Sir William. *Belfast, N.*
 Ewing, Sir A. Orr . . *Dumbarton*
 *Eyre, Col. Henry *Gainsborough*
 Farquharson, Henry *Dorset, W.*
 Farquharson, Robt. *Aberdeen, W.*
 Feilden, Lt.-Gen. R. J. *Chorley*
 *Fellows, Hon. A. E. . *Ramey*
 Fenwick, Charles . . *Wansbeck*
 *Ferguson, R. C. Munro. *Leith*
 *Fergusson, Rt. Hn. Sir J. *Manch.*
 Field, R.-Adm. Edw. *Eastbourne*
 *Fielden, Thomas . . *Middleton*
 Finch, George Henry . *Rutland*
 Finlay, Robert B. . . *Inverness*
 Finucane, John. . . *Limerick, E.*
 Fisher, William Hayes. *Fulham*
 Fitzgerald, Robt. W. P. *Cambridge*
 Fitzwilliam, Hn. W. J. *Peterbro*
 FitzWygram, Sir F. W. *Fareham*
 Fletcher, Sir Henry, Bt. *Lewes*
 Flower, Cyril *Luton*
 Flynn, James Christ. *Cork, N.*
 Foley, Patk. James. *Connemara*
 Foljambe, Cecil G. S. *Mansfield*
 Folkestone, Viscount. *Enfield*
 Forster, Sir Chas. Bt. *Walsall*
 Forwood, Arthur B. *Ormskirk*
 +Foster, Sir B. W. . . *Ilkeston*
 Fowler, Rt. Hn. H. H. *Wolver' tn.*
 Fowler, Sir Robt. N., Bt. *London*
 Fox, Joseph Francis *Tullamore*
 Fraser, Lt.-Gen. C. C. *Lambeth*
 Fry, Lewis. . . . *Bristol*
 Fry, Theodore . . . *Darlington*
 Fuller, George P. . . *Westbury*
 *Fulton, J. Forrest *West Ham, N.*
 *Gane, J. Lawrence . *Leeds, E.*
 Gardner, Herbert *Saffron Walden*
 Gardner, R. Richardson *Windsor*
 Gaskell, Chas. Milnes. *Morley*
 *Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. Alfred Erskine *East Grinstead*
 Gathorne-Hardy, Hon. John Stewart. . . . *Medway*
 *Gedge, Sydney . . . *Stockport*
 Gent-Davis, Robert *Kennington*

Gibson, Rt. Hon. John G. <i>Wolton</i>	*Holloway, George <i>Stroud</i>	*Legh, Thos. Wodehouse <i>Newton</i>
Giles, Alfred <i>Southampton</i>	Hooper, John <i>Cork, S.E.</i>	Leighton, Stanley <i>Oswestry</i>
Gillhooly, James <i>Cork, W.</i>	*Hornby, Wm. Henry <i>Blackburn</i>	Lethbridge, Sir R. <i>N. Kensington</i>
Gill, Henry Joseph <i>Limerick</i>	Houldsworth, Sir William <i>Henry,</i>	†Lewis, Sir C. E., Bt. <i>Antrim, N.</i>
Gill, Thomas Patrick <i>Louth, S.</i>	Bart. <i>Manchester</i>	*Lewis, Thomas <i>Anglesey</i>
*Gilliat, John Saunders <i>Clapham</i>	Howard, Joseph <i>Tottenham</i>	Lewisham, Viscount <i>Lewisham</i>
Gladstone, Herbert John <i>Leeds</i>	Howell, George <i>Bethnal Green</i>	Llewellyn, Evan H. <i>Somerset, N.</i>
Gladstone, Rt. Hn. W. E. <i>Edinb., c.</i>	*Howorth, Henry H. <i>Salford</i>	Lockwood, Frank, q.c. <i>York</i>
*Godson, Aug. F. <i>Kidderminster</i>	Hoyle, Isaac <i>Heywood</i>	Long, Walter Hume <i>Devizes</i>
Goldsmid, Sir Juliuus <i>St. Pancras</i>	*Hozier, James H. C. <i>Lanark, S.</i>	*Low, Malcolm <i>Grantham</i>
Goldsworthy, Maj.-Gen. Walter	*Hubbard, Hon. E. <i>Buckingham</i>	*Lowther, James Wm. <i>Penrith</i>
Tuckfield <i>Hammersmith</i>	Hughes, Col. Edwin. <i>Woolwich</i>	Lowther, Hon. Wm. <i>Appleby</i>
Gorst, Sir John Eldon <i>Chatham</i>	Hughes-Hallett, Col. F. C. <i>Rechstr.</i>	Lubbock, Sir John. <i>London Univ.</i>
†Göschel, Rt. Hon. George J.	*Huise, Edward Hen. <i>Salisbury</i>	Lyell, Leonard <i>Orkney & Shet.</i>
[<i>St. George, Hanover Sq.</i>]	Hunt, Fred. Seager <i>Marylebone</i>	Lylington, Viscount <i>S. Molton</i>
Gourley, Edward T. <i>Sunderland</i>	Hunter, Wm. Alex. <i>Aberdeen</i>	M'Arthur, Alexander <i>Leicester</i>
*Graham, R. C. <i>Lanark, N.W.</i>	Hunter, Sir Wm. Guyer <i>Hackney</i>	*M'Arthur, Wm. A. <i>St. Austell</i>
*Gray, Charles Wing <i>Maldon</i>	Illingworth, Alfred <i>Bradford</i>	Macartney, Wm. G. E. <i>Antrim, S.</i>
Gray, Edm. D. <i>St. Stephen's Grn.</i>	Isaacs, Lewis Henry <i>Walworth</i>	M'Calmont, James <i>Antrim, E.</i>
Green, Sir Edw. <i>Bt. Wakefield</i>	*Isaacson, F. Wootton <i>Stepney</i>	*M'Cartan, Michael <i>Down, S.</i>
Greenall, Sir Gilbert <i>Warrington</i>	Jackson, William Lawies. <i>Leeds</i>	M'Carthy, Justin <i>Londonderry</i>
*Greene, Edward <i>Stowmarket</i>	Jacoby, James Alf. <i>Derby, Mid</i>	M'Carthy, J. Huntly <i>Newry</i>
Grey, Sir E., Bt. <i>Berwick-on-T.</i>	James, Chas. H. <i>Merthyr Tydfil</i>	Macdonald, Rt. Hon. J. H. A.
Grimston, Viscount <i>St. Albans</i>	James, Rt. Hn. Sir Hy. <i>Bury, Lanc.</i>	<i>Edinburgh & St. Andrews Univ.</i>
*Grotian, Fredk. B. <i>Hull, E.</i>	James, Hon. W. H. <i>Gateshead</i>	Macdonald, R. <i>Ross & Cromarty</i>
Grove, Sir Thomas, Bt. <i>Wilton</i>	Jardine, Sir Robert, <i>Dumfries, c.</i>	Macdonald, Wm. A. <i>Queen's Co.</i>
*Gully, Wm. Court, q.c. <i>Carlisle</i>	*Jarvis, Alex. W. <i>King's Lynn</i>	M'Donald, Peter <i>Sligo, N.</i>
Gunter, Col. Robt. <i>Barkston Ash</i>	*Jeffreys, Arthur F. <i>Basingstoke</i>	*M'Ewan, William <i>Edinburgh</i>
Gurdon, Robert T. <i>Norfolk, Mid</i>	Jennings, Louis John. <i>Stockport</i>	MacInnes, Miles <i>Hexham</i>
Haldane, Richd. B. <i>Haddington</i>	Johnston, William <i>Belfast</i>	*M'Kenna, Sir J. N. <i>Monaghan, S.</i>
Hall, Alexander Wm. <i>Oxford</i>	Joicey, James. <i>Chester-le-Street</i>	Mackintosh, Chas. F. <i>Inverness, c.</i>
Hall, Charles, q.c. <i>Chesterton</i>	Jordan, Jeremiah <i>Clare, W.</i>	M'Lagan, Peter <i>Linlithgow</i>
Halsey, Thos. Fredk. <i>Watford</i>	Kay-Shuttleworth, Rt. Hon. Sir	*M'Laren, Walter S. B. <i>Crewe</i>
*Hambro, Col. C. J. T. <i>Dorset, S.</i>	Ughtred, Bart. <i>Clitheroe</i>	Maclean, Fras. W. <i>Woodstock</i>
Hamilton, Col. C. E. <i>Rotherhithe</i>	*Kelly, Jno. Richards <i>Camberwell</i>	Maclean, James M. <i>Oldham</i>
Hamilton, Lord Claud, <i>Liverpool</i>	Kenneway, Sir J. H. <i>Honiton</i>	*Maclure, John Wm. <i>Stratford</i>
Hamilton, Lord Ernest, <i>Tyrone, N.</i>	*Kennedy, Edward J. <i>Sligo, S.</i>	MacNeill, J. G. S. <i>Donegal, S.</i>
Hamilton, Right Hon. Ld. Geo.	*Kenny, Courtney S. <i>Barnsley</i>	*Madden, Dodgson H. <i>Dublin Uni.</i>
Francis <i>Ealing</i>	Kenny, Dr. Joseph E. <i>Cork, S.</i>	*Mahon, Col. O'Gorman. <i>Carlow</i>
Hamley, Sir E. B. <i>Birkenhead</i>	Kenny, Matthew J. <i>Tyrone, Mid</i>	*Mahony, Pierce <i>Meath, N.</i>
Hanbury, Robt. Wm. <i>Preston</i>	Kenrick, William <i>Birmingham</i>	Maitland, Wm. F. <i>Brecknock</i>
Hanbury-Tracy, Hon. Frederick	Kenyon, Hon. Geo. T. <i>Denbigh</i>	Makins, Col. W. T. <i>Essex, S. E.</i>
Stephen Arch. <i>Montgomery</i>	*Kenyon-Slaney, Col. William	*Malcolm, Col. Jno. W. <i>Argyll</i>
Hankey, Fred. Alers. <i>Chertsey</i>	<i>Newport, Salop</i>	*Mallock, Richard. <i>Torquay</i>
Harcourt, Rt. Hn. Sir W. V. <i>Derby</i>	Ker, Richard Wm. B. <i>Down, E.</i>	Manners, Rt. Hon. Lord J. <i>Melton</i>
Hardcastle, Edward <i>Salford</i>	*Kerans, Fredk. H. <i>Lincoln</i>	*Maple, John Blundell. <i>Dulwich</i>
Hardcastle, Frank <i>Westhoughton</i>	*Kilbride, Denis <i>Kerry, S.</i>	Mappin, Sir Fred. T. <i>Hallamshire</i>
Harrington, Edward <i>Kerry, W.</i>	Kilcourse, Viscount <i>Somerset, S.</i>	March, Earl of <i>Chichester</i>
Harrington, Timothy <i>Dublin Hr.</i>	Kimber, Henry <i>Wandsworth</i>	Marjoribanks, Rt. Hn. E. <i>Berwick</i>
Harris, Matthew <i>Galway, E.</i>	King, Henry Seymour <i>Hull</i>	Marriott, Rt. Hn. Wm. T. <i>Brighton</i>
Hartington, Marq. of <i>Roseville</i>	King-Harman, Rt. Hon. Col.	Marun, Edw. P. M. <i>Kilkenny, N.</i>
Hastings, Geo. W. <i>Worcester, E.</i>	Edward Robt. <i>Isle of Thanet</i>	Maskelyne, M. H. N. S. <i>Cricklade</i>
Havelock-Allan, Lieut.-Gen. Sir	Knatchbull-Hugessen, Herbert	Mason, Stephen <i>Lanark, Mid</i>
Henry M., Bart. <i>Durham, S. E.</i>	Thomas <i>Faversham</i>	*Matthews, Rt. Hn. H. <i>Birmingham.</i>
Hayden, Luke P. <i>Leitrim, S.</i>	Knightly, Sir R. <i>Northants, S.</i>	Maxwell, Sir Herb. E. <i>Wigtown</i>
Hayne, Chas. Seale. <i>Ashburton</i>	*Knowles, Lees <i>Salford, W.</i>	*Mayne, Rr.-Adm. R. C. <i>Pembroke</i>
Healy, Maurice <i>Cork City</i>	*Kynoch, George. <i>Aston Manor</i>	Mayne, Thomas. <i>Tipperary, Mid</i>
Healy, Timothy M. <i>Longford, N.</i>	Lynchouchere, Henry <i>Northampton</i>	Menzies, R. Stewart <i>Perth, E.</i>
*Heath, Arthur R. <i>Louth, Linc.</i>	Lacaita, Charles C. <i>Dundee</i>	Mildmay, Francis B. <i>Totnes</i>
*Heathcote, Capt. Justinian H.	*Lafone, Alfred <i>Bermondsey</i>	Mills, Hon. Charles Wm. <i>Sevenoaks</i>
Edwards. <i>Staffordshire, N. W.</i>	Lalor, Richard. <i>Leix, Queen's Co.</i>	Milvain, Thomas <i>Durham</i>
Heaton, J. Henniker <i>Canterbury</i>	*Lambert, Cowley. <i>Islington, E.</i>	Molloy, Bernard Charles <i>Birr</i>
Heneage, Rt. Hn. Edwd. <i>Grimsby</i>	Lane, William John. <i>Cork, E.</i>	Montagu, Samuel. <i>Whitechapel</i>
Herbert, Hon. Sidney <i>Croydon</i>	*Laurie, Col. Robert P. <i>Bath</i>	More, Robert Jasper <i>Ludlow</i>
*Hermon-Hodge, R. T. <i>Accrington</i>	Lawrance, John C. <i>Stanford</i>	Morgan, Hon. F. C. <i>Monmouth, S.</i>
Hervey, Lord F. <i>Bury St. Edmunds</i>	Lawrence, Sir J. J. T. <i>Reigate</i>	Morgan, Rt. Hon. G. O. <i>Denbigh, E.</i>
Hill, Alex. Stavely <i>Kingswinford</i>	Lawrence, Wm. F. <i>Abercromby</i>	Morgan, Arnold V. <i>Battersea</i>
Hill, Lord Arthur W. <i>Down, W.</i>	Lawson, H. L. W. <i>St. Pancras</i>	Morley, Arnold <i>Nottingham</i>
*Hill, Col. E. Stock, c. B. <i>Bristol</i>	*Lawson, Sir Wilfrid <i>Cockermouth</i>	Morley, Rt. Hn. J. <i>Newcastle-on-T.</i>
Hingley, Benj. <i>Worcester, N.</i>	*Lea, Thomas <i>Derry</i>	*Morrison, Walter <i>Skipton</i>
Hoare, Samuel <i>Norwich</i>	Leahy, James <i>Kildare, S.</i>	Mount, Wm. George <i>Newbury</i>
Hobhouse, Henry <i>Somerset, E.</i>	Leake, Robert <i>Radcliffe</i>	Mowbray, Right Hon. Sir John
Holden, Isaac <i>Keighley</i>	Lechmere, Sir Edm. <i>Bewley</i>	Robert, Bt. <i>Oxford Univ.</i>
Holland, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry	*Lees, Elliott <i>Oldham</i>	*Mowbray, Robert G. C. <i>Prestwich</i>
Thurstan, Bart. <i>Hampstead</i>	Lefevre, Rt. Hn. J. G. S. <i>Bradford</i>	Mulholland, H. Lyle. <i>Derry, N.</i>

- Muncaster, Lord. *Egremont*
Mundella, Rt. Hn. A. J. *Brightside*
Muntz, Philip Albert *Tamworth*
Murdoch, Charles T. *Reading*
Murphy, William M. *St. Patrick's*
*Neville, Ralph. *Exchange, L'pool*
Newark, Viscount *Newark*
Newnes, George *Newmarket*
*Noble, Wilson *Hastings*
Nolan, Col. John P. *Galway, N. N.*
Nolan, Joseph. *Louth, N.*
Norris, Edward S. *Limehouse*
Northcote, Hon. Sir (H.) Stafford, Bart. *Exeter*
Norton, Robert *Tunbridge*
O'Brien, James F. X. *Mayo, S.*
*O'Brien, Patrick *Monaghan, N.*
O'Brien, P. J. *Tipperary, N.*
+O'Brien, William *Cork, N. E.*
O'Connor, Arthur *Donegal, E.*
O'Connor, John *Tipperary, S.*
O'Connor, T. P. *Scotland, L'pool*
O'Doherty, James E. *Donegal, N.*
O'Hanlon, Thomas *Cavan, E.*
O'Hea, Patrick *Donegal, W.*
O'Kelly, Jas. J. *Roscommon, N.*
O'Neill, Hn. Robt. T. *Antrim, Mid*
Paget, Sir Richard H., Bt. *Wells*
Palmer, Sir Charles M. *Jarrow*
Parker, Charles Stuart. *Perth*
*Parker, Hon. Fras. *Henley*
Parnell, Chas. Stewart *Cork City*
Paulton, Jas. M. *Bishop Auckland*
Peacock, Richard *Gorton*
Pearce, Sir William, Bt. *Govan*
Pease, Alfred Edward *York City*
Pease, Henry Fell *Cleveland*
Pease, Sir Jos. W. *Barnard Castle*
Peel, Rt. Hon. Arthur W. *Warwick*
Pelly, Lt.-Gen. Sir Lewis *Hackney*
*Penton, Capt. Frdk. T. *Finsbury*
Pickard, Benjamin. *Normanton*
Pickersgill, Ed. H. *Bethnal Green*
Picton, Jas. Allanson. *Leicester*
*Pinkerton, John *Galway*
Pitt-Lewis, Geo., q.c. *Barnstable*
Playfair, Rt. Hon. Sir Lyon *Leeds*
*Plowden, Sir W. C. *Wolverhampt.*
Plunket, Rt. Hon. D. *Dublin Univ.*
*Plunkett, Hon. J. W. *Thornbury*
Pomfret, William P. *Ashford*
Portman, Hon. Edw. B. *Dorset, N.*
Potter, Thos. Bayley. *Rochdale*
Powell, Francis Sharp *Wigan*
Powell, W. R. H. *Carmarthen, W.*
Power, Patrick J. *Waterford, E.*
Power, Richard. *Waterford*
Price, Capt. Geo. Edw. *Deconport*
Price, Thos. P. *Monmouth, N.*
Priestley, Briggs. *Pudsey*
*Provand, Andrew D. *Blackfriars*
Pugh, David. *Carmarthen, E.*
Puleston, Sir John Ily. *Deconport*
Pyne, Jasper D. *Waterford, W.*
Quilter, Wm. Cuthbert. *Sudbury*
*Quinn, Thomas *Kilkenny*
Raikes, Rt. Hn. H. C. *Camb. Univ.*
*Rankin, James *Leominster*
*Lasch, Maj. Fred. C. *Essex, S. E.*
Rathbone, Wm. *Arfon, Carnarv.*
Redmond, John E. *Wexford, N.*
Redmond, W. H. *Fermanagh, N.*
Reed, Sir Edward Jas. *Cardiff*
*Reed, Henry Byron. *Bradford*
*Reid, Robt. Threshie. *Dunfermline*
Rendel, Stuart. *Montgomery, e.*
Reynolds, Wm. Jas. *Tyrone, E.*
Richard, Henry *Merthyr Tydfil*
Richardson, Thomas *Ilartlepool*
*Ridley, Sir Matt. W. *George's E.*
Ritchie, Rt. Hn. C. T. *St. George's E.*
Roberts, John *Fliint*
Roberts, John Bryn *Eifion, Carnv.*
Robertson, Edmund. *Dundee*
Robertson, James P. B. *Bute*
*Robertson, W. Tindal. *Brighton*
*Robinson, Brooke *Dudley*
Robinson, Thomas *Gloucester*
Roe, Thomas *Derby*
*Rollit, Sir Albert K. *Islington*
Roscoe, Sir Henry *Manchester*
Ross, Maj. Alex. Hen. *Maidstone*
Rothschild, Baron F. de *Aylesbury*
Round, James *Harwich*
*Rowlands, James *Finsbury*
*Rowlands, Wm. Bowen *Cardigan*
*Rowtree, Joshua *Scarborough*
Royden, Thos. Bland W. *Torkeith*
Russell, Sir Charles *Hackney*
Russell, Sir Geo., Bt. *Wokingham*
*Russell, Thomas W. *Tyrone, S.*
*Salt, Thomas *Stafford*
Samuelson, Sir Brnhd. *Banbury*
*Samuelson, G. B. *Forest of Dean*
Sandys, Lt.-Col. Thos. M. *Bootle*
Saunderson, Col. E. J. *Armagh, N.*
*Schwann, Chas. E. *Manchester*
Sellar, Alex. Craig. *Partick*
Selwin-Ibbetson, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry John *Epping*
*Selwyn, Capt. Chas. W. *Wisbech*
Seton-Karr, Henry *St. Helens*
Sexton, Thomas *Belfast, W.*
*Shaw-Stewart, M. H. *Renfrew, E.*
Shaw, Thomas *Halfpenny*
Sheehan, Jeremiah D. *Kerry, E.*
Sheehy, David *Galway, S.*
Sheil, Edward. *Meath, S.*
Shirley, Walter S. *Doncaster*
*Sidebotham, Jos. W. *Hyde*
Sidebottom, Tom H. *Stalybridge*
Sidebottom, Wm. *High Peak*
Simon, Sir John. *Decebury*
*Sinclair, Wm. Pirrie *Falkirk*
*Slagg, John *Burnley*
Smith, Abel *Hertford*
*Smith, Samuel. *Flintshire*
Smith, Rt. Hon. W. H. *Strand*
*Smith-Barry, A. H. *Hunts, S.*
Spencer, Hn. C. R. *Northants, Mid*
*Spencer, Jas. E. *W. Bromwich*
Stack, John *Kerry, N.*
Stanhope, Rt. Hon. E. *Horncastle*
*Stanhope, Hon. P. J. *Wednesbury*
Stanley, Edw. Jas. *Bridgewater*
Stansfeld, Rt. Hn. Jas. *Halfpenny*
*Stephens, Henry C. *Hornsey*
Stepney-Cowell, Sir Arthur K. *Carmarthen*
Stevenson, Francis S. *Eye*
Stevenson, Jas. C. *South Shields*
*Stewart, Halley *Spalding*
Stewart, Mark J. *Kirkcudbright*
*Stokes, Prof. George Gabriel, *Cambridge University*
Storey, Samuel *Sunderland*
Stuart, Prof. James *Iloston*
Sullivan, Donald. *Westmeath, S.*
Sullivan, Tim. D. *College Green*
*Summers, Wm. *Huddersfield*
*Sutherland, Angus *Sutherland*
Sutherland, Thomas *Greenock*
*Swetenham, Edmund *Carnarvon*
Swinburne, Sir J., Bt. *Lichfield*
Sykes, Christopher. *Buckrose*
Talbot, C. Rice M. *Glamorgan, Mid*
Talbot, John Gilbert *Oxford Univ.*
Tanner, Chas. K. D. *Cork, Mid*
*Tapling, Tho. Keay *Harborough*
Taylor, Francis *Norfolk, S.*
Temple, Sir Richd., Bt. *Evesham*
Theobald, James *Romford*
Thomas, Alfred. *Glamorgan, E.*
*Thorburn, Walter. *Peebles, &c.*
Tollemache, Hen. Jas. *Eddisbury*
Tomlinson, W. E. *Murray Preston*
Tottenham, Arthur L. *Winchester*
*Townsend, F. *Stratford-on-A.*
*Tracy, Hon. F. Han. *Montgomery*
Trevelyan, Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Otto, Bt. *Bridgeton, Glasgow*
Trotter, Henry John *Colchester*
Tuite, James *Westmeath, N.*
Tyler, Sir Henry W. *Gt. Yarmouth*
*Vernon, Hon. Greville R. *Ayr, S.*
Villiers, Rt. Hn. C. *Wolverhampton*
Vincent, C. E. Howard *Sheffield*
Vivian, Sir H. Hussey. *Swansea*
*Waddy, Samuel Danks. *Brigg*
*Wallace, Robert *Edinburgh*
Walrond, Col. Wm. H. *Tiverton*
Walsh, Hon. Arth. H. J. *Raidnor*
Wardle, Henry *Derbyshire, S.*
Waring, Col. Thomas *Down, N.*
Warrington, C. M. *Monmouth, W.*
Watkin, Sir Edwd. Wm. *Hythe*
Watson, James. *Shrewsbury*
Watt, Hugh *Camlachie, Glasgow*
Wayman, Thomas *Elland*
Webster, Sir R. E. *Isle of Wight*
*Webster, Robt. Grant *St. Pancras*
West, Col. Wm. C. *Denbigh, W.*
*Weymouth, Viscount *Frome*
*Wharton, John Lloyd *Ripon*
Whitebread, Samuel *Bedford*
White, John Bazley. *Gravesend*
Whitley, Edward *Everton, L'pool*
*Whitmore, Charles A. *Chelsea*
Wiggin, Henry *Handsworth*
Will, John Shires *Monroese*
Williams, Art. J. *Glamorgan, S.*
Williams, J. Powell *Birmingham*
*Williamson, James *Lancaster*
Williamson, Stephen *Kilmarnock*
Wilson, Charles Henry *Hull*
Wilson, Henry Joseph *Holmfirth*
Wilson, Isaac *Middlesbrough*
*Wilson, Sir Samuel *Portsmouth*
Winn, Hon. Rowland *Pontefract*
Winterbotham, A. B. *Cirencester*
Wodehouse, Edmond R. *Bath*
Wolmer, Viscount *Petersfield*
*Wood, Nich. *Houghton-le-Spring*
Woodall, William *Hanley*
Woodhead, Joseph. *Spenn Valley*
Wortley, C. Stuart *Hallam, Shef.*
Wright, Caleb. *Leigh, Lane.*
*Wright, Hy. Smith *Nottingham*
Wrangton, Philip *Abingdon*
Yeo, Frank Ash *Gower, Glam.*
*Yerburgh, Robert A. *Chester*
Young, C. E. Baring *Christchurch*

(For Officers of the House of Commons, see page 137.)

Date.	Prime Minister.	Duration.	Chancellor.	Exchequer.	Home Secretary.	Foreign Secretary.	Colonial Secretary.	Irish Secretary.	Ed. of Control, India
Dec. 23, 1783	William Pitt.....	Years 17	{ Thurlow Loughborough	{ William Pitt..... H. Addington	Portland	Greenville	The Colonial Office in its present form was not constituted till 1854. Up to 1801 the business of the Colonies was carried on at the Home Office, but in that year it was transferred to the Secretary for War and so continued till 1854, when the offices were divided, and Sir George Grey became first Secretary of State for the Colonies.	{ Castlereagh Charles Abbot }	Henry Dundas.
Mar. 17, 1801	Henry Addington	3	Eldon	William Pitt.....	Portland, Pelham, C. Yorke	{ Hawkesbury		William Wickham	{ Visct. Lewisham. Vis. Castlereagh.
May 15, 1804	William Pitt.....	1	Eldon	William Pitt.....	Hawkesbury	{ Harrowby		Sir E. Nepean	Visct. Castlereagh.
Feb. 11, 1806	Lord Grenville	1	Erskine	Lord Henry Petty	Spencer	{ Mulgrave		Charles Long	Lord Minto.
Mar. 31, 1807	Duke of Portland..	2	Eldon	Spencer Perceval..	Hawkesbury	{ Visct. Howick		William Elliot	George Tierney.
Dec. 2, 1809	Spencer Perceval..	2	Eldon	Spencer Perceval..	R. Ryder	George Canning		Sir A. Wellesley	Robert Dundas.
June 9, 1812	Earl of Liverpool..	14	Eldon	{ N. Vansittart... F. J. Robinson	Sidmouth	{ Bathurst		Robert Dundas..	Earl of Harrowby.
Apr 24, 1827	George Canning ..	0	Lynnhurst	George Canning ..	{ Sturges Bourne. Lansdowne	Castlereagh		Sir Robert Peel	E. of Buckingham.
Sept. 5, 1827	Viscount Goderich	0	Lynnhurst	J. C. Herries	Lansdowne	{ Wellesley		Charles Grant	George Canning.
Jan. 25, 1828	Dk. of Wellington.	2	Lynnhurst	Henry Goulburn..	Sir Robert Peel ..	Dudley		Hen. Goulburn	Charles Bathurst.
Nov. 22, 1830	Earl Grey	3	Brougham	Althorp	Melbourne	{ Dudley		William Lamb ..	Chas. W. Wynm.
July 18, 1834	Visct. Melbourne..	0	Brougham	Althorp	Duncannon	{ Aberdeen		Lord F. L. Gower.	Chas. W. W. Wynm.
Dec. 26, 1834	Sir Robert Peel ..	0	Lynnhurst	Sir Robert Peel ..	H. Goulburn	{ Palmerston		Sir H. Hardinge	Lord Ellenborough.
April 18, 1835	Visct. Melbourne..	6	{ In Comm. Cottenham	F. Spring Rice	Lord J. Russell..	Wellington		E. G. Stanley ..	Charles Grant.
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir Robert Peel ..	4	Lynnhurst	Henry Goulburn ..	Sir Jas. Graham ..	Palmerston		{ Sir J. C. Hobhouse E. J. Littleton ..	Lord Ellenborough.
July 6, 1846	Lord John Russell	5	{ Cottenham .. Truro	Sir Charles Wood ..	Sir George Grey ..	Aberdeen		Lord Morpeth ..	Sir J. C. Hobhouse.
Feb. 27, 1852	Earl of Derby	0	St. Leonards	Benjamin Disraeli	S. H. Walpole ..	{ Palmerston		{ Lord Eliot	Lord Ellenborough.
Dec. 28, 1852	Earl of Aberdeen..	2	Cranworth	W. E. Gladstone ..	Palmerston	Granville		Earl of Lincoln.	Lord Fitzgerald.
Feb. 10, 1855	Lord Palmerston..	3	Cranworth	{ W. E. Gladstone Sir G. C. Lewis ..	Sir George Grey ..	Malmesbury		H. Labouchere ..	Sir J. C. Hobhouse.
Feb. 25, 1858	Earl of Derby	1	Chelmsford	Benjamin Disraeli	Sir George Grey ..	{ Lord J. Russell Clarendon		Sir W. Somerville.	J. C. Maule.
June 18, 1859	Lord Palmerston..	6	{ Campbell	W. E. Gladstone ..	Sir G. C. Lewis ..	{ Malmesbury		Lord Naas (Mayo).	F. C. Herries.
Nov. 6, 1865	Earl Russell	0	Cranworth	W. E. Gladstone ..	Sir George Grey ..	Clarendon		Sir John Young ..	Sir Charles Wood.
July 27, 1868	Benjamin Disraeli	0	Chelmsford	W. E. Gladstone ..	S. H. Walpole ..	Clarendon		Edwd. Horsmax	Sir Charles Wood.
Dec. 9, 1868	W. E. Gladstone ..	5	Cairns	W. E. Gladstone ..	T. H. S. Estcourt	Stanley		H. A. Herbert ..	Robert V. Smith.
Feb. 21, 1874	Benjamin Disraeli	6	Cairns	Sir S. Northcote ..	Sir G. C. Lewis ..	Stanley		Lord Naas (Mayo)	Earl Ellenborough.
April 25, 1880	W. E. Gladstone ..	5	Selborne	{ W. E. Gladstone H. C. E. Childers }	Sir W. Harcourt	Clarendon		Edw. Cardwell ..	Secretary of State :
June 24, 1885	Marq. of Salisbury	0	Halsbury	Sir M. E. H. Beach	Sir R. A. Cross ..	Edward Cardwell..		{ Sir Robert Peel..	Lord Stanley.
Feb. 6, 1886	W. E. Gladstone ..	0	Herschell	Sir W. Harcourt ..	H. C. E. Childers.	Duke of Newcastle		Edw. Cardwell ..	Sir Charles Wood.
Aug. 3, 1886	Marq. of Salisbury		Halsbury	{ G. J. Goschen Geo. J. Goschen }	Henry Matthews	Edward Cardwell..		C. P. Fortescue..	Sir Charles Wood.

156 The Second and Third Ministries of Mr. Gladstone.

HIS THIRD MINISTRY, 1886.
 William Ewart Gladstone.....

Lord Herschell
 Earl Spencer
 Sir William Vernon-Harcourt...
 Hugh Culling Eardley Childers..
 Earl of Rosebery
 Earl Granville
 Henry Campbell-Bannerman
 Earl of Kimberley
 *George Otto Trevelyan
 Earl of Dalhousie (not in Cabinet) }
 Marquis of Ripon
 (Not in the Cabinet)
 John Morley
 (Not in the Cabinet)
 Anthony John Mundella
 *Joseph Chamberlain
 James Stansfeld
 (Not in the Cabinet)

{ *Prime Minister, First*
Lord of the Treasury,
and Lord Privy Seal. }
Lord High Chancellor
Lord President of Council ..
Chancellor of the Exchequer ..
Sec. of State Home Dept. ...
Sec. of State Foreign Dept. ...
Sec. of State Colonial Dept. ...
Sec. of State War Dept. ...
Sec. of State Indian Dept. ...
Secretary for Scotland
First Lord of the Admiralty ..
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland ..
Chief Secretary for Ireland ..
Postmaster-General
President Board of Trade ..
Pres. Local Government Bd. ..
Chanclr. Duchy of Lancaster ..

HIS SECOND MINISTRY, 1880-85.
 Wm. Ewart Gladstone.
 Earl of Rosebery (*Lord Privy Seal*)
 Earl of Selborne.
 Lord Carlingford.
 Hugh Culling Eardley Childers.
 Sir William Vernon-Harcourt.
 Earl Granville.
 Earl of Derby.
 Marquis of Hartington.
 Earl of Kimberley.
 (Office not formed).
 Earl of Northbrook.
 Earl Spencer.
 (Not in the Cabinet).
 George John Shaw-Lefevre.
 Joseph Chamberlain.
 Sir Chas. Wentworth Dilke, Bart.
 George Otto Trevelyan.

THE ABOVE FORMED THE CABINET.

*Edward Heneage
 Sir Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth }
 Lord Wolverton
 Sir Lyon Playfair.....
 *Earl of Morley.....
 Earl of Elgin.....
 Cyril Flower
 Geo. Granville Leveson-Gower. }
 Sir Edward James Reed
 Henry Hartley Fowler
 Arnold Morley
 Lord Thurlow.....
 John William Mellor
 Admiral Lord John Hay
 V.-Ad. Sir Anth. Hiley Hoskins }
 Vice-Adm. William Graham...
 Rear-Adm. James E. Erskine.. }
 Robert William Duff
 John Tomlinson Hibbert
 Henry Broadhurst
 James Bryce
 George Osborne Morgan
 *Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth }
 Edward Stafford Howard
 Lord Sandhurst.....
 Charles T. Dyke Acland
 *Jesse Collings
 William Copeland Borlase
 William Woodall
 Herbert John Gladstone
 Sir Charles Russell, q.c.
 Sir Horace Davey, q.c.

{ *Chancellor of the Duchy of*
Lancaster } (In the Cabinet).
Postmaster-General (In the Cabinet).
V.-P. Committee of Council ..
Works and Public Buildings ..
Jun. Lords of the Treasury {
Financial Sec. to the Treasury }
Political Sec. to the Treasury }
Paymaster-General
Judge-Advocate General
Lords of the Admiralty....
Secretary to the Admiralty ..
Political Sec. Home Office ..
Political Sec. Foreign Office ..
Political Sec. Colonial Office ..
Political Sec. India Office ..
Political Sec. War Office ..
Political Sec. Board of Trade ..
Political Sec. Local Gov. Bd. ..
Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance ..
Financial Sec. War Office ..
Attorney-General
Solicitor-General

(In the Cabinet).
 Anthony John Mundella.
 Earl of Rosebery.
 Charles Cecil Cotes.
 Herbert John Gladstone.
 Robert William Duff.
 John Tomlinson Hibbert.
 Lord Richard D'A. Grosvenor.
 Lord Wolverton.
 George Osborne Morgan.
 Adm. Sir Astley Cooper Key.
 Admiral Lord Alcester.
 Vice-Adm. Thomas Brandreth.
 Rear-Ad. Sir Fred. W. Richards.
 William Sproston Caine.
 George Wightwick Rendel.
 Sir Thomas Brassey.
 Henry Hartley Fowler.
 Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice.
 Hon. Anthony Evelyn Ashley.
 John Kynaston Cross.
 Earl of Morley.
 John Holms.
 George Wm. Erskine Russell.
 Hon. Henry Robert Brand.
 Sir Arthur Divett Hayter, Bart.
 Sir Henry James, q.c.
 Sir Farrer Herschell, q.c.

SCOTLAND.

Earl of Dalhousie
 John Inglis
 John Blair Balfour, q.c.
 Marquis of Lothian
 Lord Moncreiff
 Earl of Glasgow
 Earl of Aberdeen
 Alexander Asher, q.c.

Keeper of the Great Seal....
Lord Justice-General
Lord Advocate
Keeper of the Privy Seal....
Lord Justice Clerk
Lord Clerk Register
High Commis., Gen. Assembly ..
Solicitor-General

Earl of Selkirk.
 John Inglis.
 John Blair Balfour, q.c.
 Marquis of Lothian.
 Lord Moncreiff.
 Earl of Glasgow.
 Earl of Aberdeen.
 Alexander Asher, q.c.

IRELAND.

Earl of Aberdeen
 John Morley
 Sir Robert George C. Hamilton ..
 John Naish
 Andrew Marshall Porter
 Samuel Walker, q.c.
 The MacDermot, q.c.

Lord Lieutenant.....
Chief Secretary
Under Secretary
Lord Chancellor.....
Master of the Rolls
Attorney-General
Solicitor-General

Earl Spencer.
 Henry Campbell-Bannerman.
 Sir Robert George C. Hamilton.
 John Naish.
 Andrew Marshall Porter.
 Samuel Walker, q.c.
 The MacDermot, q.c.

* These Ministers seceded after the announcement of Mr. Gladstone's Irish Policy.

The Two Ministries of the Marquis of Salisbury. 157

HIS PRESENT MINISTRY.*

HIS FIRST MINISTRY.

<p>Marquis of Salisbury</p> <p>Lord Halsbury</p> <p>Viscount Cranbrook</p> <p>Earl Cadogan</p> <p>George Joachim Göschen</p> <p>Henry Matthews, q.c.</p> <p>Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bt.</p> <p>Hon. Edward Stanhope</p> <p>Viscount Cross</p> <p>(Not in the Cabinet)</p> <p>Lord George Francis Hamilton ..</p> <p>William Henry Smith</p> <p>(Not in the Cabinet)</p> <p>Lord Ashbourne</p> <p>Arthur James Balfour</p> <p>Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt.</p> <p>Lord Stanley of Preston</p> <p>Lord John J. R. Manners</p> <p>Charles Thomson Ritchie</p>	<p><i>Prime Minister & Foreign Sec.</i></p> <p><i>Lord High Chancellor</i></p> <p><i>Lord President of Council</i> ..</p> <p><i>Lord Privy Seal</i></p> <p><i>Chancellor of the Exchequer</i></p> <p><i>Sec. of State Home Dept.</i>....</p> <p><i>Sec. of State Colonial Dept.</i>..</p> <p><i>Sec. of State War Dept.</i></p> <p><i>Sec. of State Indian Dept.</i> ..</p> <p><i>Secretary for Scotland</i></p> <p><i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i></p> <p><i>First Lord of the Treasury</i>..</p> <p><i>Lord Lieutenant of Ireland</i>..</p> <p><i>Lord Chancellor of Ireland</i>..</p> <p><i>Chief Secretary for Ireland</i> ..</p> <p>..... (<i>Without office</i>).</p> <p><i>President Board of Trade</i> ..</p> <p><i>Chanclr. Duchy of Lancaster</i></p> <p><i>Pres. Local Government Bd.</i></p>	<p>Marquis of Salisbury.</p> <p>Lord Halsbury.</p> <p>Viscount Cranbrook.</p> <p>Earl of Harrowby.</p> <p>Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Bt.</p> <p>Sir Richard Assheton Cross.</p> <p>Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley.</p> <p>William Henry Smith.</p> <p>Lord Randolph H. S. Churchill.</p> <p>Duke of Richmond and Gordon.</p> <p>Lord George Francis Hamilton.</p> <p>Lord of Iddesleigh.</p> <p>Earl of Carnarvon.</p> <p>Lord Ashbourne.</p> <p>(Not in the Cabinet).</p> <p>Hon. Edward Stanhope.</p> <p>Henry Chaplin (not in Cabinet).</p> <p>(Not in the Cabinet).</p>
--	---	--

THE ABOVE FORM THE CABINET.

<p>(In the Cabinet)</p> <p>Henry Cecil Raikes</p> <p>Sir William Hart-Dyke, Bt.</p> <p>Hon. David Robert Plunket</p> <p>Hon. Sidney Herbert</p> <p>Col. William Hood Walrond</p> <p>Sir Herbt. Eustace Maxwell, Bt.</p> <p>William Lawies Jackson</p> <p>Aretas Akers-Douglas</p> <p>Earl Brownlow</p> <p>William Thackeray Marriott ..</p> <p>Adm. Sir Arth. Wm. A. Hood.</p> <p>V.-Ad. Sir Anth. Hiley Hoskins</p> <p>Vice-Adm. Sir William Graham</p> <p>Capt. Lord Chas. W. D. Beresford</p> <p>Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett</p> <p>Arthur Bower Forwood</p> <p>Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley ..</p> <p>Sir James Fergusson, Bt.</p> <p>Earl of Onslow</p> <p>Sir John Gorst, q.c.</p> <p>Lord Harris</p> <p>Baron Henry de Worms</p> <p>Walter Hume Long</p> <p>Hon. Sir (H.) Stafford Northcote, Bt</p> <p>Hon. William St. J. F. Brodrick ..</p> <p>Sir Richard Everard Webster, q.c.</p> <p>Sir Edward Clarke, q.c.</p>	<p><i>Pres. Local Government Bd.</i></p> <p><i>Postmaster-General</i></p> <p><i>V.-P. Committee of Council</i>..</p> <p><i>Works and Public Buildings</i></p> <p>Jun. Lords of the Treasury {</p> <p><i>Financial Sec. to Treasury</i> }</p> <p><i>Political Sec. to the Treasury</i></p> <p><i>Paymaster-General</i></p> <p><i>Judge-Advocate General</i></p> <p>Lords of the Admiralty .. {</p> <p><i>Secretary to the Admiralty</i> ..</p> <p><i>Political Sec. Home Office</i> ..</p> <p><i>Political Sec. Foreign Office</i></p> <p><i>Political Sec. Colonial Office</i></p> <p><i>Political Sec. India Office</i> ..</p> <p><i>Political Sec. War Office</i></p> <p><i>Political Sec. Board of Trade</i></p> <p><i>Political Sec. Local Gov. Bd.</i></p> <p><i>Surveyor-Gen. of Ordnance</i>..</p> <p><i>Financial Sec. War Office</i> ..</p> <p><i>Attorney-General</i></p> <p><i>Solicitor-General</i></p>	<p>Arthur James Balfour.</p> <p>Lord J. J. R. Manners (in Cabinet).</p> <p>Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bt.</p> <p>Hon. David Robert Plunket.</p> <p>Charles Dalrymple.</p> <p>Hon. Sidney Herbert.</p> <p>Lt.-Col. Wm. Hood Walrond.</p> <p>Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bt.</p> <p>William Lawies Jackson.</p> <p>Aretas Akers-Douglas.</p> <p>Earl Beauchamp.</p> <p>William Thackeray Marriott.</p> <p>Vice-Adm. Arthur Wm. A. Hood.</p> <p>V.-Adm. Anthony Hiley Hoskins.</p> <p>Vice-Adm. Thomas Brandreth.</p> <p>Captain William Codrington.</p> <p>Ellis Ashmead Bartlett.</p> <p>Charles Thomson Ritchie.</p> <p>Charles Beilby Stuart-Wortley.</p> <p>Hon. Robert Bourke.</p> <p>Earl of Dunraven.</p> <p>Lord Harris.</p> <p>Viscount Bury.</p> <p>Baron Henry de Worms.</p> <p>Earl Brownlow.</p> <p>Hon. Guy Cuthbert Dawnay.</p> <p>Hon. Henry Stafford Northcote.</p> <p>Sir Richard Everard Webster, q.c.</p> <p>Sir John Eldon Gorst, q.c.</p>
---	--	--

SCOTLAND.

<p>Marquis of Lothian</p> <p>John Inglis</p> <p>John Hay Athol Macdonald, q.c.</p> <p>Marquis of Lothian</p> <p>Lord Moncreiff</p> <p>Earl of Glasgow</p> <p>James Patrick B. Robertson, q.c.</p>	<p><i>Secretary, and Keeper of Seal</i></p> <p><i>Lord Justice-General</i></p> <p><i>Lord Advocate</i></p> <p><i>Keeper of the Privy Seal</i></p> <p><i>Lord Justice Clerk</i></p> <p><i>Lord Clerk Register</i></p> <p><i>Solicitor-General</i></p>	<p>Duke of Richmond and Gordon.</p> <p>John Inglis.</p> <p>John Hay Athol Macdonald, q.c.</p> <p>Marquis of Lothian.</p> <p>Lord Moncreiff.</p> <p>Earl of Glasgow.</p> <p>James Patrick B. Robertson, q.c.</p>
---	--	---

IRELAND.

<p>Marquis of Londonderry</p> <p>Arthur James Balfour</p> <p>Lt.-Col. Sir Joseph West Ridgeway</p> <p>Lord Ashbourne</p> <p>John Gregory Gibson, q.c.</p> <p>Peter O'Brien, q.c.</p>	<p><i>Lord-Lieutenant</i></p> <p><i>Chief Secretary</i></p> <p><i>Under-Secretary</i></p> <p><i>Lord Chancellor</i></p> <p><i>Attorney-General</i></p> <p><i>Solicitor-General</i></p>	<p>Earl of Carnarvon. {</p> <p>Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart. {</p> <p>Wm. Henry Smith (in Cabinet). {</p> <p>Sir Robert George C. Hamilton.</p> <p>Lord Ashbourne.</p> <p>Hugh Holmes, q.c.</p> <p>John Gregory Gibson, q.c.</p>
--	--	---

* On the formation of Lord Salisbury's present Cabinet, Lord Randolph Churchill was appointed *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, and the Earl of Iddesleigh *Foreign Secretary*; but after Lord Randolph's secession and Mr. Göschen's appointment, several other changes became necessary. The Earl of Iddesleigh retired from the *Foreign Office*, and Lord Salisbury took the seals, he himself resigning those of *First Lord of the Treasury* to Mr. Smith, who vacated the *War Office* in favour of Mr. Stanhope, and he in turn was succeeded at the *Colonial Office* by Sir Henry Holland.

Prime Minister.

The Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G.
Private Secs., H. J. Brinsley Manners.... £200
 Lord Walter Charles Gordon-Lennox.
 Lord Robert Cecil.

TREASURY, Whitehall, S.W.—£59,045.

FIRST LORD OF THE TREASURY—
 The Rt. Hon. William Henry Smith, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs., J. Luard Pattison £300
 Charles J. Maude..... £200
Assistant Do., Lord Henry Grosvenor unpr.
 " " Robert A. Yerburgh, M.P. unpr.

CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER—
 Right Hon. George Joachim Gûschen, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., Alfred Milner £300
Assist. do., George E. Y. Gleadowe £100

JUNIOR LORDS—
 Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P. £1,000
 Col. William Hood Walrond, M.P. £1,000
 Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, Bart., M.P. £1,000

JOINT SECRETARIES—
Patronage, Aretas Akers-Douglas, M.P. .. £2,000
Private Secs., B. Mallet, £150; and R. J. Lucas.
Financial, William Lawies Jackson, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., Stephen E. Spring-Rice £150

PERMANENT SECRETARY—
 Sir Reginald Earle Welby, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., T. L. Heath £150
Assistant Sec. and Auditor of the Civil List,
 Charles George Barrington, C.B. £1,500

Principal Clerks, Frank Mowatt, C.B., George
 Lisle Ryder, F. A'Court Berge, and Edward
 Walter Hamilton, C.B. each £1,000 to £1,200
First Class Clerks, Christ. C. Puller, George W.
 Hervey, John Arrow Kempe, Ronald N. R.
 Ferguson, James F. Daly, William Dalrymple
 Hay, and Chas. J. Maude. each £700 to £900

Second Class Clerks, Charles R. Baillie Hamil-
 ton, Stephen E. Spring-Rice, George H.
 Murray, George E. Y. Gleadowe, George A.
 Stevenson, Robert Chalmers, T. L. Heath,
 J. P. Crowley, B. Mallet, and F. S. Parry
 each £250 to £600

Parliamentary Clerk, George W. Hervey.
Treasury Officer of Accounts, Richard Mills £1,200
Accountant, Percy Woods..... £675
Assistant do., George Pearson..... £550

Supplementary Department.

Superintendent, Thomas Durrant £550
Civil List Clerks, Edward Nash..... £550
Assistant do., F. J. Robinson £375
Treasury Chest Clerk, Fredk. Tucker Follett £400

Supplementary Clerks—
Parliamentary Dept., Thomas J. Begent £550
Paper Room, F. C. Stephenson £400 to £500
Clerks, J. Davies, J. Jackson, C. Waters £225 to £350
Lower Division Clerks, F. W. Anderson, F. G.
 Clarke, J. Fry, A. J. Hiscock, R. J. Luff, T.
 Sibley, W. H. Smith, E. Tigar, E. Usher,
 and A. Weakford £80 to £200

GREAT LAW OFFICERS OF THE CROWN.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Halsbury £10,000
Attorney-General, Sir Richard Everard Webster,
 Q.C., M.P. and fees £7,000
Solicitor-General, Sir Edward Clarke, Q.C., M.P.
 and fees £6,000
Judge Advocate General, Right Hon. William
 Thackeray Marriott, Q.C., M.P. £2,000

* * The allowances made to those gentlemen who act
 as private secretaries are in addition to their salaries
 as clerks in the various offices.

Office of Parliamentary Counsel, 30, Spring Gdns
Parliamentary Counsel, Hen. Jenkyns, C.B. £3,000
Assistant do., Courtenay P. Ilbert, C.S.I. .. £1,500
Clerks, Frederick Wm. Gardiner, Albert Prince
 Bishop, and Edward Gardiner .. £100 to £300

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor and Public Prosecutor, Sir Augustus K.
 Stephenson, K.C.B. £3,000
Assistant Solicitors, Hon. Hamilton John
 Agmondesham Cuffe, Marmaduke John Tees-
 dale, and J. Francis Chance..... each £1,500
Principal Assistant, Alfred Trevor Crispin £1,200
Assists., Wm. H. Pollard, H. Frere, B. Thomas, Wm.
 Brown, Wm. Golden, and J. Davies, each £600
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, Thomas Frederick
 Wakefield £550

First Class Clerks, Frederick William Hayden,
 and Henry Ernest Fitzwilliam Comyn, ea. £500
Second Class Clerks, J. F. Barnard, H. M. Warne,
 W. de G. Lamotte, F. W. Hardman, Chas. H.
 E. Fletcher, Angus Scott Lewis, H. Hall, and
 G. Frayling £150 to £300

Queen's Proctor's Depart. (Treasury Chambers).
Queen's Proctor, Sir Augustus K. Stephenson,
 K.C.B. £3,000
Assistant for Intestacies, Alf. T. Crispin .. £1,200
Assistant for Divorce Business, Wm. Brown £600
Clerks, W. G. Ryder and C. T. Ryder.

County Court Department.

Superintendent, Henry Nicol £1,200
Assistant, Quintin W. T. Twiss £650
Clerks, J. J. Bond, W. G. Heppel, W. A. Slade,
 H. Dodson, F. Y. Latreille, R. J. Fanning,
 W. Biles, H. B. Moore, James Ingoldby, H. S.
 Grazebrook, G. H. Bowkett, H. Cautherley, J.
 Andrew, M. Morgan, G. A. Woodland, and
 J. Whitehouse £200 to £350

Rating of Government Property.

Treasury Valuer, Vincent Griffiths £1,000
Clerk, Arthur Paxon £500

Fines and Penalties, 30, Abingdon Street.
Receiver, T. E. Keibel.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate, Right Hon. John Hay Athol
 Macdonald, C.B., Q.C., M.P. £3,238
Solicitor-Gen., J. P. B. Robertson, Q.C., M.P. £955

IRELAND.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Ashbourne £8,000
Att.-Gen., Rt. Hon. J. G. Gibson, Q.C., M.P. £5,000
Solicitor-General, Peter O'Brien, Q.C. £2,000

HOME OFFICE, Whitehall, S.W.—£30,051.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs,
 Rt. Hon. Henry Matthews, Q.C., M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., Evelyn J. Ruggles-Brise..... £300
Assist. do., J. S. Sanders £100
 " Charles A. Whitmore, M.P. unpr.

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Parliament, Godfrey Lushington, C.B. £2,500
Parliamentary, Chs. B. Stuart-Wortley, M.P. £1,000
Private Sec., E. S. Wilberforce Johnson. £150
Assist. (Legal), Edw. Leigh Pemberton .. £1,200
Principal Clerks, Carey J. Knyvett, C.B., £1,000;
 C. S. Murdoch, £1,000; E. J. Stapleton .. £978

Senior Clerks, Charles Duffell, Fredk. R. McClin-
 tock, and Charles E. Troup. £700 to £800
Junior Clerks, E. J. Ruggles-Brise, E. S. Wil-
 berforce Johnson, H. B. Simpson, W. P.
 Byrne, R. F. Reynard, L. N. Guillemard, and
 E. G. Harman each £200 to £600

Clerk for Statist. Returns, Geo. Grosvenor. £500
Superintendent of Registry, G. R. Moran. £500
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, James Simpson £600
Assistant do., George Henry Tripp £358

Inspectors.**Of Explosives, Home Office.**—£3,790.

Inspector, Col. Vivian D. Majendie, C.B.... £1,000
Ditto, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Ford, R.A...... £800
Ditto, Major John Ponsoby Cundill, R.A.... £600

Factory Department, Home Office.—£30,085.

Chief Inspector, Alexander Redgrave, C.B. £1,200
Superintending Inspectors, R. W. Coles, Manchester; F. H. Whymper, Whitehall; R. E. Sprague Oram, Whitehall; James Henderson, Glasgow; Capt. S. W. May, R.N., Leeds each £700
Inspectors (First Class), G. H. L. Rickards, Leeds; E. B. Fitton, Worcester; J. B. Iakeman, Whitehall; Major W. H. Beadon, Southampton; T. S. Oswald, Nottingham; E. Gould, Whitehall; G. T. Godfrey-Faussett, Norwich; G. I. L. Blenkinsopp, Peterborough; W. H. Johnston, Bristol; W. D. Cramp, Coventry; T. A. Astley, Stoke; J. H. Bignold, Plymouth each £500
Sir Wm. Chaytor, Bart., Durlington; C. R. Bowling, Whitehall; E. H. Osborn, Rochdale; Major Meade-King, Manchester; R. W. Cooke-Taylor, Preston; J. Jones, Manchester; W. A. Beaumont, Bradford; J. A. Redgrave, Whitehall; H. J. Cameron, Belfast; Capt. H. W. Kindersley, Edinburgh; H. S. Richmond, Liverpool; A. G. K. Woodgate, Dublin; C. C. Hoare, Wolverhampton; W. E. Stokes, Stockport; W. H. Brewer, Bolton; J. S. Maitland, Glasgow; Capt. H. P. Smith, R.N., Sheffield; Capt. J. F. Bevan, Walsall; L. H. Hamilton, Blackburn; S. H. Knyvett, Birmingham; Capt. A. C. Armstrong, Leicester; Major Eugene M. Roe, Birmingham; Arthur Powis Vaughan, Salford; J. D. Prior, Huddersfield; J. A. Hine, Burnley; H. M. Robinson, Dundee; A. Lewis, Swansea; R. P. Arnold, Ashton each £300 to £400
Junior Inspectors, W. J. Davis, Sheffield; A. Platt, Stourbridge; G. B. Snape, Whitehall; J. Pearson, Liverpool; J. T. Birtwistle, Whitehall; Rowland Tinker, Birmingham; George Sedgwick, Glasgow; C. W. Shaw, Whitehall; E. T. Dawson, Leeds; (vacancy) Manchester; each £200 to £300

[All the inspectors are allowed their travelling expenses, with limited sums for hotel bills. Their charges in the last financial year amounted to £490. The number of registered factories is 64,098, and of workshops 69,990. During the year 114,274 visits were paid.]

Inspectors of Mines.—£27,833.
Of Coal Mines.

Inspectors, J. Dickinson, Pendleton, Manchester, £1,100; Thomas Wynne, Gnosall, Stafford; Ralph Moore, Rutherglen, Glasgow; Frank Newby Wardell, Wath, Rotherham; James Willis, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Thomas Bell, Durham; Henry Hall, Rainhill, Prescott; J. S. Martin, Redland, nr. Bristol; W. B. Scott, Wolverhampton; J. T. Robson, Swansea; J. M. Ronaldson, Athole Gardens, Glasgow; A. H. Stokes, Greenhill, Derby each £800
Assist. Inspects., A. R. Sawyer; E. W. Randall, Penarth, Cardiff; J. Gerrard, Wakefield; J. B. Atkinson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; W. N. Atkinson, Durham; J. L. Hedley, Chester; R. D. Bain, Newport, Mon.; W. H. Pickering, Wolverhampton; R. P. W. Oswald, Brigham; R. McLaren, Uddington, N.B.; W. H. Hepplewhite, Leicester; Jas. Mellors, Leeds; J. Plummer, Bishop Auckland; George Frederick Bell, Hill-Head, Glasgow; F. A. Gray, Neath; Hugh Johnstone,

Hamilton, N.B.; Thos. Angus, Southern Derby; W. Saint, Manchester each £300 to £400

Of Metalliferous Mines.

Dr. Clement Le Neve Foster, Llandulno, £800; Archibald Edward Pinching £620

Of Burial Grounds.—Habitual Drunkards.—£793.
Medical Inspector, H. W. Hoffman, M.A., M.D. £500

Under Cruelty to Animals Act.—£225.

Inspector, J. E. Erichsen, F.R.C.S., F.R.S., LL.D. £210

Of Anatomy, 30, Abingdon Street.

Metropolis, Charles Hawkins, F.R.C.S. £100
Provinces, John Birkett, F.R.C.S. £100
Scotland, James Alex. Russell, M.A., M.B. .. £100

PRISON DEPARTMENT, Home Office, S.W.

Chairman and Surveyor-General of Prisons, Col. Sir Edmund F. Du Cane, K.C.B., R.E. .. £2,000

Convict Establishments, England and Colonies.—£753,018.

Directors, Wm. Fegan, Capt. W. J. Stopford, each £1,000; *Henry Wakeford* £900
Secretary, Robert C. C. Eardley-Wilmot £500
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. Crickmay .. £600
Store Accountant, Samuel Padbury £700

Prisons in England.

Chairman, Col. Sir Edmd. F. Du Cane, K.C.B., R.E. Private Secretary, C. S. Joseph £550
Commissioners, Adm. Windham Hornby, Capt. W. J. Stopford, and Robt. S. Mitford, each £1,000
Secretary, Robert Anderson, LL.D. £600
Insp., Rear-Adm. W. H. Fenwick, R.N. Major Arthur Griffiths, Col. F. G. Hankin, Capt. J. M. Lennox, Capt. H. K. Wilson, each £800; and *Robert Mundy Gover, M.D. (Medical)* £900
Surveyor, Major Alten Beamish, R.E. £650
Assistant Surveyor, J. S. Stokes £350
Clerks, First Class, James Morgan, H. J. Helber, R. M. Hunter, W. B. Penny, T. R. Whiteley, J. Wightman, H. H. Cribb, G. N. Thomas, and J. R. Bradshaw each £280 to £400
Clerks, Second Class, H. E. Williams, C. H. Arnold, H. R. Bennett, J. N. Cole, J. Dawo, J. R. Elliott, J. J. Griffiths, W. Hoskins, J. Juleff, S. H. Roberts, R. de C. Scanlan, R. Treadwell, I. Turvey, G. R. Brown, F. J. Rhodes, E. Brine, and W. S. Westland each £90 to £280

Inspectors County & Boro' Constabulary.—£3,286.
Capt. W. P. Elgee, Lt.-Col. Charles Augustus Cobbe, and Hon. Charles G. Legge .. each £850
Capt. David Monro, for Scotland £750

Reformatory and Industrial Schools,

3, Delahay Street.—£7,026.
Inspector, Lieut.-Col. William Inglis £750
Assistant Inspector, Henry Rogers £600
Chief Clerk, William Costeker £450

Prison Commissioners, Scotland.—£108,494.

Chairman, Andrew B. Bell, £1,000; Maj. Alex. R. McHardy, R.E., £1,000. Ex officio: The Sheriff of Perthshire, & the Crown Agent for Scotland. Secretary, William Donaldson £700
Inspectors, Henry Stuart Johnson and Major W. G. B. Willis each £700

General Prisons Board, Ireland.—£9,598.

Chairman, Hon. Charles F. Bourke, C.B.... £1,200
Vice Do., W. P. O'Brien £1,000
Medical Officer, £800
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Lamb, LL.D. £500
Chief Clerk, Richard Clegg £450
Inspectors, Pierce J. Joyce, Capt. Arthur B. G. S. Hill each £600

FOREIGN OFFICE, Downing Street.—£77,063.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
(Prime Minister), The Most Hon. the Marquis
of Salisbury, K.G. £5,000
Private Secretary, Hon. Bernard Eric Edward
Barrington £400
Précis Writer, Charles A. Hopwood £300

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Parliamentary, Rt. Hon. Sir James Fergusson,
Bart., G.C.S.I., M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., Henry Austin Lee £150
Perm., Sir Julian Pauncefote, G.C.M.G. £2,000
Priv. Sec., Hon. Francis F. H. Villiers £150
Assistant, Sir Thos. Villiers Lister, K.C.M.G. £1,500
Do., Sir Philip H. W. Currie, K.C.B. £1,330
Chief Clerk, Sir Fras. Beilby Alston, K.C.M.G. £1,250
Clerks in Chief Clerk's Department, E. B. New-
man, Edward Cecil Hertslet, Hanson Werry
Fraser, and Frederick E. Ellis £1,810
Senior Clerks, Charles Malcolm Kennedy, C.B.,
Sir H. Percy Anderson, K.C.M.G., Henry A. W.
Hervey, Harry S. Clarke-Jervoise, and Sir Thos.
Henry Sanderson, K.C.M.G., each £900 to £1,000

Assistant Clerks, Joseph W. Warburton, Wm.
Acland Cockerell, Hon. Francis Leveson
Bertie, Sir George Edward Dallas, Bart.,
Charles Boyd Robertson, Hon. Bernard E. E.
Barrington, and Sir Clement Lloyd Hill,
K.C.M.G. each £700 to £800

Junior Clerks, First Class, John A. Farquharson,
Everard Wm. Wyld, Brook P. Bridges Taylor,
Henry Austin Lee, Hon. Francis H. Villiers,
Francis Alexander Campbell, Arthur Larcom,
Charles Augustus Hopwood, John S. Lumley,
Harry Farnall, Charles Conway Thornton,
Wm. Chauncy Cartwright, C.M.G., Richard P.
Maxwell, Hon. Louis G. Greville, Walter L. G.
Langley, John Oswald, William A. C.
Law, Edward A. W. Clarke, C. A. Spring
Rice, and G. F. Fairholme each £200 to £600

Jun. Clerks, Second Class, Charles Strachey, Eyre
A. B. W. Crowe, Philip Alphonso Somers-
Cocks, and Francis O'Beirne £100 to £200
Librarian, &c., Sir Edward Hertslet, C.B. £1,000
Sub-Librarian, Arthur Walmisley £650

Clerks in Librarian's Department, A. H. Oakes,
D. Robertson, F. H. T. Streatfeild, Percy Car-
penter, R. W. Brant, Maximilian R. Carden,
G. J. de Bernhardt, and N. A. Ball £3,268

Supt. Treaty Dept., John H. G. Bergne, C.M.G. £250

Assistant in do., Daniel McCarthy £630

Clerks in do., Robert Follett Synges, £310; and
Charles John Dalrymple-Hay £100

Oriental Interpreter, Jas. W. Redhouse, C.M.G. £400

Passport Clerk, Frederic de Bernhardt £300

COLONIAL OFFICE, Downing St., S.W.—£41,524.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Thurstan Holland,
Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P. £5,000
Priv. Sec., W. A. Baillie Hamilton, C.M.G. £300
Assist. do., Hartmann W. Just, B.A. £100
" Marquis of Carmarthen, M.P. unpr.

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Parliamentary, Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G. £1,500

Private Secretary, George V. Fiddes £100

" R. Joyne, B.A.

Permanent, Sir Robt. G. W. Herbert, K.C.B. £2,600

Private Secretary, C. P. Lucas, B.A. £100

Assist. Und.-Sec., Hon. Robt. H. Meade, C.B. £1,500

Do. " John Bramston, C.B. £1,200

Do. " Edward Wingfield, M.A. £1,200

Chancellor of the Order of St. Michael & St. George,
Sir Charles Cox, K.C.M.G.

Chief Clerk, Richard Powney Ebdon, M.A. £1,000
Principal Clerks, John Hales, M.A., Edmund B.
Pennell, C.M.G., and Augustus William Law-
son Hemming, C.M.G. each £1,000
First Class Clerks, Ernest Hensleigh Wedgwood,
B.A., Gowran Wm. Barnaby De Robeck, M.A.,
Frederic W. Fuller, W. A. Baillie Hamilton,
C.M.G., E. Fairfield, C.M.G., Arth. A. Pearson,
F. R. Round, C.M.G. (*Financial Clerk*), ea. £800
Second Class Clerks, Frederick Graham, Charles
Prestwood Lucas, B.A., Reginald L. Antrobus,
B.A., Hartmann Wolfgang Just, B.A., John
Anderson, M.A., William Hepworth Mercer,
B.A., Charles Alex. Harris, B.A., George Van-
deleure Fiddes, B.A., Sidney Webb, LL.B.,
George W. Johnson, M.A., Sydney Olivier, B.A.,
each £250 to £600

Clerk for Legal Instruments, F. O. Adrian. £448

Assist. Financial Clerk, A. H. H. Engelbach. £398

Supt. of Registry, J. C. Braddon £450

Do., Printing, W. J. MacGee £436

Do., Library, C. Atchley £398

Do., Copying Branch, E. I. Jennings £398

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES,

Downing Street, S.W.

City Office, 1, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

Crown Agents, Sir W. C. Sargeant, K.C.M.G.; Capt.
M. F. Ommanney, C.M.G., R.E.; E. E. Blake,
Accountant, J. W. Leonard.

Registrar, J. Chadwick.

Chief Cashier, L. Adams.

Engineering Clerk and Head of Contract Branch,
T. R. Marsh, M.A.

AGENTS FOR—

Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bechuanaland,
Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras,
Cape of Good Hope (interest on loans), Ceylon,
Cyprus, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji,
Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Heligo-
land, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Labuan, Lagos,
Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Montserrat,
Natal, Newfoundland, New Zealand (interest
on loans), St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia,
St. Vincent, Seychelles Islands, Sierra Leone,
Straits Settlements (including the Malay States
of Perak, Selangor, and Sungei Ujong), Tobago,
Trinidad, Turks' Island, Virgin Islands, Western
Australia.

Emigrants' Information Office,

31, Broadway, Westminster.—£650.

Chief Clerk, John Fulker.

INDIA OFFICE, St. James's Park, S.W.

Hours 10 to 4.—£153,582.

Secretary of State, Right Hon. Viscount Cross,
G.C.B. £5,000

Private Sec., William J. Maitland, C.I.E. £300

Do., Arthur W. Williams-Wynn, and Hon.
Dudley Leigh unpaid

Assist. do., & Précis Writer, Clinton E. Daw-
kins £150

Political A.-de-C., Sir Gerald Seymour Vesey
Fitzgerald, C.I.E. £500

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Parliamentary, Sir J. E. Gorst, Q.C., M.P. £1,500

Priv. Sec., Richmond T. W. Ritchie £150

Permanent, John Arthur Godley, C.B. £2,000

Private Sec., Colin G. Campbell £150

Assist. Under Sec., Horace G. Walpole, C.B. £1,200

COUNCIL.

Vice-Pres., Lt.-Gen. Sir Peter S. Lumsden, G.C.B.

Sir Robert Montgomery, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.; Major-
Gen. Sir Henry C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., LL.D.;

Sir Henry J. S. Maine, K.C.S.I., LL.D., D.C.L.;
Col. Henry Yule, C.B., R.E.; General Chas. J.
Foster, C.B.; Lieut.-Gen. Richard Strachey,
C.S.I., F.R.S.; Bertram Wodehouse Currie; Sir
Robert H. Davies, K.C.S.I.; Sir John Strachey,
G.C.S.I.; General Sir Donald M. Stewart, Bart.,
G.C.B.; Col. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I.;
Robert Hardie; James Braithwaite Peile, C.S.I.;
Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot, K.C.S.I.

each £1,200

Clerk of the Council, Horace G. Walpole, C.B.
Reading Clerk to the Council, Charles Grey.

SECRETARIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Financial, Henry Waterfield, C.B. £1,200
Assistant, Richard Dickinson .. £800 to £1,000
Military, Lt.-Gen. Allen B. Johnson, C.B. £1,200
Assistant, John H. Mayo £800 to £1,000
Revenue, Statistics, and Commerce, W. G.

Pedder, C.S.I. £1,200
Assistants, Henry Hill, A. N. Wollaston, C.I.E.
£800 to £1,000

Political and Secret, Col. Sir Edward R. C. Brad-
ford, K.C.S.I. £1,200

Assistant, Edmund Neel £800 to £1,000
Public Works, Sir Juland Danvers, K.C.S.I. £1,200

Assistant, Clement S. Colvin .. £800 to £1,000
Judicial and Public, Arth. G. Macpherson £1,200

Assistant, Frederick B. Trevor £800 to £1,000
Senior Clerks, Samuel Hunt, Charles N. B.

Franks, Richard A. Hewat, Stapleton C.
Hogg, W. Neville Sturt, Charles Grey, F.

Whitmore Smith, Herbert R. Philipps, Francis
B. Armstrong, Herbert Marshall, John R.

Aitchison, Edward Franks, Henry L. Seccombe,
Henry Ventris, Ashley F. Brereton, Frederick
T. Thompson, and James H. Seabrooke

each £600 to £800

Junior Clerks, Colin G. Campbell, Patrick C.
H. Herbert, Francis W. Newmarch, Richmond
T. W. Ritchie, Hermann A. Haines, Clinton E.

Dawkins each £200 to £600

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Secretary of State,
Charles Pontifex.

Clerks, Wm. Henry Treasure, J. A. Bradley,
£200 to £350

FUNDS DEPARTMENT.

Director, John S. Oliphant £1,000

Actuarial Clerk, Willis Browne, A.I.A. £350 to £500

Bookkeeper, George F. Teague £500

Assistant do., John Willis £200 to £350

STORE DEPARTMENT.

Director-General, A. Abercrombie Jopp .. £1,200

Assistant do., Charles G. Shaw £1,000

Senior Clerks, Joseph Parker, Ebenezer M.
Barnet, E. Grant Burls, A. Cremer Smith,
Ernest Benthall, William Lindsay, John M.

Wigner each £500 to £700
Junior Clerks, Robert G. Crozier, Samuel A.

Taylor, William G. Butler, Frederick C. B.
Wright, William Laraine, Henry J. W. Fry,
George Henry Collier each £100 to £500

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

*Member of Committee for Valuation of Military
Equipments*, Capt. Arthur B. Hawes £700

Surveyor of Shipping, Capt. T. Coulter Kerr £500

STORE DEPARTMENT, Branch, Belvedere Road,
Lambeth.

Superintendent, John Davies £900

Assistant do., Maj. David C. Courtney, R.E. £700

Supervisors, First Grade, Gerald H. Talbot, George
McKeon, James Graham, W. Edgell £350 to £500

Supervisors, Second Grade, W. H. Hooker, J.
Byatt, B. H. G. Street, W. E. Phelps, W. M.

Byden, and Donald E. Sinclair (*super.*) .. £150
to £300

Inspector, Scientific Instruments, Thos. Cushing,
£300 to £500

„ *Surgical*, G. D. Pollock £100

„ *Medical Stores*, F. N. Macnamara, M.D. £300

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Accountant-General, Thomas W. Keith. £1,200

Deputy, do., E. R. Cave Browne. £1,100

Senior Clerks, Edward S. Jenkyns, William
Banton, Thomas C. Pakeman, A. Guillum

Scott, F. W. Groves, E. F. Bishop, A. M.
Carter, John Hewish (*super.*) .. ea. £500 to £700

Junior Clerks, W. J. Maitland, C.I.E., H. W. Badock,
I. H. Humphrys, R. G. Jaquet, W. S. Durrant,

Finch Perrott, A. W. Housley, J. Johnson, S.
G. Smith, J. H. F. Reed. each £100 to £350

Second Class Clerks, E. Owen, A. J. Pattie, A. C.
Wallace, J. R. Ellenor, J. A. Bolster, C. T.

Finch, J. J. Wootton, H. E. White, R. P.
Roberts, John Owens, T. Grant, W.

Andrews, H. Harridance, W. H. Munro, H.
McD. Ellercamp, W. Kelley, J. Newton, G. F.

Inch, P. Putnam, H. J. Tozer, H. J. Riley, H.
W. Garrett, C. Biggs, A. Charlton, C. Chap-
man, E. L. de Baurepaire. each £80 to £250

REGISTRY AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.

Registrar and Superintendent of Records, F. C.
Danvers £1,000

Assistants, J. G. Upton (*Despatch Clerk*), Chas.
Morgan, P. J. Rowlands, G. A. Field £350 to

£650

Extra do., Joseph T. Ludlam £450 to £650
Clerk for Geographical Records, C. E. D.

Black £500
Second Class Clerks, T. C. Fenton, E. Chipper,

W. C. Steane, A. S. Leary, J. Lee, J. S. Fairrie,
G. P. Wood, S. H. H. Isaacson, F. R. Sharpe,

M. S. Hall, E. C. Winchester, A. S. Day, G. F.
Tinney, W. Foster, C. T. Thompson, E. S.

Hopkins, H. Mitchell, E. W. Jolliffe, T. Calla-
ghan each £80 to £250

*Second Class Clerks detached for duty in other
Departments*, J. C. Milner, J. F. Nursey, W. T.

Ronson, S. Keith, A. Miller, W. H. Swain, F.
G. Hill, W. Stantiall, G. Ashton, Elliott Ancott

each £80 to £250

Clerk specially attached to Registry Department,
J. W. Parsley £193

RAILWAY AND IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

*Government Director of Guaranteed Indian Rail-
way Companies*, Sir Juland Danvers, K.C.S.I.

Dep. do., Mj.-Gen. E. C. S. Williams, C.I.E., R.E. £700
Assistant ditto, Clement S. Colvin.

Clerks to ditto, F. Edis, £500; and W. Crowe.
£150 to £300

Consulting Engineer, Sir Alex. M. Rendel, K.C.I.E.

AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

Auditor, W. Carew Cocks. £1,000

Senior Inspector, Edmund Baden .. £600 to £800

Junior Inspector, William Godsell. £500 to £600

Senior Examiners, F. C. Holiday, Robert Short-
rede, A. Bengier, and W. A. St. Quintin. .. £300

to £450
Junior Examiners, H. W. Harding, S. H. Everett,
H. D. Poulton, and H. A. Cooper £100 to £300

Second Class Clerks, Charles Harman, Joseph Hodgson, William P. Horspool, Albert J. H. Neatham, F. S. Hutchings, Wm. Robertson.

£80 to £250

MEDICAL BOARD, for the Examination of Officers.

(Tuesday, at 1 o'clock.)

President, Surgeon-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D., F.R.S. £600
Member, Brigade-Surgeon W. R. Hooper £300
Special Assistant in Department of Statistics and Commerce, Sir George C. M. Birdwood, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.D., LL.D. £800
Clerk, Joseph R. E. J. Royle, C.I.E. £400
Technical Assistant to ditto, B. J. Rose £150
Surr. and Clerk of the Works, George Lufkin £650
Assistant to ditto, T. H. Winny £180 to £250
Medical Superintendent, Asylum, Ealing, Thomas Beattie Christie, M.D., C.I.E.
Librarian, Reinhold Rost, LL.D., PH.D. £800
Assistant ditto, E. J. Wade £200
Clerks specially attached to Political and Secret Department, F. Worsley, F. T. C. Hastings, and G. Stuart each £150 to £250
Clerk for Army Non-Effective Accounts, W. J. Greene £300 to £400
Official Agent to Administrators-General of India, J. S. Oliphant £100

[The business of the Overland Troopship Service is conducted by Vice-Admiral Sir Francis William Sullivan, K.C.B., C.M.G., Director of Transport Services at the Admiralty.]

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, S.W.—£257,500.

Secretary of State for War, Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., Col. Coleridge Grove, C.B. £300
Assist. Secs., G. D. A. Fleetwood Wilson, C. G. Earle Welby £150

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Parliamentary, Lord Harris £1,500
Priv. Sec., Arthur T. Liddell £150
Financial, Hon. Wm. St. J. F. Brodrick, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec., H. De la Bère £150
Permanent, Sir Ralph W. Thompson, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., A. E. M. Uniacke £150
Assistant, Col. Herbert George Deedes £1,500
Director of Supplies, Sir Arthur Laurence Hali-burton, K.C.B. £1,200
Director of Artillery and Stores, Major-Gen. Henry James Alderson, C.B. £1,500
Director of Contracts, Evan C. Nepean, C.B. £1,200
Director of Clothing, Geo. D. Ramsay, C.B. £1,200
Chaplain-Gen., Rev. John Cox Edghill, D.D. £800
 (See also page 192.)

Judge Advocate-General's Department,

35, Great George Street.—£37,600.

Judge Advocate-General, Right Hon. William Thackeray Marriott, Q.C., M.P. £2,000
Deputy Judge Advocate-General, James Cornelius O'Dowd, C.B. £1,000
Dep. do., Lieut.-Col. William Assheton Eardley-Wilmot £700

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,

Whitehall, London, and Castle, Dublin.—£26,190.

Paymaster-Gen., Rt. Hon. Earl Brownlow 700p.
Assist. Paym.-Gen. (vacant)
Treasury Remembrancer and Deputy Paym. for Ireland, Robt. W. Arbuthnot Holmes, C.B. £1,200
Chief Clerk and Accounting Officer, Alfred Earnshaw £1,000

ADMIRALTY, Whitehall.—£211,300.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS—

First, Rt. Hon. Lord G. F. Hamilton, M.P. £4,500
Private Sec., Capt. Lord W. T. Kerr, B.N. £801
Assist. Secs., Alpin MacGregor, W. G. Greene. Adm. Sir Arthur Wm. A. Hood, K.C.B. £2,266
Vice-Adm. Sir Anthony H. Hoskins, K.C.B. £1,793
Vice-Adm. Sir Wm. Graham, K.C.B. (Controller) £2,293
Capt. Ld. C. Delapoeer Breesford, C.B., M.P. £1,428
Civil Lord, Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P. £1,000
Private Secretary, W. P. Feiling £50
Parliamentary and Financial Sec., Arthur Bower Forwood, M.P. £2,000
Private Secretary, Gordon B. Voules £150
Perm. Sec., Evan MacGregor, C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., W. J. Evans.
Hydrographer, Capt. W. J. L. Wharton, F.R.S. £1,000
Director of Transports, Vice-Admiral Sir Fras. W. Sullivan, K.C.B. £1,593
Director of Victualling, Henry F. R. Yorke £800
Controller of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Sir William Graham, K.C.B. £2,293
Director of Dockyards, F. Elgar, LL.D. £1,500
Director of Stores, C. McL. McHardy £1,000
Account.-Gen., Sir G. FitzGerald, K.C.M.G. £1,500
Director of Contracts, John Collett £1,200
 (See also page 219.)

Royal Marine Office, 21, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.—£2,628.

Dep. Adjt.-Gen., Lt.-Gen. J. W. C. Williams £1,500
Assist. Adjt.-Gen., Col. C. C. Suther £800
Quartermasters, Thomas Wm. Davies, and Alexander White each £164

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,

Whitehall.—£16,254.

Lord President of the Council, Rt. Hon. Viscount Cranbrook, G.C.S.I. £2,000
Private Sec., Lord Richard Nevill £300
Clerk of the Council, Chas. Lennox Peel, C.B. £1,700
Deputy do., Herbert Manson Suft £1,200
Senior Clerks, Col. Robt. Bruce Fellows, and J. H. Harrison £500 to £800
Junior do., William Robert Walks £100 to £300
Lower Division Clerks, H. E. Moon and C. A. Bradford £80 to £200
 (For the Judicial Committee, see page 175.)

Agricultural Depart., 44, Parliament St. £30,067.

Vic.-Pres., Rt. Hon. Id. J. J. R. Manners, G.C.B., M.P. Professional Officer, G. T. Brown, C.B. £1,000
Chief Clerk, C. Harry Tennant £634
Senior Clerks, H. F. Bucknall, £500; J. C. Sigsworth £322
Chief Inspector, A. C. Cope £686
Assist. Inspector, W. Duguid £400
Chief Travelling Inspector, Major Tennant £350
Travelling Inspectors, A. Ricketts, H. Sleeman, and Major H. Landon each £300
Legal Adviser, Hon. Thos. Henry Wm. Pelham. Agricultural Adviser, Charles Whitehead, F.L.S.

IRISH SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

17 and 18, Great Queen Street, S.W.—£20,876.

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, M.P. £4,425
Private Secretaries, Thomas Browning, £420; W. Hayes Fisher, M.P., and Geo. Wyndham. Under Sec., Colonel Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.S.I. £2,500
Ast. Und. Sec., Sir W. S. B. Kaye, C.B., LL.D. £1,350
Draftsman of Bills, W. F. Cullinan £750

LORD ADVOCATE'S OFFICE.

Dover House, Whitehall, S.W., and Parliament Square, Edinburgh.—£62,955.

Ld. Adv., Rt. Hn. J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.C., M.P. £2,388
Legal Secretary, William J. Mure £500
Solicitor-Gen., J. P. B. Robertson, Q.C., M.P. £955
Crown Agent in Edinb., J. Auldjo Jamieson £1,200
Chief Clerk to do., David Duncan £650
Deputy Advocates, Alex. Blair, John Rankine, Dugald McKecknie, James Wallace, each £700

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND'S OFFICE,

Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.—£9,143.
Secretary for Scotland, Most Hon. Marquis of Lothian, K.T. £2,000
Private Secretary, John Blackburn £150
Under-Secretary, Permanent, Right Hon. Sir Francis Richard Sandford, K.C.B. £1,500
Private Secretary, Bernard Senior £100
Asst. Und. Sec., W. Cospatrick Dunbar, C.B. £970
Clerk in Charge of Accts., E. D. Berkeley £486
INSPECTORS OF ALKALI WORKS.
Chief Inspector, A. E. Fletcher, London £100
Inspector, C. Blatherwick, M.D., Helensburgh £650
Sub-Inspector, W. S. Curphey, Glasgow £252

DUCHY OF LANCASTER,

Office, Lancaster Place, Strand.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord John J. R. Manners, G.C.B., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., Edward Norman £300
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Henry Fox Bristowe, Q.C.
Attorney-Gen., Henry Wyndham West, Q.C.
Receiver-Gen., Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir H. F. Ponsonby, Auditor, Francis Alfred Hawker. [K.C.B.]
Clerk of Council & Regis., J. G. D. Engleheart, C.B.
Coroner, Samuel Frederick Langham.
Clerk in Court and Solicitor, Francis Whitaker.
Seal Keeper, T. M. Shuttleworth.
Surveyor, J. Leonard Bolden.
Registrar, Preston Dist., Alexander Pearce.
Do. Liverpool Dist., F. Willis Taylor.
Do. Manchester Dist., Hubert Winstanley.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL,

Office, Buckingham Gate.
Lord Warden of the Stannaries, Viscount Portman.
Vice-Warden, Herbert W. Fisher.
Attorney-General, Charles Hall, Q.C., M.P.
Receiver-Gen., Rt. Hon. Sir John Rose, Bt., G.C.M.G.
Deputy Receiver, Giles Jupe.
Keeper of Privy Seal, Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Auditor, Sir William George Anderson, K.C.B.
Sec. & Keeper of the Records, Maurice Holzmann.
Solicitor, Thornhill B. Heathcote.
Land Steward, George Herriot.

Stannaries Court, Truro.

Vice-Warden and Judge, Herbert W. Fisher.
Registrar, Frederick Marshall.
Secretary, R. M. Paul.
Clerks, W. T. Kendall and W. Burns.
Collector, Thomas Chirgwin.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,

Royal Court, House of Lords.—£1,643.
Joint Hereditary Great Chamberlain, Lady Wiloughby de Eresby, and Lord Carrington.
Dep. Ld. Gt. Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Lord Aveland.
Sec., Lt.-Col. Hon. W. H. P. Carington £200
Clerk, James R. Lovegrove £100

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT,

Somerset House.—£53,934.
Comptroller and Auditor-General, Sir William Dunbar, Bart. £2,000
Private Secretary, Uthred J. H. Dunbar. £150

Assistant Comptroller and Auditor, Sir Charles

Lister Ryan, K.C.B. £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Treherne £1,000
Legal Adviser, John Mansey Collyer.

Principal Clerks, Nicholas Harris Nicolas, Wm. B. Roberts, Francis Phillips, and Charles Home Sinclair. each £775 to £1,000
First Class Clerks, William Owen, Arthur Cyril Vesey, Lionel George Robinson, Henry A. Stacke, William Frederick Beauford

each £620 to £750
Second Class Clerks (1st Sect.), Charles Cross, Edward Hall Fox, Rd. Lennox-Woods, Saml. Hart-Davies, John Davison Bowman, F. Taylor, J. Morris, Fredk. Aug. D. Noel, C. J. King, J. Mackinlay, W. A. Impey, R. A. Hoblyn, A. C. M. M. Crichton, Clarence H. Archibald, W. F. Eaton-Iddins, H. C. Purkis, C. Sneyd Worsley, Launcelet Heygate, and Edward J. Rhodes. each £420 to £600

Second Class Clerks (2nd Sect.), T. J. Purchas, M. W. Whitmore, Hayward John Bidwell, R. E. Yerburch, John Bromley, Robert Melville, B. Otter-Barry, W. M. Martin, R. J. Fallon, R. W. Reay, G. Y. Vanderzee, C. C. Glyn, Arth. R. Barrett, Alfred Hoskins Britton, J. Brand, A. K. Cutfield, C. W. A. Trollope, J. S. Francis, H. J. W. Cox, Samuel Butts, John Henry Fryday Brabner, J. W. Gullick, C. H. Handcock, Hen. Thos. Bellamy, and Kenneth M. Macdonald each £200 to £400
Examiners (1st Section), Francis C. J. W. Dillon, Arthur Hy. Hallam Jesse, Robert Bell, Wm. Geo. Irwin, Daniel Ward, Wm. H. Gallier, Fredk. W. A. Clarke, Benj. Horner, Fredk. Chalmers Miles, Wm. Fortescue Barratt, Wm. Henry Allen, Ellis Wm. Davies, Sam. Geo. Fenton, Fredk. Wood, Geo. Davison, Sam. Davey Cray, Edmund Geo. Baker, Thos. Hy. Rogar, Fras. Nutman Warman, Wm. Edwd. McKown, John Albert Barnes, Horatio Nelson Horton, Jno. Rd. Sowden, Jno. Tenney, Wm. Geo. Hunt, Hy. Collot, Edwd. Merrick, and Augustus Wm. Constantine, each £215 to £400

BOARD OF TRADE, Whitehall Gardens.—

£27,380.
President, Rt. Hon. Lord Stanley of Preston £2,000
Private Sec., Sir T. W. P. Blomefield, Bt. £300
Parliamentary Sec., Baron H. De Worms, M.P. £1,200
Private Sec., Robert C. Heron-Maxwell. £150
Permanent Sec., Henry Geo. Calcraft, C.B. £1,800

Assistant Secretaries.

Harbour Depart., Chas. Cecil Trevor, C.B. £1,200
Marine Depart., Thomas Gray, C.B. £1,200
Finance Depart., Allen Stoneham £1,200
Commercial Department and Comptroller of Corn Returns, Robert Giffen, LL.D. £1,200
Railway Depart., Courtenay Boyle, C.B. £1,200
Fisheries Department, G. J. Swanston, C.B. £1,100
Principals, Wm. C. Monkhouse, Hy. A. Dobson, W. D. W. Lyons, E. Roscoe, A. E. Bateman, and Ingram B. Walker each £800
Clerks, Alexander E. Pearson, R. P. P. Bingham, T. E. Price, J. W. Martyn, Henry R. Bennet-Jones, Arthur H. Emberson, R. C. Heron Maxwell, Samuel Waddington, John Taylor, W. H. F. Hardinge, G. J. Stanley, W. J. Howell, G. S. Fry, J. G. Willis, A. F. P. Barton, J. M. Dodds, and J. M. Nicolle. each £200 to £400
Clerk for Railway Works, Finlay McKenzie £800
Bookkeeper and Actuary, Wm. Vaughan. £700
Assist. do., J. M. Bamford. £425
Statistics, George Harvey Simmonds £700
Weights and Measures, Henry J. Chaney .. £600

Electric Lighting Clerk, Sir T. W. Blomefield, Bart. £500
Supt. of Registry, Thomas Anderson £450
Chief Inspector of Fisheries, A. D. Berrington £700
Inspectors, Charles E. Fryer, H. N. Malan. £700
Labour Correspondent, John Burnett £300
Clerk in Charge of "Board of Trade Journal", F. Barley £300
Assist. Clerks, First Class, W. W. Leaker, Samuel Bullock, J. J. Dilley, F. W. Haine, F. C. Pike, and Frank Hardy £300 to £400
Assist. Clerks, Second Class, J. J. F. Croker, Henry Jolliffe, Lewis Browne, John Peake, E. Portch, J. M. Spencer, J. J. Mill, Thomas Thorpe, A. Barnes, P. H. Thomas, Arthur Hill, G. W. Sellar, Jas. Quick, D. A. Pollard, G. E. Norman, A. Neeves, F. A. Fahy, P. J. Des-cours, J. G. Hargreaves, and W. Greig £160 to £280

LEGAL BRANCH.

Solicitor, Walter Murton £1,800
Chief Law Clerk, F. Hargrave Hamel £800
Law Clerks, E. Potter, and F. J. S. Hopwood, £350 to £600
Clerks, A. H. Strong and K. E. K. Gough, £200 to £300

PROFESSIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Office of Inspector of Railways, 1, Whitehall.
Inspectors, Col. F. E. Rich, R.E. £1,150
 " Major-Gen. Chas. Scrope Hutchinson, R.E. £1,200
 " Maj. F. A. Marindin, C.M.G., R.E. £1,000
Professional Members of Marine Department, Sir Digby Murray, Bart., and Rear-Adm. Sir Geo. Strong Nares, K.C.B. each £1,000
Inspector of Life-saving Apparatus, Capt. J. F. Prowse, R.N.

BANKRUPTCY DIVISION, 5 & 6, Whitehall Yard, S.W., £101,772; net, £272.

Inspector-General, John Smith £1,500
Inspectors, F. Wreford, E. Hough £1,415
Auditor, G. W. Gavin. £580

Official Receiver's Office, 33, Carey Street.

Chief Official Receiver, Robert P. Harding £2,000
Assistant Receivers, G. Wreford, C. J. Stewart, Alfred Henry Wildy, George Walter Chapman, and Henry de Vaux Brougham. £3,100
Solicitor, W. W. Aldridge £1,200
Official Assignee, Peter Paget £1,000
Official Messenger, John Charles Austin. £700

Provincial Receivers.

Manchester, Christopher Jenkins Dibb .. £1,200
Liverpool, F. Gittens £1,000
Birmingham, Luke J. Sharpe £1,000
Bristol, E. G. Clarke £1,000
Newcastle, Arthur Stewart Maples £1,000
Greenwich, C. Mercer £800
Brighton, A. Mackintosh £800

Officers appointed under Metropolitan Gas Acts.

Referees, A. G. Vernon-Harcourt, F.R.S.; and William Pole, F.R.S.
Chief Gas Examiner, Dr. A. W. Williamson, F.R.S. £500
Auditor, Charles H. Parkes £

MARINE CONSULTATIVE BRANCH,

16, Bedford Street, W.C.

Engineer, Surv.-in-Chief, T. W. Traill, C.E. £800
Prin. Survyr. for Iron Ships, J. Wimshurst. £700
 " " *for Wooden Ships*, W. H. Turner. £600
 " " *for Tonnage*, W. Moore £600

Prinpl. Examiner of Engurs., J. M. Gray .. £500
 " " *in Navigation*, G. Beall £500

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen, Custom House.—£19,138.

Registrar-General, Robert Jackson £1,100
Assistant do., Everard Home Coleman. £800

Admeasurement of Steamships & Superintendence of Emigration, St. Katharine's Dock House, Tower Hill.

Principal Officer, C. P. Wilson £900

PATENT OFFICE,

25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.—£55,204.

Comptroller General of Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks, Henry Reader Lack £1,500
Private Secretary, Philip G. L. Webb £100
Deputy Comp., John Clark Hall £900
Superstar of Designs, &c., J. Lowry Whittle £1,000
Regt. Examining Branch, Rich. Bissell Prosser £800
Assist. Superintendent, F. W. Tabrum. £535
Examiners, Henry Hatfield, Andrew Jas. Walke, and Alfred Cliff each £500
Assistants to Examiners, Harold John Adams, Fred. Ogden, William Martin, H. Allen, Percy Howell Cathcart, and William Henry Dennis Clark each £375
Assistant Examiners, J. Gray, Moses John Jackson, Wm. Groves, Edwd. Hy. Nightingale, Jos. Edwd. Needham, F. Maurice Sexton, Thos. East Lones, Fredk. Edward Boughton, Arthur Wm. Marfleet, Robert Sandon, Albert Francis Ravenshear, Rhys Jenkins, William Alexander Stiven, William Sumner, Alfred Sutton, John Henry Tomlinson, Arthur Whitwell, Arthur Robinson Wright, Harold Seward, Bowman Hy. Madden, Alf. Stewart Augustus Ormsby, Frank Gossling, Richard Pearce Chope, James Layzell, George Gibbens, Chas. Henry Powell, George Rutherford, Horace Newton, William Martin, J. Reeves, T. H. Muras, C. C. Starling, H. F. Lowe, L. Bolton, F. J. Cheshire, D. Mescal, J. T. Walls, F. J. Willis, S. A. Willmott, W. Sackfield, R. North, T. H. Denning, A. E. Chipperfield, A. G. Page, H. G. Graves, and H. O. Minty £250 to £400
Principals, J. F. Flack, Robert Lucas, and W. J. F. Tomlinson each £600
Second Class Clerks, Samuel Sumner Tripp, George Hurlstone Hardy, James Stuart Sweet Escott, Arthur John Rhodes, Henry Stephen Holmes Pegler, Geo. Spencer, Thos. Wm. Henry Davies, John Maycock, and Benjamin Tall £370 to £400
Librarian, Herbert John Allison £600
Superintendent (Store Branch and Sale Office, 38, Cursitor Street), Joseph Robert Morris. £500
Clerk in charge of Register, Edward Towers £485
Keeper of Cotton Marks (Manchester Branch), Joseph Fry £500

BOARD OF TRADE, Dublin.

Principal Officer, Commr. W. W. Kiddle, R.N.
Chief Engineer Surveyor, R. T. Gibson.
Chief Shipwright Surveyor, W. Abbott.
Clerk, W. H. T. St. Austin.
Tapesholder, Henry Bratton.

BELFAST.

Shipwright Surveyor, W. Jubb.
Engineer Surveyor, W. Fair.
Tapesholder, R. A. Kane.

LONDONDERRY.

Nautical Surveyor, Lieut. H. J. Edwards, I.N.

EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT, Dublin.

Chief Emigration Officer, Comr. W. W. Kiddle, R.N., A.I.C.E.
Assist. Emigration, Lieut. H. J. Edwards, I.N.; R. T. Gibson, W. Abbott, Walter Jubb, William Farr, Lieut. Moysey, R.N.; R. Davis, J. W. Hay, and J. Moore.
Medical Inspectors of Emigrants, R. W. Andrew, L.R.C.S.I.; Dr. Josh. Byrne, L.R.C.S.I.; R. Hunter, M.D.; P. M. Rice, L.R.C.S.I.; G. A. O'Connor, L.R.C.F., L.R.C.S.; T. Sinclair, M.D.; J. McNulty, L.R.C.S.I.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD, Whitehall.

—£444,241 (£148,950 paid to Poor-Law Medical Officers, and £121,350 to Teachers in Poor Law Schools, and Medical Officers of Health, Nuisance Inspectors, &c.).
President, Rt. Hon. Chas. T. Ritchie, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., Nicholas Herbert £300
Parliamentary Sec., Walter H. Long, M.P. £1,200
Private Sec., William J. Mitten £1,500
Permanent Sec., Sir Hugh Owen, K.C.B. £1,150
Private Sec., Thomas Pitts £1,150
Legal Adviser, John Francis Rotton £1,100
Assist. Sec., Samuel Butler Provis, C.B. £1,000
Do. Cornelius Neale Dalton £1,000
Do. Alfred Douglas Adrian £1,000
Chief Gen. Inspector and Assist. Sec., Edmond Henry Wodehouse £1,100
Inspectors, W. A. Peol, R. Hedley, J. J. Henley, J. H. Bridges, M.B. each £1,000
Do., F. D. Longe, Baldwin Fleming, H. R. Courtenay, F. T. Bircham, T. L. M. Browne, R. I. Dansey, F. J. Mout, M.D., C. L. Dashwood, J. S. Davy, H. Lockwood, each £900; W. E. Knollys, Herbert Jenner-Fust, jun., H. G. Kennedy. each £600 to £900
Inspector of Audits, G. Taylor £800
Inspector of Local Loans, Local Acts, and Bye-laws, E. P. Burd £700
Inspector under the Canal Boats Acts, John Brydone £560
Assist. Gen. Insps., S. Barrington Tristram, Hy. Stevens, Major Lutley Jordan, and W. M. Moorsom each £500
Chief Clerk, John Bellamy £850
Principal Clerks, N. C. Walsh, A. C. Bauke, H. P. Thomas, O. Le Neve Foster, J. H. Reade, F. Stevens, and R. B. Allen, each £650 to £800
Clerks—First Class, C. Geer, Robert Cranston, Thos. Lefevre Austin, Chas. Baker, Edwd. Rowse, Wm. Lewis Simmer, Howel Thomas, Hy. C. H. H. Houndle, John Lithiby, Alfred Jas. Shepperd, Wm. Wellington Conolly, and Robert Montague Barton. £400 to £600
Supert. Index Depart., Chas. Jenkins Fluck £400
Supert. of Registry, Arthur Tyton Howell. £450
Supert. of Deposit, Reference, and Binding Department, Charles W. Jones £400
Clerks—Second Class, Joseph Bt. Ed. Collings, Jasper W. Parrott, Charles W. Bellamy, Edward Geer, John M. Evans, William H. Green, William J. Mitten, Rowland M. Estcourt, David Dolton, Edward Fleming, John R. Clark Hall, Charles R. Hicks, George P. Beckley, Thomas Pitts, Hamilton Pullen, John Alfred E. Dickinson, William W. Armstrong, William A. Casson, Walter R. Woolven, George Biddell, Chas. L. Davies, Edwd. A. Browne, Jas. Hargrave Mann, Albert J. A. Ball, Horace C. Monro, Hugh P. Tregarthen, George E. Wainwright, Wm. Hy. D. Boyle, Wm. Hy. Dumsday, and Arthur Chapman £200 to £350

In Charge of Accounts, John Jordan £415
Architect, Percival G. Smith £660
Assist. Architect, T. H. Wheeler £300
Inspectors of Workhouse Schools, John R. Mozley, Rev. Dr. Clutterbuck, W. Holgate, and Byam Martin Davies. each £400 to £600
Chief Engineering Inspector, Sir Robt. Rawlinson, C.E., C.B. £1,100
Engineering Inspsrs., A. Taylor, J. T. Harrison, C.E., Major Tulloch, R.E., S. J. Smith, C.E., and Thomas Codrington, C.E., each £800; and Maj.-Gen. C. P. Carey, R.E. £600
Assist. to Chief Inspector, S. H. Terry, C.E. £400
Medical Officer, George Buchanan, M.D. £1,200
Assist. Medical Officer and Medical Inspector for Gen. Sanity, Purp., R. T. Thorne, M.D. £1,000
Medical Inspectors, H. Stevens, M.D., £800; E. Ballard, M.D., £700; F. H. Blaxall, M.D., £800; Hubert Airy, M.D., W. H. Power, Henry Franklin Parsons, M.D., J. Spear, F. W. Barry M.D., and David Page, M.D. each £600
Assistant Inspector of Vaccine Lymph, Albert Brydges Farn £400
Dir. of Animal Vaccine Stn., Robt. Cory, M.D. £400
Chief In. of Alkali, &c., Works, A. E. Fletcher, £300
Inspectors, B. Todd, £650; E. G. Ballard, and R. F. Carpenter. each £420 to £550
Additional Inspector, John Affleck £600
Sub-Insp., Edward Jackson, W. S. Curphey, A. C. Fryer, Ph.D. and B. E. Smith, ea. £300 to £400

METROPOLIS WATER ACT DEPARTMENT.

Water Examiner, Maj.-Gen. Alexander De Courcy Scott £850
Auditor, Allen Stoneham £550

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR IRELAND
 —£144,809.

President, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.
Vice-President, Sir Henry Robinson, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, G. A. Mahon £100
Commissioners, the Under-Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, Chas. Croker-King, M.D., £1,200; George Morris, £1,200.
Secretary, Thomas A. Mooney, LL.D. £800
Assistant Secretary, D. J. MacSheahan, B.A. £600
Inspectors, R. T. Hamilton, Dr. Thomas H. Burke, H. A. Robinson, Colonel Spaight, each £700; Dr. S. Woodhouse, Captain F. S. Sampson, W. L. Micks, Dr. G. P. O'Farrell, Dr. J. Todd, A. Bourke, E. Bourke, and Major R. Rutledge Fair. each £500 to £700
Engineering Inspector, C. P. Cotton, M.I.C.E. £700
Assistant Engineering Inspectors, R. O'Brien Smyth, C.E., and L. E. H. Deane, C.E. each £300
Auditors, W. McDermott, C. Pelly, G. W. Finlay, R. H. Jephson, A. McHugh, C. Croker, Colonel J. O'Hara, Colonel Studdert, Captain Gibson, & M. Byrne £700
Legal Adviser, J. H. Monahan, q.c.
Solicitors, Messrs. T. T. Mecredy and Son.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION,

Council Office, Whitehall.—£54,664.
 (Vote for Education, Science, and Art, for the United Kingdom, £5,573,866.)
Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart., M.P. £2,000
Private Sec., Almeric W. Fitz-Roy £1,150
Secretary, Patrick Cummin, C.B. £1,800
Private Sec., R. B. Summerford. £100
Assistant Secretaries, J. Sykes, G. Miller, and F. C. Hodgson. each £900 to £1,200
Senior Examiners, G. W. Kekewich, H. S. Bryant, J. W. J. Stephenson, J. White, H. L. Whitteley, H. W. Hoare, U. M. Cowie, each £650 to £800

Junior Exams., W. Severn, F. W. Percival, A. Barratt, H. F. Pooley, W. I. Ritchie, H. M. Lindsell, J. R. Dasent, R. M. Tabor, F. E. D. Sandford, H. W. Simpkinson, A. W. Fitz-Roy, J. W. Mackail, A. H. Clough, each £300 to £600
Accountant, William Tucker £800
Architect, E. R. Robson £700
Senior Clerk, J. G. Hickson £500
Clerks, First Class, J. Goodall, R. B. Summerford, S. J. Hunt, J. Pringle, R. W. Nelmes, W. J. Bassett, G. W. Ritchie, C. Townsend, J. H. Levy, H. J. Gibbs, F. D. Fairman, J. R. Norton, G. M. Norris each £360 to £500

Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.—£158,935.

Chief Inspectors, Rev. J. J. Blandford, S. N. Stokes, Rev. T. W. Sharpe, Rev. D. J. Stewart, H. E. Oakeley, J. G. Fitch, W. Williams, J. R. Blakiston, Rev. H. B. Barry, Rev. C. F. Johnstone, Rev. F. Syngé, and W. Scott Coward.
Inspectors, Rev. J. W. D. Herniman, Rev. R. L. Koe, Rev. W. W. Howard, Rev. S. J. G. Fraser, Rev. H. M. Capel, Rev. R. Temple, E. L. Erodie, H. Waddington, Rev. J. R. Byrne, Rev. C. C. Sewell, Rev. H. A. Pickard, Rev. C. F. Routledge, Rev. G. French, Rev. C. H. Parez, Rev. H. G. Alington, Rev. C. D. Du Port, Rev. E. T. Watts, Rev. G. Steele, Rev. S. Pryce, Rev. F. Wilkinson, Rev. J. Lomax, Rev. R. Wilde, Rev. H. Smith, Rev. F. F. Cornish, W. Baily, W. E. Currey, T. W. Danby, W. P. Turnbull, T. King, C. W. Collins, E. W. Colt Williams, A. G. Legard, D. P. Pennethorne, A. Rankine, T. S. Aldis, M. J. Barrington-Ward, F. W. H. Myers, C. E. Vertue, J. A. Willis, J. P. Balmer, J. C. Ley, J. H. Wylie, J. B. Haslam, J. G. Fitz-Maurice, E. M. Kenney-Ilerbert, W. H. Brewer, E. M. Sneyd-Kynnersley, R. P. A. Swettenham, H. W. Claughton, H. F. Codd, H. F. Dibben, G. H. Gordon, E. A. Helps, E. G. A. Holmes, T. Morgan-Owen, H. B. Rowan, A. J. Swinburne, S. G. Tremenheere, W. B. S. Yarde, J. C. Colvill, A. P. Graves, R. S. Stevelly, E. H. Burrows, O. Airy, A. E. Bernays, T. W. Greene, E. N. Wix, T. S. Gladowe, H. E. B. Harrison, E. S. Mostyn Pryce, H. Cowie, R. M. Fowler, H. W. G. Markheim, A. B. Fisher, F. B. De Sausmarez, C. H. B. Elliott, F. A. S. Freeland, W. Edwards, M. Pole, H. P. Henderson, J. Bancroft, G. Gardner, T. G. Rooper, E. L. Phelps, E. M. Field, W. C. G. Milman, R. D. M. Oliver, C. W. M. Hitchens, J. H. Davies, R. Holt-White, J. Wilson, F. B. Lott, C. T. Whitmill, C. G. Colson, S. R. Wilson, A. W. Newton, R. J. Alexander, A. Cartwright, F. T. Green, C. F. Harrison, J. Tillard, L. T. Monro, and R. F. Curry.
Inspector of Music, John Stainer, MUS. DOG. ... £500
Directress of Needlework, The Hon. Mrs. R. E. Colborne £250

SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT,

Dover House, Whitehall, S.W.—£553,392.

LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE—

The Lord President of the Council; the Marquis of Lothian, K.T., Secretary for Scotland (*Vice-Pres.*); the Rt. Hon. Lord Watson; the Secretary of State for the Home Department; the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, M.P.; the Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Richard Sandford, K.C.B.; the Rt. Hon. John Hay A. Macdonald, C.B., M.P. (Lord Advocate).

Secretary, Henry Craik, C.B., LL.D. £1,200

Private Secretary, P. H. Atkin.

Assist. Secretary & Senior Examiner, T. Shute Robertson £688
Jun. Exams., G. Todd, J. Blaikie £300 to £600
Counsel, J. Badenach Nicolson £250
Auditors under Endowments Act, 1832, W. Tucker, J. Milne.
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, H. G. Batley.
Heads of Sections, J. Milne, H. G. Batley, A. Thomson, T. Hodgson £360 to £500
Architect, E. R. Robson.
Inspector of Music, John Stainer, MUS. DOG.
Directress of Needlework, Honble. Mrs. Colborne.
Private Sec. to Lord Pres., Lord Richard Nevill.
Do. *Vice-Pres.*, John Blackburn.

H.M. INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS & SUB-INSPECTORS.

Chief Inspectors, C. E. Wilson, LL.D.; J. Kerr, LL.D., R. Ogilvie each £900
Inspectors, W. Jolly, A. E. Scougal, A. Walker, A. O. Barrie, J. Macleod, R. J. Muir, A. Dey, J. Smith, LL.D.; J. W. Marshall, T. A. Stewart, A. R. Andrew, J. Boyd, R. Calder, R. Harvey, D. Sime, W. W. Waddell, W. Bathgate, G. Dann, J. L. Robertson, A. Lobban, W. Y. King, John Struthers £200 to £800
Sub-Inspectors, R. Small, W. Whyte £794

SCIENCE AND ART DEPARTMENT.—£449,118.

(Administration, South Kensington, £38,800.)
Secretary, Col. J. F. D. Donnelly, C.B., R.E. £1,500
Chief Clerk, G. Francis Duncombe £750
Clerks, Upper Division, A. J. R. Trendell, C.M.G.; Alan S. Cole, J. B. Rundell, E. Belshaw, A. F. E. Torrens, O. J. Dullea £2,176
Clerk of Accounts, T. A. Bowler £500
Assistant to ditto, E. Harris £400
Storekeeper, Henry Lloyd £450

Science Division.

Director, Col. John F. D. Donnelly, C.B. ... unpaid
Assist. Direct., Capt. Wm. de W. Abney, R.E., F.R.S. £782
Official Examiner, Frank Rede Fowke £400
Assist. Examiners, T. Healey, and C. McRae, M.A. £100 to £400

Art Division.

Director for Art, T. Armstrong £874
Assistant Director, H. A. Bowler £850
Official Examiner, T. Chesman, B.A. £400
Assist. ditto, J. A. D. Campbell £400
Examination Clerk, M. Webb £378

Inspection.

Inspectors of Local Schools, R. G. Wyld, F. B. Barwell, C. A. Buckmaster, M.A., G. R. Redgrave each £400 to £500
Organizing Master of Science and Art Classes, J. C. Buckmaster, F.C.S.

National Art Training School.—£5,345.

Visitor, Edward J. Poynter, R.A.
Principal, J. C. L. Sparkes £600
Registrar, Col. Sussex William Lennox £350
Instructor in Decorative Art, H. Stannus £350
Lady Supt. of Female Classes, Miss Trulock.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM,

and Branch Museum at Bethnal Green (£12,778).
 (Purchases, &c., £20,000; Services common to the several divisions, £80,941.)
Director, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, K.C.B. ... £950
Assist. Directors, Rich. A. Thompson, Major-Gen. Edward Robert Festing, R.E., each £700
Museum Keepers (Art Collect.), G. Wallis, F.S.A. £600
 " (Art Lib.), R. H. Soden Smith, M.A. ... £600
 " (Educ. Coll. & Lib.), A. C. King, F.S.A. £500
 " (Ind. Collect.), C. Purdon Clarke, C.I.E. £450
 " (Machinery & Inventions), Lt.-Col. A. H. P. Stuart-Wortley £600

Normal School of Science, and Royal School of Mines, South Kensington & Jermyn St. £14,947
Prof. of Biology, T. H. Huxley, LL.D., *Dean, hon. Asst. Professors,* G. B. Howes, F.Z.S., £600; and D. H. Scott, PH.D., F.L.S.
Prof. of Mining, Sir Warington W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S. £200
Prof. Chemistry, T. E. Thorpe, PH.D., F.R.S. £300
Asst. Professor, F. R. Japp, PH.D. £300
Prof. of Mechanics and Mathematics, T. M. Goodeve, M.A. £400
Asst. Professor, A. R. Willis, D.Sc. £400
Prof. of Physics, Professor Rücker, F.R.S. £300
Prof. of Geology, J. W. Judd, F.R.S. £300
Prof. of Metallurgy, W. C. Roberts-Austen, F.R.S. £300
Prof. of Astronomy, J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S. £750
Prof. of Agriculture, J. Wrightson, F.C.S. £200
Mineralogical Lecturer, F. Rutley, F.G.S. £200
Registrar, Major C. A. Macgregor, B.E. £300

Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn St., £3,826
Director of Museum, Arch. Geikie, LL.D., F.R.S. £300
Curator & Registrar, F. W. Rudler £475
Geological Survey of the United Kingdom—£20,964
Director-Gen., Arch. Geikie, LL.D., F.R.S. £800
Director, Eng. & Wales, H. W. Bristow, F.R.S. £700
District Surveyor, W. Whitaker, B.A., F.R.S. £500
Resident Geologist, Edward Best £400
Geologists, English Survey, Wm. Topley, R. H. Tiddeman, M.A., H. B. Woodward, C. E. Fox-Strangways, and R. Russell £275 to £400
Asst. Geologists, J. G. Goodchild, C. E. De Rance, F. J. Bennett, W. A. E. Ussher, J. H. Blake, A. C. G. Cameron, C. E. Hawkins, Clement Reid, A. J. Jukes-Browne, M.A., Aubrey Strahan, M.A., and F. H. Hatch, PH.D. £2,699
Curators & Palaeontologists, George Sharman, £350; and E. T. Newton £329

SURVEY OF SCOTLAND.
Director, H. H. Howell £600
District Surveyor, B. N. Peach £500
Geologists, John Horne, F.R.S.E.; Harriman Skae, and W. Gunn £275 to £400
Asst. Geologists, Hugh Miller, C. T. Clough, M.A., J. S. Grant Wilson, G. Barrow, James Linn, Lionel Hinxman, B.A.; H. M. Cadell, B.Sc.; and J. B. Hill £1,848

SURVEY OF IRELAND.
Director, Prof. E. Hull, LL.D., F.R.S. £600
District Surveyor, G. H. Kinahan, M.R.I.A. £500
Acting Palaeontologist, W. H. Baily, F.L.S. £400
Geologists, R. G. Symes, M.A., S. B. N. Wilkinson, J. Nolan.
Asst. Geologists, R. J. Cruise, F. W. Egan, B.A., J. R. Kilroe, W. F. Mitchell, Alex. McHenry.
Resident Geologist, A. B. Wynne.

Dublin Royal College of Science.—£6,380.
Dean (1837-38), Henry Hennessy, F.R.S., M.R.I.A. £100
Secretary, J. P. O'Reilly, C.E., M.R.I.A. £300
Curator and Librarian, Alphonse Gazes. £300
Professors:—*Descriptive Geometry & Engineering,* Thos. F. Pigot, M.R.I.A.; *Physics,* W. F. Barrett, F.R.S.B.; *Applied Mathematics,* Henry Hennessy, F.R.S.; *Chemistry,* Wm. Hartley, F.R.S.E., each £500; *Mining & Mineralogy,* J. P. O'Reilly, M.R.I.A.; *Geology,* Edward Hull, LL.D., F.R.S.; *Botany,* W. R. McNab, M.D.; *Zoology,* A. C. Haddon, M.A., F.Z.S., each £200
Dublin Museum of Science and Art.—£15,525.
Director, V. Ball, M.A., F.R.S. £760
Chief Clerk, H. B. White, M.A., C.E. £260
Accountant, C. W. Steele £231

Curator (Nat. Hist.) (vacant) £450
Librarian (Natnl. Library), W. Archer, F.R.S. £450
Edinburgh Museum of Science and Art (£12,052),
Director, Col. R. Murdoch Smith, B.E. £775
Keeper Nat. Hist. Dept., R. H. Traquair, M.D., F.R.S. £500
Curator, Alexander Galletly £410
Assist. Nat. Hist. Dept., £150
Assist. Industrial and Art Dept., W. Clark. £24
 " C. N. B. Muston £150
 " T. W. Nash. £125

BRITISH MUSEUM, BLOOMSBURY,
 and **NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM,** Cromwell Road, South Kensington.—£147,385.
Principal Librarian and Secretary, Edward Augustus Bond, C.B., LL.D., F.S.A. £1,200
Assistant Secretary, John T. Taylor £600
Accountant, John Cleave £600
Assistants, First Class, Francis Ellis Tucker, H. Louis Goertz, and T. Anthony Day £250 to £450
Assistants, Second Class, Albert F. Kruse, and Albert Robert Dryhurst £120 to £240
Keeper of Printed Books, Geo. Bullen, F.S.A. £750
Assistant Keepers, Richard Garnett, LL.D., Robt. K. Douglas, R. Martineau, M.A. each £600
Assistants, First Class, Edwd. Ernest Stride, Wm. Younger Fletcher, Robt. Edmund Graves, B.A., F. Elliot Blackstone, B.C.L., Geo. K. Fortescue, John T. Naake, A. W. K. Miller, M.A., Stephen J. Aldrich, Edward Dundas Butler, F.R.G.S., Cecil Bendall, M.A., Gregory W. Eccles, John Metivier, B.A., W. R. Wilson, and Richard H. Caunter £250 to £450
Assistants, Second Class, John Granville, Henry Jenner, Chas. John Liddell, B.A., Saml. Van Straalen, Dorset Eccles, Hy. Martin Mayhew, George Price Tate, Chas. A. Legh Walker, J. Baynes Jago, Cyril J. Davenport, Edwd. Jas. Feild, Geo. Frederick Barwick, Chas. Henry Coote, Alex. Geo. Ellis, B.A., Alf. W. Pollard, B.A., John P. Anderson, H. F. Birch-Reynardson, B.A., R. Nisbet Bain, F. B. Fitzgerald Campbell, John Macfarlane, Basil Thos. Alfred Everts, B.A., Wm. Barclay Squire, B.A.

£120 to £240
Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, Edward Maunde Thompson £750
Keeper of Oriental MSS., Chas. Rieu, PH.D. £750
Assist. Keeper MSS., Edwd. J. L. Scott, M.A. £600
Assistants, First Class, Harry L. D. Ward, B.A., Walter de Gray Birch, Geo. Fredk. Warner, M.A., Dr. Karl J. Reinhart Hoerning, and Henry John Ellis. £250 to £450
Assistants, Second Class, Isaac Herbert Jeayes, Francis B. Bickley, Benjamin J. Jeffery, and A. Hughes-Hughes £120 to £240
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, S. Colvin, M.A. £750
Acting Assist do., Louis A. Fagan (as Assistant, £350; as Acting Assistant Keeper, £100).
Assistants, 2nd Class, Freeman Marius Donoghue, and Lionel H. Cust, M.A. £120 to £240
Keeper of Egyptian and Oriental Antiquities, Peter Le Page Renouf £850
Assistant, First Class, Theophilus Goldridge Pinches £250 to £450
Assistants, Second Class, Henry A. Mealy and Ernest A. T. W. Budge, M.A. £120 to £240
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Alexander Stuart Murray £750
Assistant, First Class, Cecil Harcourt Smith, £250 to £450
Assistant, 2nd Class, Arthur H. Smith £120 to £240
Keeper of Coins and Medals, Reg. S. Poole. £750
Assistant Keeper, Barclay V. Head £600

Assistants, First Class, Herbert Appold Grueber, and Warwick W. Wroth. £250 to £450
Keeper of Brit. and Mediaval Antiquities & Ethnography, A. W. Franks, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A. £750
Assistant, First Class, Chas. H. Read £250 to £450
Solicitors, Messrs. Warren, 99, Gt. Russell Street.

NATURAL HISTORY MUSEUM,

Cromwell Road, S.W.—£43,343.

Director, Prof. W. H. Flower, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. £1,200
Assistant Secretary, T. Nichols £500
Assistants, First Class, Charles E. Fagan, and Bernard B. Woodward £250 to £450
Keeper of Zoology, Dr. Albert Günther, F.R.S. £750
Assist. Keeper, Arthur G. Butler £600
Assistants, First Class, Edgar A. Smith, R. Bowdler Sharpe, Charles Owen Waterhouse, Geo. A. Boulenger, M. R. Oldfield Thomas, and Francis Jeffrey Bell, M.A. £250 to £450
Assistants, Second Class, William Forsell Kirby, W. R. Ogilvie Grant, Reginald I. Pocock, Charles J. Gahan, Randolph Kirkpatrick, and Arthur Dendy, M.Sc. £120 to £240
Keeper of Zoology, Dr. H. Woodward, F.R.S. £750
Assistants, Second Class, Richard Bullen Newton, Arthur S. Woodward, George C. Crick, Francis A. Bather, B.A., J. Walter Gregory £120 to £240
Assist. Keeper, Robert Etheridge, F.R.S. £600
Keeper of Mineralogy, L. Fletcher, M.A. £750
Assistants, First Class, T. Davies, and H. A. Miers, M.A. £250 to £450
Assistant, Second Class, Geo. T. Prior £120 to £240
Keeper of Botany, Wm. Carruthers, F.R.S. £750
Assistants, First Class, James Britten, and George R. Milne Murray £250 to £450
Assistants, Second Class, Henry Nicholas Ridley, M.A., Antony Gepp, B.A., and Edmund G. Baker. £120 to £240

NATIONAL GALLERY,

Trafalgar Square.—£8,908.

Director, Sir Frederick Wm. Burton, Kt. £1,000
Keeper and Sec., Charles Locke Eastlake . . . £750

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY,

Temporary Offices, 20, Great George Street, S.W. (Pictures on loan at Bethnal Green).—£1,916.
Director, Keeper, & Sec., George Scharf, C.B., F.S.A. £750

ROY. OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.—£8,451.

Astronomer Royal, William Henry Mahoney Christie, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S. £1,000
Chief Assist. Herbert Hall Turner, M.A., F.R.A.S. £552
First-class Assistants, Wm. Ellis, F.R.A.S. (*Superintendent of Magnetic & Meteorological Department*), Geo. Stickland Criswick, F.R.A.S., and Arthur M. W. Downing, M.A., F.R.A.S.; Edw. W. Maunder, F.R.A.S. (*Physical*) . . . £320 to £450
Second-class, Wm. Grasset Thackeray, William C. Nash (*Magnetical & Meteor.*), T. Lewis, F.R.A.S., and H. P. Hollis, B.A., F.R.A.S. . . £200 to £300

NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE,

3, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn.—£3,353.

Superintendent, Jno. Russell Hind, LL.D., F.R.S. £600
Chief Assist., William Godward, F.R.A.S. . . . £400
Assistants, 1st Class, E. Roberts, F.R.A.S., F. B. Cooper, and J. B. Jackman. £260 to £300
Do., 2nd Class, P. L. Davis, F.R.A.S., T. Wright, J. H. Bell, W. J. Harding, W. H. Walmsley, J. A. Sprigge, and B. F. Bawtree £100 to £250

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW.—£19,844.

Director, W. T. Thiselton Dyer, C.M.G., F.R.S. £1,000
Assistant Director, D. Morris, M.A., F.L.S. . . . 700
Keeper of Herb. & Library, Prof. Oliver, F.R.S. 500

Principal Assistant, J. G. Baker, F.R.S. . . . £300
Mycologist, Dr. M. C. Cooke, M.A. 200
Assistant for India, W. B. Hemsley, A.L.S. 120
Curator of Museums, J. R. Jackson, A.L.S. 200
Curator of Gardens, George Nicholson, A.L.S. 258
Assistant Curator, William Watson 146
Clerks, J. Bliss and D. T. Oliver. 250

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE,

Rolls House, Chancery Lane.—£21,393.

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.
Deputy Keeper, Henry C. Maxwell Lyte . . . £858
Secretary, James Joel Cartwright. £600
Assistant Keepers, Hans Claude Hamilton, Joseph Redington, Jas. Gairdner, P. Turner, Percy Shelley Leigh Hunt, and W. Noel Sainsbury £520 to £700
Senior Clerks, W. D. Hamilton, A. C. Ewald, C. T. Martin, L. O. Pike, S. R. Scargill-Bird, W. D. Selby, R. D. Trimmer, J. M. Thompson, John E. E. Sharp, and G. F. Handcock £315 to £500

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,

116, Victoria Street.—£15,300.

Ch. of Council, Lt.-Gen. R. Strachey, C.S.I., F.R.S. Secretary, Robert H. Scott, M.A., F.R.S.
Marine Superintendent., Capt. H. Toynbee, F.R.A.S.
Assistant do., Nav.-Lieut. Charles W. Baillie, R.N.

INLAND REVENUE OFFICES.—£1,763,879.

Somerset House.—£210,337.

Chairman, Sir Algernon Edw. West, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, H. G. L. Shand.
Deputy Chairman, Earl of Idelshire, C.B. £1,500
Private Secretary, A. H. Browne.
Commissioners, Maj. Hon. C. J. Keith-Falconer, Fred. Lacey Robinson, and Sidney Francis Godolphin Osborne each £1,200
Joint Secretaries, Wm. Henry Cousins, C.B. (*St. & T.*), and Robert Micks (*Excise*) . . each £1,200
Assistant Secretaries, W. Mich. Rossetti (*Excise*), T. N. Crafer (*Stamps and Taxes*), Edward Bright (*Stamps and Taxes*), and W. B. Heberden (*Excise*) £800 to £900

Secretaries' Department.

Committee Clerks, W. M. Donne, Alfd. C. Trevor, E. E. N. Bower, J. B. Meers, E. E. Stoodley.
Principal Clerks, T. C. Roberts, R. H. Love, H. F. Bartlett, M. S. Jackson, T. H. Elliott.
Upper Division Clerks, W. Adams, J. A. Allanson, W. W. Atchley, F. Atterbury, F. H. Baker, C. A. Barrett, J. E. Bates, C. E. Brady, A. H. Browne, J. P. Byrne, C. S. Carter, J. E. Chapman, M. P. Golden, H. W. Good, J. P. Harding, C. Herbert, J. O'Beirne, A. B. Samson, H. G. L. Shand, A. Spiller, A. G. Stovell, E. E. Turnley, and C. S. West.

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, William Henry Melvill £2,000
Assistant Solicitor, Stephen Dowell £1,200
Chief Clerks, William T. Kelly, Nathaniel J. Highmore (*assistant to the solicitor*), James Mudie, and Henry S. Bond.
Clerks Assistant, Henry Powell, George Brooke, Bernard Wells, Shirley Bunbury, Edmund Nicholas Alpe, and Busfield Francis Brodie.
Law Clerks, John Edwin Piper, LL.B., Alfred Holt Freeth, John Travis Squire, George Hamson Denniss, Thomas Carleton Bates, John Allen Slater, and Frederick W. W. Kingdon.

Land Tax Redemption Department.

Registrar of Land Tax, William Thomas Kelly.
Deputy Registrar, Shirley Bunbury.

Accountant and Controller-General's Department.*Account. & Cont.-Gen.*, Charles G. Turner. . . . £1,200*Assist. do.*, James Tubb*Principal Bookkeeper*, A. Stair.*Accountants*, T. Trenerry, C. C. Atchison, J.

Butler, J. Sansom, G. A. Thompson.

Upper Division Clerks, Edward J. Badham, Robt.

A. Long, James W. Justican, Wm. A. Winck-

worth, Robert L. Blachford, Geo. W. Maunder,

George T. Messervy, Henry F. Clarke (Man-

chester), Edmund W. L. Ryves, Frederick

Dutton, Frederick A. Innell, Arthur Millard,

Harry J. Papworth, George Marshall, Julius

E. Pitcher, Henry Rice, Seymour J. Bennett,

Herbert C. King, Albert A. Serel, Theodore

Robinson, William H. Moore, G. H. Hunt, W.

D. Fish, J. H. A. Reay, H. E. Barnes, H. C.

Strutt, H. J. Maywood, W. C. Homersham, J.

C. Correll, H. B. Longmore, W. J. Bandfield,

and W. H. Lawson.

Chief Inspector's Department—Excise.*Chief Inspector*, John Molineux, c.B. . . . £1,000*Superintending Inspectors*, J. Spencer, R. H.

Brooks and A. Grant.

Inspectors, J. Steele, J. E. Mallinson, E. B.

Richards, Jackson Dodds, J. Sowden, E.

Smith, J. J. Carter and J. Clark.

Assistant Inspectors, G. Mordy, A. Watt, J.

Venters, T. Paxton, D. Thom, R. Hunt,

J. A. Edmond, J. Winter, F. Fisher, J. Savage,

William Sellar, E. Funnell, W. H. Dawson, J.

A. Blofeld, R. M. Douglas, Jas. Anderson, J.

H. Fincher, W. King, and A. J. Cox.

Principal of Character, &c. Depart., E. Smith.*Assistant do.*, H. Nutting.**Chief Inspector's Department—Stamps and Taxes.***Chief Inspector*, W. Smiles £1,100*Superintending Inspectors*, J. Fergusson, J. R.

Cottell, W. H. Roberts, and A. Fraser (Edin-

burgh).

Inspectors, S. Salvage, T. Tarleton (Dublin), T.

Cullen (Edinburgh), T. Smith (Dublin), G.

Phillips, J. Rusby, J. A. H. Calder, W. H.

Cottell, A. Philp (Edinburgh), W. H. Last, T.

Taylor, W. Martin, and G. Fawcett.

Licence and Railway Duties.*Collector*, William Harris Johnstone.*Clerks*, H. H. Ingram, J. T. Coombe, J. G.

Larcom, H. V. Robb, D. J. Golden, and W. J.

Dyson.

Legacy and Succession Duties.*Controller*, Wm. Wollaston Karslake, q.c. £1,500*Assistant Controller*, George Bray £1,000*Deputy Controller*, Edinburgh, H. W. Dwight.*Deputy Controller*, Dublin, Evelyn Freeth.*Chief Clerks*, Hugh M. Freeling, G. Dennehy, R.

J. Wallace, R. G. Guy, and A. Crafer.

Principal Clerks, A. J. King, A. A. Aymard, W.

Sutherland, F. G. Salmon, J. A. Gossett, and

H. T. Plummer.

Senior Registrars, F. J. Crowder, T. P. Clark,

R. J. Shebbeare, T. A. Routh, P. May, W. H.

Harrison, S. Smale, R. J. Dale, E. Harris,

William Chute, W. A. Nathan, S. P. Platt, W.

H. Jacob, J. A. Miall, C. O. Minchin, W. F.

Vaughan, Geo. Nossiter, Arthur L. Gardner,

Wm. George, Thomas C. Collett, Edwd. Hare,

S. E. Algonon Newsome, William H. Davey,

Edmund West, Henry W. S. Brown, Arth. W.

Norman, A. W. Smyth, Edwd. N. Kilvert, Frdk.

W. Rose, George E. Hurt, Herbert Baldwin,

Aug. Ff. Powell, E. H. Colquhoun, J. E. Pit-

cairn, Leonard S. Lloyd, George E. Dreaper,
Francis H. Warner, Henry Catling, Alfred P.
Dacey, Alfred Craske, G. H. Heath, Edward
Heard, Frederick H. Duffield, W. Winter,
Henry A. Laurie, W. E. Rea, H. Meller,
Claude A. Addison, Frederic H. Mainwaring,
Edwin C. Saunders, Charles H. Lyon, Charles
Mudge, Herbert L. Bramall, Henry J. Wolfe,
Arthur J. Bird, Ellis Rosenfeld, Harry F.
Rising, George Beill, and Reginald D.
Etheridge.**Special Commissioners of Income Tax.***Special Commissioners*, George Chew, Richard
M. Lynch, and Daniel O'Connell.**ASSESSMENT BRANCH.***Chief Examiner**Inspector of Foreign Dividends*, Joseph Mayhew.*Senior Examiner*, Courtney Hallett.*Examiners*, T. W. Roberts, W. T. Coggins, and

E. O. H. Foshev.

Clerks, Lower Div., H. G. Horton, M. J. Cahill,

H. O. Goater, A. Russen and W. A. Gunner;

two boy clerks, and two writers.

*City Office, Affidavits, Foreign and Colonial Di-**vidends*, taken at 1 and 2, Great Winchester

Street, Room No. 19, on Tuesdays, Thursdays,

and Saturdays, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

Receiver-General's Department.*Receiver-General*, Sir A. F. A. Slade, Bart.*Deputy Receiver-General*, W. Rea.*Senior Clerk*, P. Vargas.*Clerk, 1st Class*, J. Pitts.**Laboratory Department.***Principal*, Dr. Jas. Bell, F.R.S., D.S.C. . . . £1,000*Deputy Principal*, Richard Bannister.*Superintendent Analysts*, W. Harkness, & H. J. Helm.*Analysts—1st Class*, J. Holmes, G. Lewin,J. Cameron, and G. N. Stoker. *2nd Class*,

C. H. Burge, H. W. Davis, J. O'Loghlen,

E. G. Hooper, C. Proctor, and J. Woodward.

Department of Controller of Stamps and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Newspapers, and Bank Returns.*Controller and Registrar*, J. S. Purcell. . . . £1,100*Assistant Controllers and Assistant Registrars*,

Ernest Cleave, and T. C. Bokenham.

Heads of Branches, W. A. Garrett, H. Dowsett,T. H. Griffin, H. Gore (*Branch Stamp Office*,*Royal Courts of Justice*), F. R. Johnson, T. A.

Colls, and J. H. Neilson.

Deputy Heads of Branches, J. Keates (*Branch**Stamp Office, Royal Courts of Justice*), Jas.

Barber, Walter Walker, H. P. Molyneux, E. H.

Douët, W. J. Richards, S. J. Mackenzie, D.

McD. McKay, and M. Symes.

Clerks, R. Brown, S. Hayman, C. Jackson,

W. W. Hewitt, C. H. Bokenham, J. F. Oake-

shott, T. W. Beckwith, G. Martin, and G. H.

Hillman.

Stamping Department.*Inspector*, Edward Henry Arliss £780*Deputy Inspector*, Thomas Peacock.*Superintendents, 1st Class*, William G. Page,

Thomas Hy. Lovelock, & John Smith Sworder.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENT.

(Estimate for United Kingdom, £951,848.)

(Establishment, £67,565. Port of London, £269,920.)

Chairman, Sir Charles Du Cane, K.C.M.G. . . . £2,000*Private Secretary*, T. J. Pittar. £100*Dep. Chairman*, Herb. Harley Murray, c.B. £1,500

Commissioner, Horace A. D. Seymour £1,200
Secretary, £1,400
Assist. Secretary, Edmund Goodwyn £970
Committee Clerks, Richd. C. Hallowes, Frederick Chaplin, and John Courroux £2,325
Principal Clerks, Tom B. Bishop, Howard Payn, and Robert Robson £1,975
Clerks (Upper Div.), John Gately, Frederick H. Deverell, Alfred H. Courraux, Alfred L. Hardy, and Thomas J. Pittar £100 to £400
Clerks (Lower Div.), A. S. Cranbrook, F. Monk, A. D. Greig, Robert E. B. Saunders, Charles Atkinson, J. A. Hewson, Wm. E. Young, and J. E. Huggar £80 to £200
Medical Insp., Walter Dickson, M.D., E.N. ... £800

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE.

Solicitor, Charles John Follett £2,000
Assistant Solicitor, Charles E. Thynne £800
Clerks, R. Beverley, Thos. Wildman, J. Macklin,

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Surveyors-General, Richard T. Prowse, and Henry S. Worsfold £1,750
Clerks, Victor Maslin, Jas. C. Thompson, and Henry Ellis.

ACCOUNTANT AND CONTROLLER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Acct. and Cont.-Gen., William Dick £1,000
Assistant, Henry J. Gardner £725
Principal Clerks, Wm. Pitcairn, Spencer Dally, and Edward Ayris.
Clerks (Upper Div.), Thos. A. Blake, Wm. Burton, Geo. C. Calvert, John Channon, Edmund C. Daniell, Fredk. Dyason, R. Gill, Wm. Hannay, Robt. J. Harwood, John C. Jackson, John W. Jones, Chas. Mellish, Wm. J. Mullett, Charles H. Norman, Chas. Pyke, Fredk. Springett, and Geo. M. Tait.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Principal, Samuel Seldon, C.B. £
Principal Clerks, Wm. Colquhoun, Wm. H. Fenton, Frederick M. Dwight, and Geo. Metcalfe, each £520 to £620
Clerks (Upper Div.), Harry Burton, John Chambers, Chas. T. Cobham, John Denney, J. C. Dodman, Samuel E. Dyer, John W. Flower, Geo. M. Gunn, E. Harrison, John Holdaway, Thos. R. Howard, Edward K. Larkins, J. G. Lewis, Robt. Lynch, Roderick McL. Paton, C. B. Pollard, Thos. Quarm, W. H. Spilling, J. A. Stebbing, Philip J. Le Sueur, William O. Tweed, and James Wyeth.

LONG ROOM, PORT OF LONDON.

Collector and Chief Registrar of Shipping, Henry Lindsay £1,000
Senior Principal Clerk, Robert Main £770
Principal Clerks, Charles K. Saunders, M. Staplyton, and James T. Webb.
Clerks (Upper Div.), J. Bradford, John R. Cross, H. T. Drew, Leland C. Duncan, J. Fogden, J. T. Gascoine, Fred. L. Langton, W. Lingham, R. S. Lyne, Matthew Mawson, Jas. P. Midland, Fras. W. Miller, Geo. Newmarch, Wm. Park, W. C. Parsons, Arthur S. Roope, Johns Sargent, Henry G. Smith, C. J. Stebbing, Jas. S. Symon, T. M. Whately, Dundas C. Williams, Geo. Williams, and John K. Williams.

OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Inspectors, Charles H. Barton, William H. Hinks, Edmond P. Le Feuvre, James McDonald, and James M. Goldie each £600 to £650
Assist. Inspector, Harry Finden £620

SURVEYORS.

First Class, C. F. Chignall, Robt. T. Churchill, Charles Cornish, James Fleming, John K. Harris, George H. Hill, Frederick Jackson, John A. T. Leary, John A. Main, Wm. Onles.
Second Class, John Billings, Jas. Brown, Joseph J. T. Burt, Robert H. Clark, Maurice Collins, John Cross, Geo. Excell, Wm. Goulding, Geo. McLoughlin, William B. Pentreath, Chas. E. Plowman, Daniel Rhys, Thomas Rochford, Hastings Scuse, Wm. Thomson, Sidney T. Widrington, and Benjamin Wood.
Third Class, John G. Atkin, Wm. Bick, Jos. C. Blake, Thos. Chambers, Jas. Cleugh, James Doig, Wm. R. Elwood, Joseph Flint, Geo. T. Follit, Wm. E. Foxwell, Walter Furlong, Geo. D. Ham, Fras. G. Heath, Wm. F. Hubbard, Edwin W. Jacobs, John Kennedy, H. Lewis, Samuel Longman, Wm. Manson, Geo. A. Paze, Wm. Parker, Charles A. Pyne, Alfred E. Rolt, Wm. C. Samuel, John Sell, Edward T. W. Semmens, Wm. H. Sentance, Arthur Skelton, Wm. J. Smart, John H. Thomas, David P. Williams, Henry A. Wotten, and Montagu Yeomans.

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments, 24, Spring Gardens.—£1,648.

Keeper of Records, H. G. Hewlett (and fees) £550
Deputy Keeper, Edward Hawksley Rhodes £500
Assistant do., W. J. Green £200

POST OFFICE.—£5,420,770. (Conveyance of Mails, £1,244,848. Number of persons employed, 38,215.)

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.
Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Henry Cecil
Raikes, M.P. £2,500
Private Secs., F. A. R. Langton £400
 Reginald Arthur Egerton £150
 John Evelyn Gladstone unp.
Secretary to the Post Office, Sir Stevenson Arthur Blackwood, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec., V. H. Biscoe £720
Financial Sec., Algernon Turner, C.B. £1,500
Third Sec., Charles H. B. Patey, C.B. £1,400
Assist. Secretaries, Herb. Joyce, Fred. Ebenezzer Baines, C.B., and Edward Hugh Rea .. £1,200

Secretary's Office.

Chief Clerk, Leonard Bidwell £980
Principal Clerks, Upper Section, T. E. Sifton, H. R. Page, F. B. L. Hill, J. C. Lamb, F. J. Lawrence, G. W. Smyth, H. Buxton Forman, E. Yild, J. Ardron each £625 to £800
Lower Section—V. H. Biscoe, J. Swainson, W. H. Whicher, C. Brodie, R. L. Bridger, A. I. Chamber, A. M. Shaw, W. Roche, N. Ash, F. A. R. Langton each £500 to £600
First Class Clerks, J. R. Mason, J. Cuddy, C. G. Home, C. G. Hall, W. B. Challice, S. Raffles Thompson, J. P. MacGregor, T. Eardley-Wilmot, C. F. Cartwright, C. H. Bundy, L. A. Marshall, A. F. King, R. Bruce, R. C. Day, G. E. Salmond, E. Udney .. each £400 to £500
Second Class Clerks, W. H. G. Johnson, P. James, H. W. Linford, C. Clarkson, E. Crabb, F. J. Beckley, A. B. Walkley, E. W. Farnall, G. A. Oakshott, J. Chambers, W. Podmore, W. G. C. Kirkwood, C. Eden, M. Roche, W. H. Lupton, A. E. Twiss, W. Nops, H. Beddingfeld, G. R. Tapp, W. V. Harnett, Francis J. Tobin, and H. S. Carey.

Inspector-General of Mails, F. E. Baines, C.B.
Inspectors for Railway Business, G. R. Etherton,
K. Kumpsell, H. Cockerell £160 to £250
Inspectors, Appointment Branch, G. C. Pike, W.
M. Bogg each £245
Superintendent, Telegraph Business, T. Mason £438
Assist. ditto, H. T. Toothill.
Supt. Intelligence Branch, W. G. Faunch.... £350
Controller Packet Service, J. Y. Messum, R.N.,
F.E.A.S...... £800
Nautical Assistant, Commander R. P. Jenkins,
R.N...... £380
Officers in Charge of Indian Mails, H. B. Osborne,
A. Delahoyd, and H. B. R. Harvey

Confidential Enquiry Branch.

Director, W. H. Mulock £700
Assist. ditto, J. Phillips £500
First Clerk, A. P. Wakeman..... £350

Postal Stores Branch.

Controller, J. Fletcher £600
Assist. do., S. C. Hooley..... £410
First Class Clerk, W. Anderson £290
Clerk, F. C. Lupton..... £200
Supervisor, J. Baker £300
Inspector, W. Samuel..... £230

Registry Department.

Registrar, H. Price £400
Assistant ditto, G. C. Chattin £280
Superintendents, F. H. D. Bushnell, E. Worth-
ington each £200

Medical Department.

Chief Med. Officer, G. Carrick Steet, F.E.C.S. £1,000
Second ditto, A. H. Wilson, L.R.C.P...... £514
Female ditto, Miss E. Shove, M.B. £380
Assistants, J. Sinclair, L.R.C.P., and R. H.
Lucy, M.B.
Dispenser, F. Freeman £180

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, Robert Hunter £2,000
Chief Clerk, E. B. Osborn (solicitor)..... £1,000
Prin. Clerks, Z. Brooke, and E. Winter (solicitors)
 each £500 to £600
Professional Clerks, H. Goss, S. Budd, W. W.
Akhurst, and E. Arnold (solicitors), each £200
 to £500, and nine other clerks, copyists, &c.

Receiver and Accountant-General's Department.

Receiver and Acct.-Gen., J. J. Cardin £900
Assistant ditto, P. Benton..... £800
Chief Clerk, M. W. Ker..... £700
Chief Examiner, C. A. King..... £700
Cashier, J. Mitford £700
Principal Book-keeper, F. E. Smith £700
Principal Clerks, J. J. Howard, W. F. Halton, R.
Edis, T. Churchill, R. H. Reeve, H. Howes,
C. D. Lang, C. W. Potter, R. G. Crafer, each
 £420 to £600
First Class Clerks, F. Milliken, W. J. Herbert, T.
Gibbs, E. B. Graburn, H. J. Hopkins, A.
Goodwin, A. J. Adams, J. Wilson, E. B.
Parlour, R. McLaren, J. P. Farre, F. T.
Swayne, C. Prall, W. H. Miller, E. W. Measor,
W. D. Hepworth, H. J. Dickinson, C. E.
Gerahy..... each £310 to £400

Surveyors' Department.

Surveyors, W. J. Godby, E. C. Burckhardt, A. A.
Burckhardt, F. H. Freeling, R. M. Perring,
A. R. Forrest, J. P. Lambert, G. A. Fuller,
G. A. Yeld, and W. S. Kerswill.
Assistants, B. N. Thoms, W. A. Hetherington,
W. J. Roe, J. C. Hyde, W. S. Rushton, F.
Salisbury, P. P. V. Turner, W. H. Godby, T.
Cother, and J. Milton.
Clerks, F. H. Maberly, H. A. Godby, F. E. Adams,
W. W. R. Powell, P. M. Berkeley, F. G. Godby,
C. S. Court, D. W. O. Harkness, R. O'C. N.
Deane, A. Mellersh, E. J. E. Bovill, J. Muir,
W. A. D. Evanson, R. J. Perring, W. G.
Hamilton, E. T. R. Merewether, A. G.
Babington, W. L. Harrison, C. M. Hibberd, H.
G. Hamilton, J. G. Chichester, G. A. White-
man, T. Viall, W. E. B. Norman, J. F. Brown,
W. Castell, W. J. Goulding, E. S. Forrest, C.
G. Rea, F. Pullen, C. F. Thomas, A. Edmonds,
W. Cooper, G. G. Kent, J. J. Dash, H. M.
James, A. Dowling, E. C. Grillith, D. J.
Moore, P. F. Richardson, and E. D. Shawfield.

Registered Letter Division, Inland Branch.

Principal Clerk, W. L. Lovett.
Assistant Superintendent (Sorting), M. C. Abel.
Clerk (First Class), F. E. Read.
Clerk (Second Class), F. H. Johnston.

Foreign Branch.

Sub-Controller, Wm. Henry Grey.
Principal Clerk, F. D. White.
Clerks, J. Barnes, J. E. Glead, T. Barrows, T.
James, and E. H. Brereton.
Superintendents, R. Kirby and C. H. Johnstone.
Assistant do., C. W. Heraud, H. J. McMahon,
E. T. Faull, and R. Matthews.
Clerks, H. Matthews, W. Moran, G. Crump, G.
Hopkins, T. Lindsey, J. Bell, J. C. Morris, E.
W. Kirk, P. B. Stevens, L. T. Churley, J. Elder.

Returned Letter Office.

Controller, G. R. Smith..... £650
Principal Clerk, R. Burt £500
Examiners, First Class, J. Fell, P. J. Comyns,
G. Lauder, T. Sargent, J. R. Hay, each £310
 to £400
Do., Second Class, P. J. Jennings, J. Ramsay, W.
Howard, W. H. Recks, J. Downes, T. Purvos,
J. Moran, E. G. Henshaw, H. F. McConnell,
and P. H. Reid.

LONDON POSTAL SERVICE.**Controller's Office.**

Controller, R. C. Tombs..... £1,000
Vice-Controller, J. C. Badoock £800
Assist. Controllers, A. Pamphilon, E. Smith
 £625 to £750
Chief Superintendents, G. D. Coles, J. W. Craw-
ford, A. Hunter, B. Nowell, E. W. Helm
 £500 to £600
Superintendent, H. Band £450 to £550
Asst. Supts., F. McDonnell, A. H. Powell
 £315 to £450
First Class Clerks, L. B. Sealy, W. H. Hamlyn,
J. E. T. O'M. Carew, A. E. Adeney, L. C.
Kerans, W. J. Pounds, J. Eynon, and W.
Roberts..... each £310 to £400

**INLAND AND NEWSPAPER BRANCH AND E.C.
DISTRICT OFFICE.**

<i>Sub-Controller</i> , E. Finch	£700
<i>Assist. Sub-Controller</i> , E. A. Sanderson.....	
<i>Principal Clerks</i> , W. G. Hurt, W. L. Lovett	each £520
<i>Inspecting Clerks</i> , G. Smith, T. Munro, each	£310
	to £400
<i>First Class Clerks</i> , T. Brigg, F. J. Jones, each	£310
	to £400
<i>Superintendents</i> , H. Pannett, W. Powley, G. W. Martin, W. Wheeler	each £450 to £550
<i>Assistant do.</i> , J. Wheeler, G. Burt, J. W. Belcher, C. Turle, E. A. Sanderson, C. P. Mogine, D. H. Rooney, R. G. Hitchcock, T. P. Salt,	each £315 to £450
<i>Counter Clerk</i> , St. M. le Grand, L. M. Archibald, Lombard St., <i>Inspector in Charge</i> , J. Clayton, Ditto, <i>Supervisor</i> , J. Hone.	

Metropolitan District Offices.

EASTERN , 226, Commercial Road, East.	
<i>Postmaster</i> , T. W. Bell	£600
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , B. Pitt	
NORTHERN , 46, Essex Road.	
<i>Postmaster</i> , A. H. Salmon	£600
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , R. Ball	
WEST CENTRAL , 126, High Holborn.	
<i>Postmaster</i> , H. Carver	£550
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , J. Hooper.	
WESTERN , 3, Vere Street.	
<i>Postmaster</i> , R. W. Johnston.....	£800
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , J. Lorrain.	
SOUTH-EASTERN , 9, Blackman Street, Borough.	
<i>Postmaster</i> , D. H. Somerville.....	£600
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , S. Summers.	
SOUTH-WESTERN , 8, Buckingham Gate.	
<i>Postmaster</i> , T. W. Angell.....	£725
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , W. J. Cooper.	
NORTH-WESTERN , 28, Eversholt Street.	
<i>Postmaster</i> , F. Hill	£600
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , J. Naylor.	

EALING.

<i>Postmistress</i> , Miss L. F. Acworth	£299
NORWOOD , Westow Street.	
<i>Postmaster</i> , Walter Matthews.....	£435

PADDINGTON.

<i>Postmaster</i> , E. Smith	£600
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , J. K. Gibson.	
WANDSWORTH , High Street, Battersea.	
<i>Postmaster</i> , C. E. Prebble.....	£430

TELEGRAPHS.—£1,950,248.

Engineering Department.

<i>Engineer-in-Chief</i> , E. Graves	£1,200
<i>Assistant do. and Electrician</i> , W. H. Preece.	
<i>Submarine Superintendent</i> , D. Lumsden.	
<i>Assistant do.</i> , W. R. Culley.	
<i>Principal Technical Officer</i> , J. Hookey.	
<i>Technical Officers, first class</i> , H. C. Hart, J. B. Chapman, J. H. Cordeaux, and M. Cooper.	
<i>Do., second class</i> , A. Graves, H. R. Kempe, H. J. Vose, F. C. Sadler, T. H. Stockwell, P. Ennis, A. Eden, and H. Hartnell.	
<i>Clerk</i> , T. Reid.	
<i>Superintending Engineer (London)</i> , H. Eaton.	
<i>Assistant</i> , C. T. Fleetwood.	
<i>Superintending Engineers</i> , J. C. Chambers, F. E. Evans, J. Gibson, W. Louth, J. Gavey, E.	

Tansley, T. Hill, E. Ashton, G. H. Comport, J. Doherty, A. W. Heaviside, J. R. Edwards, H. Pomeroy, J. Jenkin, and J. Walby.	
<i>Senior Inspectors</i> , S. M. Banker, and G. W. Hook.	
<i>1st Class Inspectors</i> , G. T. Richmond, W. Tansley, G. Humble, W. F. Humphrics, J. E. Naylor, P. Kelly, C. Taplin, E. Campbell, W. Harvey, L. Collins, J. G. Trott, J. Arnold, C. Porter, G. N. Partridge, H. A. Markin, J. Dawson, F. Shepherd, E. Cattley, H. Haskayne, J. E. Bird, G. M. Carr, W. Brown, and A. Johnston.	

Money Order Office.

<i>Controller</i> , Charles Hawks.....	£900
<i>Assistant ditto</i> , T. J. Hanley	
<i>Principal Clerks</i> , John Manson, P. W. De Fraine, C. L. Rose.....	each £500
<i>First Class Clerks</i> , W. F. Evans, W. L. H. Cox, F. Stanfield, J. Fox, R. Phillipps ..	each £400

Savings Bank Department.

<i>Controller</i> , Edward Compton	£850
<i>Assistant ditto</i> , E. H. Poole	£700
<i>Book-keeper</i> , S. Rishworth	£600
<i>Examiner</i> , A. C. Wilson	£600
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , J. E. Kearney	£580
<i>Principal Clerks</i> , C. H. Thompson, I. J. Sealy, W. D. Herbert, J. A. J. Housden, A. H. Bateman, C. H. Davey, W. E. Kearns, H. E. Carlyle, F. S. Cobb, E. Hodder, each	£420
	to £500
<i>First Class Clerks</i> , C. J. M. Hawkins, W. F. Gardiner, J. Hurley, J. C. Whiting, V. Shepherd, C. E. Leal, W. F. Copeland, H. Badcock, J. W. Unwin, C. W. Treacher, A. Belcher, J. H. R. West, E. Nops, W. S. Bolt, A. H. Sadler, J. Williams, G. E. White, E. H. Daniell, J. C. G. Galton, A. H. Thorns, W. S. Thomas, F. W. Bundy, J. C. E. Bridge, W. Hill, T. Leach, W. W. Rishworth, J. W. Trenery, R. Browne, G. R. Everitt, H. P. Cox, H. A. O'Molony, F. Paterson, H. Headland, A. T. Woodward, H. Waller, B. Pennington, F. J. S. Lowe, C. C. Ling, J. H. Megson, H. E. Bayly, J. W. Carrige.	

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES,

1 and 2, Whitehall Place.—£23,761.

<i>Commissioners</i> , George Culley and Col. Robt. Nigel Fitzhardinge Kingscote, C.B.....	each £1,200
<i>Principal Clerk</i> , John Russell Sowray	£900
<i>Do.</i> Frederick Hellard.....	£600 to £800
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , Edward Jaques and G. Bennett, M.A.....	each £600
<i>Assistant Clerks</i> , John N. Higginbotham, Arthur Cottam, John Murray Duncan, Algernon M. Hart, C. B. Stableforth, Stuart Futchler, John Harper Scaife, LL.B., and H. T. Round, LL.B.,	each £300 to £400
<i>Receiver-General</i> , Warner C. Higgins	£1,000
<i>Assistant do.</i> , W. O. Bartlett	£400
<i>Chief Mineral Insp.</i> , Sir W. W. Smyth, M.A.	£800
<i>Bookkeeper</i> , Edward Burrough	£600

OFFICE IN DUBLIN.

<i>Senior Clerk</i> , G. S. Smythe.....	£600
<i>Assistant do.</i> , Humphrey Mudie.....	£400

SOLICITORS' BRANCH.

<i>Solicitor</i> , Thomas William Gorst	£1,500
<i>Do., Scotland</i> , Donald Beith, w.s., Edinburgh.	
<i>Do., Ireland</i> , Hallowes & Hamilton, Dublin.	

ROYAL PARKS AND PLEASURE GARDENS.

—£103,430.

- St. James's, Green, and Hyde Parks—Ranger, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge*.....£110
Do. Supt. Ranger,.....£200
Do. „ Works, William Browne.
Richmond—Ranger, H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge.
Do. Deputy do., Major-Gen. T. H. Clifton.....£63
Do. Keeper, J. W. Jordan.....£358
Greenwich and Victoria—Supt., C. Jordan.....£159
Greenwich—Keeper, J. W. Jordan.....£100
Bushey—Keeper, C. Dann.....£210
Do. Pleasure Gardens—Supt., A. Graham.....£150
Regent's—Superintendent, J. T. Gibson.....£164
Battersea and Kennington—Supt., A. Roger.....£213
Windsor—Ranger, H.R.H. Prince Christian.
Do. Deputy do., Captain Walter Campbell.
Do. Bailiff, John Peel.
Do. Deputy Surveyor, Frederick Simmonds.
New Forest—Official Verderer, Rt. Hon. Lord Basing.
New Forest, Alice Holt, Bere, Parkhurst, and Woolmer—Deputy Surveyor, Hon. Gerald W. Lascelles.
Dean—Gaveller, George Culley.
Do. Deputy do., Thomas Forster Brown.
Do. Deputy Surveyor, Sir J. Campbell.
Do. Assistant, J. Ward.
Do. Registrar & Recvr., Geo. Edwd. Francis.

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

12, Whitehall Place.—£48,967.

- First Commissioner, Right Hon. David Robert Plunket, M.P.*.....£2,000
Private Sec., Frederick P. Barton.....£150
Secretary, Henry William Primrose, c.s.i......£1,200
Principal Clerks, James Willis, and H. R. Potter.....each £900
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, F. Woodfall.....£600
Senior Clerks, J. Fitzgerald, M. Hooper, and W. J. Downer.....£450 to £550
Clerks, First Class, R. C. Thompson, W. J. Downer, H. M. Paull, H. Wordley, W. R. Kerr, and E. de M. Rudolf.....£315 to £400
Clerks, Second Class, J. R. Bradford, E. Brook, W. Torpy, T. G. Elliott, H. M. McBlain, H. J. Hapgood, W. H. David, and F. O. Drew.....£100 to £300
Consulting Surveyor, Robert Ritchie.....£1,100
Surveyors, First Class, J. Taylor, R. H. Boyce, W. W. Robertson (Edinburgh), and H. Tanner.....£800 to £1,000
Surveyors Second Class, J. Lessels, E. G. Rivers (Bristol), and J. Wager (Leeds).....£500 to £700
Land Surveyor, T. A. Dash.....£500
Inspector of Ancient Monuments, General A. Pitt Rivers, F.R.S......£250
Superintendent of Furniture, R. Bailey.....£557
Coals, &c., E. Price.....£350
Candles, &c., F. Bonsor.....£250

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE, Old Jewry.—£14,966

- Comp.-Gen., Sir Chas. R. Wilson, K.C.M.G.*.....£1,500
Private Sec., James Blakey.....£100
Assist.-Comp. and Chief Clerk, Henry Court.....£1,000
Actuary, Alexander John Finlaison, c.B......£950
Principal Clerks, J. J. Russell, £700; W. Taylor, £700; and H. W. E. Jeston, £675.
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co......£1,000

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS for England and Wales (including Endowed Schools Dept.),

Gwydyr House, Whitehall.—£36,525.

- Chief Commissioner, Henry Longley, C.B.*.....£2,000
Private Sec., Henry de Vere Yane.....£100
Second Commissioner, Chas. H. Alderson.....£1,500
Third Commissioner, Edw. Stanley Hope.....£1,200
Fourth Comm., James William Lowther, M.P. unop.
Commissioners, Sir Geo. Young, Bt., Douglas C. Richmond, and Jas. Anstie, q.c......each £1,200
Secretary, Daniel Robert Fearon.....£1,100
Assist. Sec. (End. Schls.) Chas. H. Stanton.....£900
Inspectors, Thos. Hare (Assist. Commis.).....£1,000
W. Skirrow, £950; and W. Good.....£800
Assist. Commrs., John Edward White, Richard Durnford, G. S. D. Murray, and Wm. C. Lefroy, each £800; H. H. S. Cunynghame, and E. Bond, each £750; Arthur F. Leach, and Hon. William Napier Bruce.....each £700
Chief Clerk, George Henry Gauntlett.....£900
Registrar of Accounts, Wm. G. Hayter.....£900
Principal Clerks, R. M. Hume, W. T. Warry, G. Holford.....£650 to £800
Accountant Off. Trust. Dep., G. H. Lee.....£700
Clerks, First Class, R. G. Harwood, John H. Allen, T. Allchin, J. W. Owsley, and H. H. Batten.....£400 to £500
Clerks, Second Class (Senior Division), A. J. Stanford, A. H. Burton, F. T. C. Henry, G. B. Bone.
Assistant Accountant, Department of Official Trustees, J. Messenger.....£290
Clerks, Jun. Div., Chas. H. Drinan, E. Gilbert, W. Endersby. Second Class (New Scale), H. W. T. Bowyear, A. K. Kennedy-Purvis, B. H. Holland, H. P. Morris. Other Clerks, C. Huxley Hall, and Henry de Vere Yane.
Clerks, Lower Div., J. Ford, J. W. Joyce, W. W. Folkard, F. F. Davy, C. T. Radcliffe, C. Cooper, J. J. Petherbridge, H. C. Tattam, C. N. Francis, A. S. Hanbury, H. Kingdon, A. W. Codd, A. L. Guest, F. H. Lewis, John Hart, H. P. Brown, W. J. Payne, and A. E. Large.

THE LAND COMMISSION,

- 3, St. James's Sq.—£34,797; repayable, £19,470.
Commissioners, Sir James Caird, K.C.B., Col. G. A. Leach, and Lord Lyttelton.....each £1,500
Resid. Legal Assist. Comm., Charles Wood.....£800
Assist. Commissioners, A. B. Dickson, H. S. Milman, G. Pemberton Leach, and J. Woodhams.
Chief Clerk, Francis Curteis Ryan.....£600
Sen. First-class Clerk, Alfred H. Tattershall.....£550
First-class Clerks, Edwd. Tattershall, Sam. Tomkins, John Robt. Moore, and John C. Davis,.....from £300 to £500
Chief Surveyor, Martin Beatty.....£300

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS, 10, Whitehall Place.

- Ecclesiastical Commissrs., The two Archbishops, the 30 Bishops, 5 Cabinet Ministers, 3 Judges, 3 Deans, and 12 eminent Laymen.*
Church Estates Commis., Earl Stanhope.....£1,200
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry J. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., M.P......unpaid
Rt. Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, Bart., M.P......£1,000
Secretary, Sir George Pringle.....£1,500
Financial Sec., Alfred De Bock Porter.....£1,000
Auditor, Richard Mills.....£300
Architect, Ewan Christian, 8A, Whitehall Place.
Solicitors, White & Co., 6, Whitehall Place; and Jennings-White & Milles, 8, Whitehall Place.
Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 9, Whitehall Place; and Smiths & Gore, 16, Whitehall Place.

LONDON GAZETTE, Prince's Street, Westminster, and 45, St. Martin's Lane.—£2,205.
Editor and Manager, Thomas Walker..... £800
Chief Clerk, Walter Coates £400

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN COMMISSION,

3, Bank Buildings.—£9,577.

Chairman, Herbert Barnard..... unpaid
Secretary, R. Philpot £1,275
Assistant Secretary, Ancher C. Taylor..... £637
Solicitor, Herbert Barnes £1,500

STATIONERY OFFICE, Prince's Street,

Storey's Gate.—£556,260 (Salaries, £24,545).
Controller, Thomas Digby Pigott £1,500
Private Sec., Wm. George Newton £325
Assistant Cont., Hugh Galbraith Reid, F.S.A. £800
Accountant, Edward P. Plowman £550
Registrar, James S. Lewis £550
Storekeeper, William H. Harrison £550
Clerk, old 1st Class, Herbert Taylor (Dublin) £500
Supt. of Printing, William Strachan £550
Assist. do., Frederick John Brodie £500
Examiners of Printers' Accounts, Walter Bentley,
 and Robert W. Maffrey each £400
Exam. of Binding, Thos. Henry Croysdill .. £450
Assist. do., John James Pincott £270
Examiner of Paper, James A. Diggins £500
Assistant ditto, Joseph Sandell £350

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,

Cannon Row, Westminster.—£40,531.

First Commissioner, Earl of Strafford unpaid
Other Commisrs., Sir Geo. Webb Dasent, D.C.L.;
 and William James Courthope... each £1,000
Director of Examinations, Edward Poste. £1,000
Secretary and Registrar, J. S. Lockhart..... £800
Senior Assist. Examiner, G. G. Butler £725
Second do., J. Bonar £450
Third do., E. B. Sargent £425

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE,

Somerset House.—£47,693.

Registrar-General, Sir Br. P. Henniker, Bt. £1,200
Chief Clerk, Edward Whitaker £900
Superint. of Statistics, Dr. William Ogle .. £900
Do. Accounts and Stores, W. B. Hancock .. £720
Do. of Records, F. J. Williams £700
Assist. Superintendents, J. W. Maunders... £540
 and N. A. Humphreys £520
Inspectors of Registration, James Lewis... £600
 and J. Tizard £420

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES' REGISTRY,

Central Office, 28, Abingdon Street.—£8,227.

Chief Registrar, Jno. Malcolm Ludlow, C.B. £1,500
Assist. Registrar, Edward W. Brabrook, F.S.A. £900
Actuary, William Sutton £800
Chief Clerk, Henry Tompkins £500

MINT, Tower Hill.—£68,789.

Master and Worker, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Deputy Master, Hon. Chas. W. Fremantle, C.B. £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Goldsmith £540
Senior Clerk, Frederic Robert Brande..... £400
Senior Clerk & Registrar, A. E. Markes £330
Supt. Operative Department, Robt. A. Hill. £900
Chemist & Assayer, W. C. Roberts-Anstun, F.R.S. £900
Modeller and Engraver, Leonard C. Wyon.

ORDNANCE SURVEY OF THE UNITED

KINGDOM, Chief Office, Southampton.—£230,000.
Director-General, Col. Sir Charles W. Wilson,
 K.C.B., R.E., assisted by Lt.-Col. J. C. Macpherson,
 R.E. (executive officer), Lt.-Col. Geo. H.
 Bolland, R.E., Lt.-Col. James Fellows, R.E.,
 Capt. Edm. Wm. Creswell, R.E., Capt. M. H. F.
 R. Sankey, R.E., and Capt. M. E. Bisset, R.E.

COLLEGE OF ARMS, or HERALDS' COLLEGE,

Queen Victoria Street.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G.

KINGS OF ARMS.

Garter, Sir Albert William Woods, C.B., F.S.A.
Clarenceux, Walter Aston Blount.
Norroy, George E. Cokayne, M.A., F.S.A.

SIX HERALDS.

Chester, Henry Murray Lane.
Windsor, William Henry Weldon.
Lancaster, Edward Bellasis.
Richmond, Arthur Staunton Larken, B.A.
York, Alfred Scott Gatty, F.S.A.
Somerset, Henry Farnham Burko, F.S.A.
Surrey Extraordinary, Charles Alban Buckler.

FOUR PURSUIVANTS.

Bluemantle, Charles Harold Athill.
Portcullis, William Alexander Lindsay, M.A.
Rouge Dragon, Albert William Woods.
Rouge Croix, George William Marshall, LL.D.
Earl Marshal's Sec., Robert Wallace.
Registrar, William Henry Weldon.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY, 3, Dean's Yard.

Secretary & Treasurer, Joseph Keech Aston.
Chief Clerk, Christopher Holford.
Auditor, Charles Garland, 33, Nicholas Lane.
Counsel, E. P. Wolstenholme, 2, Stone Bldngs., W.C.
Solicitor, Chas. T. Arnold, 20, Whitehall Place.

TRINITY HOUSE, Tower Hill.

Master, V.-Adm. H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
Deputy, Captain John Sydney Webb £919
Secretary, John Inglis £1,200
Accountant, James Mayo £695
Engineer, Sir Jas. Nicholas Douglass, C.E. £1,800

THAMES CONSERVANCY, 41, Trinity Square.

Chairman, Adm. Sir Fred. W. E. Nicolson, Bt., C.B.
Secretary, James H. Gough.
Engineer, Charles J. More, C.E.

H.M. COURT OF RECORD FOR THE HUNDRED

OF SALFORD, Town Hall, Manchester.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
Judge, Henry Wyndham West, Q.C.
Registrar, Sir Joseph Heron, Knt.
Deputy Registrar, John Mountain.
Assistant Registrar, H. T. Edwards.
Boilif, James Simpson.
Assistant do., James Dawes and Geo. Mountain.
Under Bailiff for Bolton, J. Thornley.
Clerks, B. R. Davis, T. Moorhouse, J. S. Adamson,
 and Percy Dale.
Judges' Clerk and Crier, H. Stalker.

COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM.

Temporal Chancellor, Gainsford Bruce, Q.C.
Solicitor-General, J. Forbes, Q.C.
Registrar, Alfred Oxnard Smith.
Clerk of the Peace, Ralph Simey.
Steward & Clerk of the Halmotes, Sir Geo. Pringle.
Deputy Steward and Clerk, J. Booth.
Manorial Surveyor, G. Young Wall.
Mining Surveyor, L. Wood.
Receivers, Smith and Goro.

Durham Consistory Court.

Chancellor, Francis Henry Jeune, M.A.
Registrar, Hon. & Rev. Lowther J. Barrington.
Deputy & Acting do., John Booth.

Durham Court of Probats.

Registrar, John Farlos.
Chief Clerk, Samuel Wilkinson.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Lord High Chancellor, The Right Hon. Hardinge Stanley, Lord Halsbury £10,000
 And such Peers of Parliament as are holding, or have held, high judicial office.

LORDS OF APPEAL IN ORDINARY.

The Right Hon. Lord Watson £6,000
 The Right Hon. Lord FitzGerald £6,000
 The Right Hon. Lord Macnaghten £6,000

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Committee is composed of the Lord President, Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (Lords Watson, FitzGerald, and Macnaghten), Lord Chief Justice of England, Master of the Rolls, Lords Justices of Appeal, Judges of the High Court of Justice being Privy Councillors; and all Privy Councillors who shall have held any of the offices before mentioned; also Sir James Hannen, Sir Henry Keating, Sir Richard Couch, Lord Hobhouse, Sir Montague Edward Smith, and Sir James Bacon, with the following paid Judge:—

Right Hon. Sir Barnes Peacock, *Knt.* £5,000
Registrar, George Denison Faber £1,500
Chief Clerk, Judicial Dept., G.P. Wheeler, B.A. Clerks, J. Foot, and T. Preston.
Registrar in Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Matters, H. A. Bathurst, M.A.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

COURT OF APPEAL.

EX-OFFICIO JUDGES.

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

ORDINARY JUDGES.

The Right Hon. Lord Esher, *MAST. ROLLS.* £6,000
OFFICERS OF THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS.—£1,125.
Secretary, George Burvill Rashleigh £500
First Clerk, Thomas Adams £400

ROLLS CHAPEL.

Preacher, Rev. Andrew Wallace Milroy, M.A. £100
Reader, Rev. John Congreve, M.A. £80

Lords Justices.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Cotton £5,000
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Nathaniel Lindley £5,000
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Synge C. Bowen £5,000
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Fry £5,000
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Charles Lopes .. £5,000

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

President, The Rt. Hon. Lord High Chancellor.
Justice, Hon. Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay.. £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Joseph William Chitty.. £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Ford North £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir James Stirling £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Arthur Kekewich..... £5,000

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

Lord Chief Justice of England, The Right Hon. John Duke, Lord Coleridge £8,000
Secretary, Hon. Stephen Coleridge £500
Clerk, J. Cooke £400

Justices—

The Hon. George Denman £5,000
 The Hon. Sir Chas. Edwd. (*Baron*) Pollock £5,000
 The Hon. Sir William Ventris Field. £5,000
 The Hon. Sir John W. (*Baron*) Huddleston £5,000
 The Hon. Sir Henry Manisty £5,000
 The Hon. Sir Henry Hawkins £5,000
 The Hon. Sir James Fitzj. Stephen, K.C.S.I. £5,000
 The Hon. Sir James Charles Mathew ... £5,000
 The Hon. Sir Lewis William Cave £5,000
 The Hon. Sir John Charles Day. £5,000
 The Hon. Sir Archibald Levin Smith ... £5,000
 The Hon. Sir Alfred Wills £5,000
 The Hon. Sir William Grantham £5,000
 The Hon. Sir Arthur Charles £5,000

PROBATE, DIVORCE, & ADMIRALTY DIV.

President, The Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Hannen. £5,000
Justice, Hon. Sir Charles Parker Butt. ... £5,000

COURT OF ARCHES.

Judge, Rt. Hon. Lord Penzance £5,000

COURTS, OFFICERS, &c.

CROWN OFFICE, House of Lords.—£1,133.
Chief Clerk, Adolphus Geo. Chas. Liddell .. £700

LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE, House of Lords.—£3,789.

Permanent Secretary and Clerk of the Crown, Kenneth A. Muir-Mackenzie, Q.C. £1,500
Priv. Sec. and Sec. of Commis. H. J. Hope £300
Sec. of Presentations, Hon. E. P. Thesiger, C.B. £520
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. P. M. Tulbot.
Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, Samuel Hand.
Clerk of the Chamber, Edward Preston ... £400
Clerks, Henry Robert White, £400; S. Hadgraft. £200
Train-bearer, G. Storey. £200

CHANCERY COURTS.—£42,213.

Justice, The Hon. Sir Edward Ebenezer Kay.
Principal Clerk, George Wood £400
Junior do., C. Keates. £200
At Chambers.—*Chief Clerks*, A to F, Edw. D. Mellor; G to M, Edw. Lionel Clarke; O to Z, Chas. Harwood Clarke. each £1,500
Justice, The Hon. Sir Joseph William Chitty.
Principal Clerk, H. D. Pearce £400
At Chambers.—*Chief Clerks*, A to F, Charles Burney; G to N, John Wm. Hawkins; O to Z, George Augustus Crowder. each £1,500
Justice, The Hon. Sir Ford North.
Principal Clerk, John Seymour £400
Junior do., R. F. Fenning £200
At Chambers.—*Chief Clerks*, A to F, Alfred Rawlinson; G to N, Edmund William Walker; O to Z, Edward Shearnac. each £1,500
Justice, The Hon. Sir James Stirling.
Clerk, F. G. Reynolds. £400
At Chambers.—*Chief Clerks*, A to F, Wm. Binns-Smith; G to N, Henry Francis C. Birch; O to Z, T. A. Romer each £1,500
Justice, The Hon. Sir Arthur Kekewich.

SUPREME COURT PAY OFFICE.—£19,246.

Ass. Paym.-Gen., Sir W. Henry White, C.B. £1,200
Deputy do., G. E. Skinner £900
Principal Clerks, R. Hair, F. Naylor, W. Oliver, T. Lewis, C. J. A. Meijer, and T. H. Sharp, each £650 to £800

REGISTRARS' OFFICE.—£29,873.

Registrars, Nelson Ward, £1,800; Loftus L. Pemberton, W. Clowes, R. Pemberton Koc, Herbert Innes Jackson, each £1,500; Charles

Carrington, G. Lavie, Warren Pugh, Charles Beal, Richard H. W. Leach, Rt. S. Godfrey, and D. W. Rolt each £1,250
Principal Clerks, C. E. Farmer, Wm. T. King, W. Ed. Church, F. B. Pulteney, R. F. K. Greswell, W. F. Leach, Chas. W. E. Lockhart, A. G. Theed, W. O. Goldschmidt, Charles Merivale, A. H. Borrer, Wm. Bloxham, Francis Julian Synge, and H. G. Sapse .. £300 to £800

PETTY BAG OFFICE, 3, Rolls Yard.—£1,400.
Clerk of the Petty Bag, Archibald Murray... £800
First Clerk, Henry William Holden..... £400

TAXING MASTERS, Chancery Division, Royal Courts of Justice.—£21,073.
 Richard Bloxam, Charles F. Skirrow, George H. Drew each £2,000
 John A. Buckley, Marham Spofforth, Frederick G. Davidson, J. V. Longbourne, Henry John Walker, and Henry Skipper Ryland, ea. £1,500
Principal Clerks, Fred. Norton, Robt. G. Laybourn, Wm. John Gardner, Fred. Whiffin, Chas. William Scott, F. A. Corley, C. J. Gloyn, and George Whitaker each £500 to £600
Second Clerks, William Chambers, John Chambers, C. Baylis, each £400; W. J. Bannehr, F. C. Hawkins, C. Hunt.... each £250 to £400

REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

George M. Dowdeswell, q.c.; Charles M. Roupell, Henry William Verey, and Edward Ridley..... each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR, H. Leigh Pemberton £1,100
STOCKBROKER, William Mortimer £2,000

OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.—£33,760.

Masters, George F. Pollock, John Gordon, Henry John Hodgson, Marcus Henry Johnson, John Hibberd Brewer (a), C. Manley Smith, Joseph Kaye (b), Charles H. Walton, Hon. Robert Butler, George Francis, Frederick Cockburn, James Robert Mellor, G. T. Jenkins, Henry Pollock, Hon. Hallyburton G. Campbell and T. W. Erle each £1,500

(a) Mr. Brewer is the prescribed officer under the Municipal Elections Petitions Act. (b) Mr. Kaye is also Registrar of Acknowledgments of Deeds by Married Women.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

WRIT, APPEARANCE, AND JUDGMENT DEPARTMENT.*—£8,865.

Clerks, (A and B), Edward H. Aldridge, H. P. Cottam, Reginald M. Smith, R. E. E. Mackinnon; (C to F), John E. Bentley, James W. Malyon, A. F. Gibbs; (G to K), E. J. Oram, H. F. Mitchell, Francis C. Booty, J. Johnston; (L to O), Edward W. Lipscomb, N. Aldridge, E. G. Box, Bernard E. Hodgson; (P to S), William J. Hodges, F. Gardner, W. G. Chapman, Edward V. Methold; (T to Z), Robert A. Puckle, John G. B. Brewer, Geo. A. Stonhouse, Percy Richards .. £100 to £700

SUMMONS AND ORDER DEPARTMENT.†—£5,742.
Clerks, W. R. Kemp, W. M. Porter, W. J. Weller, M. Williams, P. E. Vizard, C. J. Tootell, S. P. Ilbert, E. H. Hallett, J. F. Townesend, A. Wriford, O. Salmon, G. H. Parkinson, S. Minot, W. H. Waugh £100 to £700

FILING AND RECORD DEPARTMENT.*—£5,074.
Affidavits.
Swearing (Room 66), F. A. Stringer..... £560

Filing.—(A to F), R. H. Rose, E. H. D. Image, A. L. Pemberton; (G to N), T. H. Knott, C. Timms, J. H. Jackson; (O to Z), A. T. Pask, T. D. Salter, J. S. Goff £100 to £400

Scrivenery Department for Central Office.
Superintendent, F. A. Stringer (Room 66) .. £100
Distributor and Auditor, F. Wortham £240

General Filing Room.

First Clerk, Thomas Coghlan; *Clerks*, John T. Nerney, William Higgs, George W. Harrison, Albert Brocklesby, and F. Hullah £100 to £400

TAXING DEPARTMENT.*—£1,739.

Clerks, A. G. Lovell, £640; Edward M. Le Riche, £400; Alfred Vincent, £400; George A. N. Kitson, £300.

ENROLMENT DEPARTMENT.*—£2,100.

Clerk of Enrolments, Lord Romilly £1,200
Clerks, Fred. Woodall, £400; Edwin Morgan, £300; Fred. G. Woodall, £200.

REGISTRY OF JUDGMENTS.*—£1,536.

Registrar, Master John Gordon..... £500
Clerks, J. J. Harris, £354; E. W. Eaton £170

MARRIED WOMEN'S ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.*

Registrar, Master Joseph Kaye £200
Clerks, Edwin C. Cooke, £400; and H. A. Hance, £200.

BILLS OF SALE DEPARTMENT.*—£1,530.

Clerks, Edward L. Hill, H. P. Patteson, A. S. Frayling, S. Hall, and C. H. Barnes £100 to £600

QUEEN'S REMEMBRANCE'S DEPARTMENT.*—£1,800.

Queen's Remembrancer, Master George F. Pollock, £500.
Clerks, Richard Hankins, £600; R. Hay-Hay, £600; and H. Radcliffe, £400.

CROWN OFFICE DEPARTMENT.*—£1,650.

Queen's Coroner and Attorney, Frederick Cockburn, £1,500 Term Fee, £10
James Robert Mellor, Master £1,500
Clerks, F. H. Short, £600; F. J. Du Pasquier, £550; H. E. Jenkins, £340; J. L. B. Short, £164

ASSOCIATES' DEPARTMENT.†—£2,790.

Clerks, John Baines, £400; John B. Davis, £400; Joseph Davis, £400; Thos. W. Reed, L. Bolton, James Kenyon, H. M. W. Baynes, W. T. Cooke £100 to £400

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

† Office hours, 11 to 5; Saturdays and Vacation, 11 to 3.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, & ADMIRALTY DIV.

President, The Rt. Hon. Sir James Hannen.
Secretary, Henry Hannen £300
Judge, Hon. Sir Charles Parker Butt £5,000
Chief Clerk, W. Watson £400
Admiralty Advocate, Sir Jas. Parker Deane, p.c.l.
Queen's Proctor, Sir A. K. Stephenson, k.c.b. £3,000
Admiralty Proctor, Frederick Stokes.

CHIEF PROBATE REGISTRY, Somerset Ho. £38,081.

Registrars, Charles John Middleton, £1,600; David H. Owen, £1,500; James Chitty Hannen, and Robert Albion Pritchard, p.c.l. ea. £1,200
Clerk of the Rules, &c., G. J. Widdicombe. £600
Assistant, Charles Buton £250
Record Keepers, J. F. Coleman, £800; and G. J. Foster £600
Souler, A. Edmund Ray..... £300

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY, Roy. Cts. Justice.—£7,587.
Registrar, H. A. Bathurst, M.A. £1,500
Assist. Registrar, J. G. Smith, M.A. £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. T. Rackham £700

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Roy. Cts. Justice.—£2,190.
Marshal, Richard G. M. Browne £700
Chief Clerk, William Thos. Rolfe £332

Wreck Commission and Court of Survey for London.—£12,680.
Commissioner, Henry Cadogan Rothery, M.A. £3,000
Chief Clerk and Registrar, London District, Wm. E. S. Thomson £580

BANKRUPTCY DEPARTMENT,
 Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—£14,377.
Judge, Hon. Sir Lewis William Cave.
Senior Registrar, William Hazlitt £1,500
Registrars, Jas. Rigg Brougham, Harry Stanley Giffard, £1,500; and John E. Linklater £1,200
Taxing Masters, William Frederick Higgins, £1,400; and John Arthur Charles Tanner, (and Receiver in Insolvency Cases) £1,000
Official Assigner, Peter Paget £1,000
Solicitor, Walter William Aldridge £1,200
 * *Sup. Clerk of Records, Henry A. Stacey* .. £400
 * *Registry Office, S. R. Stockton* £550
Messenger, John Charles Austin £700
 * *Affidavits may be sworn before these officers.*

ORWEN CASES RESERVED COURT.
Judges.—The Judges of the High Court of Justice.
Clerk, John B. Davis £120

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.
Judge, The Rt. Hon. Lord Penzance.
 [Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York under "The Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874," and as such is also Dean of the Arches and Master of the Faculties.]

COURT OF ARCHES (REGISTRY, 23, Knight-rider St.).
Dean of the Arches, Rt. Hon. Lord Penzance.
Registrar, Cyrus Waddilove, 23, Knight-rider St.
Secretary, John Hassard.
Apparitor-General, Sir John Alex. Hanham, Bart.

COURT OF FACULTIES, 23, Knight-rider Street.
Master, The Rt. Hon. Lord Penzance.
Registrar, William Price Moore.
Clerk and Record Keeper, Henry Taylor.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE for Granting Marriage Licences, and COURT OF PECULIARS, Dean's Ct.
Vicar-General, The Right Worshipful Sir James Parker Deane, D.C.L., Q.C.
Registrar, John Hassard.
Record Keeper, Thomas G. Ryder.
Chief Clerk and Assistant, Arthur Ryder.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S COURT.
Commissary, Arthur Milman.
Chapter Clerk, Registrar and Steward of Courts, John Benjamin Lee.
Receiver, Thomas Hall.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S CONSISTORY COURT.
Judge, Thomas Hutchinson Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrars, John B. Lee, and Harry Wilmot Lee.
Apparitor-General, John Hassard.
Deputy Apparitor, Arthur Ryder.
Record Keeper, John Collis.

LUNACY COMMISSION,
 19, Whitehall Place.—£15,239.
Chairman, Thomas Salt, M.P.
Commissioners, James Wilkes, and Visct. Emllyn.
Ditto (paid): Legat, Charles Palmer Phillips, Charles S. Bagot, and William Edward Frere.

Medical, J. D. Cleaton, M.R.C.S., Rhys Williams, M.D., Roginald Southey, M.D. each £1,500
Secretary, Charles Spencer Perceval £800
Chief Clerk, Thomas Martin £500

MASTERS IN LUNACY AND VISITORS OF LUNATICS,

Royal Courts of Justice.—£16,289.
Masters, William Norris Nicholson and James Redford Bulwer, Q.C. each £2,000
Chief Clerk, John Stewart £500
Visitors of Lunatics, Charles A. Lockhart Robertson, M.D.; Sir James Crichton Browne, M.D.; Ralph C. Palmer (Legat) each £1,500
First Clerk, Israel Mark Wade £600

Registrar's Department.
First Clerk, William Robert Smith £500

LAND REGISTRY OFFICE,
 Staple Inn.—£5,942.
Vice-Registrar, Robert Hallett Holt £1,500
Chief Clerk, Octavius D. Mordaunt £400
Examiners of Titles, Charles Davidson Fees
Arthur Burrows Fees

FOR MIDDLESEX, 12, Great James Street, W.C.
Registrar, The Right Hon. Lord Truro, av. £4,859
Deputy Registrar and Chief Clerk, J. C. L. Stahl-schmidt.

[The receipts of the Office for four years ending 1883, after deducting expenses, amounted to £38,874, one half of which, paid to Lord Truro, averaged £4,859 a year. The work of this sinecure office is done by deputy. *Vide Parl. Paper, No. 149, 1884.*]

SHERIFFS' OFFICE AND OFFICERS.
SHERIFFS, &C., LONDON AND MIDDLESEX.
Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Major Horatio D. Davies, and William Alpheus Higgs.
Under Sheriffs, George Rose-Innes, Billiter House, Billiter Street; and Thomas Beard, 10, Basing-hall Street.

SHERIFFS' AND SECONDARY'S OFFICE,
 17, Aldermanbury.
Secondary, Thomas Roderick paid by Fees.
Officers to Sheriffs of London ["*Serjeants at Mace.*"]—Sam. Heywood, Geo. Lowry, Alex. Macpherson, A. Odell, and Edgar T. Odell.

SHERIFF OF MIDDLESEX OFFICE,
 24, Red Lion Square, Holborn.
Deputy Sheriff, William Burchell.
Officers to Sheriff, Levy & Co., Nathan & Co., Wright & Co., Taylor & Co., and Joseph Odell & Co.

SHERIFF OF SURREY OFFICE, 8, New Inn, Strand.
Under Sheriffs, Messrs. Abbott, Jenkins & Abbott.

SHERIFF OF KENT OFFICE, 24, Bedford Row.
Acting Under Sheriffs, Messrs. Palmer & Bull.

SHERIFF OF ESSEX OFFICE, 25, Lincoln's Inn Flds.
London Agents, Messrs. Paterson, Snow & Bloxam.

SHERIFF OF SUSSEX OFFICE, 24, Bedford Row.
Acting Under Sheriffs, Messrs. Palmer & Bull.

SHERIFF OF HERTS OFFICE, 3, Lancaster Pl., Strand.
London Agent, Mr. F. C. Greenfield.

SHERIFF OF SUFFOLK OFFICE, 43, Chancery Lane.
London Agents, Messrs. Cunliffe, Beaumont, & Davenport.

CITY COURTS.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, Guildhall.

Judges, The Lord Mayor and Aldermen.
The Recorder, Sir Thomas Chambers .. £3,500
Common Serjeant, Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C. £2,250
Assistant Judge, Francis Roxburgh, jun. £2,000
Registrar, Richard James Pawley £750
Deputy Registrar, Frank Stather Jackson. £500
Serjeant at Mace, Christopher Fitch £400
Deputy do., John Fitch £250

CITY OF LONDON COURT, Guildhall.

Judge, Robert Malcolm Kerr, LL.D. £2,400
Treasurer, The Chamberlain of London.
Registrar, Thomas Speechly £1,600
High Bailiff, William James Grant £700

BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK.

COURT OF RECORD.

Steward and Judge, Sir Thomas Chambers .. £50
Prothonotary, Henry Devereux Pritchard .. £50
Deputy, Reuben Winder.
High Bailiff and Parliamentary. Returning Officer,
Thos. Roderick, 17, Aldermanbury £105 & Fees

CITY OF WESTMINSTER.

COURT OF BURGESSES, Guildhall, Brd. Sanctuary.

Dean, The Very Rev. George Granville Bradley,
D.D., LL.D.
High Steward, The Duke of Westminster, K.G.
Deputy,
High Bailiff, Sir William James Farrer, 66, Lin-
coln's Inn Fields.
Town Clerk, William Mann Trollope.
High Constable, Robert Montague.
The Corporation consists also of 16 Burgesses
and 16 Assistants.

Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Nicholson, Palace
Chambers, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster.

COUNTY COURTS IN THE METROPOLIS
AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W.

WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescott Street, E.

Judge, His Honour Francis Henry Bacon, £1,500
Bloomsbury.—Registrar, John Wright.

High Bailiff, Robert Wright.

Court Days, M., Tu., W., Th., & F., alternate weeks.
Payments into Court, Any day.

Payments out of Court, Tu., W., F.

Whitechapel.—Registrar, Matthew R. Webb.

High Bailiff, Geo. W. Acaison.

Court Days, Tu., W., Th., & F., alternate weeks.
Payments into Court,

Payments out of Court, Tu., W., and Th.

BROMLEY, Kent. DARTFORD, Kent.

GRAVESEND, Kent.

Judge, His Honour Hemmersham Cox.

Bromley.—Registrar & High Bailiff, R. Latter.

Dartford.—Registrar & High Bailiff, C. R. Gibson.

Gravesend.—Registrars and High Bailiffs, G. E.
Sharland and C. E. Hatten.

CLERKENWELL, 33, Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.

Judge, His Hon. Arthur Shelly Eddis, Q.C. £1,500
Registrar, Frank Farwell.

High Bailiff, William Sladden.

Court Days, usually M., Tu., W., Th., and F.

Payments into Court, Daily.

Payments out of Court, W., Th., and F.

CROYDON, Surrey. KINGSTON, Surrey.

Judge, His Honour Vernon Lushington, Q.C.

Croydon.—Registrar, J. E. Fox.

High Bailiff, A. Webber.

Kingston.—Registrar & High Bailiff, J. Bell.

EDMONTON, Middlesex.

ROMFORD, Essex.

Judge, His Honour John Thomas Abdy, LL.D.

Edmonton.—Registrar, W. Pulley.

High Bailiff, Herbert Jenour.

Waltham Abbey.—Registrar, Wm. J. Bruty.

High Bailiff, H. J. Jenour.

Romford.—Registrar, H. S. Haynes.

High Bailiff, C. Godfrey.

LAMBETH, Camberwell New Road.

GREENWICH, Burney Street, Greenwich.

Judge, His Hon. John Joseph Powell, Q.C. £1,500

Lambeth.—Regis. & High Bailiff, H. D. Pritchard.

Greenwich.—Regis. & High Bailiff, C. P. Taylor.

MARYLEBONE, 179, Marylebone Road, N.W.

BROMPTON, Whitehead's Grove, Chelsea, S.W.

BRENTFORD, Town Hall, W.

Judge, His Honour Henry James Stonor. £1,500

Marylebone.—Registrar, Richard Wright.

High Bailiff, Jno. Bellas Rogers.

Brompton.—Registrar, Charles Burrows.

High Bailiff, Lambton Young.

Brentford.—Regist. & High Bailiff, W. Ruston.

SHOREDITCH, 221, Old Street, E.C.

BOW, Bow Road, E.

Judge, His Honour Samuel Prentice, Q.C.

Shoreditch.—Registrars, H. Earle & E. E. Wickham.

High Bailiff, Robt. J. Hackshaw.

Bow.—Registrars, C. F. Hore and F. W. R. Hore.

High Bailiff, Henry Plater.

SOUTHWARK, 50, Swan Street.

WANDSWORTH.

Judge, His Honour Henry Holroyd £1,500

Southwark.—Registrar, Thomas Kemmis Bros.

High Bailiff, Geo. J. K. Richards.

Wandsworth.—Registrar & High Bailiff, W. A.

Willoughby.

Court Days, M., Th. & F., except in Aug. & Sept.

Payments in Court, Daily.

Payments out of Court, M., W., and F.

UXBRIDGE, Middlesex. BARNET, Herts.

Judge, His Honour James Whigham.

Uxbridge.—Registrars, C. Woodbridge and H.

T. R. Woodbridge.

High Bailiff, H. J. Jenour.

Barnet.—Registrar, W. Osborn Boyes.

High Bailiff, H. J. Jenour.

Watford.—Registrar, H. M. Turner.

High Bailiff, H. J. Jenour.

WESTMINSTER, 82, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Judge, His Honour Francis Bayley £1,800

Registrar, Christopher Robert Cuff.

Deputy Registrar, Herbert Cuff.

High Bailiff, John Arthur Bayley.

Court Days,

Payments in Court, Daily.

Payments out of Court, M., W., and F.

REGISTRY OF COUNTY COURT JUDGMENTS, &C.

109, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. (11 to 5).

Registrar, Frank Mowatt, c.B. unsp.

Chief Clerk, Henry Whiting £460

CORONERS.

Of Her Majesty's Household, Wm. Thos. Manning.

City of London, Borough of Southwark, and

Duchy of Lancaster, Samuel Fred. Langham,

Coroner's Court, Golden Lane, E.C., and 10,

Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn.

Liberty of the Tower, Thomas Wrake Ratcliff, Whitehorse Street, Commercial Road East, and 60, New Broad Street, E.C.

City of Westminster, Charles St. Clare Bedford; Office, The Sanctuary, S.W. £500
Deputy, John Troutbeck, B.C.L., 4, Dean's Yd.

County of Middlesex: Eastern District, Wynn E. Baxter, 9, Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.
Deputy, George Collier, Old Charlton, Kent.
Coroner's Office, 33, Spital Square.

Central District, George Danford Thomas, M.D., Park Lodge, Paddington.
Deputy, W. Wynn Wescott, M.B., 4, Torriano Avenue, N.W.
Coroner's Office, 68, St. Mary's Ter., Paddington.

Western District, Thomas Bramah Diplock, M.D., Arlington House, Gunnersbury, Chiswick.
Deputy, Fredk. J. Hand, 5, New Inn, Strand, and St. Peter's Square, Hammersmith.

County of Surrey: Newington Division, William Carter, Althorp House, New Wandsworth.
Camberwell, George Perceval Wyatt, Brixton.
Deputy, Arthur Wellesley Wyatt, Brixton.

Croydon Div., William P. Morrison, Reigate.
Deputy, A. Braxton Hicks, 2, Elm Court.

Kingston Div., A. Braxton Hicks, 2, Elm Court.
Deputy, Wm. Mortimer Baylis, 4, Middle Temple Lane.

Guildford Div., George Fred. Roumieu, M.A., 2, Elm Court, E.C., and Farnham.
Deputy, Wm. Mortimer Baylis, 4, Middle Temple Lane, E.C., and Sunnyside, Teddington.

Guildford (Boro'), T. J. Schollick, Guildford.
Dep. W. M. Baylis, Sunnyside, Teddington.

County of Kent, Edward Arundel Carttar, Greenwich; George Hinds, Goudhurst; William J. Harris, Sittingbourne; Reg. M. Mercer, Canterbury; Thomas Buss, Tonbridge.

County of Essex: Western Division, Charles Carne Lewis, Brentwood.
Deputy, W. B. Blood, Witham.
Eastern Division, J. Harrison, Jun., Braintree.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE,

4, Whitehall Place.—£559,730.

Commissioner, Major-General Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., R.E. £1,500

Assistant Commissioners, Lt.-Col. Richard Lyons Otway Pearson, C.B., James Mouro, and Alexander Carmichael Bruce each £1,250

Legal Adviser to Commissioners, £1,000

Chief Clerk, William F. M. Staples £700

Chief Constables, A. C. Howard, £800; A. F. Williamson, £800; Col. W. A. Roberts, £625; Lt.-Col. B. Monsell, £625; and Major W. E. Gilbert, £625.

Assistant Chief Constables, Capt. G. H. Dean, and Capt. A. C. Knollys.

Surgeon-in-Chief, Alex. O. Mackellar, M.D. ... £600

Supt. of the Crim. Investigation Dept., John Shore.

Superintendent Executive Branch, Chas. Cutbush.

Supt. Public Carriage Branch, Edward Ware.

Police Force (20 Nov., 1887), 30 Superintendents, 829 Inspectors, 1,358 Sergeants, and 11,892 Constables. Total, 14,109. Horses, 354.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

Receiver, Alfred Richard Pennefather £1,263

Chief Clerk, Edwin Mills £575

Surveyor, John Butler £600

Assistant to ditto, F. King £250

CITY POLICE OFFICE, 26, Old Jewry.

Commissioner, Col. Sir James Fraser, K.C.B. £2,000

Chief Superintendent, Major Henry Smith. . £615

Chief Clerk, Joseph Soundy £250

Receiver, John W. Hughes £350

Surgeon, Fredk. Gordon Brown, M.R.C.S. . . £300

The Force comprises 1 Superintendent, 1 Chief Inspector, 1 Inspector of Detective Department, 12 Inspectors of Divisions, 14 Station Sergeants, 12 Detective Sergeants, 68 Sergeants, and 787 Constables.

POLICE COURTS, CITY OF LONDON,

MANSON HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.

Chief Clerk, Cecil George Douglas £1,000

Assistant Clerk, H. G. Savill £375

Cashier, Francis George Marshall £250

Marshal, Major Eustace B. Burnaby £350

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).

Chief Clerk (vacant) £600

Assistant Clerk, J. G. Trotter £300

Cashier, Gerald Henry Griffin £400

Clerk of Special Sessions, Henry F. Youle .. £550

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS.—£51,565.

BOW STREET, Covent Garden.

Magistrates, Sir Jas. Taylor Ingham, Kt. £1,800

James Vaughan £1,500

John Bridge £1,500

Chief Clerk, John Alexander £500

CLERKENWELL, King's Cross Road.

Magistrates, Thomas Irwin Barstow £1,500

E. N. Fenwick-Fenwick £1,500

Chief Clerk, Harry Cavendish £500

LAMBETH, Lower Kennington Lane.

Magistrates, George Chance £1,500

Robert John Biron, Q.C. £1,500

Chief Clerk, Temple C. Martin £500

GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

Magistrates, John Smith Mansfield £1,500

Robert Milnes Newton £1,500

Chief Clerk, John Ronaldson Jyell £500

MARYLEBONE, Seymour Place.

Magistrates, William Major Cooke £1,500

Albert De Rutzen £1,500

Chief Clerk, Wilfred Tate £500

SOUTHWARK, Blackman Street.

Magistrates, Wyndham Slade £1,500

James Sheil £1,500

Chief Clerk, Henry Nairn £500

THAMES, Arbour Street East, Stepney.

Magistrates, Franklin Lushington £1,500

Thomas William Saunders £1,500

Chief Clerk, J. R. Sayer £500

WESTMINSTER, Rochester Row.

Magistrates, Louis C. T. d'Eyncourt £1,500

William Partridge £1,500

Chief Clerk, A. Herbert Safford £500

WORSHIP STREET.

Magistrates, Henry Jeffreys Bushby £1,500

James Lennox Hannay £1,500

Chief Clerk, Edward Leigh £500

HAMMERSMITH AND WANDSWORTH.

Magistrates, John Paget £1,500

Henry Curtis Bennett £1,500

Chief Clerk, George A. Bird £500

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH.

Magistrates, Robert H. Bullock-Marsham £1,500

Montagu Stephen Williams £1,500

Chief Clerk, H. P. Newton £500

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford.

Magistrate, Ernest Baggallay £1,000

Chief Clerk, W. H. Fowler £

INNS OF COURT.

THE TEMPLE.

Master, Very Rev. Chas. J. Vaughan, D.D., 1869.
 Reader, Rev. Alfred Ainger, LL.D.
 Organist, Dr. Edward J. Hopkins.

INNER TEMPLE.

Treasurer, Patrick Colquhoun, Q.C.
 Master of Library, His Hon. Judge Lushington.
 Sub-Treasurer, Henry Hall-Dare.
 Librarian, J. E. Latton Pickering.
 Sub-Librarian, W. T. Rogers.

MIDDLE TEMPLE.

Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry James, Q.C.
 Under Treasurer, Peter Henry Edlin, Q.C.
 Library Keeper, John Hutchinson.
 Master of the Garden, B. B. Hunter Rodwell, Q.C.

LINCOLN'S INN.

Treasurer, Rt. Hon. Lord Herschell.
 Master of the Library, Rt. Hon. Ld. Justice Cotton.
 Preacher, Rev. Henry Wace, D.D.
 Chaplain, Rev. Charles James Ball, M.A.
 Steward, Alfred Weatherley Marriott.
 Librarian, John Nicholson.

GRAY'S INN.

Treasurer, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
 Deputy, Master George Francis.
 Master of Library, His Honour Judge Russell, Q.C.
 Dean of the Chapel, (vacant).
 Preacher, Rev. Thomas Henry Stokoe, D.D.
 Reader, Rev. Stephen Phillips, M.A.
 Steward, Charles Edmund Banks.
 Chief Clerk, Frederick Wm. Musgrave.
 Librarian, W. Ralph Douthwaite.

HER MAJESTY'S PRISONS.

HOLLOWAY, for Criminals, and for Debtors, &c.,
 for London and Middlesex. Also THE QUEEN'S
 PRISON.

Governor, Lt.-Col. Everard Stepney Milman £600
 Deputy do., Lt.-Col. Frank Lodge £250
 Chaplain, Rev. George Plaford £390
 Medical Officer, Philip F. Gilbert, M.B.C.S. £320
 Assistant Surgeon, £250
 Storekeeper, W. Weller.
 Chief Warder, J. W. Forbes.

NEWGATE.

Governor in Charge, Lt.-Col. Everard S. Milman
 Chaplain, Rev. Henry George Duffield, M.A. £
 Chief Warder, Leonard Ward £

WANDSWORTH.

Governor, Capt. Hugh George Colvill £650
 Deputy, Capt. L. P. Pennethorne £300
 Chaplain, Rev. G. B. De Renzi, B.A. £350
 Assistant Chaplain, Rev. D. Morrison £200
 Surgeon, Richard Frith Quinton, M.D. £400
 Assist. Surgeon, Sidney R. Dyer, M.B.C.S. £250
 Storekeeper, W. H. Chandler £300

PENTONVILLE.

Governor, Captain A. P. H. Helby, B.N. £650
 Deputy, Captain Herbert Conor £360
 Chaplain, Rev. W. F. Stocken, M.A. £350
 Assist. Chap. (vacant) £200
 Medical Officer, Chas. Alex. Innes, M.D. £400
 Assist. Surgeon, E. J. Cowen, M.B.C.S. £250
 Storekeeper, Thomas Adams £260

MILLBANK.—Governor, Capt. S. Kirkpatrick £650
 Chaplain, Rev. George P. Merrick, M.A. £400
 Assistant, do., Rev. E. F. Jackson £200
 Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. W. Kay £200
 Medical Officer, Joseph S. Lavies, M.D. £450
 Assist. Surgeon, Wm. Hy. Winder, M.B.C.S. £250
 Storekeeper, Frederick Charles Potter £280
 FULHAM.—FEMALE.—Lady Supt. Mrs. S. Seale £300
 Chaplain, £210

Medical Officer, £200
 Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. A. Mills £200
 Steward, John Corney £200

BORSTAL.—Governor, Capt. G. A. Dawson £440
 Deputy, Major W. N. Darnell £330
 Chaplain, Rev. David Campbell, M.A. £452
 Medical Officer, Thomas A. Tannahill, M.B. £320
 Steward, John T. Hyde £260

CHATHAM.—Gov., Captain W. F. V. Harris £700
 Deputies, Captain R. D. H. Burgoyne £400
 Major E. G. Clayton £400
 Chaplain, Rev. Joseph Bishop Wheeler, M.A. £370
 Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. W. Alton £250
 Visiting Presb. Minister, Rev. G. B. Watson £100
 Medical Officer, G. E. Walker, L.R.C.P. £400
 Assistant, C. B. Voisey, M.D. £250

DOVER.—Governor, Captain F. Johnson £480
 Deputy do., Captain W. E. Buller £389
 Chaplain, Rev. J. G. Tipper, M.A. £372
 Medical Officer, Herbert Smalley, M.R.C.S. £439
 Assist. Surgeon, C. H. Mayhew, M.B.C.S. £289
 Steward, David Hogg £246

DARTMOOR.—Governor, Capt. O. W. Every £650
 Deputy, Lt.-Col. H. Plummer £350
 Chaplain, Rev. Clifford Rickards £300
 Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. G. Green £200
 Medical Officer, W. S. Frew £370
 Assist. Surgeon, F. W. S. Stone £250
 Steward, Robert Flew £300

PARKHURST.—Governor, £650
 Deputy, W. H. Russell £350
 Chaplain, Rev. H. A. Taylor £400
 Medical Officer, H. de Fommartin, M.D. £330
 Assistant Surgeon, G. C. Hawkins £250
 Steward, T. W. Harris £300

PORTLAND.—Gov., Major J. C. Farquharson £700
 Deputy, R. C. Corbett £400
 Do., (vacant) £400
 Chaplain, Rev. J. Corr £430
 Assist. Chaplain, Rev. M. H. C. Shelton, B.A. £285
 Roman Cath. Priest, Rev. Thos. Matthews £250
 Medical Officer, George Herbert Lilley, M.D. £400
 Assist. do., John Benson Cooke £250
 Steward, E. P. Driver £300

PORTSMOUTH.—Gov., Capt. A. G. Alexander £700
 Deputy, Col. S. R. B. Partridge £375
 Chaplain, Rev. Joseph R. Walshaw £450
 Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. D. Spillane £200
 Jewish Minister, A. L. Emanuel hon.
 Medical Officer, Dr. R. E. Power £450
 Assistant Surgeon, E. N. Close £250
 Steward, James Wedlock £300

WORKING MALE (INVALID) AND FEMALE PRISONS.

Governor, Dr. Vans C. Clarke, M.D., B.N. £650
 Deputy, £350
 Assist. Superintendent, Miss M. Hutchinson £150
 Chaplain, Rev. F. A. Gardiner, M.A. £350
 Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. M. Laurenson £225
 Medical Officer, Richard Brayn £500
 Assist. Surgeons, G. de R. Wickham £250
 Steward, John H. Askham £300

WORMWOOD SCRUBS.—Governor, Capt. W. Talbot
 Harvey £700
 Deputy, Lt.-Col. Michael Clare Garcia £400
 Chaplain, Rev. J. Thompson Phipps £300
 Roman Catholic Priest, Rev. F. Smith £239
 Med. Officer, Tennyson D. Patmore, L.R.C.P. £392
 Assist. do., Victor N. Bindley, M.B.C.S. £300
 Steward,

[All the above officers are entitled to free quarters, or, where no residence is provided, to an allowance in lieu.]

BRIXTON MILITARY PRISON.

Governor, Major Elliot Saker	£500
Chaplain, Rev. George Brown	£160
Officiating R. C. Priest, Rev. Michael Cuffe	£160
Medical Officer, J. H. Parker Wilson	£350

MIDDLESEX COUNTY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL,
Feltham.

Superintendent, Capt. J. R. Brookes.
Chaplain, Rev. William Anthony Newton.
Medical Officer, Edward Kingsford.
Clerk, John Mason.

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM,
Crowthorne, Berks.

Med. Superintendent, D. Nicolson, M.D.	£900
Deputy do., J. B. Isaac, M.D.	£420
Sen. Asst. Med. Off., C. E. Paterson, M.B.	£205
Junior do., J. Baker, M.B.	£180
Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Ashe, M.A.	£400

PROVINCIAL LOCAL PRISONS.—1887.

Aylesbury.	Hull.	Oxford.
Bedford.	Ipswich.	Plymouth.
Birmingham.	Kendal.	Portsmouth.
Bodmin.	Kirkcaldie.	Preston.
Brecon.	Knutsford.	Reading.
Bristol.	Lancaster.	Ruthin.
Cambridge.	Leeds.	St. Albans.
Canterbury.	Leicester.	Shepton Mallet.
Cardiff.	Lewes.	Shrewsbury.
Carlisle.	Lincoln.	Stafford.
Carmarthen.	Liverpool.	Strangeways
Carnarvon.	Maidstone.	(Manchester).
Chelmsford.	Manchester.	Swansea.
Derby.	Newcastle-on-	Usk.
Devizes.	Tyne.	Wakefield.
Dorchester.	Northallerton.	Warwick.
Durham.	Northampton.	Winchester.
Exeter.	Norwich.	Worcester.
Gloucester.	Nottingham.	York.
Hereford.		

Circuits of Judges, 1888.

SOUTH EASTERN, OF HOME.

Herts (Hertford)—Winter and Summer.	
Essex (Chelmsford)—Winter and Summer.	
Sussex (Lewes)—Winter and Summer.	
Kent (Maidstone)—Winter and Summer.	
*Surrey (Croydon)—Winter, and (Guildford)— Summer.	
Clerk of Assize for Home Division, Arthur Denman	£
Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry Avory Read, Old Bailey, E.C.	£400
Clerk of Indictments for the whole Circuit, Henry Avory Read, Old Bailey	£400
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—Winter and Summer.	
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—Winter and Summer.	
Suffolk (Ipswich)—W. (Bury St. Edmunds)— Summer.	
Norfolk (Norwich)—Winter and Summer.	
Clerk of Assize for Norfolk business, Charles Platt, 1, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.	£900
Associate for the whole Circuit, William Collinson, 27, Bedford Row	£400

* By the operation of the Winter Assize Act the Spring and Winter Gaoel deliveries of the County of Surrey are now held at the Central Criminal Court, London.

MIDLAND.

Beds. (Bedford)—Winter and Summer.	
Bucks. (Aylesbury)—Winter and Summer.	
Derbyshire (Derby)—Winter and Summer.	
Leicestershire (Leicester)—Winter and Summer.	
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—Winter and Summer.	
Northants. (Northampton)—Winter and Summer.	
Notts. (Nottingham)—Winter and Summer.	
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—Winter and Summer.	
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—Winter and Summer.	
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—Winter and Summer.	
Clerk of Assize, Arthur Duke Coleridge, 2, Hare Court, Temple	£850
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Indictments, R. J. Lowe, Sessions House, Old Bailey ..	£400

Associate, Spencer Murch Cox, Honiton	£400
Clerk of Arraignment, George A. Cockburn	£345

SPRING Assizes will be held at Lincoln, for Lincoln and Notts; at Derby, for Derby, Leicester, and Rutland; at Warwick, for Warwickshire; and at Northampton, for Northants, Beds, and Bucks; and AUTUMN Assizes at Nottingham, for Notts and Lincoln; at Leicester, for Leicester, Derby, and Rutland; at Warwick, for Warwickshire; and at Bedford, for Northants, Beds, and Bucks.

NORTHERN.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—Spring, Summer, and Winter.	
Westmoreland (Appleby)—Summer and Winter.	
Lancashire, Northern Division (Lancaster)—Win- ter and Summer.	
Salford Division (Manchester)—Spring, Summer, and Winter.	
Liverpool.—Spring, Summer and Winter.	
Clerk of Assize and Associate, Thomas Moss Shuttleworth, Preston	£1,000
Associate, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston ..	£400
Clerk of Indictments, &c., John Gifford, Pres- ton	£200

NORTH-EASTERN.

(Spring and Autumn for criminals only, except in Yorkshire, where Civil Assizes are some- times held at these times.)	
Durham (Durham)—Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.	
Northumberland (Newcastle)—Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter.	
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York) —Summer, Autumn, and Winter.	
W. Riding Div. (Leeds)—Spring, Sum. & Winter.	
Clerk of Assize, Edward Bromley, 1, Paper Build- ings, Temple, E.C.	£900
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Arraignment, Robert Holby, York	£400
Associate, Claude F. Wade, 3, Pump Court ..	£345
Bailiff, William Budd.	

OXFORD.

The regular Circuits are held in the Winter (January) and Summer (July). The order in which the several towns are visited is as follows: Reading, Oxford, Worcester, Stafford, Shrewsbury, Hereford, Monmouth, Gloucester.

In pursuance of Winter Assizes Acts, 1876 and 1877, and the Spring Assizes Acts, 1879, Counties are united and assizes held as under:—

Assize County No. 11.	Berks and Oxford.	{ at Reading in the Spring. at Oxford in the Autumn. at Gloucester in the Spring and Autumn, a separate Commission being issued for the City.
Assize County No. 12.	Monmouth and Gloucester.	{
Assize County No. 20.	Worcester and Hereford.	{ at Worcester in the Spring and Autumn, a separate Commission being issued for the City.
Assize County No. 13.	Stafford and Salop.	{ at Stafford in Spring and Autumn.

Clerk of Assize, Edward Archer Wilde. £1,000
Deputy Clerk and Clerk of Arraigns, James L. Matthews £500
Clerk of Indictments, George Green. £400
Associate, Archer Claude Hemp. £400
Office, 13, King's Bench Walk, Temple.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

GENERAL ASSIZES.—Hants (Winchester) W. and S.; Wilts (Devizes) W., Salisbury S.; Dorset (Dorchester) W. and S.; Devon (Exeter) W. and S.; City of Exeter (The Guildhall) W. and S.; Cornwall (Bodmin) W. and S.; Somerset (Taunton) W., and Wells for S.; Bristol (The Guildhall) W. and S.

Clerk of Assize, William Channell Bovill; *Office*, 1, Mitre Court Buildings, Temple £1,000
Deputy Clerk of Assize and Clerk of Indictments, J. Read, Sessions House, Old Bailey . . . £299
Clerk of Arraigns, Archibald George Bovill £260
Associate, George H. Cooper, 5, Pump Ct. . . £400

NORTH AND SOUTH WALES AND CHESTER.

NORTH WALES DIVISION.

Montgomeryshire (Welshpool)—Winter (Newtown)—Summer.

Merionethshire (Dolgelly)—Winter and Summer.

Carnarvonshire (Carnarvon)—Winter and Summer.

Anglesey (Beaumaris)—Winter and Summer.

Denbighshire (Ruthin)—Winter and Summer.

Flintshire (Mold)—Winter and Summer.

Cheshire (Chester Castle)—Winter and Summer.

Clerk of Assize, Henry Crompton, Churt House, Farnham. £500

Associate, Arthur Andrew, Congleton £150

Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, Henry L. Reade, Congleton. £300

Agents, Messrs. Hudson, 32, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

There are also two additional gaol deliveries for the entire Circuit in Spring and Autumn.

SOUTH WALES DIVISION.

Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)—Wint. and Summer.

Cardiganshire (Cardigan)—Winter and Summer.

Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)—Wint. and Summer.

Glamorganshire (Swansea)—Spring, Summer, and Autumn, (Cardiff) Winter.

Brecon (Brecon)—Winter and Summer

Radnorshire (Presteign)—Winter and Summer.

Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of Assize, and Associate, Chas. Sumner Maine, 25, Bedford Row, W.C. £500

Deputy do., Thomas Allen. £300

Second Assistant, G. J. W. Rigley £150

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—OLD BAILEY.

The following days have been appointed for holding the Sessions for the jurisdiction of the Central Criminal Court, for one year:—

1888.	9th January.	1888.	28th May.
"	30th January.	"	2nd July.
"	27th February.	"	30th July.
"	19th March.	"	17th September.
"	23rd April.	"	22nd October.

Clerk of the Court, Edwd. James Read, Sessions House, Old Bailey. £1,500

Deputy, Henry Kemp Avory £500

Judges, Sir Thos. Chambers, Q.C., *Recorder*;

Sir W. T. Charley, Q.C., *Common Serjeant*; and

Robert Malcolm Kerr, L.D., *Commissioner*.

Clerk of the Peace, Edwd. James Read, Sessions House, Old Bailey.

Deputy Clerk, Alfred Read.

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS.

London.

Southwark.

7th Jan.	7th April.	6th Jan.	6th April.
7th July.	20th Oct.	6th July.	19th Oct.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

SESSIONS HOUSE, Clerkenwell Green.

Chairman, Col. Sir Francis B. Morley, K.C.B.

Assistant Judge, Peter Henry Edlin, Q.C. . . £1,500

Chairman of Second Court, J. D. Fletcher.

Chairman of the Committee for Accounts, and for General Purposes, Sir William Henry Wyatt.

Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Nicholson,

Sessions House, Clerkenwell, E.C.

Assistant Ditto, C. Threlfall.

County Treasurer, George Allen, Sessions House.

Clerk of Committees, Charles Wright.

Clerk to the Lieutenanty, Sir Richard Nicholson.

Inspectors of Weights and Measures, David

Faulkner, 116, Bethnal Green Road, E.; S.

Foulsham, Compton Street, W.C.; C. F. Cox,

19, Arthur Street, Oxford Street; E. J. Stevens,

Boston Park Road, Brentford, W.

SURREY SESSIONS.

SESSIONS HOUSE, Newington Causeway.

Chairman, Edward Hugh Lyecester Penryu (for the County Day of all Sessions).

Chairman, Sir William Hardman (of the first Court for Judicial business).

Chairman, George Somes (of Second Court).

Deputy Chairmen, John Mews; Henry Yool.

Clerk of the Peace, Sir R. H. Wyatt, J.P. and D.L.,

Sessions House, Newington Causeway, S.E.

Asst. do. in 2nd Court, George Crispe Whiteley,

Town Hall Chambers, 34, Borough High St., S.E.

Chief Clerk, Frederick Hooper.

County Treas., F. H. Beaumont, Sessions House.

Clerk of the Lieutenanty, Sir Richard H. Wyatt.

Chief Constable, H. C. Hastings, Guildford.

County Surv., C. H. Howell, 3, Lancaster Pl., Strand.

Inspectors of Weights and Measures, James Strugnell, and James Webb; *Offices*, entrance to late County Gaol; William Cook, Kingston;

A. J. Lane, Croydon; and Superintendents of Constabulary in the County Districts.

Quarter Sessions, 3rd January, 3rd April, 3rd July, and 16th October.

QUARTER SESSIONS IN COUNTIES.

These are to be held in the first whole weeks respectively after March 31, June 24, Oct. 11, and Dec. 28; the magistrates determining the day of the week on which the sessions shall commence at each place. But the Easter sessions may be altered to any time between March 7 and April 23, so as to prevent interference with the Spring assizes. Any of the above days falling on Sunday, the sessions will be held on the Monday week following.

Taxes are not popular, and the tax collector is even less popular than the tax he collects. Both tax, and tax collector, have given great offence. John Hampden objected to the tax, of course on principle, and Wat Tyler objected to the mode of collection; both protested, and in both cases their protests led to grave results. Sixty years ago taxation was a burden felt by every one, and the subject was one nearly as frequently spoken of then as the weather is now. Matters have changed, and the collector's visits are fewer. The change is a wise one. The modern system is so to cover up the tax that the payer shall not notice the payment. Ask the British workman to contribute a silver sixpence to the commonwealth, and his reply would savour much of the reply given by Canning's knife-grinder. The same man willingly contributes twopence with every glass of gin he drinks, and a penny with every half-ounce of tobacco, but will give nothing direct. When Mr. Lowe proposed a halfpenny tax on the match-box, female East London turned out its thousands, invaded the sacred precincts of St. Stephens, and so frightened the Chancellor that he repented and withdrew the obnoxious tax. The only persons who willingly contribute directly to the State purse are the middle and upper classes. Indirectly they contribute their full share of taxation, directly they contribute nearly the whole. The Income Tax is entirely paid by them; the House and Land Tax nearly the whole. They pay the greater part of the School Board taxation, but derive no benefit from the Board schools. This is unfair—the "masses" will perhaps see no unfairness in the division of taxation, but the "classes" feel it and writhe under the infliction. No Chancellor of the Exchequer who wishes to retain his popularity will venture to equalize the taxation; and while he has so powerful a weapon at hand as the Income Tax, is it worth his while to go further? Is there a deficiency? What is easier than to stop paying into the Sinking Fund, and to add a penny or twopence to this elastic tax? If the "classes" grumble, why, that is a matter of course; the "masses" rather like to hear the grumble, it gratifies them. But there is a natural restlessness under taxation—there always has been, and there probably will be till taxes are no longer needed.

As a whole, the taxation of the United Kingdom is fair and equitable, and the greater part so covered up that the infliction is but little felt. Every one admits that money must be raised, and the only general outcry is that much of the money thus carefully collected is not so economically expended as it should be, and that some of the expenditure is wholly unnecessary. This opinion is daily gaining ground, but it will be many years before the Opposition, whether Conservative or Liberal, will be satisfied that the occupants of the Treasury Bench are quite so economical as they could or should be.

The gross amount of revenue collected in the year ending 31st March, 1887, was £93,554,573; but only £91,052,948 reached the national till,* £2,501,624 being stopped on its way for repay-

* This statement is from the published finance accounts for the year, in which even the odd shillings and pence are included, the exact amount of net receipts being stated as £91,052,948 3s. 5d., while in the "Statistical Abstract," and in other papers issued by authority, the amounts, with two exceptions, are rounded off into thousands, and the whole Net Receipts reduced to £90,772,767. It is difficult to reconcile the two statements.

ments, allowances, discounts, bounties, etc. This compares favourably with the income of the year preceding, which was £92,135,096, or £1,419,477 less; the following are the items:—

PUBLIC NET REVENUE THE LAST TWO YEARS.

	1885-86.	1886-87.
Excise	£25,441,922	£25,212,883
Customs	19,722,302	20,135,855
Income Tax	15,247,312	16,111,171
Stamps	11,600,614	11,780,333
Post-Office	8,162,651	8,462,567
House Tax	1,867,377	1,954,011
Telegraphs	1,745,056	1,841,161
Land Tax	1,023,196	1,065,359
Crown Lands	477,820	472,450
Interest on Advances } & Suez Canal Shares }	1,376,080	1,176,192
Miscellaneous	3,019,453	2,840,963
Totals	£89,683,783	£91,052,948

The Excise portion of Inland Revenue heads the list, the chief items of which are intoxicants and their licences, which altogether produced no less than £23,234,000, or one-fourth of the entire revenue of the country. If to this be added £5,347,000, the Customs duties on the same, and the Tobacco Tax of £9,367,000, altogether amounting to about £37,950,000, it will be seen that teetotallers and non-smokers contribute more than one-third less than their equal share of the national income. But the taxes thus levied are entirely voluntary, and it is to be feared that those who pay these voluntary taxes contribute their full share to the criminal expenditure of the country, a very large proportion of crime being attributable to drunkenness. The items making up the amount are:—

Spirits	£12,852,766	Male Servts.	£135,407
Beer	8,495,653	Game	174,695
Railways	316,969	Plate Dealers	48,059
Chicory	2,061	Gun	82,035
Coffee Labels	3,212	Hawkers	26,687
Tobacco, home } grown	} 14	Med. Vendors.	5,225
Warehouse } Rent, &c.	} 911	Pawnbrokers	35,580
LICENCES :		Refreshmt. }	} 6,879
Auctioneers..	79,547	House .. }	
Beer and } Cider }	} 186,263	Distillers & } Rectifiers. }	} 4,781
Brewers	21,621	Spirit dealers	119,892
Dog	346,932	Publicans & } Grocers .. }	} 1,487,014
Armorial ...	74,953	Tobacco	84,819
Carriages ..	545,123	Wines	67,356
		Other	9,624

Customs form the next largest item. This is now confined to but few articles—spirits and wine, tobacco and tea alone producing no less than £19,230,000 out of the whole amount. Formerly the articles charged with duty were absurdly numerous, but the craze for Free Trade set in, and following the popular demand successive chancellors removed all that was removable. The only articles now charged with duty are:—

Beer, &c.	£9,972	Spirits :	
Chicory	66,162	Rum	£1,958,478
Cocoa	73,559	Brandy ...	1,351,852
Coffee	190,034	Geneva ...	124,318
Currants ...	311,478	Other Sorts	784,622
Figs	37,081	Tea	4,514,874
Plate	9,038	Tobacco, &c.	9,367,185
Plums	5,220	Wine	1,128,073
Prunes	7,070	All other ...	1,991
Raisins	165,842	Deliveries ..	33,098

The Income and Property Tax must now be regarded as permanent. In principle the tax is fair, but there are many evasions. On incomes under £400 a deduction of £120 is allowed, and in the year 1885-86 the number of persons relieved to this amount was 470,368, while the number relieved in respect of Life Assurance was 93,774. The rate of duty charged in 1887 was eightpence in the pound, each penny of tax producing more than a million and a half. The total amount accounted for by the Board of Inland Revenue as net receipts, and also in the finance accounts—£16,111,174—is in the Annual Abstract reduced to £15,900,000.

	1885-86.	1886-87.
A (Lands, Tenements, &c.)	£5,101,442	£5,510,840
B (Occupation of Land, &c.)	399,137	414,359
C (Annuities, Dividends, &c.)	1,322,274	1,396,654
D (Trades, Professions, &c.)	7,502,109	7,799,980
E (Public Offices, &c.)	922,350	989,341

Totals £15,247,312 £16,111,174

Stamps come next in order. They produce the very respectable sum of £11,780,333, in reality rather more, for some portion of the "miscellaneous" is raised by means of stamps; the largest portion comes from the Death—Probate, Legacy, and Succession Duties, £7,409,957. Much was expected of the Corporation Duty, but it only produced £34,000. The simple Penny Receipt Stamp does wonders, the produce being £978,571, while the high-priced stamps for Bills of Exchange produced only £641,399. Of playing cards there were manufactured 1,220,823 packs. The duty upon gold and silver plate produced but £52,863, and for the privilege of selling this, dealers were charged no less than £48,079 for their licences; the duty on silver is 1s. 6d. an ounce, while the value of the metal is but about 3s. 8d.

The duty upon quack medicines is slightly upon the increase. The Professors and their complaints about this; but to a large extent members have themselves to blame. A man or woman suffering from some malady will send for a bottle of the nostrum and try a dose or two, being certain that the payment is limited to the immediate outlay, while there is a fear that if the doctor be called in, his visits may be too frequently repeated to be agreeable, and the expense uncertain.

The list contains the following items:—

Death duties:		Bankers' Notes	£ 120
Probate	£4,026,469	Composition	123,540
Legacy	2,560,725	Cards.....	15,673
Succession	814,764	Gold Plate.	22,107
		Silver Plate	30,756
Corporation ..	34,063	Licences, &c.	156,394
Deeds.....	2,006,566	Medicines ..	179,507
Bills of Ex- change ..	641,399	INSURANCES:	
Receipts & d. Stmps. }	978,571	Life.....	39,654
		Marine	179,508

The Post Office, which comes next on the list, is the most satisfactory of all the items; everybody contributes to it cheerfully. It is punctual in its operation, moderate in its charges, and shows every desire to meet the wishes of the public; the only blot upon its present management being the high rates of Colonial postage. But there is reason to think that the present Postmaster-General, who has already done

much to help the public, will be able to get these rates reduced. The result of the year's work is marvellous—a gross profit of no less than £8,462,567. The number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom being 1,459,900,000, in addition to 151,200,000 newspapers, 368,000,000 book packets, and 180,100,000 post-cards. Necessarily the expenses of the department are heavy: they amounted to £5,436,892. Telegraphs do not turn out so well. They produce £1,841,000, and cost £1,935,000, in addition to interest on the original outlay. No information is given respecting the Parcel Post.

On the Land Tax and House Duty there is a slight advance in the income for the year.

The most unsatisfactory item is that of Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown: the produce for the year, including a balance of £24,000 brought forward, was £494,435, but of this only £370,000 was paid into the Exchequer.

The receipts for interest on advances for Local Works, &c., and on purchase money for Suez Canal shares, present no novel features. Lastly, we come to Miscellaneous, which contains the following items:—

Small branches of the Hereditary Revenue	£136,514
Bank of England (Profits of Issue) ..	158,895
Naval Prize Fund	400
Contributions from Indian Revenues	28,027
Receipts by Civil Departments	1,162,999
Receipts by Revenue Departments ..	520,983
Post Office Savings Banks	64,609
Savings on Grants of Parliament, &c.	13,714
Isle of Man	6,814
Bank Loan	7,880
Treasury Chest	15,542
Conscience Money	2,288
Casual Receipts	3,862
	2,117,527
Woods, &c., Stamps.....	714,038

Total Miscellaneous Revenue .. £2,831,565

Conscience money does not compare well with the year preceding; there was a falling off of nearly £4,000. We are not quite certain whether this is a sign of less sin or of less conscience—it reads both ways. The receipts are truly miscellaneous—several hundred in number. Some of them are curious: the sale of soot from the British Museum, for instance, figures for 12s. clearly every farthing is accounted for in that underpaid establishment. County Court fees and fines produced £380,000; profit on the Mint, £112,000; candidates' fees, London University, £11,000; fees, Houses of Parliament, £45,000; fees, Courts of Justice, £61,000. Parents of naughty children in Reformatories paid £20,000. Science and Art Museums, unfortunately, are not self-supporting; the whole amount received in the three countries for admissions, sale of catalogues, and rent of refreshment rooms being but £5,512, and this was further reduced by loss on light gold, £2 10s. 9d.; so anxious are the janitors to obtain money, that they refuse nothing offered. At the Bethnal Green Museum the total receipts for refreshment room and sale of catalogues was but £11 4s. 5d.; the refreshments could not have been very attractive to the East-enders, more money being taken at the adjacent pub.

EXPENDITURE.

DEBT:

Interest of the Funded Debt.....	£18,771,838
Terminable Annuities.....	8,131,218
Unfunded.....	174,819
Cost of management.....	204,819
New Sinking Fund.....	nil.
Savings Bank Deficiency.....	83,673

Total Charge for Debt..... £27,366,367

There is also an amount of £591,656 for interest, &c., on loans not forming part of the Permanent Charge: also the sum of £20,000, on account of Friendly Societies' deficiency.

ARMY AND NAVY:

Army; Ordnance & Purchase Com. £18,429,272	
Navy, including Transport.....	13,265,401
Localization of Military Forces..	73,856
Annuity Indian Army Pensions..	150,000

Total for the Forces..... £31,918,359

The first two items showing an increase of more than two millions over the expenditure of the preceding year, but the total is nearly eight millions less in consequence of there being no necessity for "Military Preparations."

* The Pension List for 1887 is relieved of payments to two persons who were entitled to "pensions formerly on the Civil List of H. M. George III.," but seven pensions "formerly on the Civil List of George III.," who died in 1829, are still continued. Possibly there may be some mistake. One of them is described as a "Rev.," but his

CIVIL SERVICES:

Public Works and Buildings.....	£1,830,064
Salaries and Expenses.....	2,427,910
Law and Justice.....	6,180,084
Education, Science, and Art.....	5,472,418
Foreign and Colonial Services....	617,017
Non-effective and Charitable.....	1,233,013
Miscellaneous.....	65,948

Total Cost of Civil Services ... £17,826,454

COSTS OF COLLECTION (including Superannuation):

Customs, £20,135,855.....	£949,216
In Land Revenue, £25,212,883.....	1,727,702
Post Office, £8,462,567.....	5,436,893
Telegraphs, £1,341,161.....	1,935,000
Packet Service.....	724,000
	<u>£10,771,811</u>

CIVIL LIST AND CONSOLIDATED FUND:

Civil List.....	£410,065
Annuities to the Royal Family....	158,000
Annuities and Pensions, various*	187,518
Salaries and Allowances.....	89,183
Courts of Justice.....	500,431
Miscellaneous Services (£398,694)..	154,828
	<u>£1,500,025</u>

name does not appear in "Crockford" for 1885. Of the names formerly on the Pension List of King George IV. there still remain thirty-one, of whom twenty-eight are ladies. The pensions are for sums ranging from £17 to £300, the average being £82.

The National Debt.

There is a very healthy feeling with respect to the National Debt, namely, that it is too large, and should be reduced. Formerly there were those who maintained that the National Debt was a national blessing: none hold such views at the present time, and whatever Ministry may be in power there is a disposition to pay some portion of it off. Mr. Disraeli's Sinking Fund project has for some time been in abeyance; but every year the terminable annuities—a very efficient sinking fund under another name—is making a sensible diminution in the amount.

In January, 1816, when stock was taken after the great Continental wars, it was found that the total amount of our indebtedness was over nine hundred millions sterling. Within a few years this was reduced by two hundred millions, and after that by a comparatively small sum every year, till now it has been reduced to £736,000,000, and in a short time another million will have been knocked off. In 1816 the debt amounted to £45 a head of the population; its present amount is about £20.

In January, 1816, the nominal amount of debt was £885,186,323; but by adopting the present method of capitalizing the Annuities then outstanding as three per cent. stock, the following figures will represent the state of the Debt on the 5th of January, 1816. Reckoned in this manner it stood as follows:—

Funded Debt.....	£816,312,000
Unfunded Debt.....	44,727,000
Terminable Annuities capitalized	39,397,000

£900,436,000

This large amount of Debt was the growth of many years, and nearly all had been raised for foreign wars. There was a trifling amount (£664,263) due when the "glorious revolution" of 1688 brought over the Dutch King William to save the country from Popery and other evils, but in carrying out this project he succeeded in adding to the Debt nearly sixteen millions during the twelve years of his reign. Under Queen Anne, Marlborough added to the glories of the country, and helped to swell the Debt, which at the time of the Queen's death had increased by nearly thirty-eight millions. Under the first George the Debt decreased slightly; but George the Second came to its rescue, and left the country nearly eighty-seven millions worse off than he found it. During the first twelve years of George III. the Debt was again reduced by about ten millions, and at the time of the revolt of the American Colonies it was under one hundred and thirty millions, an amount which frightened all the political economists of that day. Undismayed at this, the obstinate king and his weak ministers pressed on the war, "entirely regardless of expense." The bill was a heavy one, and added one hundred and twenty-one millions more to the permanent Debt. On the conclusion of the disastrous war, which had all along been unpopular, there was a considerable outcry at the waste: some efforts were made to reduce the amount, and in the nine years from 1784 to 1793, ten and a half millions were paid off, no less than £2,421,681 being paid off in 1792.

The French revolutionary war began in 1793.

and with a short interval of exhaustion, called "Peace," lasted till 1815, when Bonaparte was sent to St. Helena, and the forty years' real peace commenced. During these twenty-three years of war, money was borrowed in the most extravagant manner. From 1793 to 1801 the average cost of £100 three per cent. Stock was £57 17s. 6d., and from 1803 to the conclusion of the War, £60 17s. 6d. Had the government adopted an opposite plan, and for every hundred pounds borrowed received the whole amount, paying five or six, or even seven, per cent., the gross indebtedness of the country on the termination of the War would have been several hundred millions less, and the high rate of interest could have been gradually reduced. Such, however, was the imbecility of ministers, that in 1798 they raised a loan of £3,000,000, at the rate of £200 three per cent. Stock and 5s. long annuity for every hundred pounds borrowed. Another instance may be mentioned. In 1815, a loan of £36,000,000 was negotiated, every subscriber receiving £174 three per cent. Stock, and £10 four per cent. With loans negotiated on such terms it is easy to understand how rapidly the Debt accumulated. The following loans were raised from 1793 to 1816:

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1793	4,877,956	1801	27,305,271	1809	12,298,375
1794	6,998,389	1802	14,638,254	1810	7,792,444
1795	30,464,831	1803	8,752,761	1811	19,143,953
1796	22,244,082	1804	14,570,763	1812	24,790,697
1797	30,350,873	1805	16,649,801	1813	39,649,282
1798	16,858,503	1806	13,635,344	1814	34,503,633
1799	21,714,863	1807	10,432,934	1815	20,241,807
1800	23,030,529	1808	12,095,044	1816	514,059

With the return of peace efforts were made to reduce the Debt; but this was no easy matter. In 1813, the National expenditure had reached the unprecedented amount of £108,397,645, of which £68,748,363 was raised by taxation, and £39,640,282 by loans. In 1815, the Waterloo year, the amount raised by taxation had increased to £72,210,512; but in 1817, the War being finished, taxation was reduced to £52,055,913, and out of this the sum of £1,826,814 was applied to the reduction of Debt. The following amounts were paid off from 1817 to 1838, when for a time the payments ceased:—

Year.	£	Year.	£	Year.	£
1817	1,826,814	1824	7,456,559	1832	5,696
1818	1,624,666	1825	9,900,725	1833	1,023,784
1819	3,163,130	1826	1,195,531	1834	1,776,378
1820	1,918,019	1827	2,023,028	1835	1,270,050
1821	4,104,457	1828	4,667,965	1836	1,590,727
1822	2,952,564	1829	2,760,003	1837	1,985,885
1823	5,261,725	1830	1,935,465	1838	7,496
..	..	1831	2,073,858	..	..

Large amounts have since been paid off or provided for, and on the 5th of April, 1887, the outstanding funded debt was reduced to £637,637,640, and the total of all descriptions to £736,278,688.

The Debt is of three descriptions:—I. Funded; II. Terminable Annuities; III. Unfunded.

I.—THE FUNDED, OR PERMANENT, DEBT.

That is, Debt which the government is not under obligation to pay off at any fixed time. It is represented at present by Consols, reduced three per cents., new three per cents., two and a

The following Table exhibits the variation in amounts of the Funded and Unfunded Debts, with the capitalized value of Annuities computed as Three per Cent. Stock from 1861, when the Annuities were for the first time thus valued, to the present time.

Year.	Funded.	Unfunded.	Annuities.
			£
1861	785,119,606	16,686,000	18,947,740
1862	784,252,338	19,517,900	19,388,276
1863	783,306,739	16,495,400	20,716,727
1864	777,429,224	13,136,000	26,442,428
1865	775,768,295	10,742,500	25,408,370
1866	773,313,229	8,187,700	25,435,034
1867	769,541,004	7,956,800	27,521,513
1868	741,190,328	7,911,100	56,816,803
1869	740,418,032	8,896,100	55,471,424
1870	740,789,548	6,761,500	53,130,380
1871	731,309,237	6,091,000	57,969,885
1872	730,986,800	5,155,200	55,749,070
1873	726,584,423	4,829,100	53,558,580
1874	723,514,005	4,479,600	51,289,640
1875	714,797,715	5,239,300	55,311,671
1876	713,057,517	11,401,800	51,911,227
1877	712,621,355	13,621,300	49,380,558
1878	710,843,007	20,603,000	46,335,589
1879	709,430,593	25,870,100	42,778,147
1880	710,476,359	27,344,900	36,222,976
1881	709,078,526	22,077,500	37,547,666
1882	709,498,547	18,007,700	35,539,693
1883	712,638,994	14,185,400	29,492,125
1884	640,621,095	14,110,600	91,682,269
1885	640,181,896	14,033,200	86,115,658
1886	638,849,694	17,002,800	85,829,917
1887	637,637,640	17,517,900	81,123,148

COST OF INTEREST AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL DEBT (INCLUDING SINKING FUND).

	Funded.		Unfunded Management, &c.	Total.
	Permanent.	Annuities.		
	£	£	£	£
1859	23,725,551	3,972,739	968,184	28,666,474
1860	23,989,014	4,320,384	437,830	28,747,201
1861	23,981,817	1,946,633	400,087	25,328,207
1862	23,884,909	1,377,968	600,907	25,323,777
1863	23,817,527	1,910,264	496,859	25,224,750
1864	23,784,466	1,991,814	428,572	25,204,884
1865	23,611,437	2,340,522	410,532	25,362,491
1866	23,534,805	2,361,894	329,682	25,226,381
1867	23,408,819	2,378,164	287,888	25,074,871
1868	22,861,217	3,447,270	250,356	25,564,843
1869	22,446,467	3,951,155	213,797	25,611,419
1870	22,427,854	4,365,848	253,951	27,046,653
1871	22,255,060	4,378,737	192,640	25,826,437
1872	22,156,952	4,512,706	170,556	426,840,21
1873	22,136,393	4,539,547	128,912	26,804,852
1874	21,986,102	4,586,274	134,350	25,706,726
1875	21,780,028	5,173,654	140,797	27,094,479
1876	21,415,932	5,364,487	619,581	27,400,000
1877	21,381,714	5,374,199	944,087	27,700,000
1878	21,375,868	5,547,318	1,076,614	28,000,000
1879	21,307,965	5,711,318	880,717	28,000,000
1880	21,295,957	5,717,471	986,572	28,000,000
1881	21,285,816	6,852,636	661,548	28,800,000
1882	21,185,241	7,150,961	583,798	28,961,836
1883	21,155,117	7,206,247	642,309	29,003,673
1884	20,098,157	7,854,838	1,020,487	28,973,532
1885	18,976,393	8,999,065	908,215	28,883,673
1886	18,793,179	3,502,134	476,046	22,771,359
1887	18,771,838	8,131,218	462,311	27,366,467

half and two and three quarters per cents., and some minor stocks.

Amount of 2½ per cent. Stock.....	£26,972,078
„ 2½ per cent. Exchequer Bonds	418,300
„ 2½ per cent.....	4,647,799
„ 3 per cent. Consols	326,836,738
„ 3 per cent. Reduced Ann.	76,627,345
„ New 3 per cents.	179,660,753
„ 3½ per cent. New Annuities	225,746
„ Bank of England 3 per cent.	11,015,100
„ Bank of Ireland 3 per cent.	2,630,769
	<hr/>
	£629,034,633

II.—TERMINABLE ANNUITIES.

These are sums paid for a certain number of years, and then terminating altogether. As these Annuities are the chief instrument by means of which the debt is reduced, it may be shortly explained that under various Acts of Parliament, and under varying conditions, the Treasury is empowered to give an Annuity for a certain number of years in exchange for permanent stock. Thus A transfers to the Treasury £1,000 of 3 per cent. stock on which he has been receiving £30 a year; the Treasury in return undertakes to pay A £60 a year for twenty years or thereabouts. The Treasury cancels the £1,000 stock, and thus reduces, say, Consols by that amount; but during twenty years it pays a much larger sum than it would have paid if it had left matters alone. At the end of the twenty years the payment of this sum ceases, and the result of the transaction is that the debt has been then *bona fide* reduced by £1,000. The plain meaning of the transaction

is, of course, that the Treasury binds itself to pay off a certain portion of principal every year for a given number of years. At the end of the time the principal is paid off, and the Debt is correspondingly reduced.

When the capital of the Debt is computed it is necessary to ascertain the capital value of these terminable Annuities. For this purpose the Government actuary calculates the amount of three per cent. stock equivalent in value to the terminable Annuities. In making this calculation a price has to be assumed for 3 per cent. stock, and it has been a matter of discussion among experts what that price should be, and thence the returns laid before Parliament do not always exactly correspond. The variation, however, is not so great as seriously to affect the comparisons of the immense sums involved in a statement of the Debt.

The total amount of the Terminable Annuity Debt, 31st March, 1886, at its capitalized value, was £85,829,917; in 1887 this had been reduced to £81,123,148.

III.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

The Unfunded Debt consists of loans which the Government is bound to pay off at certain dates, and is represented by Exchequer bills, Exchequer bonds, and Treasury bills. These loans have currency for periods varying from a few months to five or more years. The amount outstanding 31st March, 1887, was £17,517,900.

The Consolidated Fund is also liable for claims on account of unclaimed dividends, balances in the Court of Chancery, &c., amounting to between four and five million pounds.

The National Debt at various periods:—

	Principal.	Annual Charge.
Debt at the Revolution in 1688	£ 664,263	.. £ 39,835
Additions made in Reign of King William III.	15,739,439	.. 1,271,017
Debt at Accession of Queen Anne, 1702	16,394,702	.. 1,310,852
Additions during her Reign	37,750,661	.. 2,040,416
Debt at Accession of George I., 1714	54,145,363	.. 3,351,268
Decrease during his Reign	2,053,125	.. 1,133,807
Debt at Accession of George II., 1727	52,092,238	.. 2,217,461
Increase till Peace of Paris, 1763	86,773,192	.. 2,634,567
Debt in 1762 (George III., 1760)	138,865,430	.. 4,851,960
Decrease during Peace, 1763 to 1775	10,281,795	.. 380,480
Debt at commencement of American War	128,583,635	.. 4,471,481
Additions during American War	121,267,993	.. 5,088,336
Debt at conclusion of American War, 1784	249,851,628	.. 9,559,817
Decrease during Peace, 1784 to 1793	10,501,380	.. 249,277
Debt at commencement of French War, 1793	239,350,248	.. 9,310,540
Additions made during the War	601,500,343	.. 22,704,311
Total Funded Debt, 1st February, 1817.....	840,850,591	.. 32,014,851
Reduced between 1817 and death of George III.....	45,870,150	.. 2,225,193
Debt at the Accession of George IV., 1820	794,980,481	.. 29,789,658
Decrease during his Reign	23,728,509	.. 1,503,758
Debt at the Accession of King William IV., 1830.....	771,251,932	.. 28,285,900
Decrease during his Reign	9,829,362	.. 247,292 inc.
Debt at the Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837	761,422,570	.. 28,533,192
Decrease during her 50 years' Reign	*25,143,882	.. *833,175
Debt 5th April, 1887	£736,278,688	.. £27,366,367

* These sums do not accurately represent the actual decrease of debt, as by means of the "Annuities" an increased rate of Interest is paid for a certain number of years, as already explained, at the termination of

which time the "Annuities" cease, and a large amount of debt is extinguished: in this manner Debt to the amount of £23,423,638 will be extinguished in 1889; £1,333,566 in 1894; and £46,378,394 in 1904.

CIVIL SERVICE, GROSS, £17,986,083; REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, £10,786,086; TOTAL, £28,772,169.

THE Gross Total of the original Estimates for Civil Services, as submitted to Parliament in 1887, was £17,931,508 for the year ending March 31st, 1888. From this amount is deducted the sum of £678,434, estimated to be produced by the sale of fee and other stamps, and £1,177,817 "Extra Cash Receipts," which together bring the total of the seven classes down to £16,075,257. A further Estimate of £17,000 was subsequently added, to defray expenses in connection with the celebration of the jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, and another of £37,575, for salaries and expenses of the office of the Irish Land Commission, in carrying into effect the Irish Land Act of 1887. These together make the estimated net expenditure £16,129,832, or £26,702 less than the net amount of the previous year after the several deductions. In the following details, in which the supplementary additions are taken into account, the miscellaneous character of the estimates will be seen, together with the principal variations between this and the preceding year:—

CLASS I.—Public Works and Buildings.—The sum total required is £1,708,524, a decrease upon the amount voted in the preceding year of £125,577. The heads are: Royal Palaces £35,982—*increase* £4,039 (the palaces in the personal occupation of Her Majesty costing £347 less than in the previous year); Marlborough House £2,020—*increase* £395; Royal Parks £103,430—*decrease* £9,243; Houses of Parliament £55,635 (£18,000 being on account for the restoration of Westminster Hall)—*increase* £7,770; Gordon Monument £2,200—*increase* £1,700; Public Buildings £142,255—*decrease* £49,966; Furniture of Public Offices £16,970—*decrease* £2,090; Revenue Department Buildings £208,627—*decr.* £18,837; County Courts £29,440—*increase* £290; Metropolitan Police Courts £6,737—*increase* £367; Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland £9,070—*decrease* £560; Surveys £230,000—*decr.* £27,827; Science and Art Department £18,206—*decrease* £1,536; British Museum £10,090—*decrease* £1,387; Harbours under Board of Trade £21,708—*increase* £4,110; Peterhead Harbour £30,150—*increase* £30; Rates on Government property (Great Britain and Ireland) £226,105—*increase* £4,620; Metropolitan Fire Brigade £10,000; Disturnpiked Roads (England and Wales) £245,500—*increase* £3,500; ditto (Scotland) £35,000. *Ireland:* Public Buildings £199,662—*decrease* £12,672; Dublin Science and Art Buildings £30,000—*increase* £5,000. *Abroad:* Lighthouses £10,866—*decrease* £2,342; Diplomatic and Consular Buildings £28,871—*decrease* £12,806.

CLASS II.—Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.—Total £2,468,558, a decrease of £8,793. The following are the items of expenditure: House of Lords Offices £43,020—*decrease* £958; House of Commons £49,969—*decrease* £2,524; Treasury £59,045—*decrease* £461; Home Office £93,947—*decrease* £457. Foreign Office £73,063—*increase* £1,392; Colonial Office £41,524—*increase* £508; Privy Council £46,321—*decrease* £495; Board of Trade £108,107—*increase* £62; ditto, Bankruptcy Department £272—*increase* £30; Charity Commission £36,525—*decrease* £1,940; Civil Service Commission £40,531—*increase* £6,977; Exchequer and Audit Department £53,934—*decrease* £21; Friendly Societies Registry £8,227

—*increase* £20; Land Commission for England £24,797—*increase* £2,686; Local Government Board £444,241—*decrease* £1,415; Lunacy Commission £15,227—*decrease* £12; Mint (including coinage) £68,789—*decrease* £292; National Debt Office £14,966—*increase* £170; Patent Office £55,204—*increase* £1,901; Paymaster-General's Office £26,190; Public Works Loan Commission £9,577—*decrease* £37; Record Office £21,393—*increase* £67; Registrar-General's Office £47,693—*decrease* £1,518; Stationery Office and Printing £556,260—*decrease* £5,337; Woods and Forests £23,761—*increase* £718; Works and Public Buildings £48,967—*decrease* £92; Mercantile Marine Fund £40,000; Secret Service £50,000. *Scotland:* Secretary for Scotland £9,143—*increase* £250; Exchequer and other offices £6,567—*increase* £112; Fishery Board £21,925—*decrease* £4,855; Lunacy Commission £5,932; Registrar-General's Office £5,895—*decrease* £194; Board of Supervision £29,317—*decrease* £23. *Ireland:* Lord-Lieutenant's Household £7,478—*decrease* £38; Chief Secretary's Office £40,967—*decrease* £119; Charitable Donations Office £2,045—*increase* £26; Local Government Board £144,809—*increase* £1,121; Public Works Office £47,751—*decrease* £2,808; Record Office £5,956—*decrease* £458; Registrar-General's Office £16,126; Valuation and Boundary Survey £23,047—*decrease* £779.

CLASS III.—Law and Justice.—Total £6,304,160, a decrease of £13,027. The items are:—Law Charges £83,681—*decrease* £1,293; Criminal Prosecutions £159,354—*increase* £77; Supreme Court of Judicature £410,738—*decrease* £11,481; Wreck Commission £12,630—*decrease* £750; County Courts £410,789—*decrease* £18,015; Land Registry £2,942; Revising Barristers (England) £20,370; London and Sheerness Police Courts £15,689—*increase* £124; Metropolitan Police £575,620—*increase* £15,890; Special Police £37,000—*increase* £1,000; County and Borough Police (Great Britain) £860,286—*increase* £6,975; Prisons (England and Colonies) £758,018—*decrease* £54,661; Reformatory and Industrial Schools £281,261—*increase* £409; Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum £36,549—*increase* £7,267. *Scotland:* Lord Advocate and Criminal Proceedings £62,955—*decrease* £1,401; Courts of Law and Justice £63,465—*decrease* £456; Register House £37,269—*increase* £407; Crofters' Commission £6,000—*increase* £2,070; County and Burgh Police £149,537—*increase* £1,500; Prisons £108,494—*decrease* £382. *Ireland:* LAW Charges and Criminal Prosecutions £73,508—*decrease* £533; Supreme Court of Judicature £87,387—*decrease* £1,474; Court of Bankruptcy £10,140—*increase* £81; Admiralty Registry £1,285; Registry of Deeds £16,266—*decrease* £569; Registry of Judgments £2,388—*increase* £25; Land Commission £100,028—*increase* £45,415; County Court Officers £100,854—*decrease* £4,595; Dublin Police £150,000—*decrease* £632; Constabulary £1,412,315—*increase* £15,382; Prisons £143,050—*decrease* £12,835; Reformatory Schools £107,612—*decrease* £445; Criminal Lunatics (Dumrum) £6,630—*decrease* £125.

CLASS IV.—Education, Science, and Art.—Total £5,573,866, an increase of £125,884. The details of some of the following heads will be

found in other portions of the Almanack:—Public Education £3,458,807—increase £55,318; Science and Art Department £438,558—increase £18,515; British Museum £1,47,385—decrease £14,900; National Gallery £8,908—increase £301; National Portrait Gallery £1,916—decrease £445; Learned Societies £23,900—decrease £500; London University £13,321—increase £169; Welsh University Colleges £12,000; Deep Sea Exploring Expedition Report £2,987—decrease £1,350. *Scotland*: Public Education £553,392—increase £29,129; Universities £19,018—decrease £490; National Gallery £2,100. *Ireland*: Public Education £874,051—increase £45,978; Teachers' Pension Office £2,015—decrease £130; Endowed Schools Commission £720—increase £50; National Gallery £2,501; Queen's Colleges £10,028—decrease £1,000; Royal Irish Academy £2,259—decrease £261.

CLASS V.—Foreign and Colonial Services.—Total £617,350, a decrease of £27,514. The items are:—Diplomatic Services £234,524—increase £914; Consular Services £184,125—decrease £761; Suppression of Slave Trade £16,400—increase £2,240; British Directors of Suez Canal £2,405; Grants in Aid to Colonies £25,416—decrease £3,700; South Africa and St. Helena £86,180 (£78,000 of which is a grant in aid to British Bechuanaland)—decrease £23,457; Subsidies to Telegraph Companies £49,300—decrease £750; Grant in Aid to Cyprus £18,000—decrease £2,000.

CLASS VI.—Non-effective and Charitable Services.—Total £1,248,116, an increase of £7,852. The following are the items:—Superannuation and Retired Allowances £476,082—increase £12,154; Merchant Seamen's Fund Pension £17,800—decrease £1,400; Pauper Lunatics, England, £490,000—decrease £5,000; Scotland, £89,500—increase £2,500; Ireland, £101,800—increase £2,000; Hospitals and Infirmarys in Ireland £16,658; Savings Banks and Friendly Societies' Deficiency £51,259—decrease £1,105; Miscellaneous Allowances, Great Britain, £2,482—decrease £129; Ireland, £2,535—decrease £168. The chief items for superannuation allowances to 3,164 pensioners are:—Court of Bankruptcy £3,136; British Museum £5,418; Colonial Office £11,087; Consular Services £38,527; Convict Establishments £41,990; Diplomatic Services £26,488; Education Department £11,307; Exchequer and Audit Office £15,108; Foreign Office £10,946; Grants in aid of expenditure in certain Colonies £15,521; Home Office £5,560; House of Commons £6,924; Public Offices in Ireland £63,250; Local Government Board £12,582; Metropolitan Police £2,878; Mint £5,099; National Debt Office £4,545; Patent Office £2,304; Paymaster General's Office £6,157; Police Courts £4,282; Prisons (England) £4,155; Record Office £2,162; Registrar - General's Office £4,600; Royal Parks £2,983; Science and Art Department £7,936; Public Offices in Scotland £16,763; Slave Trade Commissions £2,202; Supreme Court of Judicature £61,323; Surveys £7,851; Board of Trade £18,070; Treasury £10,779; Woods and Forests £4,186; Office of Works £8,541. Besides these and other smaller amounts the sum of £1,412,622 is provided for superannuation in the estimates of the several departments.

CLASS VII.—Miscellaneous.—The total in this class is £65,509, an increase of £10,500. The heads are—Temporary Commissions £37,055—

increase £4,724; Miscellaneous Expenses £8,804—increase £1,002; Adelaide Exhibition £2,650; Celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign £17,000. The Commissions chargeable in 1887-88 are those on Historical MSS., Railways, Educational Endowments (Scotland, and Ireland), Loss of Life at Sea, Gold and Silver, Blind, Irish Public Works, Elementary Education Acts, Civil Establishments, and others not specifically provided for, but for which £7,000 is charged. Among the miscellaneous expenses are items of £4,770 for robes and insignia for the several orders of knighthood and for the officers of Heralds' College; £210 for repairing the insignia of the same; £20 for Albert Medals; and £500 for insignia of the Distinguished Service Order.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

CUSTOMS, INLAND REVENUE, POST OFFICE, PACKET SERVICE, AND TELEGRAPHS.—The total under this head is £10,786,086, against £10,553,691, the estimate for last year; an increase of £232,395. The following table shows the cost of each department, with the net variations from the previous year:—

SERVICE.	1887-83.	Incr.	Deer.
	£	£	£
Customs	951,348	—	4,229
Inland Revenue..	1,763,879	—	33,627
Post Office	5,420,770	201,815	—
Packet Service ..	699,341	—	36,322
Telegraphs	1,950,248	104,738	—
Total	10,786,086	306,553	74,158

In the Customs the cost of the Superintending Establishment is £63,150—decrease £4,415; the establishment of the Port of London £263,520—decrease £6,400; the Port of Liverpool £97,940—decrease £1,665; other establishments £320,170—decrease £4,890; Law Charges, &c. £9,840—decrease £20; Superannuations £195,657—increase £12,960; Commutation Annuities £1,571—increase £221.

Inland Revenue.—In this department the salaries amount to £1,116,677—decrease £7,627; travelling allowances £48,600—decrease £3,700; salaries and poundage to distributors of stamps £21,955; poundage and allowances to clerks to local Commissioners of Taxes £101,050—decrease £550; poundage and allowances to collectors and assessors of taxes £193,500—decrease £19,900; commission on remittances £6,350; police £3,470—increase £80; gauging and other instruments £1,750—increase £370; new machinery £2,750; postage £6,900—decrease £100; laboratory expenses £1,200—increase £160; paper for stamps and licences £5,160; copies of poor rates £1,500—decrease £1,950; solicitors' offices £22,692—decrease £206; expenses of prosecutions £9,000; rewards for detections £6,500; losses by fraud £200; incidental expenses £450; superannuations £206,030—increase £432; and for annuity for commutation of pensions £8,145—decrease £536.

Post Office.—The total expenses of the chief offices in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh are £1,394,476—increase £78,746. In the Surveyors' Department the total is £64,193—decrease £1,095; for Provincial Establishments £1,986,604—incr. £136,604; establishments in the Colonies £5,611;

190 Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster—Annuities to Royal Family.

for Savings Banks £283,128—decrease £63,067; Government Annuities £2,504—increase £139. The cost for conveyance of mails in England, Scotland, Ireland, and abroad is £1,244,848—increase £41,289; purchase of sites for buildings £124,000—increase £2,000; Superannuations £150,856—decrease £2,351; and manufacture of postage stamps £164,550—increase £9,550. The cost of railway conveyance in England and Wales is £565,569, in Ireland £146,473, and in Scotland £172,197. The road carriage in England is £255,000, in Ireland £33,476, and in Scotland £16,800.

Post Office Packet Service.—The chief items are: Contracts in the United Kingdom £124,253—increase £1,941; Europe £18,200; America £192,500—decrease £23,125; Africa £12,224—increase £500; Asia £344,230—decrease £15,570; Foreign and Colonial parcels, £5,000. The mail contract between Holyhead and Kingston costs £84,000; while the mails to India and the East involve a charge of £344,230, a part of which is repaid by the Governments of India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and Hong Kong.

Post Office Telegraphs.—The disbursements under this head are:—Secretary's Office £39,085—decrease £1,929; Accounts £67,243—increase £6,141; Maintenance of Telegraphs £395,611—increase £5,826; Railway Companies, for work £34,000—increase £2,450; Central Station, London £243,082—increase £5,019; other London Offices £151,385—increase £20,671; Provincial £806,780—increase £72,591; Manufacture of Stamps £1,150—decrease £50; Clothing £29,800—increase £9,800; Stores £7,000—decrease £1,700; Superannuations £24,607—decrease £81; Purchase of sites and buildings £51,000—decrease £9,000; Telegraph Works £99,500—decrease £5,000.

In this department a number of female clerks and supervisors are employed, one receiving £322, five £120 to £170, twenty £85 to £110, and 147 £65 to £80, while of the general body of telegraphists in the Central Station, 228 receive from 28s. to 34s. per week, and 491 from 10s. to 27s. per week.

DUCHY OF CORNWALL.

The accounts of this Duchy, brought up to 31st December, 1886, give the following results for the year:—Balance from last year, £7,801; rents and profits of courts accruing to the Prince of Wales, £73,724; royalties of coal-mines in Somerset, £1,172; ditto, on mines and quarries in Cornwall, £4,053; annuity from the Consolidated Fund in lieu of tin coinage dues, £16,217; dividends on stock, £4,308; giving the total receipts as £96,608; the arrears have decreased to £11,055. The payments were—£60,563 to the Prince; outlay for the benefit of the estate, £6,833; deductions under various Acts of Parliament, £8,908; superannuations, &c., £3,272; expenses of management, £7,924; leaving a balance in favour of 1886 of £9,160. The capital account stood in December, 1886, at £22,167 in cash, £21,937 in Three per Cent. Consols, £59,217 in Reduced Three per Cents., and £62,467 in New Three per Cents.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER.

The accounts of this Duchy are brought up to 21st December, 1886. The balance in hand at the commencement of the year was £21,525. The net rents and profits accruing to Her Majesty were £50,839; royalties, rents, &c., £20,165; dividends of stocks, £1,781, producing, with various items of minor importance, a total gross income of

£102,182, but of this only £91,202 was paid: the arrears on the 21st December amounted to £10,980. On the disbursement side £50,000 was paid to Her Majesty; in various payments, £21,649, including a payment of £2,000 to the Chancellor, leaving a balance of £19,550. The revenues of the Duchy have increased from £29,000 in 1847, to £80,658 in 1886, the net payment to Her Majesty at these two periods being respectively, £12,000, and £50,000.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

The accounts of this department for the year, ending March 31st, 1886, are divided under the heads of "Capital" and "Income." Under the head "Capital" a total sum of £241,776, including a balance of £247,739, was received from sales of estates, and of detached and outlying properties, from enfranchisements of copyholds, and from one moiety of the net proceeds from mines, &c. A total sum of £61,414 was expended in the purchase of estates; £19,867 in permanent improvements; redemption of land tax £4,808; leaving a cash balance of £111,866. There was also a balance of £241,776 in stock. The expenditure included Salaries, &c., £53,888; Windsor Park, £25,873; Royal Forests, £23,622; Consolidated Fund, £380,000.—Balances, 1st April, 1886, £21,984 and £2,256.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Her Majesty.—	
Privy Purse.....	£60,000
Salaries of Household....	131,260
Expenses of Household....	172,500
Royal Bounty, &c.....	13,200
Unappropriated.....	8,040—385,000
Prince of Wales.....	40,000
Princess of Wales.....	10,000
Crown Princess of Prussia.....	8,000
Duke of Edinburgh.....	25,000
Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.....	6,000
Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne).....	6,000
Duke of Connaught.....	25,000
Princess Beatrice (Henry of Battenberg).....	6,000
Duchess of Cambridge.....	6,000
Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.....	3,000
Duke of Cambridge.....	12,000
Duchess of Teck.....	5,000
Duchess of Albany.....	6,000

COINAGE.

AMOUNT OF GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER OR BRONZE MONIES COINED AT THE ROYAL MINT.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Total.
1868	£1,653,384	£301,356	£16,328	£1,971,068
1869	7,372,204	76,248	20,832	7,469,464
1870	2,313,384	336,798	32,704	2,682,886
1871	9,919,656	701,514	7,616	10,628,786
1872	15,201,442	1,243,836	47,413	16,552,691
1873	3,384,568	1,081,674	46,218	4,512,455
1874	1,461,565	890,604	65,632	2,417,801
1875	243,264	594,000	69,813	907,077
1876	4,696,648	222,354	61,450	4,980,452
1877	981,468	420,948	51,146	1,453,562
1878	2,265,069	613,998	17,024	2,896,091
1879	35,050	549,054	44,651	628,755
1880	4,150,052	761,508	19,204	4,930,824
1881	None.	997,128	39,349	1,036,477
1882	None.	209,880	42,560	252,440
1883	1,403,713	1,274,328	33,450	2,711,491
1884	2,324,015	658,548	69,290	3,051,853
1885	2,973,487	702,918	57,568	3,733,973
1886	None.	417,384	51,669	469,053

It will surprise a good many people of average intelligence, and fairly well read generally, to learn that the British army consists of a grand total of considerably more than six hundred thousand men; this number including, of course, the regular army, with its first and second class reserves, the militia, the yeomanry, and the volunteers, but not the native troops of India, nor the colonial militia and volunteers. Let us see how this total is made up, so as to enable us to form a fairly accurate notion of the trained and disciplined body upon which, at any moment, we might have to place our chief reliance for the defence of our country. The regular army consists of 208,357* men, of whom 70,790 are on service in India and Burmah; the first-class army reserve of 46,838 men, and the second-class army reserve of 5,695 men; while of the militia there are 122,453; of the yeomanry, 11,499; and of the volunteers, 226,752. The 137,000 of the regulars elsewhere than in India may be roughly distributed as follows:—England, 72,000; Ireland, 25,000; the Colonies, 25,000; Egypt (at the date of the return), 9,000; and Scotland and the Channel Islands, 5,000.

So far as the grand totals are concerned there is good ground for satisfaction; but still more satisfactory are the figures dealing with the success attending the efforts of the recruiting officers, since it is highly desirable in a country such as England, where conscription is unknown, and the enlisting is a purely voluntary proceeding on the part of each individual, that military service should be, before all things, popular. For the enormous increase in the number of recruits during the last fifteen years the short-service system is mainly responsible, though abnormal causes, such as periods of great depression in the labour market, have no doubt tended in the same direction. In 1872 the total enlistments did not quite reach 17,800, in 1877 the number was 28,700, while in 1886 it had grown to above 39,400. Again, if we examine the periods for which enlistment was made, we find that fifteen years ago the percentage of short-service recruits was barely 59; five years afterwards it had swelled to nearly 86 per cent., while in 1886 the percentage was very nearly 96. If figures are worth anything these go to show that our army is growing exceedingly popular, and that a keen impetus to its popularity has been given by the short-service system. But numbers alone, and apart from other important considerations affecting their meaning, are not worth a great deal; and it is in the further details afforded respecting last year's recruits that much good ground for encouragement may be found. In the first place the great majority of our recruits (25,000) are under twenty years of age when they enlist, and of these twenty-five thousand considerably more than half are between eighteen and nineteen years of age. Then the records of height, chest measurement, and weight go to prove that the great majority of them are of average stature, and healthy and of fine build. In fact, there can be little doubt that the British Army, in point of physique, would bear favourable comparison with any other army in the world. Although the total desertions exceed 5,000 annually, it is gratifying to observe that this number bears so small a

ratio to the total number of recruits; and still more gratifying to notice that the annual percentage of net loss of recruits is now little more than one-third of what it was in 1872 and 1873. The apparently unaccountable increase in the loss from desertion during the last seven years may be explained in the different method of dealing with fraudulent enlistment. Formerly men guilty of this offence were tried for desertion from their first corps; now they are tried for the fraudulent enlistment in the second corps.

The statistics bearing upon the courts-martial held, the crimes committed, and the punishments awarded and administered in the army during 1886 are not all that could be wished. The crime of drunkenness (to take an unfortunately common case), if decreasing at all, is decreasing so slowly that it will vanish at about the Greek kalends. It is painful, indeed, to reflect that during a single twelvemonth there were nearly 47,000 fines inflicted for drunkenness alone. In spite, too, of the recent order recommending a more lenient exercise of discipline, the number of courts-martial held shows no sign of diminution, being greater in 1886 than in either 1870, '72, '73, '74, '75, '76, 1882, '83, '84, '85; and the total number of offences, though certainly considerably less than it was twenty years ago, is much higher than the average of the preceding four years, 1882-5, and extends to more than 21,000. It is pleasant to turn from one extreme to the other in this connection. There are now more than two thousand men in the possession of good-conduct medals, and nearly 77,000 in addition in the possession of from one to six good-conduct badges each. Equally pleasing is it to notice that nearly fourteen thousand non-commissioned officers and men have seen more than fifteen years' service in the army.

Important as it is to follow with care what kind of young men, both physically and mentally, are being obtained as recruits, it is still more important, for various reasons, to mark the development of the raw recruit into the trained and skilled soldier. Looking therefore at the men now in the army, it will be found that 211 out of every thousand are between twenty-five and twenty-nine years of age; that 330 out of every thousand are above 5 ft. 8 in. in height; and that no fewer than 349 out of every thousand have a chest-measurement of more than 37 in. Into the nationalities and religious denominations of the men we need not inquire; but in matters educational we observe that 81·5 per cent. of our army are included among those who are better educated, and that 18·2 per cent. are holders of first or second-class certificates.

Excellent as in many respects the returns of the "regulars" are, it must always be a source of intense pleasure to every Englishman, and of pardonable envy to every foreigner, to contemplate the magnificent citizen army of which Great Britain alone, of all countries of the world, is possessed. On Nov. 1, 1885, the total volunteer force numbered 224,012, whereas a year later it amounted to 226,752, no fewer than 42,000 recruits having joined during that year. It is true that 38,000 voluntarily quitted the service in the same period. But these men are not lost to us; they are trained and well drilled, and, should occasion ever arise, will form a splendid reserve of volunteers, instead of the raw recruits they would otherwise have been.

* Except where otherwise stated the figures given in this introduction refer to the "effectives," not to the establishment, of all arms, on January 1st, 1887.

The Army and Navy List.

RELATIVE RANK IN ARMY AND NAVY.

Field Marshals Generals Lieut.-Generals Major-Generals Brigadier-Gens.	According to date of Commission.	Rank with	Majors, according to date of Commission or Order.	Rank with
		Admirals of the Fleet. Admirals. Vice-Admirals. Rear-Admirals. Commodores, 1st and 2nd Class. Captains of 3 years. Captains under 3 years and Staff Captains.		Lieutenants, and Navi- gating Lieutenants of 8 years' standing.
Colonels Lieut.-Colonels	but Senior to	Commanders & Staff Commanders.	Captains, according to date of Commission or Order.	Lieutenants, and Navi- gating Lieutenants under 8 yrs. standing.
Lieut.-Colonels			Lieutenants, accord- ing to date of Com- mission or Order.	Sub-Lieutenants.

ARMY AGENTS.

- Cox & Co., 1 & 2, Craig's Court, Charing Cross.
- Holt, Lawrie, & Co., 17, Whitehall Place.
- Hopkinson (Charles) & Sons, 3, Regent Street.
- M'Grigor, Sir Charles R., Bart., & Co., 25, Charles Street, St. James's Square.

NAVY AND PRIZE AGENTS.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Banton, Mackreil, & Co., 26, Budge Row, Cannon Street. | Hallett & Co., 7, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square. |
| Burnett & Co., 123, Pall Mall. | Stilwell & Sons, 21, Great George Street. |
| Case & Loudonsack, 1, James Street, Adelphi. | Woodhead & Co., 44, Charing Cross. |

The Military Administration.

Amount Estimated for the Year 1887-88, £21,485,018. (Expended in 1885-86, £23,480,085; voted in 1886-87, 18,692,200.) War Office, Pall Mall. Hours, 10 to 5.

I. WAR OFFICE.—Salaries, £11,550.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>Secretary of State for War</i> , Rt. Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P. £5,000 | <i>Parliamentary Under Sec.</i> , Lord Harris .. £1,500 |
| <i>Private Sec.</i> , Col. Coleridge Grove, C.B. ... £300 | <i>Private Sec.</i> , Arthur T. Liddell .. £150 |
| <i>Assist. Secs.</i> , C. D. A. Fleetwood Wilson .. £150 | <i>Perm. Und. Sec.</i> , Sir R. W. Thompson, K.C.B. £2,000 |
| C. G. Earle-Welby. | <i>Private Sec.</i> , A. E. M. Uniacke .. £150 |
| | <i>Asst. Und. Sec.</i> , Col. Herbert G. Deedes .. £1,500 |

II. ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Salaries, £21,902.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>Surveyor-General of the Ordnance</i> , Hon. Sir (H.) Stafford Northcote, C.B., M.P. £3,500 | <i>Assistant Director</i> , Ralph Dalryell, C.B. (acting). |
| <i>Private Sec.</i> , Albert a Beckett .. £150 | <i>Insp.-Gen. Fortifications & Works</i> , Lt.-Gen. Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E. £2,100 |
| <i>Director of Supplies and Transport</i> , Sir Arthur Laurence Haliburton, K.C.B. £1,200 | <i>Deputy Director (Fortification)</i> , Col. Arthur George Durnford, R.E. £1,200 |
| <i>Assistant</i> , George Lawson, C.B. £1,000 | <i>Assistants</i> , Lt.-Col. Robert H. Vetch, R.E. ... £850 |
| <i>Director of Artillery and Stores</i> , Major-Gen. Henry James Alderson, C.B., R.A. £1,500 | Lt.-Col. Ernest March Lloyd, R.E. £850 |
| <i>Assistants</i> , Col. H. Le Guay Geary, R.A. £830 | <i>Deputy Director (Barracks)</i> , Col. Herbert Locock .. £1,200 |
| Lt.-Col. Charles Henry F. Ellis, R.A. £650 | <i>Assistants</i> , Col. Chas. J. Moysey, C.M.G., R.E. £850 |
| <i>Assist. Com.-Gen. Ord.</i> , Lt.-Col. H. J. Mills, C.B. £700 | Lt.-Col. George Edward Grover, R.E. £850 |
| <i>Director of Contracts</i> , Evan C. Nepean, C.B. £1,380 | <i>Insp. of Submarine Defences</i> , Lt.-Col. Robert Young Armstrong, R.E. £500 |
| <i>Director of Clothing</i> , Geo. D. Ramsay, C.B. £1,200 | <i>Assistant</i> , Major Richard M. Ruck, R.E. £450 |
| <i>Assistant Director</i> , Owen H. Morshead £800 | |

III. FINANCE DEPARTMENT.—Salaries, £5,350.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>Financial Secretary</i> , Hon. William St. John Fremantle Brodrick, M.P. £1,500 | <i>Accountant-General</i> , Ralph H. Knox, C.B. £1,500 |
| <i>Private Sec.</i> , H. D. De la Bère .. £150 | <i>Deputy do.</i> , Henry T. De la Bère .. £1,200 |
| | <i>Assistant do.</i> , Thos. Cave-Browne-Cave .. £1,000 |

IV. MILITARY DEPARTMENT—HEADQUARTERS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <i>Commander-in-Chief</i> , Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. £6,632 | <i>STAFF OF THE ARMY.—Salaries, £43,113.</i> |
| <i>Private Sec.</i> , Col. A. C. F. FitzGeorge. ... £600 | £1,700; Maj.-Gen. A. J. Lyon-Fremantle, C.B. (Aux. For.), £1,500; Col. Edwin Markham (Roy. Art.), £1,500; Col. Robert Grant (Roy. Eng.), £1,500; Maj.-Gen. Henry Brackenbury, C.B., R.A. (Intelligence Branch) .. £1,000 |
| <i>Military Secretary</i> , Major-General Sir George Byng Harman, K.C.B. £2,100 | <i>Assist. Adjts.-Gen.</i> , Col. William Arbuthnot, C.B.; Col. Walter Richard Lascelles; Col. George Balfour Traill (Roy. Art.); Col. William Salmon (Roy. Eng.); Col. John Charles Ardagh, C.B., R.E. (Intelligence Branch) .. each £800 |
| <i>Assist. Military Secs.</i> , Col. Geo. Hay Moncrieff, £800; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Charles H. Brownlow, G.C.B. (for Indian affairs), paid by India. | |
| <i>Adj.-Gen.</i> , Gen. Viscount Wolsley, K.P. £2,700 | |
| <i>Dep. Adj.-Gens.</i> , Maj.-Gen. Godfrey Clerk, C.B., | |

Dep. Assist. Adjts.-Gen., Col. Henry John Thornton-Hildyard, Maj. Hon. William Fitz-William Elliot, Lieut.-Col. Arthur Singleton Wynne, Major Arthur Warry (Roy. Art.) .. each £700
Dep. Assist. Adjts.-Gen. (Intelligence Branch), Major W. S. Cooke, Lt.-Col. L. A. Gregson, Col. Cyril W. B. Bell, Capt. J. W. Murray, R.A., Capt. Julian J. Loverson, R.E., Lt.-Col. Walter R. Fox, R.A. each £700
Insp.-Gen. Recruiting, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.M.G., R.A. £1,500
Qr.-Master-Gen., Major-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Henry Buller, K.C.B., F.C. £2,100
Assistant, Col. Lord Wm. F. E. Seymour .. £800
Dep. Assistant, Maj. Albert E. W. Goldsmid £700
Inspect.-Gen. Artillery, Maj.-Gen. Wm. Howley Goodenough, C.B., R.A. £1,166
Inspect.-Gen. Engineers, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E. £
Chaplain-General, Rev. J. Cox Edghill, D.D. £800
Director-Gen. Medical Dept., Sir Thomas Crawford, K.C.B., M.D. £1,500
Assist. Com.-Gen., Maj. Chas. Henry Bridge £600
Principal Vet. Surgeon, George Fleming, C.B.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—£130,600.

Office Salaries, £7,856.

Direct.-Gen., £1,500
Assist. Directors, Col. Spencer Edward Orr, and Major Alexander M. Delavoye. each £800
Dep. Assist., Maj. Douglas Forde Jones, R.A. £650

ORDNANCE COMMITTEE, Woolwich.—£9,632.

President, Gen. Sir Michael Anthony Shrapnel Biddulph, K.C.B., R.A. £1,794
Vice-President, Rear-Admiral Henry Frederick Nicholson, C.B., R.N. £700 and half pay
Members, Major J. A. S. Colquhoun, R.A. (India), *ex off.*; Col. F. G. Baylay, R.A.; Lt.-Col. J. G. S. Davies, R.E.; Capt. H. W. Dowding, R.N.; Capt. A. N. Douglas, R.N.; W. H. Barlow, M.I.C.E.; Sir F. J. Bramwell, Knt., M.I.C.E.
Secretary, Major Edmond Bainbridge, R.A. £750
Assistant Sec., Commander Barrington Henry Chevallier, R.N. £650

ARMY SANITARY COMMITTEE.—£1,150.

President, Major-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers H. Buller, K.C.B., F.C.
Members, Dep. Surg.-Gen. J. A. Marston, C.B., M.D.; Col. Henry Yule, C.B. (India); Surg.-Gen. Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., M.D. (India); J. Sutherland, M.D.; Sir Douglas Galton, K.C.B.; Sir Robert Rawlinson, Knt., C.B., C.E.
Secretary, J. J. Frederick.

ROYAL ENGINEER COMMITTEE.

President, Col. Jas. Bevan Edwards, C.B., R.E.
Members, Sir F. A. Abel, Kt., C.B., F.R.S.; Col. V. G. Clayton, R.E.; Col. W. Salmond, R.E.; Lt.-Col. R. H. Vetch, R.E.; Lt.-Col. R. Y. Armstrong, R.E.; Lt.-Col. A. J. C. Cunningham, R.E.; Maj. J. W. Savage, R.E.; Major J. du T. Bogle, R.E.; Capt. P. Cardew, R.E.; Capt. A. T. Preston, R.E.; Lt.-Col. R. H. Jelf, R.E.; Major J. Gore-Booth, R.E.; Maj. D. C. Courtney, R.E. (India); Maj. C. F. C. Beresford, R.E.; Maj. R. M. Ruck, R.E.
Secretary, Capt. Lovick Bransby Friend, R.E.

ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION, War Office.—£1,535.

Commissioners, Jas. C. O'Dowd, C.B. (Dep. Judge Adv.-Gen.), and Col. Herbert George Deedes.
Secretary, F. R. S. Willie. £600

STAFF OFFICERS OF PENSIONERS.—

£4,030.

Birmingham.—Major Bernard Hamilton Burke.
Dublin.—Lt.-Col. Robert Francis H. Macgregor.
Glasgow (Maryhill Barracks).—Major Paul Dennis Costa.
Liverpool.—Major John Paton Lawrie.
LONDON.—Lt.-Col. Wm. Egerton Todd, *Chelsea Hospital*; Col. Ambrose Marshall Cardew, *72, Mornington Road, N.W.*; Colonel Richard Granville Charlton, *400, Kennington Road*.
Manchester.—Lieut.-Col. Ebenczer Rogers.
Southampton.—Major Charles Edward Lennox.
Woolwich.—Captain Henry Gordon Rogers.

In all other Districts pensions are paid by the officer of the Army Pay Department.

DISTRICT COMMANDS (HOME).

(See also Naval and Military Directory, p. 233.)
ALDERSHOT.—Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., G.C.B. £2,008
CHATHAM.—*Brigadier-General*, Major-Gen. John Hart Dunne £913
EASTERN (Colchester).—Major-Gen. Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, G.C.M.G., F.C. £1,095
GUERNSEY AND ALDERNEY.—*Lieut.-Gov.*, Lieut.-Gen. John H. Ford Elkington, C.B. .. £1,700
Dep. Assist. Adj. & Q.-M.-G., Lt.-Col. Hon. Charles Dutton. £383
HOME (Horse Guards, London).—Major-Gen. Reginald Gipps, C.B. £1,095
JERSEY.—*Lieut.-Governor*, Major-General Charles Brisbane Ewart, C.B., R.E. £1,600
Dep. Assist. Adj. & Q.-M.-G., Captain Arthur Edward William Colville £383
NORTH BRITISH (Edinburgh).—Major-General Alexander James Hardy Elliot, C.B. .. £1,095
NORTHERN (York).—Major-General Charles Frederick Torrens Daniell, C.B. £1,095
SOUTH EASTERN (Dover).—Maj.-Gen. Alexander George Montgomery-Moore £1,095
SOUTHERN (Portsmouth).—General Sir George Harry Smith Willis, K.C.B. £2,007
WESTERN (Devonport).—Major-General Thomas Casey Lyons, C.B. £1,095
WOOLWICH.—Major-Gen. Gaspard Le Marchant Tupper, R.A. £1,095

STAFF IN IRELAND.—£27,079.

Commanding the Forces, General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, G.C.B. £3,384
Assist. Mil. Sec., Maj. Charles E. Beckett. £383
Dep. Adj.-Gen., Col. Charles M. Clarke, C.B. £730
Dep. Q.-M.-G., Col. John Duncan. £730
Commanding R. A., Maj.-Gen. A. C. Johnson, C.B.
Brigade-Major, Capt. R. F. Johnson, R.A.
Commanding E. E., Col. W. D. Marsh, E.E. £913
Brigade-Major, Capt. H. J. Foster, R.E. £383
Deputy Judge Advocate, £700

Senior Commissariat Officer, £1,095
Senior Ordnance Store Officer, Col. Henry Fane Travers £767
Chief Paymaster, Lt.-Col. Wm. Jos. Carden. £550
Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon-Gen. Henry Bolton Hassard, C.B. £1,004
BELFAST.—*Brigadier-General*, Major-Gen. Somerset Molyneux Wiseman-Clarke, C.B. £913
DUBLIN.—Maj.-Gen. Hon. James Charlemagne Dormer, C.B. £1,095
CORK.—Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Stevenson. £1,095
CURRAGH.—*Brigadier-General*, Major-Gen. Hon. Charles Wemyss Thesiger.

FIELD MARSHALS.

- H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.F., Grenadier Guards, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Col.-in-Chief 17 Lancers and King's Royal Rifle Corps, Commander-in-Chief, A.D.C.
- H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.F., 10 Hussars, & Col.-in-Chief 1 Life Guards, 2 Life Guards, and Royal Horse Guards, A.D.C.
- Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Colonel Commandant Royal (Bengal) Engineers, and Constable of the Tower of London.
- Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Colonel Royal Horse Guards, and Governor of Chelsea Hospital. Lord William Paulet, G.C.B., Colonel Durham Light Infantry. Earl of Lucan, G.C.B., Colonel 1st Life Guards.

GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.—£8 per day; and allowances, £1 17s. 9d.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| Simmons, Sir John Lintorn Norman, Sir Henry Wylie, Barnard, Sir Charles L., K.C.B., R.M.A. | Arabin, G.C.B., R.E. (Malta). G.C.B., Bengal s.c. (Jamaica). | Biddulph, Sir Michael Anthony |
| Schleswig - Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of, K.G. Wolseley, Visct., K.P. (Adj.-Gen.). | Hardinge, Hon. Sir Arthur Edw. K.C.B., R. Innis, Fus. (Gibraltar) | Shrapnel, K.C.B., R.A. |
| Johnson, Sir Edwin R., G.C.B., R.A. Saxe-Weimar, H.S.H. Prince W. A. Edward of, G.C.B., Lincolnshire Regiment (Ireland). | Hughes, William Templer, C.B., Bengal s.c. | Prendergast, Sir Harry North Dalrymple, K.C.B., R.E., J.C. M'Arthur, Charles, R.M.L.I. |
| Stewart, Sir Donald Martin, Bart., G.C.B., Bengal s.c. | Smyth, Hon. Sir Leicest., K.C.B. Stephenson, Sir Fred. C.A., G.C.B. | Willis, Sir Geo. Harry Smith, K.C.B. (Portsmouth). |
| | Russell, Lord Alexr. Geo., C.B. | Pym, Edward Lawes, R.M. |

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.—£5 10s. per day; and allowances, £1 11s.

- | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| Cureton, Charles, C.B., Ben. s.c. | Torrens, Sir Hen. D'Oyley, K.C.B. | Cox, Edmund Henry, R.M.A. |
| Browne, James F. M., C.B., R.E. | Graham, Sir Gerald, G.C.M.G., R.E., J.C. | Smyth, Henry Augustus, R.A. |
| Nicholson, Sir Lothian, K.C.B., R.E. | Brownlow, Sir Charles Henry, G.C.B., Bengal s.c. | Wright, Thomas, C.B., Ben. s.c. |
| Anderson, David. | Sargent, John Neptune, C.B. | Lumsden, Sir P.S., G.C.B., Ben. s.c. |
| Pakenham, Thomas Henry. | Luard, Richd. Geo. Amherst, C.B. | Murray, John I., C.B., Ben. s.c. |
| Payn, Sir William, K.C.B. | Sayer, James Robt. Steadman, C.B., 1 Dragoon Guards. | Bulwer, Sir Edward Gascoigne, K.C.B. |
| Chelmsford, Lord, G.C.B. (Tower). | Macdonald, Alastair M'lan. | Johnson, Allen B., C.B., Ben. s.c. |
| Galloway, Thomas Lionel J., R.E. | White, Robert, C.B., 21 Hussars. | Goodfellow, Wm. West, C.B., R.E. |
| Hamley, Sir E. B., K.C.B., R.A., M.P. | Bayly, Abingdon Augustus, R.A. | Chesney, George T., C.B., R.E. |
| Wood, Hen. H. A., C.B., Bo. s.c. | Clarina, Lord, C.B. | Elkington, John Henry Ford, C.B. |
| Gage, Hon. Edwd. Thos., C.B., R.A. | Ross, Sir John, K.C.B. | Gwyn, Hamond Weston, R.M. |
| Alison, Sir Archibald, Bt., G.C.B. | Willis, Frederic Arthur, C.B. | Newdigate-Newdegate, Ed., C.B. |
| Campbell, Napier George, R.A. | Arbuthnot, Sir C. G., K.C.B., R.A. | Meade, John M. de Courcy, R.M. |
| FitzWygram, Sir Frederick Wellington John, Bart., M.P., 3 Hrs. | Feilding, Hon. Percy R. Basil, C.B. | Carnegy, Alexander, Bo. s.c. |
| Higginson, Geo. W. Alex., C.B. | Fraser, Charles Craufurd, C.B., J.C., M.P., 3 Hussars. | Biddulph, Sir Robt., G.C.M.G., R.A. |
| Roberts, Sir Fredk. Sleigh, Bart., G.C.B., R.A., J.C. (Com. in Ch. Ind.) | Williams, John Wm. Collman, R.M.A. | |
| Hume, Sir Robert, K.C.B. | | |
| Adams, Cadwallader, C.B. | | |
| Burne, Henry K., C.B., Ben. s.c. | | |

Indian Local Forces.

- Chalmers, Sidney.
Jackson, Edward Samuel.
Blair, Robert.

MAJOR-GENERALS.—ACTIVE LIST.—£3 per day; and allowances, £1 5s.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| Dillon, Sir Martin, K.C.B. | Greaves, Sir Geo. Richards., K.C.B. | Brackenbury, Henry, C.B., R.A. |
| Cameron, William Gordon, C.B. | Dormer, Hon. James C., C.B. | Fraser, Geo. Henry John A., R.A. |
| M'Leod, Sir John Chetham, K.C.B. | Kerrich, Walter D'Oyly, R.A. | Watson, George Vincent. |
| Walker, Mark, C.B., J.C. | Pearson, Sir Charles K., K.C.M.G. | Mostyn, Hon. Savage, C.B. |
| Monck, Hon. Richard. | Bancroft, William Charles. | Nicholl, Thomas, R.A. |
| Feilding, Hon. William H. A. | Davis, John, C.B. | Gib, Wm. Anthony, C.B., Mad. s.c. |
| Daniell, Charles F. Torrens, C.B. | MacFarlan, David, R.A. | Wiseman-Clarke, Som. M., C.B. |
| Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of, K.G. | Tupper, Gaspard Le M., R.A. | Manningham-Buller, Edmd. M.F. |
| Dunne, John Hart (Chatham). | McGrigor, Duncan John, R.A. | Flood, Frederick Rd. Solly, C.B. |
| Lyons, Thomas Casey, C.B. | Buller, Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers H., K.C.B., J.C. (Q.M.G.). | Hay, Robert John, C.B., R.A. |
| Gipps, Reginald, C.B. (Home). | Bellaars, Sir William, K.C.M.G. | Hale, Robert. |
| Elliot, Alexander J. Hardy, C.B. | Thesiger, Hon. Chas. Wemyss. | Clive, Edward H. (Staff Coll.). |
| Rowlands, Hugh, C.B., J.C. | Montgomery-Moore, Alexander George. | Williams, William John, C.B., R.A. |
| Wood, Sir Henry E., G.C.M.G., J.C. | Ewart, Chas. Brisbane, C.B., R.E. | Stevenson, Nathaniel (Cork). |
| Lennox, Wilbraham Oates, C.B., R.E., J.C. (Ceylon). | James, Herbt. Henderson, Bo. s.c. | Hogg, Geo. Forbes, C.B., Bo. s.c. |
| Harman, Sir George Byng, K.C.B. | Hamilton, Francis Fisher, C.B. | McCWire, Edw. T. St. Lawrence. |
| Drury-Lowe, Sir Drury C., K.C.B. | Hamilton, Sir William, Bt., R.A. | Thomas, Francis William, R.M. |
| Lyon-Fremantle, Arthur J., C.B. | Brice, George Tito. | Romee, Frederick, C.B., Bo. s.c. |
| Laurie, John Wimburn. | Hardy, Frederick. | Kennedy, Thomas Gilbert, C.B., Bengal s.c. |
| Cooper, William. | Herbert, Hon. William Henry. | Dowker, Howard C., C.B., Mad. s.c. |
| McNeill, Sir John Carstairs K.C.B., J.C. | Nuttall, Thomas, Madras s.c. | Black, Samuel, C.S.I., Ben. s.c. |
| | | Clephane, Andrew R., Mad. s.c. |

MAJOR-GENERALS—continued.
 Cumberland, H.R.H. Dk. of, K.G.
 Buchanan, Henry James, C.B.
 Addington, Hon. Charles John.
 Wilkie, Hales.
 Goodenough, Wm. H., C.B., R.A.
 Waller, George Henry.
 Mairis, Geoffrey, R.M.
 Mainwaring, Reg. Q., Mad. S.C.
 Smith, Thomas Parkyns, R.A.
 Burn, James, Bengal S.C.
 Smith, Philip, C.B.
 Dandridge, Edward, Beng. S.C.
 Campbell, Patrick John, R.A.
 Jones, Howard Sutton, C.B., R.M.
 Pritchard, Gordon D., C.B., R.E.
 Johnson, Alured Clarke, C.B., R.A.
 Massey, Wm. G. Dunham, C.B.
 Baker, Sir Thos. Durand, K.C.B.
 Williams, Edwd. C. S., C.I.R., R.E.
 FitzRoy, George Robert.
 Hawley, William Hanbury.
 Lyttelton-Annesley, Arthur L.
 Gordon, Thos. E., C.B., Beng. S.C.
 Gordon, Benj. Lumsden, C.B., R.A.
 Close, Frederick, R.A.

Fraser, James Keith, C.M.G.
 Davies, Henry Fanshawe.
 Halliday, Francis Edward, R.M.A.
 Bonus, Joseph, R.E.
 Gordon, J. J. Hood, C.B., Ben. S.C.
 Newdigate, Henry R. Legge, C.B.
 Lees, Wm. Munnings, Beng. S.C.
 Melliss, George Julius, Bo. S.C.
 Grant, D.G.S. St. John, Mad. S.C.
 Beresford, Mostyn de la Poer.
 Clerk, Godfrey, C.B.
 Elphinstone, Sir Howard Craufurd, K.C.B., R.E., VC
 Gough, Sir Hugh H., K.C.B., VC,
 Bengal S.C.
 McMahon, Charles Joseph, R.A.
 Craster, George Ayton, R.E.
 Sherriff, John Pringle, Beng. S.C.
 Wilkinson, Henry Clement, C.B.
 Perkins, Aeneas, C.B., R.E.
 White, John Hubbard, R.E.
 Hall, Julian Hamilton.
 Lynch, William Wiltshire, C.B.
 Le Grand, Fredk. Gaspar, R.M.
 Teesdale, Sir Christopher C.,
 K.C.M.G., VC, R.A.

LeCocq, Hubert, R.A.
 Barker, George Digby.
 Chads, William John, C.B.
 Graham, Samuel James, C.B., R.M.
 Lyster, Hy. H., C.B., VC, Beng. S.C.
 White, Sir George Stewart
 K.C.B., VC
 Bell, Thomas Lynden.
 Hudson, Sir Jno., K.C.B., Ben. S.C.
 Moore, Henry, C.B., Beng. S.C.
 Warren, Arthur Frederick, C.B.
 Stirling, William, C.B., R.A.
 Rocke, James Harwood, C.B.
 Scrase-Dickins, Wm. Drummond
 Thomson, John.

Indian Local Forces.

Butler-Shawe, William Butler.
 Gough, Sir Chas. J. S., K.C.B., VC
 Blair, James, VC
 Edwardes, Stanley de Burgh, C.B.
 Hill, Rowley Sale, C.B.
 Benson, Charles Annesley.
 Melvill, Henry.
 Fagan, George Henry Wm.

SENIOR COLONELS.—ACTIVE LIST.—£1 6s. to £2.

Cavalry and Infantry.

Lambton, Frederick William.
 Whitehead, Robert Children,
 C.B.
 Moncrieff, George Hay.
 Ewart, Sir Henry Peter, K.C.B.
 Ellis, Arthur Edwd. Aug., C.S.I.
 Tyacke, Thomas.
 Cook, Henry.
 Lloyd, Thomas Francis.
 Herbert, George Flower.
 Walker, Fred. W. E. Forestier,
 C.B., Scots Guards.
 Gillespie, Robert Rollo, C.B.
 Panter, Herbert Gauntlett.
 Hinxman, Rowley Willes.
 Stephens, Adol. Haggerston, C.B.
 Glyn, John Plumptre Carr.
 Marshall, Henry.
 Burne, Sir Owen Tudor, K.C.S.I.
 Trent, Harrison Walke John.
 Allan, William.
 Hackett, Simpson.
 Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell,
 Richard.
 Mussenden, William.
 Clarke, Charles Mansfield, C.B.
 East, Cecil James.
 Bond, William Dunn, C.B.
 Rogers, Robt. Montresor, C.B., VC
 Ball-Acton, Charles, C.B.
 Seymour, Lord Wm. Fred. E.
 Russell, Sir Baker Creed, K.C.B.
 Pemberton, Wykeham L., C.B.
 Wigram, Godfrey James, C.B.,
 Coldstream Guards.
 Le Queane, John Charles.
 Rowland, Thomas, C.B.
 Lambton, Arthur, C.B.
 Marter, Richard James C., A.D.C.
 Nicholl, Christopher Rice H.
 Barrett, Richard Doyle.
 Byron, John.
 Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell,
 Henry, C.B., M.P.
 Ralston, William Henry, C.B.

Kerr, Lord Ralph Drury, C.B.
 Feilden, Henry Broom.
 De Montmorency, Hon. R. H.
 Arbuthnot, William, C.B.
 Elles, William Kidston, C.B.
 Knox, George William, C.B.
 Mithuen, Hon. Paul S., C.B.
 Bennett, Robert.
 Stuart, Edward Andrew.
 Twynam, Philip A. A., C.B.

Royal Artillery.

L'Estrange, Paget Walter.
 Oldfield, Richard.
 Purvis, Herbert Mark Garrett.
 Williams, Albert Henry Wilmot.
 Forster, Bowes Lennox.
 King, Augustus Henry, A.D.C.
 Le Mesurier, Cecil Brooke, C.B.
 Brackenbury, Charles Booth.
 Markham, Edwin.
 Nicolls, Oliver Henry Atkins.
 McLeod, Harry.
 Smart, George Joseph.
 Carey, William, C.B.
 Geary, Henry Le Guay.
 Pottinger, Brabazon Henry.
 Maitland, Eardley, C.B.
 Holberton, Thomas Nelson.
 Alderson, Henry James, C.B.
 Warren, Falkland G. E., C.M.G.

Royal Engineers.

Cumberland, Charles Edwd., C.B.
 Edwards, James Bevan, C.B.
 Stuart, William James.
 Philpotts, William Coles.
 Brand, Edward Loftus.
 Du Cane, Sir Edmund Frederick,
 K.C.B. (Prisoners).
 Harrison, Richard, C.B.
 Marsh, Willoughby Digby.
 Browne, Clement Metcalfe.
 Hawthorn, Robert.

Haig, Charles Thomas.
 Philips, George.
 Goodfellow, Charles A., VC

Royal Marines.

Tuson, Henry Brasnell, C.B.
 Crease, John Frederick, C.B.
 Barnes, Ardley Hen. Falwasser.
 Munro, Gustavus Francis.
 Walsh, Arthur H. Hill.

Indian Staff Corps.

Dunstorville, Lionel D'Arcy.
 Pierce, Thomas Wm. West.
 Lamb, Thomas.

Indian Local Forces.

McNair, Edward John.
 Phelps, Arthur.
 Story, Philip.
 Jones, Griffith Turner.
 Buttler, Wm. Henry Apostoly.
 Arbuthnot, George Alexander.
 Fisher, George Battye.
 Lennox, Sussex William.
 Iredell, Francis Shrubbs.
 Venour, Edwin.
 Robinson, John Innis.
 Rowlandson, Walter.
 Martin, William Reid.
 Stewart, John Mackie.
 Wheeler, Patrick.
 Stansfeld, Henry Hamer.
 Shelley, Thomas Martin.
 Clerk, Malcolm George.
 Dalmahoy, Patrick Carfrae.
 Beatty, Robert.
 Beauchamp, Geo. Edward Hy.
 Cole, George Wynne.
 Warrington, Hy. Haumer C. G.
 Hunt, Robert Augustus Carw.
 Start, Charles Sheppy.

[Where two Stations are given, as "Madras—Chatham," the second is the dépôt. The figures in parentheses refer to the list of Army Agents at page 192.]

1ST LIFE GUARDS. (1)

Regent's Park.

Col.-in-Ch., H. R. H. Prin. of Wales
Col., Earl of Lucan, g. c. b., f. m.
Lt.-Cols., Hon. Reginald A. J.
Talbot, c. b., c.; C. Needham, c.
Majors, Hon. C. C. G. Byng, l. c.;
Edward M. Dansey; Sir Simon
Macdonald Lockhart, Bart.
Adjutant, Gordon Carter, capt.

2ND L. G. Hyde Park. (1)

Col.-in-Ch., H. R. H. P. of Wales
Col., Visct. Templetown, g. c. b., g.
Lt.-Cols., Geo. Aug. Curzon, c.;
Frederick T. Townshend, c.;
Majors, Edw. H. Hanning-Lee;
Earl of Dundonald, l. c.; Audley
Dallas Neild.
Adjutant, Henry Short, lt.

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS. (1)

Hyde Park.
Col.-in-Ch., H. R. H. Prin. of Wales
Col., Sir Pat. Grant, g. c. b., f. m.
Lt.-Col., Hon. O. G. P. Montagu, c.
Majors, Lord Kilmarnock, l. c.;
Lord Henry Art. Geo. Somerset;
John F. Brocklehurst.
Adj., Victor J. F. Ferguson, lt.

1ST D. GUARDS. Rawal Pindi

—Canterbury. (1)
Col., Jas. R. S. Sayer, c. b., l. g.
Lt.-Cols., Wm. H. Thompson, c.;
George Vernon C. Napier.
Majors, H. Percy Douglas-Willan,
Hamilton C. Vetch, Peter Mar-
row, John Alexander.
Paym., John Chas. S. Irving, m.

Adj., Alfred H. M. Edwards, lt.

2ND D. GUARDS. Sialkot

—Canterbury. (1)
Col., Sir Charles Pyndar B.
Walker, k. c. b., g.
Lt.-Col., Chas. A. L. A. French, c.
Majors, Fras. Jas. Ashburner,
Foster Cunliffe L. Kay, Arthur
L. G. Gould, W. R. Wynter.

Paymaster, Thomas Aked, m.

Adj., James Edwd. Dewar, capt.

3RD D. G. Muttra—Canty. (3)

Col., W. H. Seymour, c. b., g.
Lt.-Col., John Davison, c.
Majors, Ernle K. A. Amyatt-
Burney, F. M. Wardrop, l. c.;
Wm. U. Cole, G. E. McClellan.

Paymaster, John Stuart, m.

Adjutant, Walter Triggs, lt.

4TH D. G. Dublin. (2)

Col., Sir F. C. Hodge, g. c. b., g.
Lt.-Cols., Philip Edwd. Pope, c.;
Hugh McCalmont, c. b., c.
Majors, Chas. H. Currey, H. E.
B. Walton, Philip K. Doyne.

Paym., Richard R. B. Ternan, m.

Adjutant, Gerald B. Geach, lt.

5TH D. G. Dundalk. (1)

Col., Sir Thomas Westrop
McMahon, Bt., c. b., g.
Lt.-Cols., Fdk. M. Kenyon-Stow,
John Baillie B. Dickson.
Majors, Maunsell Bowers, John
F. Green, F. W. Hemming, l. c.
Paym., John S. Lightfoot, capt.
Adj., Jas. Henry Aspinwall, capt.

6TH D. G. Bengal—Canter-

bury. (1)

Col., George C. Clarke, c. b., g.
Lieut.-Col., James Dennis.
Majors, Wm. Henry MacGeorge,
Douglas A. G. C. Graham, Thos.
Cole Porter, Robt. Stevenson.
Paymaster, John Cooke, m.

7TH D. G. Umballa—Canter-

bury. (1)

Colonel, Charles Sawyer, l. g.
Lt.-Cols., William R. Truman;
Henry Fane Grant, c. b.
Majors, Walter Creagh, Wm. E.
M. Rough, Joseph H. Banks,
Michael Arthur Burke.
Paym., Arth. G. B. Stubbs, capt.
Adj., Chas. W. Thompson, capt.

1 DRAGOONS. Aldershot. (1)

Col., Chas. Philip de Ainslie, g.
Lieut.-Col., Allan Maclean.
Majors, Gerard Vivian Ames,
Wm. H. McLaren, Wm. FitzG.
O'Shaughnessy.

Paym., Orfeur J. Cavenagh, m.

2 DRAGOONS. Brighton. (1)

Col., Sir J. B. Gough, g. c. b., g.
Lt.-Cols., Patrick Sanderson, c.;
Francis Glennie Farquhar.
Majors, Jas. Charles Maberley,
Alfred C. Earle-Welby, Hon.
Walter Philip Alexander.

Paym., Fras. J. Ashburner, m.

Adj., Wm. C. Middleton, capt.

3 HUSSARS. Cahir. (1)

Col., Sir Fred. Wellington
John FitzWygram, Bt., l. g.
Lt.-Col., John P. E. Jervoise.
Majors, Chas. W. H. Helyar,
Robert Grosso Godson, Robert
Gustavus Alexander.

Paym., Thomas H. Peckham, m.

Adj., Arthur B. Crabbe, capt.

4 HUSSARS. Ballinaclogh. (1)

Col., Alex. Low, c. b., g.
Lt.-Cols., Wm. Henry Brooke
Peters, c.; Alfred Bibby, c.
Majors, Neil Benj. Edmonstone,
Walter Christie Underwood,
William Alexander Ramsay.

Paym., F. Hutchinson Haynes, m.

Adj., Cecil Wiburn Peters, m.

5 LANCERS. Aldershot. (1)

Col., Hon. S. J. Calthorpe, l. g.
Lt.-Cols., Wm. Ward Bennitt, c.;
Alfred Bissel Harvey.
Majors, Edw. Groves Paley, Aug.
C. Spencer, Thomas Fletcher.

Paym., E. L. R. Thackwell, capt.

Adjutant, Malcolm McNeill, lt.

6 DRAGOONS. South Africa

—Canterbury. (1)

Col., Chas. Cameron Shute, c. b., g.
Lt.-Cols., F. Bert Froom, Richd.
E. Rowley Martin.
Majors, Alexander C. M'Kean,
Andrew G. Thompson, Duncan
Matheson.
Paym., John S. D'Aguiar, m.
Adj., Michael F. Rimington, lt.

7 HUSSARS. Secunderabad

—Canterbury. (1)

Col., Wm. Thomas Dickson, l. g.
Lieut.-Col., Arthur Peel.
Majors, John Lombard Hunt,
Harrie A. Reid, Charles Fitzg.
Thomson, Harold Paget.
Paym., Wm. M. Creighton, m.

Adj., Henry Matt. Ridley, capt.

8 HUSSARS. Meerut—Canter-

bury. (1)

Col., Chas. C. Fraser, c. b., F. C. l. g.
Lt.-Cols., Thos. A. St. Quintin,
Edward Eardley Lushington.
Majors, Albemarle A. Rawlinson,
James Davidson, Edwin James
Fell, Peter Leigh Clowes.
Paym., Wm. B. Broughton, capt.
Adj., William Jas. Bird, capt.

9 LANCERS. York. (1)

Col., Sir Arch. Little, k. c. b., g.
Lt.-Col., Hon. Heneage Legge.
Majors, Herbert W. Apperley,
John J. S. Chisholme, Bloom-
field Gough.

Paym., Edwd. H. Mannsell, m.

Adj., Walter K. W. Jenner, lt.

10 HUSSARS. Hounslow. (1)

Col., H. R. H. Prince of
Wales, f. m.
Lt.-Col., Viscount Downe, c. i. m.
Majors, Hugh Sutej Gough,
c. m. g., l. c.; Manners Charles
Wood, Hon. J. Pearce Napier.

Paym., A. W. Bright-Smith, capt.

Adj., Hon. Julian H. G. Byng, lt.

11 HUSSARS. Newbridge. (1)

Col., Wm. C. Forrest, c. b., g.
Lt.-Col., Charles V. Vereist.
Majors, Harry Jas. Watson, Chas.
Edward Swaine, Kildare
Borrowes.

Paym., J. K. McCausland, capt.

Adj., Hon. O. V. G. Lumley, capt.

12 LANCERS. Colchester. (1)

Col., Thomas H. Pearson,
c. b., g.
Lt.-Col.,
Majors, Gabriel Roland R. Poole,
Edm. Morton Mansel-Pleydell,
Mervyn Henry Archdale.

Paym.,
Adj., Arthur G. Churchill, capt.

13 HUSSARS. Manchester. (1)

Col., Broadley Harrison, l. g.
Lt.-Col., John Kinder Spilling.
Majors, Richard Knox, Ernest
R. Hope Torin, Arthur Thom-
son Middleton.

Paymaster, Henry Gillon, capt.

Adj., Walter C. Smithson, capt.

14 HUSSARS. Shorncliffe. (1)

Col., Chas. W. Thompson, g.
Lt.-Col., Henry B. Hamilton.
Majors, Richard Garth, Hon.
George Hugh Gough, l. c.;
Augustus John English.
Paymaster, Henry J. Meares, m.

Adj.,

15 HUSSARS. *Edinburgh.* (1)
Col., Mich. W. Smith, *c.b.*, *g.*
Lieut.-Col., William White.
Majors, Fred. Henry Beck, Henry
 Hall, John B. Symes-Bullen.
Paym., John B. T. Newbury, *m.*
Adjt., R. C. Cokayne-Frith, *lt.*

16 LANCERS. *Dublin.* (1)
Col., C. J. Foster, *c.b.*, *g.*
L.-Col., Robt. Thirkill Maillard,
c.; Thomas Davison.
Majors, Hen. L'Estrange Malone,
 Thos. Horsfall Heaton Garrett,
 Henry Graham.
Paym., Wm. H. Buttanshaw, *m.*
Adjt., John Digby Calley, *lt.*

17 LANCERS. *Lucknow—*
Canterbury. (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of
 Cambridge, *f.m.*, *Com.-in-Chf.*
Col., Hen. Roxby Benson, *c.b.*, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Thomas Arthur Cooke,
c.; Starling Meux Benson.

Majors, Ernest Aug. Belford,
 Hon. John Pleydell-Bouverie,
 Mortimer G. Neeld, Herbert
 Charles Jenkins.
Paym., John M. Russell, *capt.*
Adjt., Charles Coventry, *lt.*

18 HUSSARS. *Aldershot.* (1)
Col., William Drysdale,
c.b., *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., Harry Wm. Parker, *c.*;
 David Bryce Burn.
Majors, Charles Willoughby
 Hemans, Geo. E. B. Seale-
 Browne, Bernhard Drysdale
 Möller.
Paym., W. Geo. Mansergh, *m.*
Adjt., E. Chaloner Knox, *capt.*

19 HUSSARS. *Norwich.* (1)
Col., John Yorke, *c.b.*, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Boyce Albert Combe,
c.; John Denton P. French.
Majors, John C. Hasford-Flood,

l.c.; Charles B. H. Jenkins,
 Henry M. A. Warde.
Paym., Herbert H. Gilbert, *m.*
Adjt., Hew D. Fanshawe, *capt.*

20 HUSSARS. *Returning*
home. (1)
Colonel, Richard Knox, *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., Benj. Watson Blake,
 Francis John Graves.
Majors, Wm. Chetwood Lloyd,
 Hon. M. Stapleton, W. J. Irwin
Paym.,
Adjt., W. Doug. Whatman, *capt.*

21 HUSSARS. *Bangalore.* (1)
Col., Robt. White, *c.b.*, *l.g.*
Lt.-Cols., Thomas E. Stopford
 Hickman, Herbert Cromwell
 Collier.
Majors, Jno. Lovell, Rowland Hill
 Martin, Walter G. C. Wyndham,
 Percy Macgregor King.
Paym., Henry F. G. Webster, *m.*
Adjutant, Harry Finn, *capt.*

Royal Regiment of Artillery. *Agents, Messrs. Cox & Co. (£941,700.)*

Col., Duke of Cambridge, *k.g.*
Colonels Commandant, Robert
 FitzGerald Copland - Craw-
 ford, *g.*; Sir John St. George,
k.c.b., *g.*; Sir Collingwood
 Dickson, *c.g.c.b.*, *VC*, *g.*; Sir
 David Edward Wood, *c.g.c.b.*,
g. (*R.H.A.*); Sir Jas. Wm. Fitz-
 mayer, *k.c.b.*, *g.* (*R.H.A.*); Wm.
 Harrison Askwith, *g.*; Sir
 Charles Lawrence D'Aguiar,
c.g.c.b., *g.*; Arthur Thomas
 Phillpotts, *g.*; Sir John Henry
 Lefroy, *k.c.m.g.*, *g.*; Sir John
 Miller Auye, *c.g.c.b.*, *g.*; Sir
 Fredk. A. Campbell, *k.c.b.*,
g.; Henry Lynedoch Gard-
 diner, *c.b.*, *g.*; Sir Michael A.
 S. Biddulph, *k.c.b.*, *g.*; Robert
 P. Radcliffe, *l.g.*; Sir Edward
 Bruce Hamley, *k.c.b.*, *m.p.*, *l.g.*;
 Hon. Edward Thomas Gage,
c.b., *l.g.*; Charles Stuart
 Henry, *c.b.*, *l.g.*

(Late Bengal.)

Cols. Com., Sir James Alexander,
k.c.b., *g.*; John T. Lane, *c.b.*,
g.; James Abbott, *c.b.*, *g.*; Sir
 James Brind, *c.g.c.b.*, *g.*; Sir
 Frank Turner, *k.c.b.*, *g.*; Hen.
 Aug. Carleton, *c.b.*, *g.*; Sir
 Henry E. L. Thuillier, *c.s.i.*, *g.*

(Late Madras.)

Cols. Com., Sir Geo. Balfour,
k.c.b., *g.*; Robert Cadell, *c.b.*,
g.; Napier G. Campbell, *l.g.*;
 Geo. Godfrey Pearse, *c.b.*, *l.g.*

(Late Bombay.)

Cols. Com., Geo. P. Sealy, *g.*; Sir
 Arnold B. Kembal, *k.c.b.*, *g.*;
 William David Aitken, *g.*

HORSE ARTILLERY.

A BRIGADE.

A Battery, Woolwich, George
 Henry Marshall, *m.*
B Aldershot, R. H. Wallace, *m.*

C Aldershot, Wm. Geo. Knox, *m.*
D Sialkot, Robt. W. Kaye, *m.*
E Lucknow, G. R. Gambier, *m.*
F Meerut, Wm. F. de H. Curtis, *m.*
G Umballa, L. W. Taylor, *m.*
H Aldershot, John F. Free, *c.*
I Dublin, St. A. Molesworth, *m.*
K Dorchester, Henry Pipon, *m.*
L Meerut, R. G. S. Marshall, *m.*

B BRIGADE.

A Battery, Dublin, M. R. West, *m.*
B London, E. S. B. Lockyer, *m.*
F Woolwich, Richd. Corbett, *m.*
G Mhow, H. B. Kingscote, *m.*
H Madras, G. C. H. Parby, *m.*
I Kirkee, Arch. Broadfoot, *m.*
K Umballa, J. F. Brough, *m.*
M Bangalore, A. Swinton, *m.*
N Rawal Pindi, G. W. M. Turn-
 bull, *m.*

DÉPÔT, WOOLWICH.

Lt.-Col., Wm. W. Murdoch, *c.*
Majors, Barrett Lennard Tollner,
 Keppel Stephenson.
Adjt., Art. H. C. Phillpotts, *capt.*

RIDING ESTABLISHMENT,
WOOLWICH.

Lt.-Col., James M. Murray.
Major, Wm. Savage Langley.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1 ST BRIGADE. **Dépôt, New-**
castle, Edw. A. Ollivant, m.
A Battery, Cawnpore, Maurice
 John Barlow, *m.*

B Agra, J. E. Josselyn, *m.*
C Shorncliffe, F. H. French, *m.*
D Kamptee, H. H. Costobadie, *m.*
E Ahmednagar, G. R. Price, *m.*
F Neemuch, William Lacy Hut-
 chinson.

G Ferrozpore, A. Radford, *m.*
H Dublin, C. W. E. Murphy, *m.*
I Weedon, A. E. Duthy, *m.*
J Woolwich, Wm. W. Smith, *m.*
K Woolwich, Fredk. Bigg, *m.*
L Ipswich, R. E. Mundy, *m.*
M Ipswich, R. C. E. North, *m.*

N Newbridge, J. C. Gillespie, *m.*
O Newbridge, Robert Purdy, *m.*
P Bangalore, A. W. Ferrier, *m.*
Q Secunderabad, James R. S. O.
 Hewitt, *m.*
R Bellary, Nugent J. Nugent, *m.*
S Bellary, Saml. G. Smyth, *m.*
T Kurrachee, Edm. Buckle, *m.*
U Madras, Fred. R. Twynan, *m.*
V Aldershot, Fras. O. B. Foote, *m.*
W Aldershot, E. T. Browell, *m.*

2 ND. **Dépôt, Colchester,**
Edgar H. Walker, m.

A Battery, Aldershot, Dunbar
 Fraser Huyshe, *m.*
B Sheffield, A. H. Maclean, *m.*
C Woolwich, Robert Gordon
 Webb Hepburne, *m.*

D Deesa, Geo. R. Challenor, *m.*
E Admadabad, H. C. M. Woods, *m.*
F Hyderabad, F. J. Burridge, *m.*
G Bellary, E. O. O'Sullivan, *m.*
H Meerut, James A. Lawrie, *m.*
I Woolwich, P. Blackburn, *m.*
J Campbellpore, W. N. Jervis, *m.*
K Coventry, Geo. H. Palmer, *m.*
L Woolwich,
M Secunderabad, A. D. Anderson
N Allahabad, Chas. J. Long, *m.*
O Kirkee, R. W. P. Robertson, *m.*
P Kilkenny, S. Gardiner, *m.*
Q Athlone, Harry W. Rooke, *m.*
R Mooltan, W. S. Baldeck, *m.*
S Shorncliffe, P. E. Monckton, *m.*
T Exeter, H. J. O. Walker, *m.*

3 RD. **Dépôt, Hilsa,**
Walter Riddell, m.

A Battery, Bristol, Wm. Leslie
 Davidson, *m.*

B Shorncliffe, Cameron M. H.
 Downing, *m.*
C Aldershot, E. F. Wodehouse, *m.*
D Aldershot, H. T. Curling, *m.*
E Woolwich, S. K. Mackenzie, *m.*
F Kirkee, J. D. Douglas, *m.*
G Neemuch, Fras. C. Nicolas, *m.*
H Exeter, H. W. Haverfield, *m.*
I Madras, E. C. Wace, *d.s.o.*, *m.*

J Fermoy, Lionel F. Perry, c.
K Mearns, C. B. Wickham, m.
L Peshawar, E. F. Cambier, m.
M Meerut, Arth. J. Dunnage, m.
N Rawal Pindi, Robert McGiegor Stewart, c.
O Lucknow, John Leach, m.
P Barrackpore, J. A. F. Nutt, m.
Q Jubbulpore, S. E. Pemberton, m.
R Dinapore,
S Aldershot, Edwd. O. Hay, m.
T Weedon, F. T. M. Beaver, m.
4TH Dépôt, Preston. Arthur Howard Whitehorse, m.
A Battery, Woolwich, Frederick Arthur Aylmer, m.
B Limerick, Art. J. Pearson, m.
C Trowbridge, Francis Edward R. Pollard-Urquhart, m.
D Woolwich, Robert Arthur Montgomery, m.
E Christchurch, J. Hotham, m.
F Sheffield, D. W. Buckle, m.
G Clonmel, Hon. Frederic William John Shore, m.
H Natal, Chas. H. Aitchison, m.
I Bangalore, Geo. R. Moore, m.
J Kirkee, Henry H. Pengree, m.
K Meerut, Fred. Howard, m.
L Fyzabad, Wm. A. Eden, m.
M Saugor, M. Wynell-Mayow, m.
O Mearns, A. Campbell, m.
P Nowgong, W. H. Frith, m.
Q Bareilly, Charles Russell, m.
R Nussersabad, Wm. Mallins, m.
S Glasgow, Hon. R. Allsopp, m.

GARRISON ARTILLERY.

1—NORTHERN DIVISION. Dépôt, Sunderland, John Corsane Robinson, m.
 1st Battery, Quetta, Charles Carmichael Lindsay, m.
 2nd, Malta, Henry Sheil, m.
 3rd, Egypt, Edw. Blaksley, m.
 4th, Gibraltar, F. M. Turner, m.
 5th, Devonport, A. Jas. Nixon, m.
 6th, Devonport, W. V. Gregory, m.
 7th, Barrackpore, G. T. Carré, l.c.
 8th, Calcutta, A. J. Anderson, m.
 9th, Darjeeling, Jas. Keith, m.
 10th, Portsmouth, E. B. Coke, m.
2—LANCASHIRE DIV. Dépôt, Liverpool, H. S. Higginson, m.
 1st Batt., Cape Town, Richard Francis Williams, m.
 2nd, Gibraltar, G. H. O'Malley, m.
 3rd, Gibraltar, H. H. Hardinge, m.
 4th, Rangoon, Henry George F. Siddons, m.
 5th, Aden,
 6th, Languard Fort,
 7th, Cork Harbour, G. D. Fanshawe, m.

8th, Dover, Geo. R. Hadaway, m.
 9th, Jersey, H. F. Smyth, m.
 10th, Gosport, H. S. Dalbiac, m.
3—EASTERN DIVISION. Dépôt, Great Yarmouth, Charles Carroll Rich, m.
 1st Battery, Burmah, Henry Townley Scott Yates, m.
 2nd, Rangoon, Aug. Browne, m.
 3rd, Gibraltar,
 4th, Roorkee, J. J. Swinton, m.
 5th, Hong Kong, W. P. Blandy, m.
 6th, Singapore, W. B. Hoggan, m.
 7th, Rawal Pindi, John William Yerbury, m.
 8th, Shoeburyness, Hon. William Chambré Rowley, m.
 9th, Ferozepore, Frederick W. Campbell, m.
 10th, Sandown (I.W.), Charles Leslie Casey, m.

4—CINQUE PORTS DIVISION.

Dépôt, Dover, m.
 1st Batt., Gibraltar, J. G. Uppley, m.
 2nd, Rawal Pindi, W. J. Fowler, m.
 3rd, Halifax, E. J. de Lantour, m.
 4th, Halifax, L. G. Fawkes, m.
 5th, Tilbury, F. F. Ditmas, m.
 6th, Malta, Frank Galloway, m.
 7th, Burmah, S. G. F. Seife, m.
 8th, Secunderabad, Herbert Wm. Brackenbury, m.
 9th, Jutogh, William Aitken, m.
 10th, Gosport, Francis John William Eustace, m.

5—LONDON DIVISION. Dépôt, Woolwh., O. F. T. Annesley, m.

1st Batt., Campbellpore, James Hurley Rosseter, m.
 2nd, Jutogh, Fred. A. Bowles, m.
 3rd, Halifax, G. Firebrace, m.
 4th, Dover, Henry V. Hunt, m.
 5th, Dover, Samuel Pym, m.
 6th, Barbados, Alf. Logan, m.
 7th, Sheerness, William Henry Auchinleck, m.
 8th, Aden, Wm. H. F. Sorell, l.c.
 9th, Weymouth, F. E. Walter, m.
 10th, Woolwich, Patrick C. E. Newbigging, m.

6—SOUTHERN DIVISION. Dépôt, Gosport, A. G. Dugdale, m.

1st Batt., Malta, Walter Charles W. Arbuthnot, m.
 2nd, Mauritius, A. J. Lavie, m.
 3rd, Bermuda, C. W. Thomson, m.
 4th, Malta, Harry Barron.
 5th, Rawal Pindi, F. M. E. Vibart.
 6th, Bombay, N. P. Fowell, m.
 7th, Poona, P. H. Hammond, m.
 8th, Ceylon, Edm. W. Nash, m.
 9th, Ceylon, John M. Alves, m.
 10th, Portsmouth, S. Watson, m.

7—WESTERN DIVISION. Dépôt, Devonport, H. Roberts, m.
 1st Battery, Bombay, Arthur B. Stopford, m.
 2nd, Gibraltar, G. B. Allen, m.
 3rd, Gibraltar, Lionel James A. Chapman, m.
 4th, Malta, A. A. Saunders, m.
 5th, Agra, Charles M. Smith, m.
 6th, Pembroke, J. S. Frith, m.
 7th, Hong Kong, P. W. H. Miles, m.
 8th, Cape Town, A. L. Lane, m.
 9th, Singapore, B. F. Domville, m.
 10th, Woolwich, Alex. Wm. Anstruther, m.

8—SCOTTISH DIVISION. Dépôt, Leith, R. de Marylski, m.

1st Batt., Allahabad, Philip K. Lonsdale Beaver, m.
 2nd, Murree, H. R. L. Morgan, m.
 3rd, Fort Lahore, R. H. S. Baker, m.
 4th, Malta, Chas. E. Brown, m.
 5th, Shoebyness, J. J. Congdon, m.
 6th, Portsmouth, Wm. O. Smith, m.
 7th, Jhansi, Fred. W. Carey, m.
 8th, Delhi, Walter Cotton, m.
 9th, Golden Hill, J. P. Ewing, m.
 10th, Dover, A. N. Pearse, m.

9—WELSH DIVISION. Dépôt, Newport, Mon., T. Gaskell, m.

1st Batt., Roorkee, G. P. Owen, m.
 2nd, Roorkee, Edward Lake, m.
 3rd, Jamaica, L. W. Parsons, m.
 4th, Mhow, Chas. M. Western, m.
 5th, Quetta,
 6th, Pembroke, F. A. Yorke, m.
 7th, Devonport, James Wall, m.
 8th, Devonport, H. P. Dawson, m.
 9th, Carlisle Fort, J. F. Bally, m.

10—NORTH IRISH DIVISION.

Dépôt, Londonderry, Hy. Thomas Thompson Sandes, m.
 1st Batt., Malta, Robt. Hastings Willoughby Plunkett, m.
 2nd, Bermuda,
 3rd, Cork, Geo. Mackinlay, m.
 4th, Madras, H. T. Lugard, m.
 5th, Portsmouth, A. N. Rochford, m.
 6th, Sheerness, M. H. Seward, m.
 7th, Golden Hill, G. J. Playfair, m.
 8th, Portsmouth, C. J. Blake, m.
 9th, Devonpt., Wm. P. Georges, m.

11—SOUTH IRISH DIVISION.

Dépôt, Kinsale, Henry N. Jervois, m. [ington, m.]
 1st Batt., St. Helena, H. Tork-
 2nd, Returng, F. W. Radcliff, m.
 3rd, Rwl. Pindi, G. B. N. Martin, m.
 4th, Kurrachee, G. M. Stevens, m.
 5th, Guernsey, Henry Lyall, m.
 6th, Sheerness, Art. R. Fraser, m.
 7th, Portsmouth, R. W. R. Hanna, m.
 8th, Woolwich, C. H. Sprage, m.
 9th, Cork, Ant. S. Griffiths, m.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Col., Duke of Cambridge, r.g.
 Cols.—Comm. (£900 each), Edward Frome, g.; Wm. Turnbull Renwick, g.; Sir F. E. Chapman, a.c.b., g.; Sir John L. A. Simons, a.c.b., g.; E. W. Durnford, g.; G. Wynne, g.; Rbt. G. Hamilton, g.; Wm. C. Had-

den, g.; Sir J. S. Hawkins, x.c.m.g., g.; Sir Horace William Montagu, c.b., g.
 Colonels (£474 ea.), Chas. Edwd. Cumberland, c.b.; W. C. Phillpotts; Edward L. Bland, Sir Edmund F. DuCane, x.c.b.; Willoughby D. Marsh, William

J. Stuart, Robert Hawthorn, George Philips. (Late Bengal.)
 Cols.—Com., Lord Napier of Magdala, a.c.b., f.m.; Charles W. Hutchinson, g.; Alex. Fraser, c.b., g.; Frederick R. Maunsell, c.b., g.

(Late Madras.)

Cols.-Com., Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton, *k.c.s.i.*, *g.*; Francis Hornblow Rundall, *c.s.i.*, *g.*

(Late Bombay.)

Cols.-Com., Wm. Barclay Goodfellow, *g.*; H. Blois Turner, *g.*
Cols., Charles Metcalfe Browne; Charles Thomas Haig.

Lt.-Cols., John Garnier, *c.*, *Guernsey*; Bruce Brine, *c.*, *Chatham*; Alex. C. Hamilton, *c.*, *London*; Frederick A. Le Mesurier, *c.*, *Cork*; Charles R. T. Davidson, *c.*, *Cardiff*; Bruce H. Melville, *c.*, *Gravesend*; Chas. J. Moyses, *c.m.g.*, *c.*, *War Office*; John R. Hogg, *c.*, *Portsmouth*; Napier G. Sturt, *Shorncliffe*; Thomas P. White, *Southampton*; Chas. J. O'N. Ferguson, *Inverness*; Geo. H. Bolland, *Southampton*; Rd. W. Stewart, *Mauritius*; William Salmon, *c.*, *Head Qrs.*, *War Office*; Robert H. Vetch, *War Office*; Sir Chas. Warren, *c.m.g.*, *c.*, *Metrop. Police*; Edward N. Peters, *Bengal*; John H. Crowley, *Bengal*; H. S. Sitwell, *Isle of Wight*; C. A. Lyon-Campbell, *Belfast*; Henry S. Clive, *Ceylon*; A. B. Coddington, *Dublin*; Henry F. Turner, *Egypt*; Hamilton Tovey, *Gosport*; Robert Athorpe, *Aldershot*; James Fellowes, *Southampton*; J. G. S. Davies, *War Office*; E. D. C. O'Brien, *Halifax, N.S.*; Chas. Woodward, *St. Helena*; Robert Y. Armstrong, *War Office*; Robert John Bond, *c.*, *Curragh*; George E. Grover, *War Office*; C. H. Craigie-Halkett, *Devonport*; Charles Bowen, *Madras*; Wm. H. Mulloy, *Egypt*; Wm. R. Slacke, *Dublin*; E. Toler Wynne, *Natal*; Francis G. Oldham, *Bengal*; William J. Engledue, *Bengal*; J. Charles Ardagh, *c.b.*, *c.*, *War Office*; Wm. Emorson Peck, *York*; E. Stephens, *Gibraltar*; Christopher J. Russell, *Weymouth*; Henry Cautley, *Aldershot*; Albany Featherstonhaugh, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*; E. M. Lloyd, *War Office*; John Cosmo Macpherson, *Bedford*; Thomas Howard, *Bengal*; Frederick Bailey, *Bengal*; Henry John Wolsteyn Gchle, *Sheerness*; William Henry Patten, *Chatham*; Albert James Hepper, *d.s.o.*, *Egypt*; Reginald Frank Morris, *Birmingham*; George Harris, *Portsmouth*; Henry Robinson, *Cork*; Edw. Harvey, *Bengal*.

Majors, Charles Cunningham,

Bengal; Thomas Glancy, *Jamaica*; Arthur C. Ward, *Chatham*; Albert C. Smith, *Madras*; Arthur Hill, *Manchester*; Francis W. Nixon, *Netley*; R. R. E. Drake-Brockman, *Madras*; Wm. A. J. Wallace, *c.*, *Bengal*; Bindon Blood, *c.*, *Bengal*; Jas. Gore-Booth, *Aldershot*; Henry G. Pilleau, *Gibraltar*; A. Glynn Bogbie, *Bengal*; Matthew T. Sale, *c.m.g.*, *Woolwich*; Robert A. Livesay, *Chatham*; Sir Arthur W. Mackworth, *Bt.*, *c.*, *Cardiff*; Fred. Firebrace, *Bengal*; Alured de Vere Brooke, *Hong Kong*; J. R. McCullugh, *Bengal*; Malcolm W. Rogers, *Bengal*; Richd. A. Sargeant, *Bengal*; Jeremy T. Marsh, *War Office*; R. J. H. Parker, *Malta*; Hen. Champernowne, *Hong Kong*; William Osborn, *Bombay*; Lestock F. Boileau, *Bengal*; Thomas B. B. Savi, *Bengal*; Wm. Sedgwick, *Bengal*; Andrew W. Baird, *Bengal*; Thos. Fraser, *c.m.g.*, *c.*, *Dublin*; Mark Sever Bell, *Y.C.*, *A.D.C.*, *c.*, *Bengal*; G. F. O. Boughey, *Bengal*; Richard Tudor Frere, *Belfast*; Thos. H. Anstey, *Portsmouth*; John Hill, *Bengal*; George T. Plunkett, *Malta*; Edwd. M. Larminie, *Jamaica*; Barzillai Lowsley, *Limerick*; Thomas English, *War Office*; William Gordon Ross, *Woolwich*; T. H. Holdich, *Bengal*; Alexander B. M'Hardy, *Prisons Depart.*, *Edinburgh*; Thomas Gracey, *Bengal*; Donatus O'Brien, *Woolwich Arsenal*; Clement de B. Carey, *Edinburgh*; William Haas Rathborne, *Natal*; Wm. J. Galvey, *Chatham*; Wm. H. Haydon, *Bombay*; Henry Hardy Cole, *Bengal*; Herbert P. Knocker, *Portsmouth*; Hy. Pincke Lee, *Malta*; K. Richd. Todd, *l.c.*, *Shorncliffe*; Fras. Quintin Edmondes, *Waltham Abbey*; William FitzHenry Spaight, *l.c.*, *Clonmel*; W. S. Smith Bisset, *Bombay*; Wm. H. Conker, *Madras*; Sir Fleetwood Isham Edwards, *k.c.b.*, *Royal Household*; Allen Aug. W. Beamish, *Prisons Depart.*, *London*; Harry Croker Fox, *Bengal*; Francis Mascall, *Woolwich*; Elliott Wood, *c.b.*, *l.c.*, *Aldershot*; Henry Elsdale, *Chatham*; Johnson William Savage, *Chatham*; Hendley P. Kirkwood, *Harwich*; Frank Vincent Corbett, *Bengal*; Arthur G. Clayton, *Norwich*; John Walter Otley, *Bengal*; S. John Lambert, *Bengal*; William North, *Bombay*; Alexander D. McArthur, *Bengal*; John Lawrence Macpherson,

Liverpool; Henry P. C. Dillon, *Shoeburyness*; James Ford Dorward, *l.c.*, *Chatham*; George Macdonald, *Cork*; Henry R. G. Georges, *Barbados*; Wm. Lees Greenstreet, *Bengal*; Godfrey Hildebrand, *Bengal*; John Thomas Wright, *Adj. A. F.*; W. Brunel Hurst, *London*; Stanier Waller, *Aldershot*; Arthur C. Alexander, *Dover*; Arthur R. Puzey, *Gosport*; Joha Matheson, *Bermuda*; John Barber Lindsell, *York*; Wm. G. Nicholson, *l.c.*, *Bengal*; Russell R. Palford, *Bengal*; Edward C. Hart, *Bombay*; Edwd. C. Fanshawe, *Chatham*; Maule C. Brackenbury, *Bengal*; Richard Henry Jelf, *l.c.*, *Aldershot*; Robert G. Woodthorpe, *c.b.*, *c.*, *Bengal*; Fras. Palmer Washington, *Norwich*; Sydney Long Jacob, *Bengal*; Charles F. Cobbe Beresford, *London*; Napoleon Arnott, *Bengal*; Geo. R. Walker, *War Office*; Duncan MacN. Campbell, *Madras*; Wm. R. Purcias, *Portsmouth*; Chas. Moore Watson, *c.m.g.*, *Chatham*; Herbert Jekyll, *c.m.g.*, *London*; Charles H. P. Christie, *Bengal*; Edward C. S. Moore, *Dover*; Edward P. Leach, *c.b.*, *Y.C.*, *Devonport*; S. C. Turner, *Bengal*; Matthew H. Purcell, *Plymouth*; John F. Garwood, *Bengal*; John E. Broadbent, *Bengal*; John Rouse Merriott Chard, *Y.C.*, *Preston*; John du T. Bogle, *Chatham*; Wm. A. Home Hare, *Egypt*; Arthur Octavius Green, *Aldershot*; Jas. Frederick Lewis, *War Office*; Felician R. de Walski, *London*; Robert Martin Barkley, *War Office*; Charles Henry M. Kensington, *Madras*; Wm. George Morris, *Natal*; Henry Hamilton Settle, *Egyptian Army*; Francis Jeremy Day, *Chatham*; Louis Faulkner Brown, *Chatham*; Duncan Alex. Johnston, *Hong Kong*; Richard Gardiner, *Bengal*; Ross Franklin Moore, *Bengal*; Geo. Henry, *Madras*; Charles Hervey Bagot, *Halifax, N.S.*; Geo. Sydenham Clarke, *c.m.g.*, *War Office*; Geo. Alex. Cockburn, *Aldershot*; William W. Bell Whiteford, *Bombay*; St. Geo. Mervyn Kirke, *Bombay*; Mark Henry G. Goldie, *Bombay*; Alexander Wm. Smart, *Chatham*; Adam Bogle, *Sandhurst*; Arthur Thos. Preston, *Chatham*; Charles Henry Brookes, *Bengal*; Courtney C. Rawson, *Chatham*; Arthur R. F. Dorward, *n.s.o.*, *Burma*; Robert Muxwell Hyslop, *Portsmouth*; Horatio Atrop

Yorke, Chatham; Geo. Barker, London; Charles H. Gordon, Edinburgh.	11th Comp. . . . Chatham (Field). 12th Co. Curragh (Field). 13th Co. { Clifton, Bristol (Survey).	32nd Comp. . . . Portsmouth. 33rd Co. { Gosport (Submarine Miners).
Payms., E. A. Raymond, m., Southampton; Denis Creagh, m., Aldershot; J. Pyne, m., and W. H. Burke, capt., Chatham.	14th Co. Dublin (Survey). 15th Co. Malta. 16th Co. Bedford (Survey). 17th Co. Aldershot (Field). 18th Co. Halifax, N.S. 19th Co. Southampton (Survey).	34th Co. { Malta (Submarine Miners). 35th Co. { Pembroke Dock (Sub. Miners).
Adjts., Simeon H. Exham, capt., Chatham; Cecil V. Wingfield-Stratford, capt., Submarine Miners, Chatham.	20th Co. Gibraltar. 21st Co. { Chatham (Sub. Miners). 22nd Co. { Gosport (Sub. Miners).	37th Co. Aldershot (Field). A Co. Chatham (Dépôt). B Co. Chatham (Dépôt). C Co. Chatham (Dépôt). D Co. Chatham (Dépôt). E Co. Chatham (Dépôt). F Co. Chatham (Dépôt). G Co. Chatham (Dépôt). M Co. Chatham (Dépôt). N Co. Chatham (Dépôt). H Co. Bengal. K Co. Madras. L Co. Bombay.
Adjt., R. E. Troops, Sir R. W. Anstruther, Bt., lt., Aldershot.	23rd Co. . . . Aldershot (Field). 24th Co. Egypt (Field). 25th Co. Gibraltar. 26th Co. Shorncliffe (Field). 27th Co. { Halifax, N. S. (Sub. Miners). 28th Co. { Chatham (Submarine Miners). 29th Co. Simon's Town. 30th Co. { Plymouth (Sub. Miners). 31st Co. { Hong Kong (ordered home)	Telegraph Battalion. 1st Division. . . Aldershot. 2nd Division. . . London. A Troop Aldershot (Pontonniers). Dépôt R. E. } Aldershot. Troops . . . } Field Park . . . Aldershot.
Stations of the Head Quarters of Companies.		
1st Comp. . . Bermuda. 2nd Co. Cork. 3rd Co. St. Geo. Bks. Lond. 4th Co. { Gosport (Submarine Miners). 5th Co. Gibraltar. 6th Co. Gibraltar. 7th Co. Curragh (Field). 8th Co. Chatham (Rail). 9th Co. Hong Kong. 10th Co. Plymouth (Rail).		

Infantry. (Foot Guards, £215,600.)

GRENADIER GUARDS. (1) Col., Duke of Cambridge, f.m. Regtl. Comdt., Hon. Wm. Sholto Douglas Home, c. Regtl. Adj., Villiers Hatton, l.c. 1st Batt., Wellington Barracks. Lt.-Col., Charles S. Corkran, c. Majors, D. Makgill-Crichton-Maitland, c.; Charles Robert Rowley, l.c.; Henry Edward Colville, c.b., c. Adjt., David Alex. Kinloch, lt. 2nd Battalion, Chelsea Barracks. Lieut.-Col., Henry Trotter, c. Majors, Laurence J. Oliphant, c.; Hon. Herbert Fras. Eaton, c.; Edmund Antrobus, l.c.; Hon. Everard Chas. Digby, l.c. Adjt., Hon. Wm. David Murray, lt. 3rd Batt., Tower of London. Lt.-Col., Regd. T. Thynne, c.b., c. Majors, Chas. B. Reynardson, c.; Lord Arthur Chas. Wellesley, c.; Horace Ricardo, l.c.; Ralph Leeke, l.c. Adjt., Arthur William Cotton, lt.	COLDSTREAM GUARDS. (1) Col., Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Montagu Steele, g.c.b., g. Regtl. Comdt., Godfrey James Wigram, c.b., c. Regtl. Adj., Hon. Hugh Amherst, capt. Solicitor, R. J. P. Broughton. 1st Batt., Wellington Barracks. Lt.-Col., Richd. Spencer Hall, c. Majors, Hon. Henry Wm. Lowry-Corry, c.; Robert Wm. Webb Follett, l.c.; James Gordon H. G. Montgomery, l.c. Adjt., Alfred E. Codrington, capt. 2nd Battalion, Dublin. Lt.-Col., John Barton Sterling, c. Majors, Hon. Edward Henry Trafalgar Digby, c.; Hon. Evelyn E. T. Boscawen, c.b., c.; Fras. A. Graves-Sawle, l.c.; Augustus H. M. Moreton, l.c.; Francis Capel Manley, l.c. Adjt., Charles Arthur A. Frederick, lt.	SCOTS GUARDS. (1) Colonel, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, k.g., l.g. Regtl. Comdt., H. H. D. Stracey, c. Regtl. Adj., Hon. Francis Chas. Bridgman, m.p., c. 1st Battalion, Windsor. Lt.-Col., Thos. Philip Graham, c. Majors, Hon. Joshua Chas. Vanneck, c.; Barrington Buckley Douglas Campbell, c.; Wm. E. Montgomery, c.; Mildmay W. Willson, c.b., l.c. Adjt., Laurence G. Drummond, lt. 2nd Battalion, Chelsea Barracks. Lt.-Col., Frederick William E. Forester Walker, c.b., c. Majors, Wm. Julius Gascoigne, c.; Hon. Paul Sanford Methuen, c.b., c.; Henry Fludyer, l.c.; Inigo Richmond Jones, l.c. Adjt., James Fras. Erskine, lt.
--	--	--

Territorial Regiments of the Line, £2,751,050; Militia, £581,500.

[Arranged alphabetically by the titles directed to be used in official correspondence. The former designations of the Regiments are given in parentheses, and a tabulated numerical list will be found in the Appendix.]

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS. (1) District No. 91.—Stirling. Dist. Lt.-Col., Dist. Paym., G. E. Langford, m. 1st Batt. (former designation the 91st Foot), Ceylon.	Col., James R. Craunford, g. Lt.-Col., G. Forbes-Robertson, c. Majors, William S. Mills, William Prevost, Arthur E. H. Tottenham, Wm. Bruce M. Brand. Paym., Godfrey D. Collings, capt. Adjt., Alfd. E. J. Cavendish, capt.	2nd Batt. (93rd Foot), Cork. Col., Hon. Robert Rollo, c.b., g. Lt.-Col., Hans Garrett Moore, c.b., F.C., c. Majors, Vernon Chater, Philip Durham Trotter, l.c.; J. D. Fetherstonhaugh, C. Roberts.
--	---	---

Paym., Matthew W. Brock, *m.*
Adj., J. G. Wolrige-Gordon, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (High. Bor. Mil.), *Stirling.*
Lt.-Col., Duke of Montrose, *x.r.*
Majors, T. Robertson-Chaplin,
 Hon. Charles H. S. Erskine.
Adj., Alexander Wilson, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Renfrew Mil.), *Paisley.*
Lt.-Col., Sir A. C. Campbell, *Bt., c.*
Majors, Wm. Cunningham, *l.c.* ;
 Alexander Boyd, *l.c.*
Adit., Stewart MacDougall, *capt.*

BEDFORDSHIRE REGT. (2)
 District No. 16.—*Bedford.*
Col., Edw. S. Claremont, *c.b., g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Robert W. May
 Wetherell, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Thos. C. Rose, *m.*
1st Batt. (16th Foot), *Enniskillen.*
Lt.-Col., Richard W. Robinson.
Majors, John L. Price, Edmund
 Hill Wickham, Frederick
 John Harden.
Paym., Fred. A. M. Arnold, *capt.*
Adj., Wilford L. Child, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (16th Foot), *Bellary.*
Lt.-Col., R. Lawrence H. Curteis.
Majors, Granville Vernon, Hill-
 yard H. A. Cameron, Alex. M.
 Paterson, Francis Wilmot.
Paym., Richd. Meredith, *capt.*
Adj., Charles du Plat Richard-
 son-Griffiths, *capt.*
3rd (Bedford Militia), *Bedford.*
Lt.-Col., Sir J. M. Burgoyne, *Bt.*
Majors, Alfred H. Lucas, *l.c.* ;
 Thomas J. Sunderland, *l.c.*
Adj., Arthur Grey Duberly, *m.*
4th (Hertford Militia), *Hertford.*
Lt.-Col., Robert B. Fellows, *c.*
Majors, Arthur Hampton Long-
 man, Visct. Cranborne, *m.p.*
Adj., Robert M. Barry, *capt.*

BERKSHIRE REGIMENT
(ROYAL) (1)
 District No. 49.—*Reading.*
Col., Thos. Henry Johnston, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., A. S. M. Browne, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Thos. C. A. Fox, *m.*
1st Batt. (49th Foot), *Cyprus.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. P. Temple, *d.s.o.*
Majors, Edw. T. Dickson, Jus-
 tinian G. Ponsonby, William
 Augustus Collings, Henry
 Somerset Hassard.
Paym., Hen. C. C. Gibbings, *capt.*
Adj., John H. W. Southey, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (66th Ft.), *Templemore.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. John Gillespie, *c.*
Majors, Wm. Aug. D. Mackinnon,
 Samuel L. M. Remington, W.
 J. de la Poer Beresford-Peirse,
 Somerset James Butler.
Paym., G. de la M. Faunce, *capt.*
Adj., Regd. E. T. Bray, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Berks Mil.), *Reading.*
Lt.-Col., John Blandy-Jenkins, *c.*
Majors, George Branstoun Eyre,
 Thomas John Bowles.
Adit., Harry W. Holden, *capt.*

BORDER REGIMENT. (1)
 District No. 34.—*Carlisle.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Julius D. Dyson-
 Laurie, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Saml. E. Wood, *m.*
1st Batt. (34th Foot), *Sialkote.*
Col., Alexander Maxwell, *c.b., g.*
Lt.-Col., Mark Marshall Gillies.
Majors, John O. Gage, Walter
 F. C. Gray, Henry R. Treeve,
 John Henry E. Hinde.
Paymaster, Arthur Gleig, *capt.*
Adj., David James Welsh, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (55th Foot), *Guernsey.*
Col., Sir Henry Chas. Barnston
 Daubeney, *g.c.b.s., g.*
Lt.-Col., Jas. Francis Morton, *c.*
Majors, Henry W. D. Riley, *l.c.* ;
 Charles George Brind, Philip
 Eyton, T. L. W. Dowling.
Paym., Robert W. Andrews, *capt.*
Adj., Lindsay H. Caird, *capt.*
3rd (Cumberland Mil.), *Carlisle.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. John A. Baldwin.
Majors, Earl of Lonsdale, James
 Robert Bain.
Adj., Arthur Ansell Boggs, *m.*
4th (Westmoreland Mil.), *Carlisle.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Pitt Draffen, *c.*
Major, Louis C. Salkeld.
Adj., John Hen. E. Hinde, *m.*

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS. (2)
 District No. 79.—*Inverness (Fort George).*
Dist. Sir R. C. H. Taylor, x.c.b.s., g.
Dist. Lieut.-Col., Charles Montiz-
 zambert Stockwell, *c.b., c.*
Dist. Paym., Wm. H. Mortimer, *m.*
1st Batt. (79th Foot), *Devonport.*
Lt.-Col., Edward Everett, *d.s.o.*
Majors, Wm. H. McCausland,
 c.; Archibald Y. Leslie, Norman
 G. Chalmers, James M. Hunt.
Paym., A. J. Nettleship, *capt.*
Adj., John Spencer Ewart, *lt.*
2nd (Highland Mil.), *Inverness.*
Lt.-Col.,
Majors, John A. Macdonald, *l.c.* ;
 Garden Alexander Duff.
Adj., Kenneth S. Baynes, *m.*

CHESHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
 District No. 22.—*Chester.*
Col., F. Darley George, *c.b., g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., H. C. Patton, *c.*
Dist. Pym., G. J. C. Whittington, *m.*
1st Batt. (22nd Foot), *India.*
Lt.-Col., William Brooks Butlin.
Majors, William Smith Cooke,
 Joseph Collins, John Dallas
 Edge, Richard C. Hare.
Paym., Loftus Otway White, *capt.*
Adj., Edw. R. C. Graham, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (22nd Foot), *Burmah.*
Lt.-Col., Charles E. L. Bluet, *c.*
Majors, Thos. H. Kirby, John St.
 G. Wolseley, Charles Fleming
 Gleig, Art. Wm. Sheringham.
Paym., R. F. M. Syngne, *capt.*
Adj., Robert Jos. Cooke, *capt.*
3rd (1st Cheshire Mil.), *Chester.*
Lt.-Col., Charles H. France-
 Hayhurst, *c.*
Majors, Thos. H. Marshall, *l.c.* ;
 George Henry Wildes, *l.c.*
Adjutant, Joseph Collins, *m.*

4th Batt. (2nd Cheshire Mil.),
Macclesfield.
Lt.-Col., Cephas J. Howard, *c.*
Majors, R. Warren-Swettenham,
l.c. ; Henry Turner, *l.c.*
Adjutant, John Dallas Edge, *m.*
CONNUGHT BANGERS. (1)
 District No. 88.—*Galway.*
Colonel, William Irwin, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., James Browne, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Edmd. E. Cote, *m.*
1st Batt. (88th Foot), *Jullundur.*
Lt.-Col., Edward A. Brind.
Majors, Spencer Acklom, John
 Philpot Curran, Arthur N.
 Hayne, Frederick Carpenter.
Paym., Edwd. W. Conran, *capt.*
Adj., N. A. Delap Barton, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (94th Foot), *Portsmouth.*
Lt.-Col., Cecil Hamner Bunbury.
Majors, G. Froom, Edwd. Smith
 Brook, *c.* ; Lionel G. Broeke,
 Heathcote F. G. Campion.
Paym., Henry W. Carden, *capt.*
Adj., Coldsmth. Jas. Carden, *lt.*
3rd (S. Mayo Mil.), *Westport.*
Lt.-Col., Dom. E. Browne, *c.*
Major, Harry J. Buchanan, *l.c.*
Adj., J. W. H. C. Cusack, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Galway Mil.), *Galway.*
Lt.-Col., John Archer Daly, *c.*
Major,
Adj., Arthur C. Denny, *capt.*
5th (Roscommon Mil.), *Boyle.*
Lieut.-Col., Richard Irwin, *c.*
Major, Charles Robertson, *l.c.*
Adj., D. Talbot Hammond, *capt.*
6th Batt. (N. Mayo Mil.), *Ballina.*
Lt.-Col., Maurice C. J. Blake.
Major, Llewellyn Blake, *l.c.*
Paym., Stanhope Kenny.
Adj., Attwell H. Wood, *capt.*
DERBYSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)
 District No. 45.—*Derby.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Wm. Henry Bell
 Kingsley, *c.b., c.*
Dist. Paym., Geo. H. Anson, *m.*
1st Batt. (45th Foot), *Kilkenny.*
Col., Sir Dan. Lyons, *c.b.s., g.*
Lt.-Cols., Henry Hodson Hooke,
 Charles Henry Gardner.
Majors, Edw. A. Carter, E. C.
 Dowse, H. E. Hudson, H. Hall.
Paym., J. W. A. Marshall, *capt.*
Adj., Jas. Albert Reeks, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (95th Foot), *Dum Dum.*
Col., John S. Brownrigg, *c.b., g.*
Lt.-Cols., Edward Warren Gold-
 ing, *c.* ; James McCleverty.
Majors, Thos. Mercer Maxwell,
 Arthur C. Lloyd, John Wm.
 Thring Hume, C. E. Thompson.
Paym., Thomas C. Hood, *capt.*
Adj., Lionel A. M. Stopford, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (2nd Derby Mil.), *Derby.*
Lt.-Col., Lord E. Cavendish.
Majors, Albert F. Hurt, *l.c.* ;
 Joseph Hall Moore, *l.c.*
Adj., William B. Coney, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Sherwood Foresters'
 Militia), *Newark.*
Lt.-Col.,
Majors, John T. Pountain, *l.c.* ;
 Alfred Edward L. Lowe, *l.c.*
Adj., Napier L. Pearse, *capt.*

5th Batt. (1st Derby Mil.), *Derby*.
Lt.-Col., Wm. Langton Coke, *c.*
Major, Robert Fielden, *l.c.*
Adjt., Edward Cecil Dowse *m.*

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 11.—*Exeter*.
Colonel, Sir Francis Seymour,
Bart., *k.c.b.*, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., FitzRoy William
Fremantle, *c.b.*, *c.*
Dist. Paym., E. Court Haynes, *m.*
1st Batt. (11th Foot), *Cork*.
Lt.-Col., Edward L. Street.
Majors, Fred. F. Gibbons, Chas.
Edwd. Lang, Ross Thompson,
William Primu Noon.
Paym., Jos. John Burnett, *capt.*
Adjt., Montagu C. Curry, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (11th Foot), *Jhansi*.
Lt.-Col., Montague C. Morris, *c.*
Majors, Philip Henry Smith,
James Herbert Yule, George
D. Stawell, Richard E. Kelsall.
Paym., Wm. Morton Duckett, *capt.*
Adjt., Sam. Keith Harries, *capt.*
3rd. (2nd Devon Mil.), *Plymouth*.
Lt.-Col., Robert Trood, *c.*
Majors, Chas. Scale-Hayne, *l.c.*;
George Hamilton Evans.
Adjt., Raymond B. Williams, *capt.*
4th Batt. (1st Devon Mil.), *Exeter*.
Lt.-Col., R. T. White-Thomson, *c.*
Majors, Hy. Waldron, *l.c.*; Hon.
John Schomburgk Trefusis.
Adjt., Herbert Bateson, *capt.*

DORSETSHIRE REGMT. (1)

District No. 39.—*Dorchester*.
Dist. Lt.-Col., Chas. E. King, *c.*
Dist. Paym., H. W. Bateman, *m.*
1st Batt. (39th Foot), *Gibraltar*.
Col., Sir Charles Thomas Van
Straubenzee, *g.c.b.*, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Mt. Wm. E. Gosset,
c.b., *c.*; Wm. Patrick Holnet.
Majors, Rowland Hill, William
Phibbs, Richard C. A. Beatty.
Paym., Jno. Meade Sherrard, *m.*
Adjt., Charles Greenway, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (54th Ft.), *Portsmouth*.
Col., John R. Stuart, *c.b.*, *g.*
Lt.-Col., E. Dorrien Newbolt, *c.*
Majors, Hy. R. Young, Caledon
P. Egerton, Charles G. L.
Wingfield, William Henry
Ridge Gunner, Henry Kemble.
Paym., Sydney F. Foster, *m.*
Adjt., Wm. Alex. Campbell, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Dorset Mil.), *Dorchester*.
Lieut.-Col., Angus Wm. Hall, *c.*
Majors, Richard C. W. Bingham,
l.c.; John Henry Austen.
Adjt., J. Morpott Piercy, *capt.*

DUBLIN FUSILIERS (ROY.) (4)

District No. 102.—*Naas*.
Col., Sir Wm. Wylie, *g.c.b.*, *g.*
Dist. Lieut.-Col., Colville Frank-
land, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Frederic Treffry, *m.*
1st Batt. (102nd Foot), *Mullingar*.
Lt.-Col., William Francis Vetch.
Majors, Wm. Prescod Holmes,
Charles R. Kerr, Fred. F. W.
Taylor, Reginald J. Morrison.

Paym., William Sugden, *capt.*
Adjt.

2nd Batt. (103rd Foot), *Poona*.

Lt.-Col., James A. Corballis.
Majors, Robert Leith Shaw, Wm.
Carre Riddell, Martin John
Hickley, John Richard Povah.
Paymaster, Henry Swire, *capt.*
Adjutant, Elford Pearse, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Kildare Mil.), *Naas*.
Lt.-Col., Hon. Edward Lawless, *c.*
Major, Fortescue J. Tynte, *l.c.*
Adjt., W. H. Smith O'Neill, *capt.*
4th (Dublin City Mil.), *Dublin*.
Lt.-Col., Robert E. Seton, *c.*
Majors, William de Renzi Moran,
l.c.; Francis Butler.
Adjt., Charles D. Cooper, *capt.*
5th (Dublin County Mil.), *Dublin*.
Lt.-Col., Edward Vernon, *c.*
Majors, Henry C. Gernon, G. L.
Bence-Lambert.
Adjt., Spencer Godf. Bird, *capt.*

**DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT
INFANTRY.** (1)

District No. 32.—*Bodmin*.
Dist. Lt.-Col., E. L. England, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Charles Webb, *m.*
1st Batt. (32nd Foot), *India*.
Col., Sir Wm. Jones, *g.c.b.*, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., John G. B. Stopford,
David Bond.
Majors, J. F. Ballard, Chas. F.
A. Turnbull, William Fras. D.
Cochrane, C. F. N. LeQuene.
Paym., George C. Bayly, *m.*
Adjt., Sidney Custance, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (46th Foot), *Devonport*.
Colonel, Charles Stuart, *g.*
Lt.-Col., Frank Grieve, *c.*
Majors, F. H. A. Disney-Roe-
buck, Jas. Fitz E. Forster, *l.c.*;
Henry Elliott C. Kitchener,
Arthur C. Tawke.
Paym., C. G. H. Newington, *capt.*
Adjt., Henry Marlow Sidney, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Cornwall Rangers Mil.),
Bodmin.
Lt.-Col., Edward St. Aubyn, *c.*
Majors, Hon. Chas. George C.
Eliot, *l.c.*; Thos. E. J. Lloyd.
Adjt., Wolstan Francis, *capt.*

DURHAM LIGHT INF. (2)

District No. 68.—*Newcastle*.
Dist. Lt.-Col., T. Rowland, *c.b.*, *c.*
Dist. Paym., S. D. Crookenden, *c.*
1st Batt. (68th Foot), *Colchester*.
Col., Lord W. Paulet, *g.c.b.*, *f.m.*
Lt.-Cols., Robt. Alex. Crawford,
William F. Woodward.
Majors, Frederick H. Whitby,
Arth. Law Woodland, John C.
Hilliard, Charles W. Darwin.
Paym., J. F. Chisholm-Batten, *m.*
Adjutant, Laurence Parke, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (106th Foot), *Poona*.
Col., Sir J. J. Bisset, *k.c.m.g.*, *g.*
Lt.-Col., George Arthur Lee.
Majors, Charles T. Peyton,
Walter W. James, Wm. Gordon,
Charles E. Parker-Jervis.
Paym., L. Richard Dowdall, *m.*
Adjt., John Ernest Bush, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (1st Durham Militia),
Barnard Castle.

Lt.-Col., George Sowerby, *c.*
Major, Charles Jas. Briggs, *l.c.*
Adjt., T. R. Johnson-Smyth, *capt.*
4th (2nd Durham Mil.), *Newcastle*.
Lt.-Col., James John Allison, *c.*
Majors, J. W. Dickson, *l.c.*;
Edwd. Leadbitter Smith, *l.c.*
Adjt., Frederick H. Whitby, *m.*

ESSEX REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 44.—*Warley*.
Dist. Lt.-Col., F. D. Walters, *c.*
Dist. Paym., H. H. Routledge.
1st Batt. (44th Foot), *Bradford*.
Colonel, Sir Charles William
Dunbar Staveley, *g.c.b.*, *g.*
Lt.-Col., Reinhold Baker Bald.
Majors, Wm. Wood, Herbert F.
Hill, Edward Morrell, Thomas
J. Pearce Kelly.
Paym., Seton Churchill, *m.*
Adjt., L. Richard Carleton, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (56th Foot), *Malta*.
Col., Henry William Breton, *g.*
Lt.-Col., Almeric Geo. Spencer.
Majors, Thos. Prickett, Edward
Nash, Francis Ventris, Cyril
Wood.
Paym., George A. Alexander, *m.*
Adjt., Hugh Chas. Copeman, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (Essex Mil.), *Warley*.
Lt.-Col., Edgar John Disney, *c.*
Majors, Francis Edward Brace,
l.c.; Joseph E. Savill, *l.c.*
Adjt., Edward Nash, *m.*
4th (West Essex Mil.), *Warley*.
Lt.-Col. Com., Sam. B. Ruggles-
Brise, *c.b.*, *c.*
Majors, Brooke F. Gyll, *l.c.*;
Frederick S. Walker.
Adjt., Thomas Prickett, *m.*

GLOSTERSHIRE REGT. (1)

District No. 28.—*Bristol*.
Col., Jno. W. Sidney Smith, *g.c.b.*, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Fras. Brodigan, *c.*
Dist. Paym., D. C. O. Spiller, *m.*
1st Batt. (28th Foot), *Preston*.
Lt.-Col., Gordon C. S. Ducat.
Majors, George Connor, C.
Wyndham Murray, *c.*; John
H. F. Jacson, Edwin Law.
Paym., James D. Cogilan, *capt.*
Adjt., H. d'A. P. Taylor, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (61st Foot), *Ahmednagar*.
Lt.-Col., Henry Collingwood.
Majors, John Lloyd Dickinson,
Frederic J. Curtin, Edmund
P. Wilford, Robt. H. Corbett.
Paym., James Arch. R. Bell, *m.*
Adjutant, Claude Moss, *lt.*
3rd (S. Gloucester Mil.), *Bristol*.
Lt.-Col., William Alex. Hill, *c.*
Majors, James Searle, William
F. G. Guise.
Adjt., M. E. Archdale, *capt.*
4th (N. Glouc. Mil.), *Cirencester*.
Lt.-Col., Thos. W. C. Master, *c.*
Majors, Sir Richard H. Pollen,
Bart., Liebert E. Goodall, *l.c.*
Adjt., Robert F. Lindsell, *capt.*

GORDON HIGHLANDERS. (2)

District No. 75.—*Aberdeen.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Wm. Green, c.B., c.
Dist. Paym., William Franklin, m.
1st Batt. (75th Foot), *Malta.*
Colonel, John Thomas Hill, g.
Lt.-Col., John Edward Boyes, c.
Majors, Wm. A. Smail, l.c.;
 Henry H. Mathias, Basil H.
 Woodward, Arthur Hy. Pain.
Paym., Wm. A. Burnett, capt.
Adjt., Frederick Gordon, lt.
2nd Batt. (92nd Foot), *Belfast.*
Col., Sir John A. Ewart, k.C.B., g.
Lt.-Col., Edward Essex.
Majors, Robert H. Oxley, Duncan
 F. Gordon, Hon. John Scott
 Napier, Henry Bayly.
Paym., W. M. F. Trotman, capt.
Adjt., Forbes Macbean, capt.
3rd (Aberdeensh. Mil.), *Aberdeen.*
Lt.-Col., Archibald Geo. Keen, c.
Majors, Earl of Kintore, Robt.
 T. Caldwell, l.c.
Adjt., Francis F. Ramsay, capt.

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 37.—*Winchester.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., C. J. Moorsom, c.
Dist. Paym., E. M. Dougherty, m.
1st Batt. (37th), *Secunderabad.*
Col., Sir E. Haythorne, k.C.B., g.
Lt.-Cols., Jno. Everard Whitting,
 c.; Francis Cochran.
Majors, Henry S. Howard, Hen.
 E. Gaultier, Thos D. W. Dunn,
 Francis Boyd Garfit.
Paym., A. C. M. Gompertz, capt.
Adjt., William Geo. Wyld, lt.
2nd Batt. (67th), *Madras.*
Col., Sir Hy. E. Longden, k.C.B., g.
Lt.-Cols., Geo. Baker, c.B., c.;
 Miles Charles Seton.
Majors, Arth. Jas. Poole, l.c.;
 Edward H. C. Braddon, H. Ast-
 ley Tapp, William E. Briggs.
Paym., Charles Sandes, capt.
Adjt., Richard C. B. Haking, lt.
3rd (Hampsh. Mil.), *Winchester.*
Lt.-Col., Sir N. Rycroft, Bt., c.
Majors, George L. Swale, l.c.;
 George H. Verney, l.c.
Adjt., Archibald MacBean, capt.

HIGHLAND LIGHT INF. (4)

District No. 71.—*Hamilton.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Thomas Rennie
 Stevenson, c.B., c.
Dist. Paym., R. M. Ireland, m.
1st Batt. (71st Foot), *Curragh.*
Col., J. H. E. Dalrymple, c.B., g.
Lt.-Cols., Charles T. Wallace, c.;
 Killigrew R. B. Wodehouse.
Majors, John de Lancey, Reginald
 C. Singleton, John H.
 Smith Craigie, Charles Wm.
 Selby Lowndes.
Paym., C. F. H. Beardmore, capt.
Adjt., Bertram L. J. Goff, lt.
2nd Batt. (74th Foot), *Peshawar.*
Col., W. D. P. Patton-Bethune, g.
Lt.-Col., Alf. Henry C. Lynch.
Majors, Richard Leigh, c.; Chas.
 H. Simpson, Fred. W. R. Jones,
 Henry Boughey.

Paym., Robert Johnston, capt.
Adjt., Geo. C. I. Stockwell, lt.
3rd (1st Lanark Mil.), *Hamilton.*
Lt.-Col., S. de la G. Williams, c.
Majors, William J. O. Giles,
 George Robert Cruden.
Adjt., Gilbert A. Pagan, capt.
4th (1st Lanark Mil.), *Hamilton.*
Lt.-Col., John W. Thackeray, c.
Majors, William F. Story, Fras.
 J. Outhwaite, l.c.
Adjt., Edmund Spencer capt.

INNISKILLING FUSILIERS (ROYAL). (1)

District No. 27.—*Omagh.*
Col., Sir Jas. T. Airey, k.C.B., g.
Dist. Lt.-Col., J. F. Caldwell, c.
Dist. Paym., Joseph J. Morris, m.
1st Batt. (27th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Lt.-Col., Domville Mascie Taylor.
Majors, Jas. W. Powell Buxton,
 Philip Stainforth, George H.
 Michaelson.
Paym., Geo. Kenrick Moore, capt.
Adjt., Archibald J. Murray, lt.
2nd Batt. (108th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., John E. Wetherall, c.
Majors, Frederick E. Athorp,
 Donald A. Campbell, Albert P.
 Wodehouse, C. F. H. Spencer.
Paym., Levett H. Bennett, capt.
Adjt., Arthur John St. John, lt.
3rd Batt. (Fermanagh Militia),
Enniskillen.

Lt.-Col., J. M. A. C. Richardson, c.
Major, Sir Fenton J. Hort, Bt., l.c.
Adjt., George H. Michaelson, m.
4th Batt. (Tyrone Mil.), *Omagh.*
Lt.-Col., Geo. P. McClintock, c.
Majors, Lewis M. Buchanan, l.c.;
 Charles M. Alexander.
Paym., Wm. M. Carpendale.
Adjt., Hugh H. Stewart, capt.
5th Batt. (Donegal Mil.), *Lifford.*
Lt.-Col., Lord Claud John Hamil-
 ton, A.D.C., M.P., c.
Majors, Fras. S. Mansfield, l.c.;
 Luke Norman, l.c.
Paym., Alex. N. Gillespie, m.
Adjt., Charles Edwd. Bovill, m.

IRISH FUSILIERS (ROY.). (1)

District No. 87.—*Armagh.*
Col., Aug. H. Ferryman, c.B., g.
Dist. Lt.-Col., E. Hopton, c.B., c.
Dist. Paym., Arthur J. Roberts, m.
1st Batt. (87th), *Peshawar.*
Lt.-Cols., Frank John Todd, c.;
 Kenelm D. Murray, d.s.o., c.
Majors, Fras. Arthur Dashwood,
 Walter Cave, Evelyn C. Money,
 Maurice N. O'Connor.
Paym., William Montgomerie, m.
Adjt.,
2nd Batt. (89th Foot), *Aldershot.*
Lt.-Col., George Cox, c.
Majors, Montagu Fawkes, Henry
 Caddell, Chas. Arundel Barker,
 George Osborne Smith.
Paym., Thos. Prince Lloyd, m.
Adjt., Rowland Brinckman, lt.
3rd Batt. (Armagh Mil.), *Armagh.*
Lt.-Col., Thomas Simpson, c.
Major, Robert Cuming, l.c.
Adjt., Charles Pakenham, m.

4th Batt. (Cavan Mil.), *Cavan.*
Lt.-Col., Gerald Rich. Dease, c.
Major, Edward James Saunders-
 son, M.P., l.c.
Adjt., Geo. Osborne Smith, m.
5th (Monaghan Mil.), *Monaghan.*
Lt.-Col., Robert Thomson, c.
Major, John Thomas Montray.
Adjt., Frederick S. Allen, m.

IRISH REGIMENT (ROY.). (1)

District No. 18.—*Clonmel.*
Col., Sir Rich. D. Kelly, k.C.B., g.
Dist. Lt.-Col., Malcolm John
 Robert MacGregor, c.
Dist. Paym., Chas. H. Hignett, m.
1st Batt. (18th Foot), *Devonport.*
Lt.-Col., Albert Jas. A. Jackson.
Majors, Alex. W. Simpson,
 Edward Tufnell, Wm. W. Law-
 rence, Chas. Egerton Dixon.
Paym., John Forbes Mosse, m.
Adjutant, Samuel Moore, capt.
2nd Batt. (18th Foot), *Nowshera.*
Lt.-Col., Thos. Charge Wray, c.
Majors, George Wm. N. Rogers,
 c.; Ponsonby W. Watts, Robt.
 K. Breerton, Hy. Jos. Daubeny.
Paym., Philip A. Robinson, capt.
Adjt., Walter R. B. Doran, lt.
3rd (Wexford Mil.), *Wexford.*
Lt.-Col., Morgan Geo. Lloyd, c.
Majors, Henry A. Boyse, George
 Morris-Wall, l.c.
Adjt., John Burton Forster, capt.
4th (N. Tipperary Mil.), *Clonmel.*
Lt.-Col., Richard A. Cooper, c.
Majors, Joseph Seymour, l.c.;
 Fitzgibbon Trant.
Adjt., Samuel Phillips, capt.
5th (Kilkenny Mil.), *Kilkenny.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Henry Izod, c.
Majors, John Nugent Cahill, Jas.
 H. F. H. Connellan.
Adjt., Wm. W. Lawrence, m.

IRISH RIFLES (ROYAL). (1)

District No. 83.—*Belfast.*
Col., Wilmot Hen. Bradford, g.
Dist. Lt.-Col., And. D. Geddes, c.
Dist. Paym., John S. Breerton, m.
1st (83rd Foot), *Gosport.*
Lt.-Cols., Charles John Burnett,
 c.; Stephen Flower.
Majors, Charles J. Wyndham,
 Booth H. Metcalfe, Hartwell
 H. Stuart, Folliot Stuart F.
 Stokes.
Paym., Hastings Aug. Eyre, capt.
Adjt., Fredk. John H. Bell, lt.
2nd (86th Foot), *Malta.*
Lt.-Col., Raymond O. De Mont-
 morency, c.
Majors, Sir Guy Francis Clarke-
 Travers, Bt., Fergus Graham,
 Robert John Knox, Henry
 Francis Turnbull.
Paym., William Palmer, m.
Adjt., E. G. Selby-Smyth, capt.
3rd Batt. (N. Down Militia),
Newtownards.
Lt.-Col., Gawin W. R. Hamilton.
Majors, Alexander Gracey, l.c.;
 John McCance, l.c.
Adjt., George R. Hamilton, m.

th Batt. (Antrim Mil.), *Belfast*.
Lt.-Col., Edm. Douglas Leslie, *c.*
Majors, Alexander Murray, *l.c.* ;
 Lord A. J. S. C. Chichester, *l.c.*
Adjt., Frederick J. Tobin, *capt.*
 th (S. Down Mil.), *Downpatrick*.
Lt.-Col., Thomas Waring, *c.*
Majors, George Fox Grant, *l.c.* ;
 Charles C. Johnstone.
Adjt., Follitt S. F. Stokes, *m.*
 th Batt. (Louth Mil.), *Dundalk*.
Lt.-Col., Matthew R. Murphy, *c.*
Majors, Harry Wm. Jameson,
 Matthew John D'Arcy.
Adjt., Henry A. Eagar, *capt.*

KENT REGIMENT (EAST). (1)

District No. 3.—*Canterbury*.
Colonel, Julius Augustus Robert
 Raines, *c.b., g.*
District Lieut.-Col., Frederick
 Taylor Hobson, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Wm. Robt. Kaye, *m.*
 1st Batt. (3rd Foot), *Rhaniket*.
Lt.-Col., Henry T. Halahan, *c.*
Majors, Charles Edw. Reeves,
 Henry W. Maclear, Nathaniel
 Newnham-Davis, John Wm.
 Hind.
Paym., Fredk. F. Parkinson, *m.*
Adjt., Reginald Bayard, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (3rd Foot), *Dover*.
Lt.-Col., Wm. Frederick Kerr.
Majors, Henry D. Harrison,
 Arthur O. Jackson, Julius B.
 Backhouse, C. Byrie Lyster.
Paym., Fras. Gilbt. Hamley, *capt.*
Adjt., Edgar E. Ravenhill, *capt.*
 3rd (E. Kent Mil.), *Canterbury*.
Lt.-Col., Henry Thos. Howell, *c.*
Majors, Sir Herbt. C. Perrott, *Bt.*
Adjt., Henry W. Maclear, *m.*
 4th (E. Kent Mil.), *Canterbury*.
Lt.-Col., George F. Carlyon, *c.*
Majors, Arthur Blundell.

KENT REGIMENT (ROYAL WEST). (1)

District No. 50.—*Maidstone*.
Col., John M. Perceval, *c.b., g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., R. A. Manners, *c.*
Dist. Paym., J. C. Stockley, *m.*
 1st Batt. (50th Foot), *Gibraltar*.
Lt.-Cols., Jno. Lannoy Tweedie,
 d.s.o. ; Wm. Head Bayly.
Majors, Montagu Wynyard,
 Harold Cummings, Norman
 H. Leckie, Alex. W. Dury.
Paym., Robert Edwd. Owen, *m.*
Adjt., Fitzgerald Wintour, *m.*
 2nd Batt. (97th Foot), *Chatham*.
Lt.-Col., John Archibald Murray.
Majors, Chas. Edwd. Partridge,
 Joseph G. Smith, John C.
 Cauley, Herbert D. Arm-
 strong.
Paym., S. H. Rusbridger, *capt.*
Adjt., C. E. C. B. Harrison, *capt.*
 3rd (W. Kent Mil.), *Maidstone*.
Lt.-Col., Morgan D. Tcherne, *c.*
Major, Everard T. Luck, *l.c.*
Adjt., Montagu Wynyard, *m.*
 4th (W. Kent Mil.), *Maidstone*.
Lt.-Col., Edgar E. Larking, *c.*
Major, Charles W. Hume, *l.c.*

KING'S OWN SCOTTISH BORDERERS. (1)

Dist. No. 25.—*Berwick-on-Tweed*.
Col., W. Craig Emilius Napier, *c.*
Dist. Lieut.-Col., George William
 Knox, *c.b., c.*
Dist. Paym., Richard Wilson, *m.*
 1st Batt. (25th Foot), *Meerut*.
Lt.-Col., Geo. T. L. Carwithen, *c.*
Majors, Francis E. Carleton, Hy.
 J. Harvey, John Leith Ross,
 George Ormond Stoney.
Paym.,
Adjt., Chas. L. Woolcombe, *capt.*
 2nd Batt. (25th Foot), *Aldershot*.
Lt.-Col., John Talbot Coke.
Majors, Westropp T. Morgan,
l.c. ; Henry A. Chichester,
 Adrian Henry Hope, Henry
 Grey Dixon.
Paym., Reg. J. B. Parkinson, *capt.*
Adjt., Mont. G. Wilkinson, *capt.*
 3rd Batt. (Scottish Borderers
 Militia), *Dumfries*.
Lt.-Col., G. G. Walker, *A.D.C., c.*
Majors, Archibald Hume, *l.c.* ;
 J. K. M. Witham.
Adjt., Charles H. Kelly, *capt.*

KING'S ROY. RIFLE CORPS. (1)

Rifle Dépôt.—*Winchester*.
Colonel-in-Chief, Duke of Cam-
 bridge, *K.G., f.m.*
Col.-Comdt., Hon. Sir Arthur
 Edward Hardinge, *K.C.B., g.*
Dépôt Lt.-Col., Geo. Hatchell, *c.*
Dépôt Paym., Edwd. Boyle, *m.*
 1st Batt. (60th Foot), *Parkhurst*.
Lt.-Col., Charles P. Cramer, *c.*
Majors, Henry D. Browne, Henry
 S. Marsham, Robert Henley,
 Montagu C. B. F. Walker.
Paym., James H. H. Croft, *m.*
Adjt., Wm. P. Campbell, *capt.*
 2nd Batt. (60th Foot), *Shorncliffe*.
Lt.-Col., Alexander Angus A.
 Kinloch, *c.*
Majors, George L. M'L. Farmer,
 William Tilden, Edw. T. H.
 Hutton, Fulbert W. Archer.
Paymaster, John Pearson, *m.*
Adjt., Henry A. Kinloch, *lt.*
 3rd Batt. (60th Foot), *Gibraltar*.
Lt.-Col., George Thomas
 Whitaker.
Majors, Edm. L. Fraser, *l.c.* ;
 Hen. P. M. Wylie, Richard
 S. R. Fetherstonhaugh, *l.c.* ;
 Eugene Ashford Sanford.
Paymaster, Alfred Stokes, *m.*
Adjt., W. Horace Kennedy, *lt.*
 4th Batt. (60th Foot), *Chakrata*.
Lt.-Col., Arthur Morris.
Majors, Henry B. MacCall, John
 Dowling Howden, Geoffrey G.
 Grimwood, Henry Vere.
Paym., I. W. T. S. Smythe, *m.*
Adjt., George G. H. Allgood, *lt.*
 5th Batt. (Huntingdon Militia),
Huntingdon.
Lt.-Col., Earl of Sandwich.
Major, Frederick R. Beart.
Adjt., Robert H. Gunning, *capt.*

6th Batt. (Flint Militia), *Mold*.
Lt.-Col., George W. Raikes, *c.*
Major, Robert W. W. Eytton.
Adjt., Eugene A. Sanford, *m.*

7th (2nd Middlesex Mil.), *Barnet*.
Lt.-Col., G. R. Stewart Black, *c.*
Majors, Frederick Trotter, *l.c.* ;
 Edm. C. Cradock-Hartopp, *l.c.*
Adjt., Allan Shafto Adair, *m.*

8th Batt. (Carlow Mil.), *Carlow*.
Lt.-Col., Edward H. Butler, *c.*
Major, John Jas. H. R. Eustace.
Adjt., Kearns D. Tanner, *m.*

9th Batt. (N. Cork Mil.), *Mallor*.
Lt.-Col., Herbert Coghlan.
Major, Richard F. Smith.
Adjt., Henry H. Edwards, *m.*

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS. (1)

District No. 20.—*Bury*.
Col., Sir Frederick Horn, *K.C.B., g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., F. L. Edridge, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Wm. John Edward
 Graham Sutherland, *m.*

1st Batt. (20th Foot), *Manchester*.
Lt.-Col., James Smyth.
Majors, William Gencross, *l.c.* ;
 Edw. P. T. Goldsmith, Geo.
 Lycell E. May, Robt. C. Paul.
Paym., Herbert R. Feilden, *capt.*
Adjt., Jas. Osmond Nelson, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (20th Foot), *Nusserabad*.
Lt.-Cols., Charles Hy. Webster,
c. ; George Duncan Wahab.
Majors, Chas. E. Hussey, *l.c.* ;
 T. P. Fleetwood, Cuthbert G.
 Collingwood, Rich. G. Randall.
Paym., De la Pere Robinson, *m.*
Adjt., Robert Burton Page, *lt.*
 3rd Batt. (7th Lancash. Militia),
Bury.
Lt.-Col., Thomas Hale, *c.*
Majors, Thos. Brindley, Fredk.
 F. Mackenzie.
Adjt., Allen Montgomery, *capt.*

LANCASHIRE REG. (EAST). (1)

District No. 30.—*Burnley*.
Dist. Lt.-Col., Henry Cook, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Claud C. Budd, *m.*

1st Batt. (30th), *Ferozepore*.
Col., Sir G. V. Maxwell, *K.C.B., g.*
Lt.-Col., Fredk. H. Williamson.
Majors, James Cooke, Neil Ban-
 natyne, Henry T. P. Evans,
 Alfred George Watson.
Paym., J. G. C. Robotham, *capt.*
Adjt., Edward H. F. Finch, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (59th), *Newry*.
Colonel, Henry Eyre, *g.*
Lt.-Col., Hen. Harcourt Griffiths.
Majors, Frederick Clowes, Wm.
 P. Lawlor, Wm. Hunter B.
 Little, Alex. John Goldie.
Paym., John Fredk. Irwin, *capt.*
Adjt., Montagu Wm Battye, *capt.*
 3rd (5th Lancash. Mil.), *Burnley*.
Lt.-Col., Le Gendre N. Starke, *c.*
Majors, Josh. E. C. Lindesay,
l.c. ; J. E. Butler-Bowdon.
Adjt., Donald A. Campbell, *m.*

LANCASHIRE REGIMENT

(Loyal North). (1)

District No. 47.—Preston.
Dist. Lt.-Col., Edwd. Meurant, *c.*
Dist. Paym., John H. Vander-
 Meulen, *m.*

1st Batt. (47th Foot), *Mhow.*
Colonel, Richd. T. Farren, *c.b.*, *g.*
Lt.-Col., Alfred C. Blair Hall, *c.*
Majors, Wm. L. Wreford, Harry
 Cooper, Arthur Grey Tidy.
Paym., G. H. Moore-Lane, *m.*
Adjt., George W. Dowell, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (81st), *Jersey.*
Colonel, Henry Renny, *c.s.i.*, *g.*
Lieut.-Col., Dudley North.
Majors, Vincent Robert Biscoe,
 Frank Ryley, Henry Cecil B.
 Farrant, Benjamin A. Satter-
 thwaite.

Paym., Henry S. Tunnard, *capt.*
Adjt., Capel M. Brunker, *lt.*

3rd (3rd Lancash. Mil.), *Preston.*
Lt.-Col., Thomas R. Crosse, *c.*
Major, T. Myles Sandys, *l.c.*
Adjutant, John Davidson, *capt.*

4th (3rd Lancash. Mil.), *Preston.*
Lt.-Col., Frederick Silvester, *c.*
Major, Charles Birch, *l.c.*

LANCASHIRE REGT. (S.) (1)

District No. 40.—Warrington.
Col., Wm. Samuel Newton, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Augustus Charles
 Twentyman, *c.b.*, *c.*
Dist. Paym., William Douglas
 Graham, *m.*

1st Batt. (40th Foot), *Portsmouth.*
Lt.-Cols., Geo. Augustus White,
c.; James Brown McDougal.
Majors, Wm. Hen. Moberly, C.
 Linton, William McCarthy-
 O'Leary, A. F. G. Richardson.
Paym., Michael Fenton, *m.*

Adjt., Edmund D. J. O'Brien, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (82nd Foot), *Straits.*
Lt.-Col., Frederick Cardew, *c.*
Majors, Arthur Wilkinson, Wm.
 Capel J. Ritchie, W. L. Mansel.

Paym., George H. Ferrier, *m.*
Adjt., Reginald H. Hall, *capt.*

3rd (4th Lanc. Mil.), *Warrington.*
Lt.-Col., Fredc. Wm. O'Malley, *c.*
Majors, Herbert Fletcher, *l.c.*;
 Charles Stanley Gardner, *l.c.*
Adjutant, James Ritchie, *m.*

LANCASTER REGT. (ROY.) (1)

District No. 4.—Lancaster.
Col., Studholme J. Hodgson, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Cuthbert Eccles, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Wm. L. Brockman, *m.*

1st Batt. (4th Foot), *Buttevant.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. Greenlaw Leggett.
Majors, Philip Charles Yorke,
 Edward J. Lugard, *c.*; Henry
 Moore, Richard H. Green.
Paym., R. J. G. Utermarck, *capt.*
Adjt., Walter H. Duffin, *l.*

2nd Batt. (4th Foot), *Quetta.*
Lt.-Col., Richard A. Knox.

Majors, John R. Sharp, Edw. R.
 P. Woodgate, Edward Herbert
 Fitzherbert, R. H. MacCarthy.

Paymaster, Peter Low, *capt.*
Adjutant, Alleyne Haynes, *lt.*
3rd Batt. (1st Lanc. Mil.), *Lancaster.*
Lt.-Col., George B. H. Marton, *c.*
Major, J. Lawson Whalley, *l.c.*
Adjt., John Rowlandson, *capt.*
4th (1st Lancash. Mil.), *Lancaster.*
Lt.-Col.,
Major, John H. A. Schneider, *l.c.*

LEICESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)

District No. 17.—Leicester.
Colonel, Earl Howe, *c.b.*, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., John Fryer, *c.b.*, *g.*
Dist. Paym., Arthur Longley, *m.*

1st Batt. (17th Foot), *York.*
Lt.-Col., Thomas Braddell.

Majors, George Aug. Cox, Wm.
 Mogg Rolph, Chas. Fred. Wm.
 Moir, Colwyn W. Vuilliamy.
Paym., Maxwell R. Hyslop, *capt.*
Adjt., James G. L. Burnett, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (17th Foot), *Lucknow.*
Lt.-Col., Samuel Bradburne.

Majors, Robt. K. Watson, Stuart
 Richards, Christopher Middle-
 mass, John G. Anderson.

Paym.,
Adjt., Edmund Rich. Scott, *capt.*

3rd (Leicester. Mil.), *Leicester.*
Lt.-Col., Richd. W. Worswick, *c.*
Majors, William Pearson, *l.c.*;
 Philip P. P. Goodchild, *l.c.*

Adjt., Walter S. D. Liardet, *capt.*

LEINSTER REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 100.—Birr.
Colonel, Hon. Sir Alexander
 Hamilton-Gordon, *k.c.b.*, *g.*

Dist. Lieut.-Col., Montgomery
 Williams, *c.*

Dist. Paym., John A. Collins, *m.*

1st Batt. (100th Foot), *Bengal.*
Lt.-Col., Donald W. Mackinnon.

Majors, John Hart, Henry H.
 Prior, John Grogan Glancy,
 Arthur E. Cecil Kaye.

Paym., Villiers E. Hunt, *capt.*
Adjt., John Shakespear, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (109th Foot), *Limerick.*
Lt.-Cols., Lucius Joseph Collum,
 John Henry Campbell.

Majors, Adrians S. Woods, Edward
 F. Owens, Albert Chas. Deni-
 son, Thomas George Clery.

Paym., Alexander M. Leslie, *capt.*
Adjutant, W. S. Riach, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (King's Co. Mil.), *Birr.*
Lt.-Col., A. C. Wolseley-Cox, *c.*
Major, Sir C. J. Wolseley, *Bt.*, *l.c.*

Adjt., William Trocke, *m.*

4th Batt. (Queen's County Mil.),
Maryborough.

Lt.-Col., Walter J. Borrowes, *c.*
Major, Hon. Robert Flower, *l.c.*

Adjt., George H. Brooke, *m.*

5th Batt. (Meath Mil.), *Navan.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. H. L. B. Rowley, *c.*
Major, Richard Donaldson, *l.c.*

Adjt., Edwd. French Owens, *m.*

LINCOLNSHIRE REGT. (1)

District No. 10.—Lincoln.
Col., H.S.H. Prince Edward of
 Saxe-Weimar, *g.c.b.*, *g.*

Dist. Lt.-Col., John Rudge, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Robt. McI. Nott, *m.*

1st Batt. (10th Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., Henry Guy Carleton.

Majors, John S. O'Brien Blake,
 Hougham C. Huntley, Frederic
 W. K. Glass, G. Blagrove Paton.

Paym., Alex. G. H. Gardner, *capt.*
Adjt., B. R. Hamilton, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (10th Foot), *Roorkee.*
Lt.-Cols., William Whitla, *c.*;
 Archibald Glen.

Majors, Thomas Edw. Verner,
 Joseph Hamilton Hodgson,
 Armstrong William Elliott,
 Herbert Meyrick.

Paym., Christ. R. Taaffe, *capt.*
Adjt., George A. Ivatt, *capt.*

3rd (N. Lincoln Mil.), *Lincoln.*
Lt.-Col., Viscount Oxenbridge, *c.*
Majors, Edward S. Mason, *l.c.*;
 Francis I. Conway-Gordon, *l.c.*

Adjt., Thurlow L. W. Dowling, *capt.*

4th (S. Lincoln Mil.), *Grantham.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. T. J. Moore, *c.b.*, *c.*
Majors, Albert de Burton, Fred-
 erick Flowers.

Adjt., Walter Latham Cox, *capt.*

LIVERPOOL REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 8.—Warrington.
Colonel, John Longfield, *c.b.*, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Augustus Charles
 Twentyman, *c.b.*, *c.*

Dist. Paym., Wm. D. Graham, *m.*

1st Batt. (8th Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Cols., Edwd. Eyre-Williams,
c.; John Dawson.

Majors, John J. Hamilton, Thos.
 Blake Humphrey, Geo. R. Stone,
 Edward Pohman Browne.

Paym., R. W. G. Hillas, *capt.*
Adjutant, Hyde Parker, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (8th Foot), *Fyzabad.*
Lt.-Cols., Andrew A. Le Mesu-
 rier, *c.b.*, *c.*; Thos. G. Crawley.

Majors, Wm. W. Egerton, *l.c.*;
 Stanley N. Roberts, Henry M.
 Wade, Chas. M. H. Newington.

Paym., T. R. W. Davidson, *m.*
Adjt., L. C. Dundas, *d.s.o.*, *capt.*

3rd (2nd Lanc. Mil.), *Warrington.*
Lt.-Col., Charles S. Garraway, *c.*
Majors, C. C. Woodward, P.
 Priestley.

Adjt., Arthur C. G. Banning, *capt.*

4th (2nd Lanc. Mil.), *Warrington.*
Lt.-Col., R. Geo. B. Bolton, *c.*
Major, John Mount Batten, *l.c.*

MANCHESTER REGT. (1)

District No. 63.—Ashton-un-Lyne.
Dist. Lt.-Col., Francis Morley, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Edward Roberts, *m.*

1st Batt. (63rd Foot), *Aldershot.*
Col., Edm. R. Jeffreys, *c.b.*, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Arthur G. H. Church, *c.*;
 Constantine Joseph Ryan.

Majors, John Arthur Barlow,
 Wm. Fredk. Nuthall, Herbert
 Rowley Cook, Chas. H. Wynd-
 ham Tyndale, *l.c.*

Paym., Wm. Lettsom Gronow, *m.*
Adjt., Anthony T. P. Hudson, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (96th Foot), *Agra*.
Colonel, Thomas M. Wilson, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Arnold David Saportas,
 Robert Wright Studdy.
Majors, Herbert C. Marryat, Wm.
 Godfrey Thomas, Basil L. An-
 struther, Charles P. Ridley.
Paym., Francis M. Maycock, *capt.*
Adjt., Charles C. Melvill, *lt.*
3rd (6th Lancash. Mil.), *Ashton*.
Lt.-Col., John H. Chambers, *c.*
Majors, Charles Mercier, *l.c.* ;
 Edward W. Chambers.
Adjt., Percy S. Druiitt, *capt.*
4th (6th Lancash. Mil.), *Ashton*.
Lt.-Col., John Copley Wray, *c.*
Majs., Henry Garland-Matthews,
 Thomas Pery Powell, *l.c.*
Adjt., John William Hind, *m.*

MIDDLESEX REGIMENT. (1)
 District No. 57.—*Hounslow*.
Col., Sir E. A. Holdich, *k.c.b., g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., C. Tucker, *c.b., c.*
Dist. Paym., Wm. Thomson, *m.*
1st Batt. (57th Foot), *Aldershot*.
Lt.-Col., Samuel Geo. Huskisson.
Majors, Hamlet D. Wade-Dalton,
 Alfred Allan Garstin, Richard
 C. Thornton, Frederic Graham.
Paym., James R. Ballard, *m.*
Adjt., Ernest V. Bellers, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (97th), *Kamptee*.
Lt.-Cols., Charles John Matthews,
 Arthur Lang Tickell.
Majors, Cockburn Forte, Herbert
 M. Williams, Augustus W. Hill,
 George Fenton.
Paym., Geo. Richard Ellis, *capt.*
Adjutant, G. W. W. Saville, *capt.*
3rd (Elthorne Mil.), *Hounslow*.
Lt.-Col., Charles B. Bashford, *c.*
Majors, Geo. E. E. Blunt, *l.c.* ;
 D'Oyly C. Battley, *l.c.*
Adjt., Augustus West Hill, *m.*
4th (E. Middx. Mil.), *Hounslow*.
Lt.-Col., Fras. C. Scott, *c.b., c.*
Majs., Fred. B. Bowyer-Lane, *l.c.* ;
 H. H. F. Pidcock-Henzell.
Adjt., Frederick Graham, *m.*

MUNSTER FUSIL. (ROYAL.) (2)
 District No. 101.—*Tralee*.
Col., Sir F. P. Haines, *g.c.b., g.*
Dist. Lieut.-Col., John Douglas
 Johnstone, *c.*
Dist. Paym., John L. Hewson, *m.*
1st Batt. (101st Foot), *Dover*.
Lt.-Cols., Henry Jonathan Wood-
 ward, Francis Moore.
Majors, Walter Gordon Norcott,
 John H. Barnard, *c.m.g.* ; David
 G. Johnston, George Allen.
Paym., Geo. C. N. Bryan, *capt.*
Adjt., Rand. Edw. Whitehead, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (104th Foot), *Burmah*.
Lt.-Col., Maurice F. Stokes, *c.*
Majors, Richard Holbeche, Chas.
 James Butler-Kearney, John
 Croker, Wm. Lloyd Breton.
Paymaster, John Liprott, *capt.*
Adjt., G. Sumner Ormerod, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (S. Cork Mil.), *Bandon*.
Lt.-Col., Sir A. R. Warren, *Bt., c.*

Majors, Jas. H. F. Donegan, *l.c.* ;
 Frederick Wm. Bell, *l.c.*
Adjt., R. Fitz G. Creighton, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Kerry Mil.), *Tralee*.
Lieut.-Col., Lord Headley.
Major, William S. Hickie.
Adjt., Francis H. England, *capt.*
5th (Limerick Co. Mil.), *Limerick*.
Lt.-Col., Earl of Limerick, *c.*
Majors,
Paym., Edward C. D. Bell.
Adjt., Thomas George Mawe, *m.*

NORFOLK REGIMENT. (2)
 District No. 9.—*Yarmouth*.
Colonel, Sir Henry Bates, *k.c.b., g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Henry Wood, *c.*
Dist. Paym., C. W. J. Taylor, *m.*
1st Batt. (9th Foot), *Aldershot*.
Lt.-Cols., William James Massy,
 c. ; Charles More Stockley.
Majors, Archib. G. Wavell, Fred.
 Wm. James, Frederick A.
 Currie, Octavius Alcard.
Paym., Fred. C. J. Loder, *capt.*
Adjutant, Alfred Chater, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (9th Foot), *Sitapur*.
Lt.-Col., Chas. Smith Perry, *c.*
Majors, Gerald S. Burton, Chas.
 Herbert Shepherd, Fredk. W.
 Brewster, Edward Bosville
 James.
Paym., S. Byng Astley, *capt.*
Adjt., Charles E. Borton, *capt.*
3rd (1st Norfolk Mil.), *Norwich*.
Lt.-Col., R. R. Burroughes, *c.*
Majors, Frederick W. Garnett,
 l.c. ; Frederic H. Custance.
Adjt., Andrew C. Becher, *capt.*
4th (2nd Norfolk Mil.), *Yarmouth*.
Lt.-Col., Chas. Applewhite, *c.*
Majors, Edmund B. K. Lacon,
 l.c. ; Thomas Wm. Haines, *l.c.*
Adjt., Wm. Gibbs Straghan, *capt.*

NORTHAMPTONSH. REG. (1)
 District No. 43.—*Northampton*.
Col., Wm. Anson McCleverty, *g.*
Dist. Lieut.-Col., Chas. Ball-
 Acton, *c.b., c.*
Dist. Paym., Thos. G. Booth, *m.*
1st Batt. (48th Foot), *Aldershot*.
Lt.-Col., Henry Brooke Wilson.
Majors, Thos. C. O. Powlett, F.
 C. Turner, Edwd. Gully Ben-
 net, Robert Hugh Fraser.
Paym., Herbert Bowen, *m.*
Adjt., Edwin F. Brereton, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (58th Foot), *Hong Kong*.
Lt.-Col., Donald G. Anderson.
Majors, Walter T. Ellis, Macken-
 zie Churchill, Robert James
 Chaytor, Stephen J. M. Jopp.
Paym., Geoffry F. Pinkney, *capt.*
Adjt., William F. Fawcett, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Northampton Mil.),
Northampton.
Lt.-Col.,
Major, Lord Burghley, *m.p.*
Adjt., Alan Rd. Hill, *E.C., capt.*
4th Batt. (Rutland Militia),
Northampton.
Lt.-Col., Lord B. T. M. Cecil, *c.*
Major, S. G. Stopford-Sack-
 ville, *l.c.*

NORTHUMBERLAND FUSIL. (1)
 District No. 5.—*Newcastle*.
Col., Joseph Henry Laye, *c.b., g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Thomas Rowland,
 c.b., c.
Dist. Paym., S. D. Crookenden, *m.*
1st Batt. (5th Foot), *Colchester*.
Lt.-Cols., Philip FitzRoy, c. ;
 John Love Vincent.
Majors, Reginald H. Thurlow,
 Samuel Boxwell, Alexander
 Chancellor, Percy Francis
 Lambart.
Paym., Chas. G. C. Money, *capt.*
Adjt., St. George C. Henry, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (5th Ft.), *Rawal Pindi*.
Lt.-Cols., Fredk. Pocklington, c. ;
 David Gregory Beamish.
Majors, C. Hackett, G. H. Dyke,
 E. Lo M. Trafford, H. Kilgour.
Paym., Carlton Haynes, *capt.*
Adjt., Harris E. Buchanan, *capt.*
3rd (Northumbd. Mil.), *Alnwick*.
Lt.-Col., Earl Percy, *c.*
Majors, Alex. Marshall, Lord
 Algernon M. A. Percy.
Adjt., Henry Kilgour, *m.*

OXFORDSH. LIGHT INF. (1)
 District No. 43.—*Oxford*.
Dist. Lt.-Col., T. M. Bailie, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Angus F. Noyes, *m.*
1st Batt. (43rd Foot), *Shorncliffe*.
Col., Hon. Sir Aug. Almeric
 Spencer, *g.c.b., g.*
Lt.-Col., Geo. Francis Vesey.
Majors, St. Vincent A. Hamnick,
 l.c. ; Arthur C. Money, Wm.
 Clark, l.c. ; Ralph Basnett R.
 Williamson.
Paym., James Thos. O'Brien, *m.*
Adjutant, Paul Treby Clark, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (52nd Foot), *Bangalore*.
Col., John L. Dennis, *c., g.*
Lt.-Cols., Howard Kingscote,
 Henry Coker Adams.
Majors, Henry M. S. Douglas,
 E. B. Pocklington, John Geo.
 C. Curtis, Francis H. Plowden.
Paym., Wm. Cyril Minchin, *capt.*
Adjt., Robert Fanshawe, *lt.*
3rd (Bucks Mil.), *High Wycombe*.
Lt.-Col., Edward D. Lee.
Majors, Henry Edward Burney,
 R. W. Selby-Lowndes.
Adjt., Frederick Powell, *m.*
4th Batt. (Oxford Mil.), *Oxford*.
Lt.-Col., Hon. A. S. A. Annesley, *c.*
Majors, Charles R. Bulkeley, *l.c.* ;
 Arthur Bott Cook.
Adjt., Henry A. Adair, *m.*

RIFLE BRIGADE. (1)

Rifle Dépôt—*Winchester*.
Col.-in-Chief, H. R. H. Duke of
 Connaught, *k.g., l.g.*
Dépôt Lt.-Col., Geo. Hatchell, *c.*
Dépôt Paym., Edward Boyle, *m.*
1st Batt. (Rifle Brigade), *Burmah*.
Col. Com., Sir Arthur J. Law-
 rence, *k.c.b., g.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. H. Deedes, *d.s.o.,*
 c. ; Lucius Falkland B. Cary.
Majors, Montagu B. W. Taylor,
 Wm. W. Hammond, Henry F.
 G. Forbes, Chas. D. Sherston.

Paym., P. J. Cunningham, *capt.*
Adjt., Thomas H. des V. Wilkin-
son, *D.S.C.*, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (Rifle Brig.), *Woolwich.*
Col. Com., Sir Alexander Mac-
donnell, *K.C.B.*, *g.*

Lt.-Cols., Ernest Henry Buller,
Gerald Edmund Boyle.

Majors, Anthony Cope, Art. H.
S. Montgomery, L. R. Stopford,
Sackville, Hon. Mont. Curzon.

Paym., John G. S. Morrice, *capt.*
Adjt., George Cockburn, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Rifle Brig.), *Egypt.*
Lt.-Col., Henry C. G. Dugdale.

Majors, Walter James Lindsay,
Lionel H. Bathurst, Henry C.

Bowles, W. R. Kenyon-Slaney.
Paym., Wm. A. J. Murray, *capt.*

Adjt., Wellesley Geo. Pigott, *lt.*

4th (Rifle Brigade), *Dinapore.*
Lt.-Col., FitzRoy Stephen, *c.*

Majors, Geo. A. Hillyard, Cecil
H. St. Paul, Francis Howard,

Reginald J. Heber-Percy.
Paymaster, John Angus, *m.*

Adjt., Henry F. M. Wilson, *capt.*

5th Batt. (Tower Hamlets Mil.),
Victoria Park Square.

Lt.-Col., Geo. Shirley Maxwell, *c.*
Majors, John William Lee, John

J. A. Dove-Haly.
Adjt., Arth. R. Pemberton, *capt.*

6th (Longford Mil.), *Longford.*
Lt.-Col., James H. Dopping.

Major, Charles E. Lefroy.
Adjt., Martin Thackeray, *capt.*

7th Batt. (Tower Hamlets Mil.),
Dalston.

Lt.-Col., Alf. P. F. C. Somerset, *c.*
Majors, Charles L. de Salis, *l.c.*;

Barnard T. Bosanquet, *l.c.*
Adjt., Charles D. Sherston, *m.*

8th Batt. (Leitrim Mil.), *Carrick-*
on-Shannon.

Lt.-Col., Roderick J. Hanley, *c.*
Major, William Henry White.

Adjt., Edwd. B. Crane, *capt.*

9th (Westmeath Mil.), *Mullingar.*
Lt.-Col., Earl of Granard, *K.P.*, *c.*

Major, John Richd. Malone, *l.c.*
Adjt., Walter Jas. Lindsay, *m.*

ROYAL FUSILIERS. (1)

District No. 7.—*Hounslow.*
Col., Sir Richard Wilbraham,

K.C.B., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., C. Tucker, *c.B.*, *c.*

Dist. Paym., Wm. Thomson, *m.*
1st Batt. (7th Foot), *India.*

Lt.-Col., Wm. Wheaton Chard.
Majors, Wm. E. Roberts, Gardiner

Fred. Guyon, Norman Pochin,
Frederick St. L. Tottenham.

Paym., Percy J. M. Yaldwyn, *capt.*
Adjutant, Roger Hall, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (7th Foot), *Madras.*
Lt.-Cols., Fredk. Chas. Keyser,

c.B., *c.*; Geo. Brooke Mears.
Majors, Wm. Daly, *l.c.*; John

Robt. Beckett, Edwd. Alfred
Mostyn, Chas. David M. Gall.

Paym., Geo. Fras. Thunder, *capt.*
Adjt., Graham C. Herbert, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Westminster Mil.),
Hounslow.

Lieut.-Col., Lewis Hough, *c.*
Majors, Edward Walker, *l.c.*;

Arthur Brooke.
Adjt., Thomas A. Gough, *m.*

4th Batt. (London Mil.), *Finsbury.*
Col., Lorenzo Geo. Dundas.

Lt.-Col., R. M'G. Borthwick, *c.*
Major, Charles Latham.

Adjt., R. D. Garnons-Williams,
capt.

5th (S. Middx. Mil.), *Hounslow.*
Lt.-Col., Hon. C. E. Edgumbe.

Majors, Edward Wetherell Gil-
bert, *l.c.*; Samuel H. Halah-

han, *l.c.*
Adjt., Walter Colq. Boyd, *capt.*

ROYAL HIGHLANDERS. (1)

District No. 42.—*Perth.*
Col., Sir D. A. Cameron, *G.C.B.*, *g.*

Dist. Lt.-Col., William Henry
Ralston, *c.B.*, *c.*

Dist. Paym., Henry F. Luke, *m.*
1st Batt. (42nd Foot), *Mulla.*

Lt.-Cols., Richard Kerr Bayly,
c.B., *c.*; William Gordon.

Majors, Richd. H. L. Brickenden,
Charles J. Eden, *l.c.*; Andrew

Gilbert Wauchope, *C.M.G.*, *l.c.*;
Edward G. Grogan.

Paym., Skeff. J. Wynne, *capt.*
Adjt., Alex. Gordon Duff, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (73rd Foot), *Dublin.*
Lt.-Col., Alex. Ferrier Kidston.

Majors, Arthur H. Sharp, Charles
E. S. Parker, J. Beardo Don-

caster, G. F. De B. Davidson.
Paym., George Shields, *m.*

Adjt., Henry E. Maxwell, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (Perth Mil.), *Perth.*

Lt.-Col., Viscount Stormont, *c.*
Majors, Maurice F. Hutton, *l.c.*;

George Glas Sandeman, *l.c.*
Adjt., Charles E. S. Parker, *m.*

SCOTS ROYAL. (Lothian Regi-
ment.) (1)

District No. 1.—*Glencorse.*
Col., Henry Phipps Raymond, *g.*

Dist. Lt.-Col., Ewen Henry
Davidson Macpherson, *c.*

Dist. Paym., Hy. M. Compigné, *m.*
1st Batt. (1st Foot), *South Africa.*

Lt.-Col., Geo. Wm. Thompson.
Majors, Chas. A. Logan, *l.c.*;

Frederick Coningham, Baron
George Booth, Harry Gardner.

Paym., Jas. O'Brien Drury, *m.*
Adjt., Henry L. Hallewell, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (1st Foot), *Glasgow.*
Lt.-Col., Cresswell K. C. Rooke.

Majors, Fredk. de Lamare Mor-
rison, John de S. Isaacson,

Robt. Arthur Blane, George S.
Rodon.

Paym., H. Wm. Broadley, *capt.*
Adjt., Arthur L. Williams, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Edinburgh Light Inf.
Militia), *Glencorse.*

Lt.-Col., Marquis of Lothian, *K.T.*
Majors, Geo. Grant Gordon, *l.c.*;

Mackay John Scobie.
Adjt., Stephen B. Moore, *capt.*

SCOTS FUSILIERS (ROY.) (1)

District No. 21.—*Ayr.*
Colonel, Sir Frederick William

Hamilton, *K.C.B.*, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Edward Thomas

Bainbridge, *c.*
Dist. Paym., F. N. I. Taylor, *m.*

1st Batt. (21st Foot), *Birr.*
Lt.-Col., Wm. Albert Bridge.

Majors, Jas. Whitton, *l.c.*; Robt
F. Willoughby, John Henry

Spurgin, Wm. A. Jas. Frero.
Paym., Henry C. Cowell, *m.*

Adjt., Henry H. Symthe, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (21st Foot), *Dugshat.*

Lt.-Col., Frederick Geo. Jackson.
Majors, Henry Roper C. Hewat,

William Andrew Yule, Taylor
D. Wilson.

Paym., B. Rawson Crozier, *capt.*
Adjt., Richard B. Gaisford, *capt.*

3rd (Ayr & Wigtown Mil.), *Ayr.*
Lt.-Col., Earl of Galloway, *c.*

Majors, Sir William James M.
Cuninghame, Bt., *VC*, *l.c.*;

Sir Herbt. E. Maxwell, Bt., *l.c.*
Adjt., Spencer F. Chichester, *capt.*

SCOTTISH RIFLES. (1)

District No. 26.—*Hamilton.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Thomas Rennie

Stevenson, *c.B.*, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Robt. M. Ireland, *m.*

1st Batt. (26th Foot), *Curragh.*
Col., Geo. H. MacKinnon, *c.B.*, *g.*

Lt.-Cols., Thomas Turner, Wm.
Frederick Wilson.

Majors, Wm. Blakeway Burton,
Henry de C. Rawlins, Henry

E. Railston, Gilbert R. Heath-
cote.

Paym., John Rooper King, *m.*
Adjt., Allan Vesey Usher, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (60th Foot), *Rhaniket.*
Col., John Alfred Street, *c.B.*, *g.*

Lt.-Cols., Randall Ironside Ward,
c.; George John Hamilton.

Majors, Joseph Henry Laye,
Jas. Bond Clarke, John Mews

Evetts, A. C. FitzHardinge
Vincent.

Paym., Patk. E. C. Sheehan, *capt.*
Adjt., Ernest H. S. Twyford, *lt.*

3rd (2nd Lanark Mil.), *Hamilton.*
Lt.-Col., Jas. R. G. Buchanan, *c.*

Majors, George Farie, *l.c.*; Jas.
J. Bailey.

Adjt., Henry E. Railston, *m.*
4th (2nd Lanark Mil.), *Hamilton.*

Lieut.-Col., George McCall, *c.*
Majors, Arthur H. Courtenay,

Michael R. G. Buchanan.
Adjt., Geo. W. F. Claremont, *m.*

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS. (1)

District No. 72.—*Fort George.*
Col., Sir E. Selby-Smyth,

K.C.M.G., *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Charles Monti-

zambert Stockwell, *c.B.*, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Wm. H. Mortimer, *m.*

1st Batt. (72nd Foot), *Edinbrgh.*
Lt.-Col., Walter Fredk. Kelsey, *c.*

Majors, Thos. A. A. Barstow,
Hugh Gough Grant, Henry J.

Knight, Rt. H. Brooke-Hunt.

- aym.*, Clement Smith, *m.*
djt., George Russell Tod, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (78th Foot), *Bareilly.*
lt.-Cols., Andrew Murray, *c.* ;
 James Foord Hilton.
Majors, Reginald Garnett,
 Charles J. B. Stewart, Edward
 Mayne Alexander, Allan W.
 Cameron.
aym., Wm. Henry A. Denys, *capt.*
djt., Colin John Mackenzie, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (Highland Rifle Mil.),
Dingwall.
lt.-Col., Alexander C. Macleay, *c.*
Majors, Roderick Grogan Mac-
 kenzie, *l.c.*, Hector Munro.
djt., Wm. W. Sandeman, *capt.*
- HROPSHIRE LIGHT INF.** (1)
 District No. 53.—*Shrewsbury.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., W. O. Barnard, *c.*
Dist. Paym., O. M. Johnson, *m.*
1st Batt. (53rd Foot), *Malta.*
Col., Sir Chas. Trollope, *k.c.b.,g.*
lt.-Cols., Henry Douglas Rooke,
 William Rogerson.
Majors, Richd. G. T. Cotton,
 Fredk. Coore Mein, Lionel A.
 White, John Hope W. Eyton.
Paym., Robert Simpson, *m.*
Adjt., Geo. Colthurst Vesey, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (85th Foot), *Curragh.*
Col., Sir Hen. P. de Bathe, *bt.,g.*
lt.-Col., Guy Newcomen Atkin-
 son.
Majors, Ed. H. G. Ravenhill,
 Charles Edmund Knox, *l.c.* ;
 Cecil Henry Collette, Jas.
 Ramsay Campbell.
Paym., Jas. Edwd. Addis, *capt.*
Adjt., Wm. Baume Capper, *m.*
3rd Batt. (Shropshire Militia),
Shrewsbury.
lt.-Col., Sir Thos. Meyrick, *bt.,c.*
Majors, Francis A. W. Whitmore,
l.c. ; Edward M. Wakeman.
Adjt., E. M. Willshire, *capt.*
4th (Hereford Mil.), *Hereford.*
lt.-Col., Richard F. Webb, *c.*
Majors, Thos. Millard Bennett,
l.c. ; Hugh Powell Williams.
Adjt., Chester Doughty, *m.*
- SOMERSETSH. LIGHT INF.** (1)
 District No. 13.—*Taunton.*
Col., Lord Mark Kerr, *k.c.b.,g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Jas. N. Colthurst, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Alexander Ewing, *m.*
1st Batt. (13th Foot), *Colchester.*
lt.-Col., Irving S. Allfrey, *c.*
Majors, George H. A. Kinloch,
l.c. ; Robert Stuart Clarke,
 Bryan B. Twyne, Francis
 James Justice.
Paym., Gerald J. Paterson, *m.*
Adjt., Thomas D'O. Snow, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (13th Foot), *Belgaum.*
Lieut.-Col., William Cox.
Majors, Dudley Thomas Perse,
l.c. ; William C. F. Madden,
 Wm. Hunter Evans, Edmond
 J. Gallwey.
Paym., Charles H. Smith, *capt.*
Adjt., Charles B. Little, *lt.*
3rd (1st Somerset Mil.), *Taunton.*
lt.-Col., H. Cornish Henley, *c.*
- Majors*, Thos. Roworth Parr, *l.c.* ;
 Wm. O. Meade-King, *l.c.*
Adjt., Henry Alfred Walsh, *m.*
4th (2nd Somerset Mil.), *Taunton.*
lt.-Col., Alexander W. Adair, *c.*
Majors, William Long, *l.c.* ; K.
 A. A. Brasier-Creagh, *l.c.*
Adjt., Edmond J. Gallwey, *m.*
- STAFFORDSH. REGT. (N.)** (1)
 District No. 64.—*Lichfield.*
Dist. Lieut.-Col., Chas. Graham
 Heathcote, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Alfred Dening, *m.*
1st Batt. (64th Foot), *S. Africa.*
Col., Chas. Algernon Lewis, *g.*
lt.-Col., John Woulfe Keogh, *c.*
Majors, Richard J. W. Dennis-
 town, Henry H. Newman, Thos.
 Alfred Beale, Geo. A. Chappin.
Paym., A. W. Whitworth, *capt.*
Adjt., Charles E. Bradley, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (98th Foot), *Aden.*
Col., Sir Robt. P. Douglas, *bt.,g.*
lt.-Col., Allan Grame Raper.
Majors, Edward T. B. Sparks,
 Richd. H. Tyacke, Edm. R. S.
 Richardson, Hen. D. Williams.
Paym.,
Adjt., Gerard Chichester, *capt.*
3rd (2nd Stafford Mil.), *Lichfield.*
lt.-Col., Rowland John Lenthall.
Major, Charles Forster, *l.c.*
Adjt., George A. Chapman, *m.*
4th (3rd Stafford Mil.), *Lichfield.*
lt.-Col., Francis Vere Wright.
Majors, George Thomas Miller,
l.c. ; Haman Alfred Bass.
Adjt., Thomas Currie, *capt.*
- STAFFORDSHIRE REG. (S.)** (1)
 District No. 38.—*Lichfield.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., C. G. Heathcote, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Alfred Dening, *m.*
1st Batt. (38th Foot), *Gibraltar.*
Col., Charles Elmhirst, *c.b.,g.*
Lieut.-Cols., Sir Norman W. D.
 Pringle, *bt. c.* ; Hen. Beal, *c.b.*
Majors, Wm. Sanders Darley,
 Morgan S. Crofton, *d.s.o.,l.c.* ;
 Archibald B. Horsbrugh,
 Robert Whalley.
Paym., C. T. Davenport, *capt.*
Adjt., Henry N. C. Heath, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (80th Foot), *Plymouth.*
Col. Hn. Sir St. G. G. Foley, k.c.b.,g.
lt.-Col., James Webber Smith.
Majors, Allan Saunders, Wilfred
 T. Anderson, John Edwd. Hale
 Prior, Arthur Wellesley Hast.
Paym., Leonard P. Ditmas, *capt.*
Adjt.,
3rd (1st Stafford Mil.), *Lichfield.*
lt.-Col., Robert J. E. Eustace, *c.*
Majors, Michael A. W. Broun,
 John Bulkeley Price.
Adjt., Geo. B. Sandham, *capt.*
4th (1st Stafford Mil.), *Lichfield.*
lt.-Col., Walter Geo. Webb, *c.*
Majors, Michael H. Grazebrook,
 Alexander Finlay.
Adjt., William S. Darley, *m.*
- SUFFOLK REGIMENT.** (1)
 District No. 12.—*Bury St. Edmunds.*
Colonel, John Patton, *g.* [c.
Dist. Lt.-Col., H. P. Pearson, *c.b.,*
- Dist. Paym.*, A. W. H. Gelston, *m.*
1st Batt. (18th Foot), *Kuldunnah.*
lt.-Cols., Richard H. O'Grady
 Haly, *c.* ; Arthur Tower.
Majors, Thomas Baker, Owen
 Williams, Richard J. Pike,
 Arthur John Watson.
Paym.,
Adjt., Leonard J. Shadwell, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (12th Foot), *Curragh.*
lt.-Cols., William Keough, *c.* ;
 Jas. Edward Harris.
Majors, John Jas. Fox Irwin,
 Richard T. E. Dowse, James
 Sidney Tillyer-Blunt, Claude
 Kennedy.
Paym., Walter Howard, *m.*
Adjt., Arthur F. Poulton, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (W. Suffolk Militia),
Bury St. Edmunds.
lt.-Col., Mont. C. Browning, *c.*
Majors, Chas. Edw. Salmon, *l.c.* ;
 Francis Wm. L. Anstruther.
Adjt., F. W. Scudamore, *capt.*
4th Batt. (Cambridge Mil.), *Ely.*
lt.-Col., Lancelot Reed, *c.*
Majors, William H. Baldwin, *l.c.* ;
 Harry Frost.
Adjt., J. S. Tillyer-Blunt, *m.*
- SURREY REGT. (EAST.)** (1)
 District No. 31.—*Kingston.*
Colonel, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward
 Lugard, *c.b.,g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., George Bayley, *c.*
Dist. Paym., William Bell, *m.*
1st Batt. (31st Foot), *Allahabad.*
lt.-Cols., George Alfred Wilson,
c. ; David Dempster Chadwick.
Majors, Arthur FitzR. Hart, *c.* ;
 George H. Leatham, Richd.
 B. Burnaby, Cyril Taylor.
Paym., James Bromfield, *m.*
Adjt., Ludlow T. Bowles, *lt.*
2nd Batt. (70th Foot), *Dover.*
Lieut.-Col., Leyland Hornby.
Majors, Robert Wm. F. Phillips,
 Fredk. Harney Maturin, *l.c.* ;
 J. J. Cahill Miller.
Paym., Fred. S. Chapman, *capt.*
Adjt., Arth. B. Dunsterville, *capt.*
3rd (1st Surrey Militia), *Kingston.*
lt.-Col., Thos. Warne Lemmon, *c.*
Majors, Lockhart M. H. Ken-
 nedy, *l.c.* ; Richard James H.
 Mahon.
Adjt., Thos. A. Freeman, *m.*
4th (3rd Surrey Mil.), *Kingston.*
lt.-Col., Jas. Le Geyt Daniell, *c.*
Major, Charles Herbert Curtis.
Adjts., Fred. H. Maturin, *l.c.* ;
 Francis S. G. Moon.
- SURREY REGIMENT (ROYAL WEST.)** (1)
 District No. 2.—*Guildford.*
Colonel, Henry Smyth, *c.b.,g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Eustace L. Hercy, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Robert Wolfe, *m.*
1st Batt. (2nd Foot), *Belfast.*
lt.-Col., William Charles Hood,
 Charles Fairbanks Lawson.
Majors, Jasper S. Tupper, Hen.
 Melvin Matthews, E. W. Brode-
 rick, Geo. D. King-Harman.
Paym., Seymour S. C. Dolby, *capt.*
Adjutant, Robert Dawson, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (2nd Foot), *Burma*.
Lt.-Col., William John Holt,
c.B., c.; Robert Beazley.
Majors, Charles E. Ilderton, *l.c.*;
 Bernard Arthur Beale, Mitford
 Cust, John Stratford Collins.
Paymaster, Henry M. Caine, *m.*
Adj., H. I. W. Hamilton, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (2nd Surrey Militia),
Guilford.

Lt.-Col., John Davis.
Majors, Rt. Hon. Chas. Thomson
 Ritchie, *m.p.*, A. H. Mathison.
Adjutant, Arthur Elias, *capt.*

SUSSEX REG. (ROYAL). (1)

District No. 35.—*Chichester*.
Col., Wm. Lenox Inghall, *c.B.*, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., William Lowry
 Auchinleck, *c.*

Dist. Paym., Michael R. Healy, *m.*

1st Batt. (35th Foot), *Aldershot*.

Lieut.-Col., Wilfrid Tolson.
Majors, Edward Jas. Courtenay,
 Arthur Sampson Hector Gern,
 Fras. Selwyn Campbell, Waiter
 I. Haynes.

Paym., John S. Walker, *m.*

Adj., John Ernest Pierson, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (107th Ft.), *Rawal Pindi*.

Lt.-Cols., Marsden S. J. Sunder-
 land, Edwin Wardroper.
Majors, Henry Chas. Grove,
 Francis Henry Thorndike,
 George Harden.

Paym., James Roy Dick, *capt.*

Adj., F. St. D. Skinner, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (Sussex Mil.), *Chichester*.

Lt.-Col., Earl of March, *m.p.*
Major, H. Colville Bridger, *l.c.*
Paym., William Fredk. Perry.
Adj., Henry Charles Grove, *m.*
4th Batt. (Sussex Mil.), *Chichester*.

Lt.-Col., Sir C. C. Goring, *Bt.*, *c.*

WALES BORDERERS (S.). (2)

District No. 24.—*Brecon*.

Col., Sir Chas. H. Ellice, *c.B.*, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Jno. G. Campbell, *g.*
Dist. Paym., H. W. Phillips, *m.*

1st Batt. (24th Foot), *Dublin*.

Lt.-Cols., George Paton, *c.M.G.*, *c.*;
 Farquhar Glennie.
Majors, Archer A. Morshead,
 Geo. Stanhope Banister, Hy.
 Germain Mainwaring, Quentin
 McKinnon Logan.

Paym., A. C. Worledge, *capt.*

Adj., Bowen Wm. S. Van Straub-
 enzee, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (24th Foot), *Burma*.

Lt.-Cols., Russell Upcher, *p.s.o.*,
c.; Charles James Bromhead.
Majors, John Jas. Harvey, Gon-
 ville Bromhead, J.C.; Wilfred
 Heaton, Ralph Arthur P.
 Clements, *l.c.*

Paym.,

Adj., Reginald Campbell, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (S. Wales Borderers

Militia), *Brecon*.

Lt.-Col., William J. Thomas, *c.*

Majors, John James, *l.c.*; James

A. F. Snead, *l.c.*

Adj., Courtney V. Trower, *capt.*

4th Batt. (Montgomery Mil.),

Welshpool.

Lt.-Col., Robert John Harrison.
Major, Arthur Agg-Gardner.
Adj., Arth. T. D. Neave, *capt.*

**WARWICKSHIRE REGI-
 MENT (ROYAL).** (1)

District No. 6.—*Warwick*.

Colonel, Hon. Sir Francis Col-
 borne, *k.C.B.*, *g.*

Dist. Lt.-Col., Hastings D'Oyly

Farrington, *c.*

Dist. Paym., R. O. Richmond, *m.*

1st Batt. (6th Foot), *Ferriby*.

Lt.-Cols., James Geo. Cockburn,

c.; James FitzGerald.

Majors, Champion Jones, Fredk.

Leigh Grundy, Richard John

Doyne.

Paym., George Duberly, *capt.*

Adj., N. F. A. Maunsell, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (6th Foot), *Jubbulpore*.

Lt.-Cols., Spencer Field, *c.*;

Charles Wm. Henry Wilson.

Majors, Hen. P. L'Estrange St.

George, *l.c.*; F. Longbourne,

Edward H. Corso-Scott, Wil-

loughby E. G. Forbes.

Paym., Henry B. Harward, *capt.*

Adj., Launcelot E. Kiggell, *lt.*

3rd (1st Warwick Mil.), *Warwick*.

Lt.-Col., Oswald A. Grimston, *c.*

Majors, Herbert Harrington

Roberts, *l.c.*; W. A. Pennington.

Adj., Arthur M. O'Beirne, *m.*

4th Batt. (2nd Warwickshire

Militia), *Warwick*.

Lt.-Col., George D. S. Perkins, *c.*

Majors, Matthew William Fur-

ness, *l.c.*; James Gildea, *l.c.*

Adj., Wm. Erskine Scott, *capt.*

WELSH FUSILIERS (ROY.). (1)

District No. 23.—*Wrexham*.

Colonel, Charles Crutchley, *g.*

Dist. Lieut.-Col., Charles Henry

Brownne, *c.B.*, *c.*

Dist. Paym., G. H. Turner, *m.*

1st Batt. (23rd Foot), *Lucknow*.

Lt.-Col., Edward Stanley Creek.

Majors, Rowland B. Mainwaring,

Chas. A. B. K. Leighton, Ernest

B. Evans, Henry H. Edwards.

Paym.,

Adj., Robert H. W. Dunn, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (23rd Foot), *Galway*.

Lt.-Col., Robert F. Williamson, *c.*

Majors, Howe Jas. Knox, Robert

T. Webber, Sidney B. Blyth,

Charles G. Adams Mayhew.

Paym., George Knox Leet, *m.*

Adj., Burton H. Phillips, *capt.*

3rd Batt. (Denbigh & Merioneth

Militia), *Wrexham*.

Lt.-Col., Wm. Fearon Tipping.

Majors, Henry Morgan Hughes,

Samuel Sandbach.

Adj., Hon. R. H. Bertie, *capt.*

4th (Carnarvon Mil.), *Carnarvon*.

Lt.-Col., Henry Platt, *c.*

Majors, Wallace William Cragg,

l.c.; J. C. Bradshaw, *l.c.*

Adj., Sidney B. Blyth, *m.*

WELSH REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 41.—*Cardiff*.

Dist. Lt.-Col., A. H. Tucker, *c.B.*, *c.*

Dist. Paym., Alex. H. Haldane, *m.*

1st Batt. (41st Foot), *Egypt*.

Col., Jas. Edw. Goodwyn, *c.B.*, *g.*

Lt.-Col., A. B. Tulloch, *c.B.*, *c.*

Majors, Arthur K. M'Causland,

Foster L. Wade-Dalton, Chas.

Coghlan Smyth, *l.c.*; Dudley

G. A. King.

Paym., George H. Singer, *m.*

Adj., F. S. Lanyon Penno, *capt.*

2nd Batt. (66th Foot), *Tipperary*.

Col., David Elliot Mackirdy, *g.*

Lieut.-Cols., Arthur Drummond

Currie, *c.*; Barnett N. Anley.

Majors, Henry Stanhope Holmes,

John Owen Quick, *p.s.o.*, Alex.

B. Gzowski, Rees J. F. Banfield.

Paym., Edwin L. Herapath, *capt.*

Adj., Aubrey F. White, *capt.*

3rd (Glamorgan Militia), *Cardiff*.

Lt.-Col., Jas. C. Revell Reade, *c.*

Majors, Alfred Thrale Perkins,

l.c.; Frederick R. Howell.

Adj., Arthur Revell Reade, *capt.*

WEST RIDING REGT. (1)

District No. 33.—*Halifax*.

Col., William N. Hutchinson, *g.*

Dist. Lt.-Col., T. T. Simpson, *c.*

Dist. Paym., Godfrey Thomas

Charles St. John Kneller, *m.*

1st Batt. (33rd Foot), *Meau Meer*.

Lt.-Col., Douglas Campbell De

Wend.

Majors, Edward Nesbit, C. W.

Gore, J. C. Duke, V. Jenkins.

Paymaster, Charles Ward, *m.*

Adj., B. St. J. Le Marchant, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (97th Foot), *Bermuda*.

Lt.-Col., Edwin Glass Fenn,

Ferdinand James Tidmarsh.

Majors, John M. Low, Cleveland

A. Brett, George W. H. Cun-

ingham, A. J. C. Wrench.

Paym., Stewart J. Trench, *capt.*

Adj., Arthur W. B. Buckle, *lt.*

3rd Batt. (6th W. York Militia),

Halifax.

Lt.-Col., Francis C. Wemyss, *c.*

Major, Huntley Bacon, *l.c.*

Adj., George M. Saunders, *capt.*

4th Batt. (6th W. York Militia),

Halifax.

Lt.-Col., Henry W. Trevelyan.

Major, Gerald Stovell.

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT. (1)

District No. 62.—*Devizes*.

Dist. Lt.-Col., Lionel L. Brett, *c.*

Dist. Paym., James C. Ross, *m.*

1st Batt. (62nd Foot), *Athlone*.

Col., Chas. L. B. Maitland, *c.B.*, *g.*

Lt.-Col., Thos. Hamilton Forsythe.

Majors, Robert Hayne, George

Coope Helme, Harold M. Carter,

George L. T. Dennis.

Paym., Arthur J. Adams, *capt.*

Adj., Robert Wallace Rooke, *lt.*

2nd Batt. (99th), *Subathoo*.

Col., Sir Hen. J. Warre, *k.C.B.*, *g.*

Lt.-Cols., Charles L. Harvey,

Thomas F. Todd.

Majors, Chas. H. S. Kennedy,

Robert Benj. Cotton, William

Bowlas Williams, H. C. Harford.

Paym., Wm. J. D. Russell, *m.*

Adj., Francis Slater Picot, *lt.*

- 3rd (Wiltshire Mil.), *Devizes*.
t.-Col., Hon. R. S. G. S. Cotton.
Majors, Hamelin Charles Cod-
 dington, John N. Sull.
Adj., Wm. Bowlas Williams, *m.*
- WORCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)**
 District No. 29.—*Worcester*.
Dist. Lt.-Col., Frederick Charles
 Ruxton, *c.*
Dist. Paym., T. B. Urquhart, *m.*
1st Batt. (20th Foot), *Quetta*.
Col., Robt. W. D. Leith, *c.b.*, *g.*
lt.-Col., Edmund Carrington.
Majors, H. J. de B. de Bernière,
 George W. F. Claremont,
 John Fras. Egerton, Edward
 J. H. Spratt, Wm. S. Clarke.
Paym., J. Drought Maunsell, *capt.*
Adj., E. A. D'A. Thomas, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (36th Foot), *Pembroke*.
Col., Sir William Parke, *k.c.b.*, *g.*
Lieut.-Cols., Robert John Wat-
 son, Richard Parsons.
Majors, Frederic Lloyd Har-
 ford, John Lewis Rose, Wilson
 James Browne.
Paym., R. Stannus Graves, *capt.*
Adj., Fras. Wm. Northey, *lt.*
3rd (Worcester Mil.), *Worcester*.
Lt.-Col., T. C. N. Norbury, *c.b.*, *c.*
Majors, Hon. Wm. Hen. Allsopp,
l.c.; Henry Chillingworth.
Adj., Wm. Senhouse (Clarke, *m.*
 4th (Worcester. Mil.), *Worcester*.
Lt.-Col., R. Prescott-Decie, *c.*
Majors, Hen. Gillum Webb, *l.c.*;
 Alfred Winsmore Hooper.
Adj., John Francis Egerton, *m.*
- YORK & LANCAS. REGT. (1)**
 District No. 65.—*Pontefract*.
Col., Robt. Newton Phillips, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Wm. Byam, *c.b.*, *c.*
Dist. Paym., M. C. Gahan, *m.*
1st Batt. (65th Foot), *Sheffield*.
Lt.-Col., Wm. C. Siddons Mair.
Majors, Ellis Lee, Reg. Wm. Dal-
 gety, *l.c.*; Wm. Thos. Briscoe,
 Richard D. B. Rutherford.
Paym., Andrew R. Nugée, *capt.*
Adj., William E. N. Bredin, *capt.*
2nd Batt. (84th Foot), *Hulifax, N.S.*
Lt.-Col., Arthur Herman Luck.
Majors, Edwd. Ralph Bromhead,
 Fred. Luttman-Johnson, Thos.
 Horton, Chas. W. Randle Ford.
Paym., James Lowry, *capt.*
Adj., S. F. Grosvenor, *capt.*
3rd Batt. (3rd W. York Militia);
Pontefract.
Lt.-Col., John Gerald Wilson, *c.*
Majors, Jas. Redfern Bottomley,
l.c.; George Alfred Raikes.
Adj., Henry S. Scholes, *capt.*
- YORKSHIRE LIGHT INF. (1)**
 District No. 51.—*Pontefract*.
Dist. Lt.-Col., Wm. Byam, *c.b.*, *c.*
Dist. Paym., M. C. Gahan, *m.*
1st Batt. (51st Foot), *Home*.
Col., Arnold Chas. Errington, *g.*
Lt.-Col., Chas. Kyrie Chatfield.
Majors, George Frederick White,
 Thomas J. Seppings, William
 Edw. Hilliard, John G. Sparke.
- Paym.*, Manfred J. Sawyer, *capt.*
Adj., Sir H. W. Johnson, *capt.*
- 2nd Batt.** (105th Foot), *Kurrachee*.
Col., George A. Malcolm, *c.b.*, *g.*
Lt.-Col., Robert Chas. Graeme.
Majors, Herbert Chas. Symons,
 George P. F. Byng, Charles S.
 S. Whitehill, Jas. John Davy.
Paym., Louis E. Amedroz, *capt.*
Adjutant, Lionel Dering, *capt.*
- 3rd Batt.** (1st W. York Militia),
Pontefract.
Lieut.-Col., William Walker, *c.*
Majors, John Lambert Reid, *l.c.*;
 Theodore Henry Skinner, *l.c.*
Adj., Geo. Philip F. Byng, *m.*
- YORKSHIRE REGT. (2)**
 District No. 19.—*Richmond*.
Col., Sir R. O. Bright, *k.c.b.*, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Richard Doyley
 Barrett, *c.*
Dist. Paym., Herbert C. Ryder, *m.*
1st Batt. (19th Foot), *Egypt*.
Lt.-Cols., William Bennett, *p.s.o.*;
 Alfred James Paterson.
Majors, Wm. G. W. McClintock,
 John O. C. Möller, Edward S.
 N. Dickenson, John H. Eden.
Paym., William Mackie, *m.*
Adj., James T. Cotesworth, *lt.*
- 2nd Batt.** (19th Foot), *Aldershot*.
Lt.-Cols., Augustus Mourant
 Handley, *c.*; George Oakes.
Majors, Richard Phayre, W. E.
 Franklyn, A. W. W. Money-
 Kyrie, Metcalfe S. Brownrigg.
Paym., Edward A. H. Webb, *m.*
Adjutant, Percy Lees, *lt.*
- 3rd** (5th W. York Militia), *York*.
Lt.-Col., Hen. Stratton Bates, *c.*
Majors, William Wright Hoole,
l.c.; Benj. Thos. Casson, *l.c.*
Adj., John Henry Eden, *m.*
- 4th Batt.** (N. York Militia),
Richmond.
Lt.-Col., Robt. Geo. Hopkinson, *c.*
Majors, Matthew Bowsen Dodds,
 James William Richardson.
Adj., Edw. S. N. Dickenson, *m.*
- YORKSHIRE REG. (E.) (1)**
 District No. 15.—*Beverley*.
Colonel, Sir William Montagu
 Scott McMurdo, *k.c.b.*, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., John McDermid
 Allardice, *c.*
Dist. Paym., William Beauchamp
 Caulfeild-Stoker, *m.*
1st Batt. (15th Foot), *Barbados*.
Lt.-Col., Francis Walter Carey.
Majors, George Chas. Dainry,
 William Henry Daniel, Richd.
 V. S. Riall, Delves Broughton.
Paym., Thos. G. Lumsden, *capt.*
Adj., Ednad. Ashton Ogle, *capt.*
- 2nd Batt.** (15th Foot), *Aden*.
Lt.-Col., Albert Edwd. H. Smyth.
Majors, Hy. B. Le Mottée, Wm.
 Chas. Jas. Lacy, Arth. Ansell
 Boggs, Fredk. Seymour Allen.
Paym., George C. Fuller, *capt.*
Adj., George H. Johnston, *capt.*
- 3rd** (East York Militia), *Beverley*.
Lt.-Col., Wm. Henry Grimston, *c.*
Major, Edmd. R. Berkeley, *l.c.*
Paym., John W. F. Sandwith.
Adj., Delves Broughton, *m.*
- YORKSHIRE REGT. (W.) (1)**
 District No. 14.—*York*.
Col., Alf. Thos. Heyland, *c.b.*, *g.*
Dist. Lt.-Col., Thomas Phillips, *c.*
Dist. Paym., A. H. H. McGachen, *m.*
1st Batt. (14th Foot), *Dublin*.
Lt.-Cols., Reginald Whitting, *c.*;
 Frederick Wm. Harington.
Majors, Robt. G. F. Pigott, Chas.
 Alex. Morris, James Powrie
 Soote, Alfred Rutledge.
Paym., J. E. M. Pilkington, *capt.*
Adj., Clement J. M. Heigham, *capt.*
- 2nd Batt.** (14th Foot), *Mooltan*.
Lt.-Col., Richd. Seymour Lemon.
Majors, Arthur Walter Noyes,
 Chas. Steward Gordon, Adol-
 phus James Price, Charles
 David Ferrier.
Paym., Harrison Midwood, *capt.*
Adjutant, William Fry, *capt.*
- 3rd** (2nd W. York Mil.), *York*.
Lt.-Col., George Jackson Hay, *c.*
Majors, Richard Chaplin, *l.c.*;
 John T'Anson.
Adj., Capel George Adye, *capt.*
- 4th** (4th W. York Mil.), *York*.
Lt.-Col., Geo. Philip Fawkes, *c.*
Majors, William Cumming, *l.c.*;
 William Wade Maude.
Adj., Robert G. F. Pigott, *m.*
- 1ST W. I. REGT. W. Coast**
of Africa.—(£22,450.) (1)
Col., Sir Arthur Borton, *c.b.*, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Fredk. Benjamin Price
 White, *c.*; Chas. Jones L. Hill.
Majors, John Meredith Maltby,
 John Tinkler, John Robert H.
 Wilton, Alfred Burden Ellis,
 Arthur Bosworth.
Paym.,
Adj., Arthur R. Loscombe, *lt.*
- 2ND W. I. REGT. W. Indies.**
 (£22,450.) (1)
Col., Sir Patrick Leonard Mac-
 Dougall, *k.c.m.g.*, *g.*
Lt.-Cols., Wm. Gordon Patchett,
 Charles Gooden Loveridge.
Majors, Jas. E. W. S. Caulfeild,
 Richard John Bingham, Wm.
 Conquest Howarth, Charles
 Lawford Dale, Hyacinth
 Chevers.
Paym., Percy O'Brien, *capt.*
Adj.,
- MALTA FENCIBLE ARTILLY.**
 (£10,550.)
Lt.-Cols., A. M. Portelli, *c.m.g.*,
c.; Frederick Gatt.
Majors, Joseph Speranza, Paolo
 Bernard, J. Rutter, Edm. Rizzo.
Paym., Alfred Cavarra, *capt.*
Adj., Antonio Gatt, *capt.*

ARTILLERY.—Head Quarters, Portsmouth.
Gen., Sir Chas. L. Barnard, *K.C.B.*
Lt.-Gen., Edmund Henry Cox.
Maj.-Gen., Francis E. Halliday.
Col. Commt., Henry Brasnell Tuson, *C.B.*, *A.D.C.*
2nd Com., John F. Crease, *C.B.*, *c.*
Lt.-Col., William Davis Welch, Arthur French, *c.*; Fredk. Amelius Ogle, *C.B.*, *c.*; Francis Harwood Poore.
Paym., Henry H. Kelly, *m.*
Adjt., Harry Lynch Talbot, *capt.*

LIGHT INFANTRY.
 [1 *Chatham*, 2 *Portsmouth*, 3 *Plymouth*.]
Gen., Charles McArthur; Edward Lawes Pym.
Lt.-Gen., Hamond W. Gwyn; John M. de Courcy Meade.
Major-Gen., Francis William Thomas; Geoffrey Mairis; Howard S. Jones, *C.B.*; Fredk. G. Le Grand; S. J. Graham, *C.B.*
Col. Commt., 2, Ardley Henry F. Barnes; 1, Gustavus Francis Munro; 3, Arthur Huntley Hill Walsh.

Paym., 1 Jas. Conway Travers, *c.*; 3 George Henry Elliot, *m.*; George Muunsell Shewell, *m.* (*Walmer*); 2 William Taylor Miller, *m.*
Adjts., 2 Albert Evelyn Houghton, *capt.*; 1 Ernest C. L. Congdon, *capt.*; 2 William J. Langford, *capt.*; 3 James R. Johnstone, *capt.*; Charles H. Willis, *lt.* (*Walmer*); 3 James H. Swanton, *lt.*; 1 Charles G. Brittan, *capt.*; Frederick White, *lt.* (*Walmer*).
Agents,

Army Departments.

COMMISSARIAT AND TRANSPORT STAFF.—War Office.
Commissaries-Gen., Alexr. Clerk, *c.*, *Nor. Dist.*, £1,095; Wellesley Gordon W. Robinson, *C.B.*, *c.*, *Head Qrs.*, *War Office*, £1,095.
Dep. Commiss.-Gen., James Wm.

Murray, *Malta*; Edwd. Chas. Saunder, *Natal*; Ashley C. Ryland, *Egypt*; Emil Hughes, *C.B.*, *Dublin*; John Draper, *Gibraltar*; Jonathan William

£235,000. *Salaries*, £93,000.
 Elmes, *Cork Dist.*; Henry S. E. Reeves, *C.B.*, *Aldershot*; Clifford Elliot Walton, *C.B.*, *Southern Dist.*; Alexander W. Anderson, *Woolwich*, £767 each.

MEDICAL STAFF.—2, Victoria Street, S.W. £374,000.
Director-General, Sir Thomas Crawford, *K.C.B.*, *M.D.*, £1,500.
Surgeons-Gen., Wm. Alex. MacKinnon, *C.B.*, *London*; James Sinclair, *M.D.*, *Malta*; Chas. Dodgson Madden, *India*; John Irvine, *M.D.*, *Madras*; Wm. Sim Murray, *M.D.*, *Egypt*; Hy. Bolton Hassard, *C.B.*, *Dublin*; William Arthur Thomson, *M.B.*, *Bombay*; Herbert Taylor Reade, *C.B.*, *F.C.*, *Portsmouth*; Thos. Wm. Fox, *M.B.*, *Aldershot*; Sir Jas. Arthur Hanbury, *C.B.*, *Gibraltar*; Duncan Alex. C. Fraser, *M.D.*, *Netley*.

Dep. Surgs.-Gen., Wm. M. Webb, *York*; John B.C. Reade, *C.B.*, *London*; Edward Malcolm Sinclair, *M.D.*, *Belfast*; Wm. Cattell, *Cork*; Robert A. Chapple, *Mhow*; Johnstone Ferguson; Jeffery A. Marston, *M.D.*, *C.B.*, *London*; Robert W. Meadows, *Deerport*; Richard Hungerford, *Colchester*; John Tulloch, *M.D.*, *Woolwich*; Thomas Tarrant, *M.D.*, *Madras*; George M. Slaughter, *Randolph Webb, Dublin*; John G. Faught, *Cape*; Stewart A. Lithgow, *C.B.*, *M.D.*,

Salaries, £246,900.
Dover; Alfred M. Tippetts, *Barbados*; Chamney G. Irwin, *M.B.*, *Bermuda*; Geo. L. Hinde, *C.B.*, *Poona*; Samuel B. Ree, *C.B.*, *Madras*; Edmd. G. McDowell, *C.B.*, *Nova Scotia*; Thos. Norton Hoysted, *Peshawar*; Edmond H. Roberts, *Chatham*; Wm. Collis, *Meerut*; Alexr. Frederick Bradshaw, *Kawal Pindi*; Robert Lewer, *Hong Kong*; Philip Broke Smith, *M.D.*, *Allahabad*; James Laudale, *M.D.*, *Umballa*; Robert Walter Clifton, *Curragh*.

ORDNANCE STORE DEPARTMENT.—Woolwich. £271,324.
Commiss.-Gen., Chas. Mills Molony, *c.*, *Woolwich Arsenal*, £1,095.
Dep. Commiss.-Gen., Henry Fane Travers, *Ireland*; Newcome

Richd. Raven, *Malta*; Matthew J. T. Ingram, *Egypt*; John Charles Angell; Thales Pease, *Southern Dist.*; Charles Ralph,

Salaries, £60,260.
Aldershot; Thomas Sparkes, *N. District*; Henry Morgan, *S.E. District*; £767 each.

Aides-de-Camp to the Queen.

- Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, *K.G.* (*personal*).
 Lieut.-General H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, *K.G.* (*personal*).
 Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, *K.G.* (*personal*).
 Captain H.R.H. the Prince Albert Victor of Wales, *K.G.*, 10th Hussars (*personal*).
 Col. Lord Wimarleigh, North Lancashire Regt.
 Col. Viscount Eversley, *G.C.B.*, Hants Yeo. Cav.
 Col. Lord Methuen, Wilts Regiment.
 Col. Marquis of Exeter, Northamptonshire Regt.
 Col. William Bell, Royal Guernsey Militia.
 Col. Sir Hugh Owen Owen, Bt., Welsh Div., *R.A.*
 Col. Lt. Stanley of Preston, *G.C.B.*, *R. Lanc. R. (sup.)*
 Col. Earl of Warwick, Warwicksh. Yeo. Cavalry.
 Col. James Godfray, Royal Jersey Militia.
 Col. Sir Baker Creed Russell, *K.C.B.*
 Col. Augustus Henry King, Royal Artillery.
 Col. Richard James Combe Marter.
 Col. Earl of Wemyss, 7th Middx. R.V.C. (*super.*).
 Col. Sir James G. Baird, Bt., 1st Midloth. A.V.C.
 Col. Viscount Bury, *K.C.M.G.*, 12th Middx. R.V.C.
 Col. Viscount Hardinge, *V.B.*, *R. West Kent Regt.*
 Col. Duke of Westminster, *K.G.*, Cheshire Yeo. Cav. and 13th Middx. R.V.C. (*super.*).
 Col. William Kidston Elles, *C.B.*
 Col. John Withers M'Queen, *C.B.*, Bengal s.c.
 Col. Edward Francis Chapman, *C.B.*, *R.A.* (*Ben.*)
 Col. Richard William Charles Winsloe.
 Col. Robert Gordon Rogers, *C.B.*, Bengal s.c.
 Col. George Benjamin Wolsley, *C.B.*
 Col. Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, *K.C.B.*
 Col. Sir William Francis Butler, *K.C.B.*
 Col. Henry Brasnell Tuson, *C.B.*, *R.M.A.*
 Col. George Gustavus Walker, *K.O. Scotch Bord.*
 Col. Earl Fitzwilliam, *K.G.*, 1 W. York Yeo. Cav.
 Col. Lord Truro, 3 Middx. Artillery Volunteers.
 Col. Viscount Oxenbridge, Lincoln Regiment.
 Col. James Woodward Scott, *R.M.*
 Col. Henry Grey MacGregor.
 Col. Hen. Hallam Parr, *C.M.G.*, Somerset Lt. Inf.
 Col. Mark Sever Bell, *F.C.*, *R.R.*
 Col. Wilhelm Luckhardt, *C.B.*, Bombay s.c.
 Col. Robert McGregor Stewart, *R.A.*
 Col. Lt. Claud Jno. Hamilton, *M.P.*, *R. Innis. Fus.*
 Col. Earl of Limerick, Royal Munster Fus. (*super.*).
 Col. Earl of Home, Lanarkshire Yeom. Cavalry (*super.*).
 Col. Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, 2nd Vol. Bat. Devon Regt. (*super.*).
 Col. Casimir S. Gzowski, Canada Engrs. (*hon.*)

Reserve Forces.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—List of Regiments, with Names of Lieutenant-Colonel's.

<i>Berks</i> —George Shippen Willes.	<i>Lancashire (Duke of Lancaster's Own)</i> —Rich. H. Ainsworth.	<i>Suffolk</i> —Edward P. Mackenzie.
<i>Bucks</i> —Frederick D. Hibbert.	<i>(Hussars)</i> —Earl of Lathom.	<i>Warwickshire</i> —Chas. W. Paulet.
<i>Weshire</i> —Duke of Westminster, K.G.	<i>Leicestershire</i> —Jas. W. Baillie.	<i>Westmoreland & Cumberland</i> —Sir Henry R. F. Vane, Bart.
<i>Denbighshire</i> —Arthur Mesham.	<i>Middlesex</i> —Wm. H. Harfield.	<i>Wilts. (Royal)</i> —Marq. of Bath.
<i>Derbyshire</i> —Puget P. Mosley.	<i>Montgomeryshire</i> —A. G. Gife.	<i>Worcestershire</i> —Lord Lyttelton.
<i>Devon (Royal 1st)</i> —Henry R. Courtenay.	<i>Northumberland</i> —Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.	<i>Yorkshire (Hussars)</i> —Viscount Lascelles.
<i>(Royal North)</i> —Sir Arthur Chichester, Bart.	<i>Nottinghamshire (Southern)</i> —Lord Belper.	<i>(1st West York)</i> —Hon. Charles W. Fitzwilliam.
<i>Dorsetshire</i> —Chas. J. T. Hambro.	<i>(Sherwood Rangers)</i> —Viscount Galway.	<i>(2nd West York)</i> —Charles Grove Edwards.
<i>Gloucestershire</i> —Marquis of Worcester.	<i>Orfordshire</i> —John Baskerville.	<i>Ayrshire</i> —Rich. F. F. Campbell.
<i>Hampshire</i> —Hon. Henry G. L. Crichton.	<i>Pembrokesh.</i> —Morgan J. Saurin.	<i>Lanarkshire</i> —Earl of Home.
<i>Herts</i> —Earl of Clarendon.	<i>Shropshire</i> —Chas. G. Wingfield.	<i>(Queen's Own)</i> —Duke of Montrose, K.T.
<i>Kent (Royal East)</i> —Marquis of Ormonde.	<i>Somerset (North)</i> —Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.	<i>Lothian (East)</i> —Earl of Had- dington.
<i>(West)</i> —Sir F. D. Maclean, Bt.	<i>(West)</i> —Hon. A. W. A. N. Hood.	
	<i>Staffordshire</i> —Theo. J. Levett.	

HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON.—Duke of Portland.

ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

<i>Cheshire and Carnarvonshire</i> —Henry Thomas Brown.	<i>Lancashire (4th)</i> —W. M. Belcher.	<i>Yorks., N.R.</i> —Earl of Zetland.
<i>Cornwall</i> —Walter R. Gilbert, C.B.	<i>(5th)</i> —John S. Oliver.	<i>W.R.</i> —Thos. W. Harding.
<i>Cumberland</i> —Chas. Armstrong.	<i>(6th)</i> —John Mewburn.	<i>(2nd)</i> —John F. Harrison.
<i>Devonshire</i> —Henry C. Adams.	<i>(7th)</i> —Ralph Peacock.	<i>(4th)</i> —Nathaniel Creswick.
<i>(2nd)</i> —Charles L. Curry.	<i>(8th)</i> —William L. Bankes.	
<i>Dorsetshire</i> —G. E. Eliot.	<i>Lincolnshire</i> —Geo. M. Hutton.	<i>Aberdeenshire</i> —Thomas A. W. A. Youngson, James Ogston.
<i>Durham (2nd)</i> —Marq. of Londonderry, Lord H. J. Vane Tempest.	<i>Middlesex (London City)</i> —Wm. Hope.	<i>Argyll and Bute</i> —Fredk. Campbell, Dugald Maciachlan.
<i>(4th)</i> —John W. Cameron.	<i>(2nd)</i> —James B. Keene.	<i>Ayrshire</i> —Mark J. Stewart.
<i>Essex</i> —S. L. Howard, E. Garrett.	<i>(3rd)</i> —Lord Truro, A. E. Ray.	<i>Banff</i> —Fras. W. G. Campbell.
<i>Glamorganshire</i> —Edward S. Hill, C.B., Charles H. Page.	<i>Norfolk</i> —H. M. Leathes.	<i>Caitness</i> —Earl of Caitness.
<i>Gloucester</i> —A. H. Versturme.	<i>Northumberland</i> —Addison Potter, C.B., Edwin Vaux.	<i>Fifehire</i> —R. Tod Boothby, Stuart Grace.
<i>Hampshire</i> —G. Twiss, E. Bance.	<i>(2nd)</i> —Earl Percy.	<i>Forfarshire</i> —Frank Stewart-Sandeman, G. C. Keiller.
<i>Kent (3rd Cinque Ports)</i> —Malcolm B. de B. Barnett.	<i>(Newcastle)</i> —Wm. M. Angus.	<i>Inceerness</i> —William Fraser, Jas. E. B. Baillie.
<i>(2nd)</i> —Edwin Hughes.	<i>(Tynemouth)</i> —Wm. F. Piltor.	<i>Lanarkshire</i> —John Kidston, J. Matheson.
<i>(3rd)</i> —Henry M. Hozier.	<i>Shropshire & Stafford.</i> —J. Strick.	<i>Midlothian</i> —C. G. H. Kinnear.
<i>(4th)</i> —Percy S. Court, R. T. N. Tubbs.	<i>Sussex</i> —William Robert Wood.	<i>(Edinburgh)</i> —James Laing.
<i>Lancashire</i> —A. H. Brown.	<i>(2nd)</i> —W. A. Cardwell.	<i>Orkney</i> —J. W. Balfour.
<i>(2nd)</i> —T. Wilson, R. Bulman.	<i>Worcestershire</i> —Chas. R. Lyne, Herbert Goldingham.	<i>Renfrew</i> —John Scott, C.B.
<i>(3rd)</i> —R. W. Thom, R. Winder.	<i>Yorkshire, E.R.</i> —R. G. Smith.	
	<i>(2nd)</i> —H. C. Gleadow, Henry F. Pudsey.	

ENGINEER VOLUNTEERS.

<i>Cheshire</i> —David Walker.	<i>Middlesex</i> —Francis T. Ball.	<i>Yorkshire</i> —J. E. Bingham.
<i>(2nd)</i> —L. V. Loyd.	<i>(London)</i> —George Drew.	<i>(2nd)</i> —William Child.
<i>Gloucestershire</i> —D. Macliver.	<i>(TowerHamlets)</i> —Sir A. Kirby.	
<i>(2nd)</i> —Edmund C. Plant.	<i>Newcastle and Durham</i> —Sir Charles M. Palmer, Bart., William H. Allison.	<i>Lanarkshire</i> —Sir Donald Matheson, K.C.B.
<i>Lancashire</i> —Walter A. Rigby.		
<i>(2nd)</i> —John Rothwell.		

RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.—Arranged under Counties, with Names of Lieutenant-Colonels.

<i>Bedfordshire</i> —John T. Green.	<i>Cornwall</i> —Walter Pike.	<i>Dorsetshire</i> —R. O. F. Steward.
<i>Berks</i> —Lord Wantage, K.C.B., John L. Toke.	<i>(2nd)</i> —William S. Hawker.	<i>Durham</i> —Samuel A. Sadler.
<i>Brecknockshire</i> —T. C. Lloyd.	<i>Cumberland</i> —John J. Spedding, Thomas Charles Thompson.	<i>(2nd)</i> —H. J. Trotter.
<i>Bucks</i> —Owen P. Wethered.	<i>Denbighshire</i> —Wm. C. West.	<i>(3rd)</i> —Thomas Reed.
<i>Cambridgeshire</i> —George S. Hall.	<i>Derbyshire</i> —John Evans, Alexander Buchanan.	<i>(4th)</i> —Christ. Rowlandson.
<i>(2nd)</i> —A. P. Humphry.	<i>(2nd)</i> —James C. Cavendish.	<i>(5th)</i> —John A. Cowen.
<i>Cheshire</i> —J. U. Cunningham.	<i>Devonshire</i> —W. H. Walrond.	<i>Essex</i> —William Jas. Burgess.
<i>(2nd)</i> —John Ashton.	<i>(2nd)</i> —Earl of Mount-Edgumbe.	<i>(2nd)</i> —William N. Tufnell.
<i>(3rd)</i> —Thomas H. Marshall.	<i>(3rd)</i> —Charles A. W. Troyte.	<i>(3rd)</i> —George R. Birt.
<i>(4th)</i> —George A. Fernley, John McClure.	<i>(4th)</i> —	<i>(4th)</i> —Hugh A. Silver.
<i>(5th)</i> —Sir Charles W. Shakerley, C.B.	<i>(5th)</i> —Lord Clifford.	<i>Flintshire and Carnarvonshire</i> —B. G. D. Cooke, Wm. Wright.
		<i>Glamorganshire</i> —Arthur P. Vivian, John Cole Nicholl.

- Glumorgan**, (2nd)—P. R. Cresswell, J. Guthrie, D. R. Lewis. (3rd)—Lewis L. Dillwyn.
- Gloucestershire**—Art. M. Jones. (2nd)—Sir T. H. C. Boevey, Lt.
- Hampshire**—Sir William H. Humphrey, Bt., c.b. (2nd)—William H. Swayne. (3rd)—W. H. Sayer, C. Mumby. (4th)—John O. Vandeleur. (5th)—Francis H. Atherley.
- Herefordshire**—Thos. Heywood.
- Hertfordsh.**—Arthur M. Blake.
- Kent**, East—E. W. Knocker. (2nd)—Hon. J. S. G. Hardy. West—Viscount Hardinge. (2nd)—William Bristow, Chas. N. Kidd. (3rd)—John D. C. Farrell.
- Lancashire**—Charles F. Smith, Thomas K. Holden. (2nd)—A. Ingram Robinson. (3rd)—James Dugdale. (4th)—Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Arthur Bootie Wilbraham. (5th)—Charles E. Crosbie. (6th)—Robert Bridgford, c.b., William W. Clapham. (7th)—John Eaton. (13th)—William Macfie. (15th)—S. Fred. Pilkington. (16th)—Earl of Ellesmere, William A. Lynde. (18th)—William Walker. (19th)—Charles A. Whitney. (20th)—Henry L. Rocca, John L. Aspland. (22nd)—James G. Ireland. (Bolton)—Arthur Bailey. (Bury)—John James Mellor. (Preston)—Peter Widdows. (Rochdale)—T. R. Philippi. (St. Helens)—Frederic Haworth. (Ulcester)—J. F. Greenall.
- Leicestershire**—Sir Henry St. John Halford, Bart., c.b., A. H. W. Mansergh.
- Lincolnshire**—John W. Preston. (2nd)—Sir J. H. Thorold, Bt.
- London**—Lord Edward W. P. Clinton, Adrian E. Hope. (2nd)—Louis M. Cantlon. (3rd)—Robert P. Laurie, c.b., Abel W. Boyce.
- Middlesex** (2nd)—Wm. H. Wyld, c.m.g., Horace Wm. Gray. (3rd)—Henry F. Church. (4th)—Somers R. Lewis. (5th)—John Bell. (6th)—Stanley G. Bird. (7th)—Henry Lumsden. (8th)—George B. Clark. (11th)—Sir Wm. T. Charley. (12th)—Visct. Bury, c.m.g. (13th)—Charles E. H. Vincent, c.b., Edward J. Lynch. (14th)—Cecil H. Russell. (15th)—Arthur W. Chambers, H. W. Hummel. (16th)—James Ward, W. Graham Furnivall.
- Middlesex** (17th)—W. J. Brown. (18th)—Gordon M. Ives, Wm. John Vickerman. (19th)—Saml. S. C. Richards. (20th)—Robert Wm. Edis. (21st)—Joseph R. Morris. (22nd)—William J. Alt. (24th)—John L. du Plat Taylor, c.b. City of London—G. C. Clark. (2nd)—R. W. Routledge. Tower Hamlets—James H. Mapleson, Clifford Wigram. (2nd)—Donald Munro.
- Monmouthshire** (2nd)—Fredk. J. Justice. (3rd)—Thomas Mitchell. (4th)—Henry Burton.
- Norfolk**—E. B. Mansel. (2nd)—H. E. Buxton. (3rd)—Wm. E. G. L. Bulwer. (4th)—Robert T. Gurdon.
- Northamptonshire**—Earl of Euston.
- Northumberland**—William L. B. Coulson. (2nd)—Henry F. Swan. (3rd)—Edward Downing.
- Nottinghamsh.**—C. Seeley, jun. (4th)—Henry Eyre, c.b.
- Oxfordshire**—G. H. Morrell. (2nd)—Henry S. Hall.
- Pembrokeshire**—A. B. O. Stokes.
- Shropshire**—John A. Anstice. (2nd)—Robert T. Masefield.
- Somersetshire**—H. M. Skrine. (2nd)—Henry B. Patton, Henry E. Harbin. (3rd)—Henry Alex. Fownes Luttrell, c.b.
- Staffordshire**, North—Michael D. Hollins, Joseph Knight. (2nd)—Lord Burton. South—Joseph B. Cochrane. (2nd)—Thomas T. Fisher. (3rd)—Alex. C. F. Gough, George S. Tudor.
- Suffolk**—William B. Long. (6th)—Fred. E. L. Schreiber.
- Surrey**, East—E. Villiers. (3rd)—Norbury Pott. (5th)—Wm. F. Nettleship. (7th)—George C. Porter. West—William M. Robinson. (2nd)—J. Searle. (3rd)—Samuel B. Bevington. (4th)—Frank W. Haddan.
- Sussex**—William C. Tamplin. (2nd)—Sir H. Fletcher, Bart. (Cinque Ports)—A. M. Brookfield.
- Warwickshire**—Wm. Swynfen Jervis, William Brown. (2nd)—T. Greenway, Oliver Minster.
- Westmoreland**—George J. M. Ridehalgh.
- Wiltshire**—Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery. (2nd)—Charles R. Iuce.
- Worcester**—Sir F. W. Knight, c.b., William H. Talbot. (2nd)—Victor Milward.
- Yorks., E.R.**—W. E. Goddard. (2nd)—Thomas Young.
- Yorkshire**, N.R.—A. F. Godman. (2nd)—Sir W. C. Worsley, Bt. W.R. (Bradford)—Henry S. Hirst, c.b. (Doncaster)—Walter Spencer Stanhope, c.b. (Halifax)—John Caw. (Huddersfield)—Charles E. Freeman. (Leeds)—Edmund Wilson. (Sheffield)—Thos. E. Vickers. (Skipton)—G. Garnett-Orme. (Wakefield)—Albany H. Charlesworth. (York)—George Kearsley.
- Aberdeenshire**—William Jopp. (2nd)—H. Wolrige-Gordon. (3rd)—Alex. D. Fordyce. (4th)—James Allardye. (5th)—Alexander Cochran.
- Argyllshire**—John W. Malcolm.
- Ayrshire**—John Dickie. (2nd)—David D. Whigham.
- Banffshire**—W. G. G. Cumming.
- Berwickshire**—C. Hope.
- Clackmannan & Kinross-shires**—Alexander Mitchell.
- Dumbartonshire**—Henry Currie, James R. Thomson.
- Dumfriesshire**—Robert F. Dudgeon.
- Elgin**—Felix C. Mackenzie.
- Fife**—John W. Erskine, James McFarlane. (Light Horse)—J. A. Thomson.
- Forfar**—William R. Morison. (2nd)—James A. Dickson, Hon. Fras. Bowes-Lyon. (3rd)—William Smith.
- Galloway**—John M. Kennedy.
- Haddington**—Peter Dods.
- Invernesshire**—Earl of Dunmore.
- Lanarkshire**—Robert E. Aitken. (2nd)—Robert E. S. Harington-Stuart. (3rd)—James Merry. (4th)—Alexander Mein, jun. (5th)—John A. Sillars. (6th)—Peter W. Hall. (7th)—J. C. Forrest. (8th)—Sir Arch. C. Campbell, Bt., William Clark. (9th)—James S. Hamilton. (10th)—Francis Robertson-Reid, James Todd Stewart.
- Linlithgowshire**—And. Gillon.
- Midlothian**—Robt. C. MacLagan. (2nd)—Sir George D. Clerk, Bt. (Edinburgh)—Rt. Hon. John Hay A. Macdonald, c.b., William Taylor, Thomas W. Jones, Robert Menzies. (2nd)—Wm. U. Martin.
- Perthshire**—Patrick Stirling. (2nd)—Sir Robt. Menzies, Bt.
- Renfrewshire**—William Ross. (2nd)—Thomas G. Coats. (3rd)—Robert King.
- Ross-shire**—Duncan H. C. R. Davidson.
- Rozburgh & Selkirk**—Jas. Paton.
- Stirlingshire**—Alex. Nimmo.
- Sutherland**—Marq. of Stafford.

GROSS ESTIMATE, £21,485,018; NET, £18,393,900.

THE following table gives at one view the estimated cost of this branch of the public service for three years. Comparing the average, £21,047,917, with the Civil Service Estimates, it

appears that for military purposes alone our expenditure is £3,071,834 in excess of that estimated to be required for the whole of the seven non-productive classes of that service in 1887-88.

Year.	Gross Estimate.	Appropriations in aid.	Net Vote.	Supplementary.	Expended.	No. of Men.
	£	£	£	£	£	
1885-86	20,485,799	2,735,099	17,750,700	100	23,480,085	177,194
1886-87	21,172,936	2,939,736	18,233,200	459,834	—	151,867
1887-88	21,485,018	3,091,118	18,393,900	—	—	149,391

The number of Regular Forces at home and in the Colonies is 133,765; army reserve, 57,300; militia, 141,438; yeomanry, 14,405; volunteers, 255,923. The total of all branches, including the Regular Forces on the Indian establishment (71,691), is 679,522, of whom 623,960 are classed as "effectives" in the latest returns.

In the following six divisions, an arrangement not now adopted in the Estimates, the gross total of each vote is given, and in the subsequent details will be found a comparison with the principal items of the previous year, and the net amount of each vote after deducting "Appropriations in Aid":—

I.—REGULAR FORCES.

1. Regimental Pay and Allowances..	£5,622,000
2. Divine Service	59,887
3. Administration of Military Law..	36,443
4. Medical Establishments	326,000
Total	£6,044,330

II.—AUXILIARY AND RESERVE FORCES.

5. Militia Pay and Allowances	£581,500
6. Yeomanry Cavalry ditto	76,000
7. Volunteer Corps ditto	655,200
8. Army Reserve Force ditto	448,100
Total	£1,760,800

III.—COMMISSARIAT AND ORDNANCE STORE ESTABLISHMENTS.

9. Commissariat, Transport, Wages, &c.	£543,649
10. Provisions, Forage, Transport, &c.	3,061,000
11. Clothing Establishments, Supplies, &c.....	1,290,000
12. Manufacture and Repair of Stores..	3,537,412
Total	£8,432,061

IV.—WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

13. Works, Buildings, and Repairs	£968,164
--	----------

V.—VARIOUS SERVICES.

14. Military Education	£181,283
15. Miscellaneous Effective Services ..	50,950
16. Army Administration	258,148
	£490,381
Total Cost of Effective Services..	£17,695,736

VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.

17. Rewards for Distinguished Services	£20,580
18. Half-pay	76,000
19. Retired Pay, Pensions, &c.....	1,467,728
20. Widows' Pensions, &c.....	156,152
21. Pensions for Wounds	16,879
22. Chelsea & Kilmainham In-Pensions	31,920
23. Out-Pensions	1,789,600
24. Superannuation Allowances	183,322
25. Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers	47,100
Total Non-Effective Services	£3,789,282
Add Total Effective Services	17,695,736
	£21,485,018

In this sum is included the amount for warlike stores estimated to be produced for the Royal Navy during the year, viz., £1,000,000.

The particulars of the 25 heads under which these Estimates are voted are as follow:—

1. *Staff and Regimental Pay, Allowances, &c.*—Pay, &c., of the general staff £169,000—decrease £15,059; contingencies £6,600—decrease £2,400; regimental pay £4,697,700—increase £36,700; regimental extra pay £198,000—decrease £4,000; regimental allowances £109,500—decrease £1,500; regimental extra-duty pay £38,300—increase £300; agency £21,000; department of army accountants £150,400—increase £3,300; pay of recruiting parties £18,000—decrease £1,000; recruiting rewards and expenses £21,000—decrease £2,000; veterinary department, pay £24,300—increase £1,222; medicines, &c. £1,000—increase £150; purchase of horses £86,500; school of gunnery £11,852—decrease £43; school of engineering £24,130—increase £739; miscellaneous duties of Royal Engineers £25,000—increase £3,000; school of musketry £6,418—increase £36; gymnastic instruction £6,013—increase £13; instruction for auxiliary cavalry £477—increase £240; instruction in cookery £320—increase £74; miscellaneous working pay £4,000—increase £2,000; funeral expenses £1,500, and for miscellaneous and unforeseen charges £1,690—increase £928. £58,000 for the maintenance of a native force at Suakin disappears from the vote. After deducting appropriations in aid, amounting to £1,100,000, the net amount of the vote is £4,522,000, against £4,457,300 in 1886-87—a decrease of £64,700.

2. *Divine Service.*—Chaplains' department £28,823, with contingencies £294—decrease £885; pay and allowances to officiating clergymen £30,235—decrease £6; and payments for buildings £530—decrease £66. The total is reduced by appropriations in aid to £59,800—a net decrease of £1,000. There are 91 chaplains, in four classes, besides chapel clerks, orderlies, &c.

3. *Administration of Military Law.*—Total, after deducting appropriations in aid, £36,000, a decrease of £1,600. The items are:—Pay, &c. of the establishment of the Judge Advocate-General £4,800—decrease £310; expenses of courts-martial £250; pay of military prisons £18,553—decrease £661; contingencies £140; provost staff and military police £10,200; rewards, &c., for apprehension of deserters £2,500. The Judge Advocate-General receives a salary of £2,000; a Deputy Judge Advocate-General, £1,000, and a Deputy Judge Advocate, £700.

4. *Medical Establishment and Services.*—Total of the vote after deducting £2,000 as appropriations in aid £324,000, a decrease of £9,000. The pay, &c. of the medical department amounts to £246,900—decrease £5,980; contingencies £1,500; pay of militia surgeons and practitioners £12,400

—increase £1,280; extra pay of Medical Staff Corps, &c. £40,200—decrease £3,300; and cost of medicines £25,000—decrease £1,000. The staff of the medical department consists of 7 surgeons-general, 17 deputy ditto, and 651 executive medical officers—total 675, exclusive of the Indian Establishment, which numbers 335.

5. Militia Pay and Allowances.—Appropriations in aid are £10,000, leaving £571,500 as the amount of the vote, an increase of £16,500. The items of expenditure are:—Regimental pay £317,000—increase £10,400; extra pay of officers and men £3,300; regimental allowances and extra-duty pay £39,600—decrease £100; bounty and expenses of enrolment £217,000—increase £2,000; prison staff £600; contingencies £4,000—decrease £600. The total charge for Militia, including the staff, provisions, transport, clothing, and stores, is £1,410,650, against £1,387,850 in 1886-87. The Militia, officers and men, number 106,280; and the Reserve 30,000. The permanent Militia staff, consisting of 5,159 officers, warrant officers, trumpeters, buglers, and drummers, is charged under Vote 1.

6. Yeomanry Cavalry.—Total £75,000. The items are:—Pay of the Yeomanry Cavalry £51,100; extra pay and allowances £23,700; and miscellaneous charges £1,200, the amounts being the same as in the preceding year. The permanent staff consists of 280 officers and sergeants, while the yeomen number 14,125, giving a total of 14,405; the number present at training in 1886-87 being 9,585.

7. Volunteer Corps.—The total, less a deduction of £200, is £655,000—increase £30,500. The pay of adjutants is £71,000—increase £1,000; of sergeant instructors £84,500—increase £900; capitation grants to corps £429,000—increase £24,200; miscellaneous charges £70,700—increase £4,400. The establishment of the force is:—Light horse, 425; artillery, 45,721; engineers, 12,776; mounted rifles, 61; rifle volunteers, 196,729; and medical staff, 811. The number of efficient volunteers, including staff, is stated as 220,829, the capitation grant for whom is 30s. per head (since increased to 35s.), and a special capitation allowance of 50s. is made for 18,693 proficient officers and sergeants, one of 10s. for 789 officers passing in tactics, and one of 70s. for 280 engineer volunteers efficient in submarine mining. The total charge for the volunteer force is £839,000.

8. Army Reserve (including Enrolled Pensioners).—The total, less a deduction of £100, is £448,000—increase £25,000. The items are:—Extra pay of staff officers, sergeants, and staff expenses £600—decrease £500; pay, &c., of Class I. £440,500—increase £26,500; pay, &c., of Class II. £7,000—decrease £1,000. The number of men in Class I. is 52,000, and in Class II. 5,300, giving a total of 57,300 men as the strength of the Army Reserve Force.

9. Commissariat, Transport, and Ordnance Store Establishments, Wages, &c.—The net vote, after deducting appropriations in aid, is £542,700—increase £22,500. The items are:—Pay, &c., of Commissariat and Transport staff £93,000—increase £3,148; contingencies £2,200—decrease £200; pay of subordinate establishment £139,800—decrease £21,948; Pay of Ordnance Store Department £60,260—increase £270; contingencies £1,067; pay of subordinate establishment £214,997—increase £39,730; police £32,325—increase £1,538. The Commissariat establishment consists of 2 commissaries-general, 10

deputy, 62 assistant commissaries-general, 111 deputy assistant commissaries-general, and 141 other officers. The Ordnance Store establishment has 1 commissary-general, 8 deputy, 36 assistant commissaries-general, 57 deputy assistant commissaries-general, besides 109 other officers, and 11 inspectors of warlike stores. The chief item of Police expenditure is £10,843 for the Royal Arsenal and Dockyard at Woolwich.

10. Provisions, Forage, Fuel and Light, Transport, &c.—The appropriations in aid amount to £63,000, leaving the net vote £2,998,000, a decrease of £284,000. The items consist of:—Cost of provisions, and allowances in lieu thereof, £1,417,000—decrease £138,900; forage, and allowances in lieu, and of paillass straw £504,500—decrease £26,000; fuel and light, and allowances in lieu £327,000—decrease £12,000; field allowance £15,500—decrease £8,300; rents, water supply, &c. £125,000—increase £3,000; lodging allowances £207,000—increase £2,400; colonial allowances, &c. £40,400—decrease £4,600; transport at home £301,000—increase £11,000; transport abroad £82,900—decrease £102,000; newspaper advertisements £5,800; barrack services £32,400—increase £700; sea freight of supplies contracted for £2,500. Of the amount given as the cost of provisions the sum of £1,261,900 is for the regular forces at home, £148,000 for auxiliary forces, and £8,000 allowance to the wives and families of soldiers when separated. Under the head of "Transport at Home" the railway and other expenses for troops are given as £128,000, which includes travelling allowance to officers, billet-money and marching allowance to men, and compensation for damage done by troops on the march; and a charge is made of £70,000 for the carriage of stores and clothing. The travelling expenses of officers absorb £47,000, being for the general staff £8,000; for regimental officers £13,500; for commissariat, ordnance store, army pay, medical, and chaplains' department £11,000; for acting judge-advocates and witnesses £1,500; for manufacturing departments and clothing dépôt £2,100; for military prisons £150; for engineer officers on duties connected with works and buildings £6,250; for schools of gunnery, musketry, and military engineering and educational departments £4,000; and miscellaneous expenses £500. Railway and other expenses for the movement of auxiliary forces are estimated at £56,000. "Transport Abroad," exclusive of forage for transport animals and establishment wages, is £5,000 for travelling expenses, and £77,900 for hired land and inland water transport, which latter sum includes the purchase of transport horses and miscellaneous expenditure.

11. Clothing Establishments, Services, and Supplies.—The Government maintains at Pimlico an extensive clothing establishment for the Army. All clothing supplied by contract for the use of the Metropolitan Police, the General Post Office, the Custom House, the Irish Constabulary, and the Convict and Prison Department is sent here to be inspected and passed as fit for service. The gross total of the vote is reduced by appropriations in aid to £830,000, a decrease of £36,500. The most important items are as follow:—68 officers on the establishment receive £14,000; while the wages in the several departments amount to £154,000; the materials and manufactured supplies costing £1,063,000. It appears that the approximate cost per annum of clothing per man for rank and file varies

from £7 16s. 3d. in the Life Guards to £2 13s. 2d. in the West India Regiments.

12. Supply, Manufacture, and Repair of Warlike and other Stores.—The appropriations in aid, amounting to £593,912, leave the net vote £2,943,500—an increase of £374,500. For 11 establishments the pay, contingencies, rents, &c. amount to £34,024—increase £607; and wages to £1,087,054—increase £156,818. The expenditure for materials is:—For timber £52,055; fuel £68,317; metals £185,528; saltpetre, sulphur, &c. £15,000; total £320,900—decrease £34,653. The "Stores obtained by Contract" consist of:—Small-arms £160,000—increase £35,000; gun stocks £20,000—decrease £15,000; steel ordnance £330,000—decrease £38,000; projectiles £163,000—increase £75,000; gunpowder and gun-cotton £140,000—decrease £36,000; submarine mining stores £17,250—decrease £11,250; cartridges and fuzes £425,000—increase £383,000; gun-carriages £42,000—decr. £18,000; camp equipage £25,000—decrease £5,000; accoutrements £66,000—increase £6,000; saddlery £33,000—increase £2,000; packing materials £5,000—decrease £500; boats, sails, &c. £2,500—decrease £500; war department vessels £30,000—decrease £5,000; miscellaneous stores £569,851—increase £56,763. There are also charges for horse-hire £1,300—increase £50; machinery £62,533—decrease £22,059; salvage £3,000—increase £1,000.

13. Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at Home and Abroad.—Deducting appropriations in aid, the net vote is £862,300, a decrease of £63,500. The sub-heads are as follow:—Royal Engineer Department £94,181—increase £11; contingent expenses £1,964—increase £275; survey of defensive positions £700—decrease £50; incidentals, war department £3,000; photographic services £350; telegraphs and signal stations £2,200—increase £200; miscellaneous engineer services £16,107; engineering experiments £3,000—decrease £2,000; artillery experiments £3,000; making up mantlets £1,000; machinery for engineer parks £300; new works, additions, &c. to fortifications and ordnance buildings above £1,000 each £176,464—decrease £8,649; barracks, &c. £140,949—decrease £4,745; manufacturing establishments £54,770—decrease £7,635; fortifications and ordnance buildings of less than £1,000 each £40,404—increase £1,704; barracks, ditto £61,399—increase £1,449; factories £15,186—decrease £2,304. The ordinary and current repairs of fortifications and ordnance store buildings are estimated at £63,786—decrease £749; of barracks £261,905—increase £4,830; of manufacturing establishments £27,499—increase £747. The subordinate officers of the Royal Engineer Department whose salaries are provided for under this vote are 617 in number, absorbing £77,869. Among the items of special expenditure for 1887-88 are £15,000 for accommodation for two battalions of infantry, and £3,400 for barrack rooms at Aldershot. At Chatham £5,000 for Fort Borstal; £3,000 for the erection of right redoubt at Fort Twydall. At Pimlico, £2,000 for additional accommodation at the Clothing Factory. At Cork, £2,000 for drainage &c. at Fort Westmoreland; at Dublin, £15,000 for new barracks; and £5,000 to rebuild officers' quarters at Island Bridge barracks. £5,000 for barracks at the Curragh; and £3,000 to renew the hospital at the same place. At Fort George, £2,400 for increased accommodation, and £4,500 for Stirling. £2,000 for a powder magazine at Selby;

£5,500 for new ordnance store at York; and £4,000 for prison accommodation in lieu of Chester. £3,000 to improve the water supply at Shoeburyness; £6,500 for general extension of ranges in the South-Eastern district; £7,000 to complete the cavalry lines at Shorncliffe; and £2,000 for drainage at Dover Citadel. In the Southern District, £4,300 to improve the shell-filling establishment at Priddy's Hard; £2,000 for Portsdown Hill; £3,000 for Clarence Barracks; and £3,500 for quarters for Commanding Royal Engineer at Portsmouth. £2,080 for a railway from Fort Scraesdon to Fort Tregantle; £4,000 to adapt works to modern requirements at various stations; £2,500 for practice platforms; £2,500 for expenses connected with railway and water supply stores; £4,876 for installation of the Breman torpedo; £9,000 for submarine mining buildings; and £3,500 for temporary huts. At Woolwich Arsenal, £6,000 is required for means for lifting and landing heavy guns; £3,500 for extension of erecting-shop; £7,000 to rebuild mounting-shed; £7,200 for proof establishments; and £4,700 for saw-mills at Frog Island. At Enfield, £15,000 for extension of Royal Small Arms Factory; and at Waltham, £5,000 for proof range, and £4,000 for new gun-cotton factory. At Bermuda, £3,000 for dockyard defences; at the Cape, £13,500 to provide accommodation for troops; at Malta, £6,700 for defences of new dockyard; at Mauritius, £7,200 to complete the sanatorium; £8,500 for the acquisition of land and conversion of buildings at Hong Kong; £77,200 for the defence of various coaling stations; besides a number of items of smaller amount for similar purposes.

14. Military Education.—The net vote after deducting the sum of £50,683, appropriations in aid, is £130,600, a decrease of £3,000. The heads of expenditure are:—Office of the Director-General £7,856—decrease £5; Woolwich Military Academy £35,865—increase £3,608; Sandhurst College £42,894—decrease £590; Sandhurst Staff College £8,394—decrease £28; garrison instructors £7,734—decrease £314; regimental and garrison schools and libraries £41,780—decrease £667; Royal Military Asylum and Normal School £9,444—decrease £902; Royal Hibernian School £9,293—increase £183; instruction of artillery officers £4,277—decrease £1,061; Army Medical School £7,641—decrease £218; School of Music £2,100—increase £9; rewards for proficiency in languages £4,000. The Director-General receives a salary of £1,500, two Assistant Directors £800 each; a Deputy £650, and the pay of clerks and examiners is £4,106. The chief expenses at the Woolwich Academy are, the Governor's salary £2,000, the salaries of other officers being £3,076. The professors and teachers receive £12,054; and the expenses of students figure at £12,920. At Sandhurst College the aggregate salaries of the military officers amount to £5,055, of which the Governor receives £2,000; the professorial salaries are £11,250, and those at the Staff College £4,060, that of the commandant being £1,000. The total for garrison instructors is £7,734; and that for regimental and garrison schools and libraries £37,080; to which is added the sum of £4,700, being 50s. per annum to each troop, battery, or company on the establishment, with pay of 15 librarians, and extra-duty pay to certain others.

15. Miscellaneous Services.—The net amount, after deducting £2,750, appropriations in aid, is £48,200, a decrease of £11,100. The sub-heads

are:—Ordnance Committee £9,682—increase £547; experimental services £500—increase £66; rewards to inventors £24,000—increase £16,500; Army Sanitary Committee £1,150; Royal Artillery Institution and Royal Engineer Institute £781; Tower Armouries £3,004—decrease £62; grants in aid of certain institutions £3,362—increase £600; military attachés abroad £4,020; commission to bankers £200; compensation for losses £2,000; medals £500; miscellaneous £216—increase £48; and salaries of the Army Purchase Commission £1,535—increase £15. The commission granted to local banks for the supply of specie is £200.

16. War Office.—Appropriations in aid, amounting to £48, reduce the vote to £258,100, an increase of £2,600. The salaries of the Central Department amount to £11,550; that of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief £43,113; of the Surveyor-General of Ordnance £8,910; of the Financial Secretary £5,350; of the Medical Staff £5,650; of the Works Division £12,992. The details are:—Secretary of State £5,000; Parliamentary Under-Secretary £1,500; Permanent Under-Secretary £2,000; assistant ditto £1,500; Chaplain-General £800. The total emoluments received by the Head Quarter staff now being shown in this Vote, the Officer Commanding-in-Chief is seen to receive £6,632; the Adjutant-General £2,700; the Quarter-Master-General £2,100; and the Military Secretary £2,100. The Director-General, Medical Department, receives £1,500; the Surgeon-General £1,300; the Surveyor-General of Ordnance £1,500; the Director of Transport and Supplies £1,200; the Director of Artillery and Stores £1,500; the Director of Contracts £1,380; the Inspector-General of Fortifications £2,100; two Deputy Directors of Works each £1,200; the Financial Secretary £1,500; the Accountant-General £1,500; his deputy £1,200; the assistant £1,000. The staff numbers 78, their united salaries amounting to £88,565. The number of civil clerks is 406, their salaries amounting to £119,310. The surveyors and clerks of works number 62, receiving £17,813; while the military clerks number 89, their salaries amounting to £9,456. There is an item of £3,000 for contingencies, and the expense of preparing maps, &c.

The Votes for non-effective services are the following:—

17. Rewards for Distinguished Services, &c.—After deducting £3,780, the net vote is £16,800, a decrease of £2,600. Rewards to officers are £12,700—decrease £600; to non-commissioned officers £5,070; Victoria Cross pensions £810—decrease £50; gratuities for long service, &c. £2,000. The rewards paid to officers are, with a few exceptions, £100 each, while that to non-commissioned officers varies from £10 to £20. The Victoria Cross pension to non-commissioned officers and privates is £10 per man.

18. Half-Pay of Field Marshals, and of General, Regimental, and Departmental Officers.—The total of the votes is £76,000, a decrease of £3,700. Sixty-nine field marshals and general officers eligible for employment receive half-pay amounting to £40,000, and 149 regimental officers receive half-pay amounting to £30,000, while the departmental officers number 17, and receive £6,000 as half-pay.

19. Retired Pay and Gratuities for Reduced and Retired Officers, &c.—Deducting £230,800 on account of the forces in India, £4,350 refund of over-regulation money, and £78 miscel-

laneous receipts, the balance is £1,232,500—increase £45,100. The retired and unattached pay of 311 general officers amounts to £268,000; 1,661 regimental officers receive £460,000 as retired pay, and 320 receive £121,875 as retired full pay and allowances. From the total of the last two amounts a saving of £5,375 may be effected during the year. Departmental officers, numbering 899, receive £322,800 as retired pay and allowances. Gratuities in lieu of pensions amount to £70,000—decrease £20,000; the cost of maintenance of lunatic officers is £400; retired pay to officers of disbanded foreign corps is £209, and to widows and children of deceased foreign officers, £555; and annuity paid to the National Debt Commissioners for advances made in commutation of pay £121,427. Compensation to be awarded by the Army Purchase Commissioners to officers on retiring amounts to £100,000; and to Royal (late Indian) Artillery and Engineers £8,000.

20. Widows' Pensions, &c.—From the gross estimate £28,552 is deducted for the forces in India and miscellaneous receipts, leaving the balance £127,600, a decrease of £2,100. Pensions to 1,896 widows and relatives amount to £130,000; compassionate allowances to 1,666 children £23,000; gratuities and relief fund £3,152.

21. Pensions for Wounds.—Wounded officers and others number 147, their pensions amounting to £16,451, with a probable deduction of £451; repayments to National Debt Office, for commutation advances, £879. Appropriations in aid amount to £1,679.

22. Chelsea and Kilmainham Hospitals.—Appropriations in aid, amounting to £520, reduce the gross estimate to £31,400, a decrease of £800. Chelsea Hospital requires £27,217—decrease £628; and Kilmainham £4,703. At Chelsea a Governor receives £500 additional pay, and other officials cost £3,134; subordinates £1,217; 32 nurses £999; pay of 527 in-pensioners £1,399; provisions, clothing, &c. £14,983; clerks, &c. £4,099. At Kilmainham the cost of provisions (except bread and meat, provided for in Vote 10) is £1,670.

23. Out-Pensions.—The expenditure consists of £1,771,700, paid to 240 warrant officers and to 84,801 Chelsea pensioners, at from 1½d. to 4s. 6d. a day; the maintenance of lunatics £11,500; and pensions to 116 army schoolmistresses and 7 nurses £3,400. From the gross estimate £430,900 is to be deducted for the forces in India, and £400 for miscellaneous receipts, leaving the net vote £1,358,300, a decrease of £13,800.

24. Superannuation, &c. Allowances.—The total, less £23, appropriations in aid, amounts to £183,300; superannuations being £90,000, compensations £64,000, and compassionate allowances and gratuities £1,300, to which is added £28,023 to be paid to the National Debt Commissioners for commutations. The amount voted in 1886-87 for allowances was £159,000, of which £6,992 has since lapsed. In 1886-87 139 new pensions were granted, amounting to £7,590. The proportion of superannuation for Metropolitan Police is £2,736.

25. Militia, Yeomanry, and Volunteers.—The total of £47,100 shows a decrease of £3,800. Of this sum £19,000 will be paid to 167 retired Militia officers; £1,897 to 16 retired Yeomanry Cavalry adjutants, £18,000 to 130 retired Volunteer adjutants, and £8,202 to the National Debt Commissioners for advances.

THE twelve months which have elapsed since the issue of the Almanack for 1887 have been unusually full of important naval events. There has been an exceptionally large number of additions to the fighting fleet of the country; these additions including several of the most powerful war-ships in the world; the Queen has held a very imposing review at Spithead in celebration of her Jubilee; and some naval manoeuvres of a novel and particularly instructive kind have been carried out in home waters. The ironclads which have been launched are the sister turret-ships *Victoria* and *Sans Pareil*, each of which is designed to carry two 110-ton breechloading guns; the turret-ship *Trafalgar*, which is a still larger vessel, and will carry four 67-ton breechloaders; and the four swift, belted cruisers *Aurora*, *Narcissus*, *Gulatea*, and *Immortalité*, each of which will steam at a rate of over 18 knots an hour, and will be armed with two 18 or 22-ton breechloaders. The unarmoured additions to the Navy include the small composite cruiser *Buzzard*, the gun-vessel *Bramble*, the torpedo-cruiser *Serpent*, and the torpedo gun-boats *Grasshopper*, *Sandfly*, and *Spider*. In the mean time the great barquette ship *Benbow* has been supplied with her 110-ton breechloaders; her sister ironclads, the *Camperdown* and *Anson*, have made satisfactory steam trials, and the armoured ships *Colossus*, *Hero*, and *Orlando* have been completed, or nearly completed, for sea.

The review which, on July 23rd, was held by the Queen at Spithead, was chiefly remarkable as a spectacular event; for, although 26 ironclads and over 100 other vessels were present that day, a great many of the ships were of types which, for fighting purposes, are now obsolete. The exhibition was, however, very interesting as an epitome of the progress of naval architecture during the past half-century, seeing that it embraced almost every variety of government vessel that has been launched since the *Sprightly*, which has since been condemned, took the water for the first time in 1823. After the review the immense fleet was divided into several evolutionary squadrons, which were directed to manoeuvre in the narrow seas with the object of demonstrating to what extent the coasts would, in war time, be assailable by a daring enemy. The most instructive lessons were learnt in the Channel, where Rear-Admiral the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, C.B., succeeded in evading Vice-Admiral Sir W. N. W. Hewett, F.C., who had a squadron of equal force, and who was assisted by a flotilla of gun and torpedo boats. Admiral Fremantle not only captured Falmouth, but forced the Strait of Dover, seized Sheerness, and ran up the Thames as far as Thames Haven before he was obliged to surrender. Operations of scarcely inferior importance were carried out off the Welsh coast and to the north of Ireland. These manoeuvres very plainly demonstrated the extraordinary value, for war purposes, of swift ships. They went far to prove that heavy guns are comparatively useless unless the vessel which carries them possesses speed; and they especially suggested that a fleet at sea cannot learn much of the movements of an active enemy unless it be provided with fast cruisers, which can do the work of scouts. A not less valuable lesson which was taught by the operations is that in

war time the country must not expect its fleet to protect its estuaries and harbours. The fleet must do its best work at sea, and not in shallow waters. The defence of the coast is a matter which can only be properly carried out by local corps of engineers, artillery, and submarine miners, assisted by coast-defence vessels, torpedo-boats, and controllable torpedoes. These evolutions will probably be continued annually.

Among the minor naval events of the year is the purchase by Government of Mr. Brennan's interest in his controllable torpedo, a weapon which can be guided under water by means of wires worked by an engine on shore or on board ship. The invention, all details of which have been kept profoundly secret, is said to be of a most formidable nature, and to work to perfection. In 1886 some torpedo experiments, which did not altogether result in favour of the torpedo, were carried out at Portsmouth against the hull of the old ironclad *Resistance*. The explosive charges which were then used represented those which are ordinarily carried in the nose of the Whitehead automobile torpedo. In June last the experiments were continued. On June 10th a charged Whitehead torpedo was fired against steel protective nets, which were hung 32 feet from the ship. No damage to the hull resulted. On June 14th, however, when a 95 lb. charge of gun-cotton was exploded in actual contact with the ship's starboard bilge, the vessel slowly sank. The issue seems to prove that an ironclad protected by nets is comparatively safe from torpedo attack; but that if her sides are exposed, and she can be hit, she will be seriously damaged.

Late in the year the Admiralty determined to commission some of the new ironclads as flag-ships in place of obsolete vessels. The *Anson* and the *Impérieuse* are accordingly being got ready. Last, but not least among the minor naval events of the year, is the decision of the Admiralty to adopt the new Armstrong 30-pounder rapid-fire gun. Its advantages lie chiefly in the facts that it can be fired by a crew of only three men at the rate of from eight to ten rounds a minute, and that, in spite of its size and penetrative power, it can be aimed from a man's shoulder, the recoil being taken by an hydraulic cylinder placed beneath the gun. The weapon will pierce 6.9 inches of iron at the muzzle, and will be useful, not only against torpedo-boats, but as the chief armament of light gun-boats. Six of these guns are to be fitted to the *Trafalgar*, and others will in all likelihood be supplied to most of the newest ironclads.

It remains only to notice the vessels which have been laid down or ordered during the year. The list includes no heavy ironclads; but is made up of two steel 20-knot protected cruisers, the *Medea* and *Medusa*; three other cruisers, the *Melpomene*; the *Marathon*, and the *Magicienne*; two smaller cruisers, the *Nymphé* and the *Daphné*; a torpedo gunboat, to be called the *Sharpshooter*; and six cruising gun-vessels, to be named respectively, *Pigmy*, *Pleasant*, *Part-ridge*, *Ploner*, *Pigeon*, and *Peacock*. The *Nile*, a sister ship to the *Trafalgar*, will be launched in the spring at Pembroke. It is not probable that any further gunboats will be built of the type of the unfortunate *Wasp*, which left Singapore for Shanghai on Sept. 10th last, and has not since been heard of. She was only launched in 1886.

Amount Estimated for 1887-88 (*gross*), £13,162,249. (Expended in 1885-86, £16,193,701, voted in 1886-87, £13,270,100.)

ADMIRALTY OFFICE (£211,300). Naval Department.—Whitehall. Hours, 11 to 5.

LORDS COMMISSIONERS (£14,350) :— <i>First Lord</i> , Rt. Hon. Lord G. F. Hamilton, M.P. (<i>with house</i>)	£4,500
<i>Private Secretary</i> , Captain Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, R.N.	£500
<i>Assistant Private Secretaries to First Lord</i> , Alpin MacGregor, £100; and W. G. Greene.	
<i>Senior Naval Lord</i> , Admiral Sir Arthur William Acland Hood, K.C.B. (<i>with house</i>)	£1,500
<i>Private Secretary</i> , H. N. Stuart	£50
<i>Second Naval Lord</i> , Vice-Admiral Sir Anthony Hiley Hoskins, K.C.B.	£1,200
<i>Private Secretary</i> , G. H. Hoste	£50
<i>Third Naval Lord and Controller</i> , Vice-Admiral Sir William Graham, K.C.B.	£2,293
<i>Private Secretary</i> , Arthur Spratt	
<i>Junior Naval Lord</i> , Captain Lord Charles Wm. Delapoeer Beresford, C.B., M.P.	£1,200
<i>Private Secretary</i> , J. H. Brooks	£50
<i>Civil Lord</i> , Ellis Ashmead Bartlett, M.P.	£1,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , W. P. Feiling	£50
<i>First Secretary</i> , Arthur Bower Forwood, M.P.	£2,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Gordon B. Voules	£150
<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , Evan MacGregor, C.B.	£2,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , W. J. Evans	£150
<i>Counsel, and Judge Advocate of the Fleet</i> , Alexander Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P. (<i>besides fees</i>)	£100

* Half-pay in addition.

I. SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.—£20,455.

<i>Assistant Secretary and Principal Clerk</i> , Richard Davis Awdry	£1,200
<i>Principal Clerks</i> , H. J. Van Sittart Neale, E. M. Primrose, O. I. Thomas	£900 to £1,000
<i>Assistant Principals</i> , C. C. Birch, M. P. F. Caulfeild, A. M. De Vismes, Hon. Hubert F. Dormer, M. D. Jeffreys, Alpin MacGregor	£700 to £800
<i>Clerks</i> , O. J. Adams, J. H. Brooks, A. J. Clayton, S. L. Dacres, W. P. Feiling, J. H. Giffard, G. W. Godfrey, W. G. Greene, G. H. Hoste, Sir Jas. Kirkpatrick, Bt., J. A. Peil, R. W. Simpson, H. N. Stuart, W. T. G. Thurlow, Gordon B. Voules	£150 to £600

II. CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.—£50,444.

<i>Controller of Navy</i> , Vice-Admiral Sir William Graham, K.C.B.	£2,293
<i>Director of Naval Ordnance</i> , Captain John Arbuthnot Fisher, C.B., A.D.C.	£1,301
<i>Assistant</i> , Commander James Brown	£730
<i>Assistant Director of Torpedoes</i> , Capt. Arthur Knyvet Wilson, C.B., R.N.	£912
<i>Director of Stores</i> , C. McL. McHardy	£1,000
<i>Examiners of Store Accounts</i> , Samuel Willcocks, Thos. C. White, & E. P. Bechervaise	each £350
<i>Principal Clerks</i> , J. J. Brown, and P. H. S. Desprez	£700 to £900

Constructive and Engineering Staff.

<i>Director of Naval Const.</i> , W. H. White	£2,000
<i>Director of Dockyards</i> , Fras. Elgar, LL.D.	£1,500
<i>Engineer Assistant</i> , J. T. Bannister	£850
<i>Constructor Assistant</i> , J. G. Wildish	£800
<i>Constructor's Assistant</i> , J. B. Marshall	£800
<i>Chief Engineer do.</i> , R. H. Trubshaw	£800
<i>Chief Constructors</i> , Henry Morgan and James Dann	each £850 and allowance
<i>Constructors</i> , J. H. Morrison and W. E. Smith	£400 to £550 and allowance
<i>Engineer-in-Chief</i> , Richard Sennett	£1,016
<i>Inspector of Machinery</i> , William Castle	£650
<i>Examiners of Dockyard Work</i> , John Farquharson, C. P. Lemon, and F. Logan	£350 to £450

III. VICTUALLING DEPARTMENT.—£7,719.

<i>Director</i> , Henry F. R. Yorke	£800
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , Geo. Grant Wilson (<i>in charge</i>)	£750
F. J. Michod, and W. G. Randall	£400 to £650

IV. CONTRACT & PURCHASE DEPARTMENT.—£9,277.

<i>Director of Navy Contracts</i> , John Collett	£1,200
<i>Assistant Director</i> , W. Hale White	£900
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , Tatham Gwyn, Wm. C. B. Hall, C. M. Heath, & Perceval A. Smith	£400 to £650

V. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,

Avenue House, W.C.—£7,481.

<i>Dirac. Gen.</i> , Sir John W. Reid, K.C.B., M.D.	£1,300
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , J. W. Garnell (<i>in charge</i>), and G. G. Tunks	£700, £650

VI. ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,

Spring Gardens, S.W.—£63,557.

<i>Accountant-General</i> , Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, K.C.M.G.	£1,500
<i>Private Secretary</i> , Alfred Eyles	£800
<i>Deputy Acct.-Gen.</i> , Follett Pennell	£1,200
<i>Assistants</i> , John Scott, Robert Main, and A. H. Bather (<i>acting</i>)	each £1,000
<i>Greenwich Hospital Br.</i> —G. T. Lambert	£1,000

VII. TRANSPORT DEPT., Whitehall.—£8,720.

<i>Director of Transports</i> , Vice-Admiral Sir Francis William Sullivan, K.C.B.	£1,593
<i>Assistant ditto</i> , Wm. F. Baughan, C.B.	£881
<i>Naval Assistant</i> , Capt. William Arthur de Vesci Brownlow, C.B.	£800
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , Stephen J. Graff, J. A. Strong, and F. L. Vaux	£400 to £650
<i>Consulting Officer, Indian Troop Services</i> , Captain Arthur Whatley Chitty, I.N.	£1,000
<i>Inspectors of Shipping</i> , Edward G. Farrell, and William Hayman	£560

VIII. DEPARTMENT OF DIRECTOR OF WORKS,

21, Craven Street, Strand.—£9,312.

<i>Director</i> , Col. Percy G. L. Smith, R.E.	£1,300
<i>Assistant</i> , E. I. Woodhead	£800
<i>Surveyor</i> , George Higgs	£800
<i>Surveyor of Coastguard Buildings</i> , (vacant)	
<i>Senior Clerk</i> , Charles F. Wootton	£650

IX. HYDROGRAPHIC DEPT., Whitehall.—10,846.

<i>Hydrographer</i> , Capt. W. J. L. Wharton, F.R.S.	£1,264
<i>Chief Naval Assist.</i> , Capt. Daniel Pender	£800
<i>Chief Civil Assistant</i> , Fleet-Paymaster G. W. Underhill	£650
<i>Naval Assist.</i> , Staff Commander J. C. Richards, Staff Captain Henry R. Harris, Staff Commanders George A. Browning, Charles H. C. Langdon, W. H. Petley, and Walter N. Goalen	£400 to £550
<i>Civil Assistant (Pilotage)</i> , D. G. Dimsey	£600
<i>Superint. of Compasses</i> , Capt. Wm. Mayes	£803
<i>Surveying Officer, Chart Branch</i> , Staff Captain George Stanley	£700

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF NAVAL RESERVES, 37, Spring Gardens, S.W.—£4,715.

Superintendent, Vice-Admiral John Kennedy
Erskine Baird £1,965
Secretary, Wm. Wykeham Perry, R.N. £79

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT.—£5,483.
Director, Capt. William Henry Hall. £

Assistant Directors, Captains R. N. Custance and S. M. Eardley-Wilmot. £

Naval Staff, Comms. R. O. B. C. Brenton, C. W. Dickinson, Lewis E. Wintz, and Lt. J. B. Hay.

Marine Staff, Majors W. H. Poë, C.B., and R. A. Marriott, D.S.O., and Lieut. G. G. Aston.

Civil Staff, R. Wynne Simpson and clerks.

FLAG OFFICERS IN COMMISSION, AND THEIR SECRETARIES.

Nore	{ Vice-Admiral Charles Ludovic Darley } Duncan. Sec., Wm. B. Risk.
Portsmouth	{ Waddilove
Devonport	Adm. Sir G. Ommanney Willes, K.C.B. Duke of Wellington Sec., Chas. E. Gifford
Queenstown, Ireland	Admiral Lord John Hay, G.C.B. Royal Adelaide Sec., G. E. Marcon.
Channel Squadron	Rear-Adm. Hon. Walter C. Carpenter .. Revenge
Mediterranean	{ V. Adm. Sir W. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., VC Sultan (temp.) Sec., H.C.W. Gibson
North America and West Indies	{ Rear-Adm. Charles John Rowley (2nd) .. Agincourt Sec., R. Donaldson.
Pacific	{ Adm. H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. .. Alexandra Sec., H. H. Rickard.
China	{ Vice-Adm. Algernon McLennan Lyons .. Bellerophon .. Sec., Geo. Liddell.
East Indies	{ Commodore Henry Hand, Jamaica .. Urgent
Australia	{ Rear-Adm. Algernon C. F. Heneage .. Triumph
Cape & West Africa	{ Adm. Sir Rich. Vesey Hamilton, K.C.B. .. Audacious
S.E. Coast of Amer.	{ Commodore W. H. Maxwell, Hong Kong .. Victor Emanuel Sec., W. H. J. Pym.
Training Squadron	{ Rear-Adm. Sir Fredk. W. Richards, K.C.B. Bacchante .. Sec., John Carlisle.
Supt., Portsmouth	{ Rear-Admiral Henry Fairfax, C.B. Nelson
Supt., Devonport	{ R. Adm. Sir Walter J. Hunt-Grubbe, K.C.B. Raleigh
Supt., Chatham	{ Captain William Robert Kennedy .. Ruby
Supt., Malta Dock	{ Commodore Albert Hastings Markham .. Active
Supt. Naval Reserves	{ Rear-Adm. John Ommanney Hopkins .. Asia
	{ Rear-Adm. Henry Duncan Grant, C.B. .. Indus
	{ Rear-Admiral Edward Kelly .. Pembroke
	{ Vice-Admiral Robt. Gordon Douglas .. Hibernia
	{ Vice-Admiral John Kennedy E. Baird .. Hercules

FLAG OFFICERS ON THE ACTIVE LIST.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET.

H. R. H. Prince of Wales (hon.)
Wallis, Sir Provo W. Parry, G.C.B.
Keppel, Hon. Sir Henry, G.C.B.
Symonds, Sir Thos. M. O., G.C.B.
Milne, Sir Alexander, Bart., G.C.B.
Elliot, Hon. Sir C. G. J. B., K.C.B.
Ryder, Sir Alfred Phillipps, K.C.B.

ADMIRALS.

Robinson, Sir Robt. Spencer, K.C.B.
King, Sir Geo. St. Vincent, K.C.B.
Loring, Sir William, K.C.B.
Hornby, Sir G. T. Phipps, G.C.B.
Hay, Lord John, G.C.B.
Willes, Sir G. Ommanney, K.C.B.
DeHorsey, Algernon Frdk. Rous.
Dowell, Sir Wm. Montagu, K.C.B.
Hood, Sir Arthur Wm. A., K.C.B.
Commerell, Sir Jno. E., G.C.B. VC
Clanwilliam, Earl of, K.C.B.
H.S.H. Pr. of Leiningen, G.C.B.
H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.
Hamilton, Sir R. Vesey, K.C.B.

VICE-ADMIRALS.

Waddilove, Charles Ludovic D.
Somerset, Leveson Eliot Henry.
Hewett, Sir W. N. W., K.C.B. VC
Lyons, Algernon McLennan.
Brandreth, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
Lethbridge, Thos. Bridgeman.
Sullivan, Sir Francis W., K.C.B.
Hardinge, Edward, C.B.

Graham, Sir William, K.C.B.
Hoskins, Sir Anthony H., K.C.B.
Salmon, Sir Nowell, K.C.B., VC
Howard, Edward Henry.
Baird, John Kennedy Erskine.
Curme, Charles Thomas.
Watson, George Willes.
Hickley, Henry Dennis.
Phillimore, Henry Bouchier, C.B.
Ward, Hon. William John.
Wratislaw, Henry Rushworth.
Whyte, William Henry.

REAR-ADMIRALS.

Grant, Henry Duncan, C.B.
Moresby, John.
Douglas, Sholto, C.B.
Edye, William Henry.
Culme-Seymour, Sir Michael, Bt.
Richards, Sir Fred. Wm., K.C.B.
Carpenter, Hon. Walter Cecil.
Douglas, Robert Gordon.
Greive, William Samuel.
Tryon, Sir George, K.C.B.
Heneage, Algernon C. Fieschi.
Hunt-Grubbe, Sir W. J., K.C.B.
Rowley, Charles John.
Wells, Richard.
Ward, Thomas Le Hunte, C.B.
Fremantle, Hon. Edm. Robt., C.B.
Hopkins, John Ommanney.
D'Arcy-Irvine, St. Geo. Caulfield,
Fairfax, Henry, C.B. [C.B.]
Gordon, William Erlington.
Chatfield, Alfred John, C.B.

Barnardiston, Thomas.
Brine, Lindesay.
Erskine, James Elphinstone.
Sulivan, George Lydiard.
Codrington, William, C.B.
Nicholson, Henry Frederick, C.B.
Buller, Alexander, C.B.
Jones, Loftus Francis.
Bosanquet, George Stanley.
Prattent, Francis Mowbray.
Kelly, Edward.
Robinson, Frederick C. Bryan.

NAVAL A.S.D.C. TO THE QUEEN.

Adm. H.R.H. Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. (personal).
Lieut. H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, K.G. (personal).
Hornby, Adm. Sir Geoffrey Thos. Phipps, G.C.B. (first)
Captains, Molyneux, Sir Robt. Henry Moore, K.C.B.
Tracey, Richard Edward.
Hotham, Charles Fredk., C.B.
FitzRoy, Robt. O'Brien, C.B.
Scott, Lord Chas. T. M. D., C.B.
Maxwell, William Henry.
Kerr, Lord Walter Talbot.
Seymour, Edward Hobart, C.B.
Fisher, John Arbuthnot, C.B.
St. John, Henry Craven.
Fullerton, John R. T. (no Marine—
Tuson, Col. Hen. Brasnell, C.B.
Scott, Col. James Woodward.

IRONCLAD VESSELS, WITH THEIR CAPTAINS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICERS, THEIR GUNS, TONNAGE, AND (within brackets). HORSE-POWER. [November, 1887.]

Those in Commission have their names printed in heavier type.

- ACHILLES**, 16, 9820 (5720), Devonport. *Chief Eng.* Richard G. Callaway.
- AGAMEMNON**, 6, 8510 (6360), Mediterranean. *Capt.* Charles S. Cardale; *Comm.* Chas. Henry S. Pretymann; *1st Lieut.* Sir Henry A. Ogle, Bt.; *Chaplain*, Rev. Francis J. Odell; *Fleet Surg.* Edward J. Sharood; *Fleet Paym.* Charles T. Dawson; *Fleet Eng.* John E. Turner.
- AGINCOURT**, 17, 10,690 (6870), flag-ship, 2nd in command, Channel Squadron. *Rear-Admiral* Charles John Rowley; *Capt.* Swinton Colthurst Holland; *Comm.* Robert L. Groome; *1st Lieut.* Herbert A. W. Onslow; *Chaplain*, Rev. Thos. Austin; *Staff Surg.* John C. B. Maclean; *Fleet Paym.* Cornelius W. M'Dermott; *Fleet Eng.* Wm. Bryan.
- AJAX**, 6, 8510 (6440), Greenock. *Capt.* Francis Durrant, c.m.g.; *Comm.* Henry D. Barry; *1st Lieut.* Charles G. Gardiner; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles R. Gamson; *Staff Surg.* William Fredk. Spencer; *Fleet Paym.* Edmund Hickson; *Fleet Eng.* Alexander F. McIntyre.
- ALEXANDRA**, 18, 9490 (8610), flag-ship, Mediterranean. *Adm.* H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, k.g.; *Capt.* John Fellowes, c.b.; *Comm.* Thos. MacGill; *1st Lieut.* Frederick S. Inglefield; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles J. Corfe; *Fleet Surg.* George Maclean; *Fleet Paym.* Alfred T. D. Nettleton; *Fleet Eng.* Joseph Turner.
- ANSON**, 10, 10,000 (11,500), Portsmouth. *Lieut.* Robert L. G. Noel; *Fleet Eng.* Alex. Purvis.
- AUDACIOUS**, 18, 6010 (4830), flag-ship, China. *Adm.* Sir Richard V. Hamilton, k.c.b.; *Capt.* Robt. H. Harris; *Comm.* Francis Powell; *1st Lieut.* Henry Leah; *Chaplain*, Rev. Robert O'D. Ross-Lewin; *Fleet Surg.* James William Fisher; *Fleet Paym.* Thomas O. Joynson; *Fleet Eng.* Leopold M. Green.
- AURORA**, 12, 5000 (8500), steel armoured cruiser, building at Pembroke. *Staff Eng.* J. F. Babb.
- AUSTRALIA**, 12, 5000 (8500), steel armoured cruiser, Chatham. *Staff Comm.* Edmond E. Greaves; *Staff Eng.* William T. H. Bills.
- BELLEFAIR**, 4, 4870 (3200), Coastguard, Kingstown. *Capt.* Guy O. Twiss; *Comm.* Geo. N. A. Pollard; *1st Lieut.* William H. M. Daniell; *Chaplain*, Rev. William V. Rainier; *Staff Surg.* John A. Robertson; *Fleet Paym.* Cuthbert R. Rodham; *Fleet Eng.* William Gilbert.
- BELLEROPHON**, 20, 7550 (6520), flag-ship, N. America and West Indies. *Vice-Adm.* Algernon McLennan Lyons; *Capt.* Bouverie F. Clark; *Comm.* George A. Primrose; *1st Lieut.* Spencer H. M. Logan; *Chaplain*, Rev. Chas. J. Todd; *Fleet Surg.* Richard J. Sweetnam; *Fleet Paym.* Thos. H. L. Bowling; *Staff Eng.* David Grant.
- BENBOW**, 12, 10,000 (11,500), Chatham. *Lieut.* Henry C. B. Hulbert; *Fleet Eng.* Henry Watkins White.
- BLACK PRINCE**, 28, 9210 (5770), Devonport. *Staff Comm.* Charles Brent; *Staff Eng.* James John Warren.
- CAMPERDOWN**, 10, 10,000 (11,500), Portsmouth. *Lieut.* Andrew Leslie Murray; *Fleet Eng.* James Wootton.
- COLLINGWOOD**, 10, 9150 (9570), Portsmouth. *Staff Comm.* John Stocker; *Fleet Eng.* William Philip Davis.
- COLOSSUS**, 9, 9150 (7500), Mediterranean. *Capt.* Cyprian A. G. Bridge; *Comm.* Edward H. Gamble; *1st Lieut.* Blanchard R. T. Coward; *Chaplain*, Rev. Benjamin C. Pidcock; *Fleet Surg.* Alfred W. Whitley; *Fleet Paym.* Henry J. Harvey; *Fleet Eng.* John Rice.
- CONQUEROR**, 6, 6200 (6000), Devonport. *Staff Comm.* Albert R. Wonham; *Staff Eng.* Henry Laughrin.
- CYCLOPS**, 4, 3480 (1660), Devonport. *Navig. Lieut.* William H. Turner; *Staff Eng.* Sam. J. Rock.
- DEVASTATION**, 4, 9330 (6650), Coastguard, Queensferry. *Capt.* Frederick S. VanderMeulen; *Comm.* Frank Finnis; *1st Lieut.* Edward J. Bawtree; *Chaplain*, Rev. Frederick G. H. H. E. White; *Staff Surg.* Stewart F. Hamilton; *Fleet Paym.* Alfred De Denne; *Staff Eng.* John Swanson.
- DREADNOUGHT**, 4, 10,820 (8210), Mediterranean. *Capt.* Noel Stephen Fox Digby; *Comm.* H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, g.c.b.; *1st Lieut.* George T. Wingfield; *Lieut.* H.R.H. Prince George of Wales, k.g.; *Chaplain*, Rev. Hugh S. Wood; *Staff Surg.* Frederick McClement; *Fleet Paym.* Henry H. P. Shanks; *Fleet Eng.* William Barclay.
- EDINBURGH**, 9, 9150 (7500), Mediterranean. *Capt.* Henry St. L. B. Palliser; *Comm.* Percy Moreton Scott; *1st Lieut.* Henry Peter Routh; *Chaplain*, Rev. Henry C. F. Hunter; *Fleet Paym.* Henry de Ridder; *Staff Surg.* Robert W. Biddulph; *Fleet Eng.* George James Weeks.
- GALATEA**, 12, 5000 (8500), steel armoured cruiser, Glasgow. *Staff Eng.* Charles E. Stewart.
- GLATTON**, 2, 4910 (2870), Portsmouth. *Fleet Eng.* William Molland Taylor.
- GORGON**, 4, 3480 (1670), Devonport. *Lieut.* John Charles Roughton; *Fleet Eng.* Wm. M. Feak.
- HECATE**, 4, 3480 (1750), Devonport. *Staff Eng.* Stephen Brett Williams.
- HECTOR**, 18, 6710 (3260), Portsmouth. *Fleet Eng.* Charles Wm. G. Chambers.
- HERCULES**, 20, 8680 (6750), Coastguard, Portland. *Vice-Adm.* John Kennedy Erskine Baird; *Capt.* Claude E. Buckle; *Comm.* Lionel Fanshawe; *1st Lieut.* Charles H. Coke; *Chaplain*, Rev. Geo. H. Trehearne; *Staff Surg.* Alexander R. Joyce; *Fleet Paym.* William H. Haswell; *Fleet Eng.* Peter Eckford.
- HERO**, 6200 (6000), Chatham. *Staff Comm.* Wm. John Symons; *Fleet Eng.* Peter Colquhoun.
- HOTSPUR**, 4, 4010 (3060), Coastguard, Harwich. *Capt.* James G. Mead; *Comm.* Percy Hockin; *1st Lieut.* George L. W. Adair; *Fleet Surg.* Edward W. Doyle; *Staff Paym.* Gervase F. Mathew; *Fleet Eng.* John Miller.
- HOWE**, 10, 9700 (11,500), Portsmouth. *Staff Comm.* George J. Hirtzel; *Staff Eng.* Frdk. S. Turner.
- HYDRA**, 4, 3480 (1470), Chatham. *Staff Comm.* Richard G. Roe; *Fleet Eng.* Wm. R. McAvoy.
- IMMORTALITY**, 12, 5000 (8500), steel armoured cruiser, Chatham. *Chief Eng.* Caleb J. North.
- IMPETUEUSE**, 10, 8500 (10,000), Portsmouth. *Staff Comm.* Geo. Kains Moore; *Fleet Eng.* J. Jefferies.
- INFELEXIBLE**, 10, 11,880 (8010), Portsmouth. *Staff Comm.* James B. Walker; *Fleet Eng.* H. Hull.
- INVINCIBLE**, 20, 6010 (4830), Coastguard, Southampton Water. *Capt.* Charles George Fane; *Comm.* Arth. Wm. E. Prothero; *1st Lieut.* Thomas E. Cochrane; *Chapl.*, Rev. Chas. E. Pantler; *Staff Surg.* Henry Beaumont; *Fleet Paym.* William Noble; *Fleet Eng.* Wm. E. Pilcher.

Iron Duke, 14, 6010 (3520), Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Robert Henry Boyle; *Comm.* Geo. Leslie Poë; *1st Lieut.* George Langford; *Chaplain*, Rev. Auguste B. S. West; *Staff Surg.* William H. Putsey; *Fleet Paym.* John L. Page; *Fleet Eng.* George Edward M. Keey.

MINOTAUR, 17, 10,690 (7600), Portsmouth.

Monarch, 7, 8320 (7840), turret-ship, Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Edmund J. Church; *Comm.* Count Frederick C. Metaxa; *1st Lieut.* Fredk. R. Gransmore; *Chaplain*, Rev. Fredk. Geo. H. E. White; *Fleet Surg.* Maxwell Rodgers; *Fleet Paym.* Robt. M. Colwell; *Fleet Eng.* Wm. T. C. Brewer.

NARCISUS, 12, 5000 (8500), steel armoured cruiser, Chatham. *Chief Eng.* Matthew R. Miller.

Nelson, 12, 7630 (6640), flag-ship, Australia. *Rear-Adm.* Henry Fairfax, C.B.; *Capt.* Tynte F. Hammill; *Comm.* William des V. Hamilton; *1st Lieut.* Harry C. Reynolds; *Chaplain*, Rev. Alex. Nicolls; *Fleet Surg.* Richard W. Coppinger; *Fleet Paym.* Fred. North; *Fleet Eng.* Geo. Boyd.

Neptune, 6, 9310 (8000), Coastguard, Holyhead. *Capt.* John Frederick G. Grant; *Comm.* Charles R. Wood; *1st Lieut.* Calverley T. Berwicke; *Chaplain*, Rev. Thomas Roberts; *Staff Surg.* Thomas C. Hickey; *Staff Paym.* Pentland J. Mould; *Fleet Eng.* James Edmonds.

NILE, 12, 11,940 (12,000), building at Pembroke. *Staff Eng.* George Swinney.

NORTHAMPTON, 12, 7630 (6070), Chatham. *Staff Comm.* Walter S. Chambré; *Staff Eng.* Adam Shoobread.

Northumberland, 29, 10,780 (6560), Devonport. *Capt.* James Andrew T. Bruce; *Comm.* Archibald Berkeley Milne; *Chaplain*, Rev. George Goodenough; *Fleet Surg.* William Dudley Wodsworth; *Fleet Paym.* Henry V. Forrest; *Fleet Eng.* John Charles Weeks.

Orion, 4, 4870 (4040), China. *Capt.* Thos. Harvey Roase; *Comm.* Randolph F. O. Foote; *1st Lieut.* Alfred F. Wellton; *Staff Surg.* Thomas D. Gimlette; *Staff Paym.* Frederic R. G. Wright; *Chief Eng.* Thomas F. Brown.

ORLANDO, 12, 5000 (8500), Devonport. *Lieut.* Robert N. Ommanney; *Staff Eng.* William H. Gulliver.

PENELOPE, 11, 4470 (4700), Portsmouth. *Staff Eng.* John T. Morgan.

PRINCE ALBERT, 4, 3880 (2130), Devonport. *Fleet Engineer* Robert C. Widdicombe.

REPULSE, 12, 6190 (3350), Portsmouth. *Fleet Eng.* George Reuben Bissaker.

RODNEY, 10, 9700 (11,500), Chatham. *Staff Comm.* Henry S. Penn; *Fleet Eng.* Wm. J. Hancock.

Rupert, 4, 5440 (4630), turret-ship, Coastguard, Hull. *Capt.* Edmund St. J. Garforth, C.B.; *Comm.* Wm. L. H. Browne; *1st Lieut.* Robt. T. Wood; *Fleet Surg.* Jas. D. Smith; *Fleet Paym.* Wm. Parker Taylor; *Fleet Eng.* Andrew Watt.

SANS PAREIL, 15, 10,470 (12,000), building at Blackwall. *Staff Eng.* Wm. J. Canter.

SCORPION, 4, 2750 (1450), Bermuda. *Gunner*, J. T. Marshall.

Shannon, 9, 5390 (3370), Coastguard, Bantry. *Capt.* Francis R. Blackburne; *Comm.* Reginald A. Brock; *1st Lieut.* Ernest G. Rason; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles M. Vaughan; *Staff Surg.* Wm. P. M. Boyle; *Staff Paym.* Fredk. G. Farrow; *Fleet Eng.* Robert Anderson.

Sultan, 19, 9290 (7720), flag-ship (*temp.*), Channel Squadron. *Vice-Adm.* Sir Wm. N. W. Hewett, K.C.B., V.C.; *Capt.* Ernest Rice; *Comm.* Gerald W. Russell; *1st Lieut.* George M. Henderson; *Chaplain*, Rev. Barton S. Tucker; *Fleet Surg.* Brien S. P. McDermott; *Fleet Paym.* Valentine J. D. Rickcord; *Fleet Eng.* James Nelson.

SUPERB, 22, 9170 (6580), Chatham. *Fleet Eng.* James Stephens.

SWIFTSURE, 18, 6910 (4910), Devonport. *Lieut.* Edward Leah; *Fleet Eng.* John G. Sampson.

Temeraire, 14, 8540 (7520), Channel Squadron. *Capt.* Edm. C. Drummond; *Comm.* Frederick W. Fisher; *1st Lieut.* Chas. Windham; *Chaplain*, Rev. Richard S. Hartley; *Fleet Surg.* Anthony Gorham; *Fleet Paym.* Francis St. J. S. O'Neill; *Staff Eng.* William Olive.

Terror, 4, 1844, floating battery, Bermuda. *Capt.* Robt. P. Dennistoun; *Lieut.* Hen. F. Haszard; *Staff Comm.* Henry D. Shortt; *Staff Paym.* John T. Greet; *Surg.* Thos. E. H. Williams.

Thunderer, 4, 9330 (6270), turret-ship, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Walter Stewart; *Comm.* Harry S. F. Niblett; *1st Lieut.* Francis A. Brookes; *Chaplain*, Rev. Ralph Venables Wilson; *Staff Surg.* Herbert E. Marsh; *Fleet Paym.* John Kiddle; *Chief Eng.* Richard J. Tench.

TRAFALGAR, 12, 11,940 (12,000), turret-ship, Portsmouth. *Staff Eng.* George Rigler.

Triumph, 14, 6640 (5110), flag-ship, Pacific. *Rear-Adm.* Algernon C. F. Heneage; *Capt.* Henry Rose; *Comm.* Francis C. B. B. Simpson; *1st Lieut.* Leonard E. Dick; *Chaplain*, Rev. Samuel S. O. Morris; *Fleet Surg.* Thomas Bolster; *Fleet Paym.* Henry J. Ray; *Fleet Eng.* Henry Daniel Garwood.

UNDAUNTED, 12, 5000 (8500), steel armoured cruiser, Devonport. *Staff Comm.* Fredk. K. Taylor; *Chief Eng.* Edward Norrington.

VICTORIA, 15, turret-ship, building at Elswick Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Staff Eng.* George N. H. Michell.

VIPER, 4, 1230 (700), Bermuda.

VIXEN, 4, 1230 (740), Bermuda.

WARRIOR, 32, 9210 (5270), Portsmouth. *Staff Eng.* Frederic George Whittaker.

WARSPITE, 10, 8500 (10,000), Chatham. *Staff Comm.* Clifford Bowden; *Fleet Eng.* John R. Harvey.

WYVERN, 4, 2750 (1450), Hong Kong. *Chief Eng.* George Ferrier Laird.

SHIPS IN COMMISSION.

* Sailing Vessels.

† Paddle Steamers.

Acorn, 8, 970 (1280), Cape and West Africa. *Comm.* Wm. E. B. Atkinson; *1st Lieut.* Francis A. Valentine; *Staff Paym.* Matthew Wellington; *Chief Eng.* Henry Cook.

Active, 12, 3080 (4130), Training squadron. *Capt.* Albert H. Markham; *Comm.* Chas. G. Robinson; *1st Lieut.* Reginald R. Need; *Chaplain*, Rev. James H. Blunn; *Staff Surg.* Chas. Lyon Vasey; *Staff Paym.* Henry A. Scrivener; *Fleet Eng.* James Gordon Bain.

Alacrity, 4, 1400 (3180), China. *Comm.* Robert Blair Macconochie; *1st Lieut.* Alex. Meldrum; *Staff Eng.* Joseph A. Smith; *Surg.* James McC. Martin; *Paym.* Reginald B. Rigbye.

Albacore, 4, 560 (660), Mediterranean. *Lieut. and Comm.* Francis G. Jones; *1st Lieut.* Albert J. Hotham; *Surg.* Jas. O'B. Williams; *Asst. Paym.* Douglas H. S. Alldridge; *Eng.* John A. Cook.

† **Alecto**, 4, 620 (490), Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. & Comm.* George Izat; *Surg.* John N.

- Corbett; *Asst. Paym.* Wm. L. Gill; *Eng.* John F. Price.
- Algerine**, 4, 835 (810), East Indies. *Comm.* Wm. C. C. Forsyth; *1st Lieut.* Robert B. Aldv; *Paym.* John A. Wood; *Chief Eng.* Charles W. Thorne; *Surg.* Alexander F. Harper.
- ***Asia**, 4, 3594, flag-ship, Portsmouth. *Rear-Adm.* John O. Hopkins; *Capt.* Richard E. Tracey; *Comm.* Howard F. Hay; *1st Lieut.* Francis W. Cobb; *Chaplain*, Rev. George L. Blake; *Fleet Surg.* James Trimble; *Fleet Paym.* James Edward Stanton.
- Assistance**, 2, 2500 (1440), 'troop-ship, Particular service. *Capt.* Andrew K. Bickford; *1st Lt.* T. F. Thomas; *Staff Surg.* J. Wood; *Staff Paym.* Henry J. Colling; *Fleet Eng.* John Bettison.
- Bacchante**, 14, 4130 (5420), flag-ship, East Indies. *Rear-Adm.* Sir Frederick W. Richards, K.C.B.; *Capt.* Arthur W. Moore; *Comm.* Charles J. Barlow, D.S.O.; *1st Lieut.* Frederick E. Poulter; *Chaplain*, Rev. John M. Moreton; *Staff Surg.* Edw. E. Mahon; *Fleet Paym.* Edward S. M. Power; *Staff Eng.* Geo. H. Weeks.
- Banterer**, 4, 465 (440), Particular service. *Lieut. & Comm.* Edward W. Hodgkinson; *Surg.* Jerome Barry; *Eng.* Henry A. Madge (temp.).
- ***Boscawen**, 16, 4579, training-ship for boys, Portland. *Comm.* Anson Schomberg; *1st Lieut.* Joseph J. McC. Callwell; *Chaplain*, Rev. Wm. Oxland; *Staff Surg.* John Lyon, M.D.; *Fleet Paym.* Richard G. Chandler.
- ***Brilliant**, 8, 1408, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Kessock Ferry, Inverness. *Lieut. & Comm.* Edward S. Evans.
- ***Britannia**, 6201, training-ship for naval cadets, Dartmouth. *Capt.* Fredk. G. D. Bedford, C.B.; *Comm.* Frederick P. Trench; *1st Lieut.* Archibald T. Carter; *Chaplain*, Rev. Samuel Kenah; *Staff Surg.* Charles C. Godding; *Staff Paym.* George Stephen Goddard.
- Britomart**, 2, 330 (277), Particular service. *Lieut. & Comm.* Henry J. Oldfield.
- Bullfrog**, 4, 465 (420), North America and West Indies. *Lieut. & Comm.* John Masterman; *Lieut.* Fredk. C. C. Pasco; *Surg.* East Aphorpp; *Asst. Paym.* Francis William Osburn; *Asst. Eng.* Fredk. A. Hellyer.
- Calliope**, 16, 2770 (4020), Australia. *Capt.* Henry Coey Kane; *1st Lieut.* Robert Kyle M'Alpine; *Chaplain*, Rev. Arthur Cornwallis Evans; *Staff Surg.* Valentine Duke; *Paym.* Beechey Rogers; *Staff Eng.* Henry Geo. Bourke.
- Calypso**, 16, 2770 (3720), Training squadron. *Capt.* John C. Burnell; *1st Lieut.* Leslie C. Stuart; *Chaplain*, Rev. Arthur C. Wright; *Staff Surg.* Richard D. White; *Staff Paym.* Ashley N. Innes; *Fleet Eng.* Alex. Beattie.
- ***Cambridge**, 29, 4971, gunnery ship, Devonport. *Capt.* Henry F. Cleveland; *Comm.* George R. Lindley; *1st Lieut.* William S. Rees; *Chaplain*, Rev. John Booth Budds; *Fleet Surg.* Edward Meade; *Fleet Paym.* William H. Martin.
- Canada**, 10, 2380 (2430), N. America and West Indies. *Capt.* Lewis A. Beaumont; *1st Lieut.* Reginald C. Prothero; *Chaplain*, *Staff Surg.* Wm. H. Colahan; *Staff Paym.* Clement P. Penny; *Eng.* William C. Fincham.
- Caroline**, 14, 1420 (1440), Pacific. *Capt.* Sir William Wiseman, Bt.; *1st Lieut.* Lewis Dod Simpson; *Chaplain*, *Staff Surg.* Otway P. Browne; *Paym.* Horatio Howell; *Chief Eng.* William H. Matthews.
- Carysfort**, 14, 2380 (2400), Mediterranean. *Capt.* Arthur Edward Dupuis; *1st Lieut.* Macvey Napier; *Chaplain*, Rev. William J. Wilby; *Staff Surg.* Chas. W. Magrane; *Paym.* Chas. F. W. Edwards; *Eng.* Richard S. Hamn.
- ***Castor**, 13, 1308, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, North Shields. *Comm.* Henry N. Alleyne; *Fleet Surg.* James Flanagan; *Fleet Paym.* Alexander Allen.
- ***Clyde**, 15, 1447, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Aberdeen. *Comm.* Alfred W. Warry; *Fleet Surg.* Joshua P. Courtenay; *Fleet Paym.* A. F. Gann
- †**Combatrice**, 2, 600 (540), Mediterranean. *Comm.* William Wilson; *1st Lieut.* Arthur E. Harford; *Surg.* Edward H. Williams; *Asst. Paym.* Malcolm C. Murdock; *Eng.* Wm. H. Grant.
- Cockchafer**, 4, 465 (470), China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Henry H. Boteler; *Surg.* Clement Alsop; *Asst. Paym.* Ralph B. Marwood; *Eng.* J. A. Cawley.
- Comis**, 12, 2380 (2450), N. America and West Indies. *Capt.* Thomas Sturges Jackson; *1st Lieut.* Harry G. Grey; *Chaplain*, Rev. Wm. Chadwick Bouchier; *Fleet Surg.* George Kell; *Paym.* Edgar de Hahn Whiddon; *Chief Eng.* Henry Martin Grampus Pellew.
- Conquest**, 14, 2380 (2670), Pacific. *Capt.* Charles L. Oxley; *1st Lieut.* Richard J. Symonds; *Chaplain*, Rev. Matthew R. S. Onslow; *Staff Surg.* Albert C. Queely; *Paym.* Montagu B. Williams; *Staff Eng.* John Johnson.
- Constance**, 14, 2380 (2590), China. *Capt.* Leicester Chantrey Koppel; *1st Lieut.* George H. C. MacArthur; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles Le Poer Trench Heaslop; *Staff Surg.* Chas. A. Macaulay; *Staff Paym.* Henry W. C. Batchelor; *Staff Eng.* Alexander Graham Smith.
- Cordelia**, 10, 2380 (2420), China. *Capt.* Henry Harvey Boys; *1st Lieut.* Arthur A. C. Gallo way; *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles Hutton Coates; *Staff Surg.*, Solomon Kellett; *Paym.* Cunyng ham Seales; *Eng.* Richard G. Wilby.
- Cormorant**, 6, 1130 (950), Pacific. *Comm.* Jasper E. T. Nicolls; *1st Lieut.* Charles E. Kingsmill; *Staff Surgeon*, John Wilson; *Paym.* Wm. O. Bedford; *Chief Eng.* William J. Harding.
- Crocodile**, 3, 6211 (4180), Indian troop-ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Richard Evans; *1st Lieut.* Herbert C. Sayce; *Chaplain*, Rev. Arthur Baker; *Staff Surg.* Robert Turner; *Fleet Paym.* Richard Williams; *Staff Eng.* Robt. Pattison.
- ***Cruiser**, 4, 950, training-ship, Mediterranean. *Comm.* William Harvey Pigott; *1st Lieut.* Erasmus D. St. A. Ommanney; *Staff Surg.* John Dudley; *Paym.* Geo. C. L. B. Townesend.
- Curlow**, 4, 785 (1500), Channel Squadron. *Comm.* Anthony Kingscote; *1st Lieut.* Walter V. Anson; *Paym.* Andrew John Ramsay; *Chief Eng.* Charles Dawe; *Surg.* John Jenkins.
- ***Dædalus**, 13, 1447, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Bristol. *Comm.* Cressar H. Hawkins; *Fleet Surg.* Astley Cooper; *Fleet Paym.* C. H. Coely.
- Daring**, 4, 940 (920), Returning home. *Comm.* Arthur H. Boldero; *1st Lieut.* Francis S. Ommanney; *Staff Surg.* Jas. W. H. Hawton; *Paym.* Chas. Raxworthy; *Staff Eng.* Hugh Burstow.
- Dart**, 2, 470 (200), Surveying service. *Lieut. & Comm.* Arthur M. Field; *Surg.* Wm. M. Rae; *Eng.* Wm. J. Mabb; *Asst. Paym.* Malcolm W. Sullivan.
- Defiance**, 5270, torpedo school ship, Devonport. *Comm.* Chas. J. Norcock; *1st Lieut.* Charles G. Dicken; *Chaplain*, Rev. Chas. Robert Mullins; *Staff Surg.* Robert W. Williams; *Chief Eng.* Francis Ford; *Asst. Paym.* George J. Mills.
- Diamond**, 12, 1970 (2140), Australia. *Capt.* Francis Starkie Clayton; *1st Lieut.* William P. Shake.

- spear; *Chaplain*, Rev. John Brabazon; *Staff Surg.* Horace E. F. Cross; *Paym.* John K. Mosse; *Staff Eng.* John Murdock.
- Dolphin*, 4, 925 (720), Mediterranean. *Comm.* Hon. Hedworth Lambton; *1st Lieut.* John Hugh Tyrwhitt; *Paym.* George V. Rashleigh; *Surg.* Robert Hickson; *Eng.* John Kerr.
- Duke of Wellington*, 25, 6071, flag-ship, Portsmouth. *Adm.* Sir G. Ommanney Willes, K.C.B.; *Captain*, Edward H. Seymour, C.B.; *Comm.* Alex. Cook; *1st Lieut.* Scott J. B. Wilcox; *Chaplain*, Rev. Frederick Davies; *Fleet Surg.* Stephen Sweetnam; *Fleet Paym.* John J. Hayward.
- Duncan*, 31, 3727, flag-ship, Sheerness. *Vice-Admiral*, Charles L. D. Waddilove; *Capt.* Artur C. Curtis; *Comm.* Jas. H. Corfe; *1st Lieut.* John H. Henderson; *Chaplain*, Rev. Samuel A. Shone; *Fleet Surg.* Jas. H. Martin; *Fleet Paym.* Henry V. Forrest.
- **Durham*, 17, 1815, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Sunderland. *Comm.* Henry Holford Washington; *Fleet Surg.* Henry Ashlin Close; *Fleet Paym.* Francis Bridge Beaverstock.
- **Eagle*, 12, 2340, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Liverpool. *Comm.* Lawrence Ching; *Fleet Surg.* Robert Hay; *Fleet Paym.* Jas. W. Lishman.
- Egeria*, 4, 940 (1030), Surveying Service. *Capt.* Pelham Aldrich; *1st Lieut.* Casper J. Baker; *Staff Surg.* James Dunlop; *Paym.* David J. Thomson; *Eng.* John W. Bennington.
- Emerald*, 12, 2120 (2170), N. America and West Indies. *Capt.* Richard Horace Hamond; *1st Lieut.* Edward Pitcairn Jones; *Chaplain*, Rev. James Henry Moriarty; *Staff Surg.* Henry J. Madders; *Staff Paym.* Richard E. Moore; *Chief Eng.* Henry C. Goldsmith.
- †*Enchantress*, 1000 (1320), Portsmouth. *Staff Capt.* Wm. W. Vine; *Staff Eng.* Wm. T. Power.
- Espiegle*, 10, 1130 (1130), Pacific. *Comm.* Arthur Calvert Clarke; *1st Lieut.* Griffith G. Phillips; *Staff Surg.* David Brownrigg Bookey; *Paym.* Robert Alex. Moore; *Eng.* George R. T. Cummings.
- Espoir*, 4, 465 (470), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Horace R. Adams; *Surg.* Herbert P. Shuttleworth; *Asst. Paym.* Andrew Hume; *Eng.* Jas. J. Frost.
- Euphrates*, 3, 6211 (3900), Indian troop-ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Arthur C. H. Paget; *1st Lieut.* James Nethery Hill; *Chaplain*, Rev. Alfred J. Whistler; *Fleet Surg.* Geo. A. Campbell; *Fleet Paym.* Edwin Harris; *Staff Eng.* John Wm. Hayes.
- **Excellent*, 3, 3994, gunnery ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Compton E. Domville; *Comm.* Angus MacLeod; *1st Lieut.* Edwd. Wm. Lloyd; *Chaplain*, Rev. Frank Cole Stebbing; *Fleet Surg.* George Bolster; *Fleet Paym.* James Henry Wallis.
- Falcon*, 3, 780 (720), Mediterranean. *Comm.* Eustace Rooke; *1st Lieut.* Robert S. D. Cumming; *Paym.* Henry A. Malaher; *Eng.* John R. D. Johnson; *Surg.* Harold R. Osborne.
- Firebrand*, 4, 455 (460), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* John Denison; *Surg.* Chaworth Louis Nolan; *Asst. Paym.* Montague Stephens; *Eng.* Elijah Thomas.
- Flamingo*, 4, 780 (750), S. E. Coast of America. *Comm.* Henry Charles Bigge; *1st Lieut.* Henry L. Tottenham; *Paym.* Edward Lander; *Chief Eng.* Edwin J. Jeffery; *Surg.* Octav. S. Fisher.
- **Flora*, 12, 1818, Simon's Bay, Cape. *Comm.* Charles K. Kennedy-Purvis; *Lieut.* George V. Hegan; *Surg.* John Brunt; *Asst. Paym.* William E. E. Read.
- Forward*, 4, 455 (450), N. America and W. Indies. *Lieut. and Comm.* John E. Bearcroft; *Surg.* William G. Jack; *Asst. Paym.* James L. H. German; *Eng.* Frederick Worth.
- **Ganges*, 3594, training-ship for boys, Falmouth. *Comm.* Guy Mainwaring; *1st Lieut.* Edward A. Richmond; *Chaplain*, Rev. David Nevin; *Staff Surg.* Evelyn R. H. Pollard; *Fleet Paym.* John Henry Cleverton.
- Gannet*, 7, 1130 (1110), Mediterranean. *Comm.* Barton R. Bradford; *1st Lieut.* Charles H. Dare; *Staff Surg.* Christopher Pearson; *Paym.* Reginald G. Hodder; *Chief Eng.* Geo. J. Ross.
- Garnet*, 14, 2120 (2000), East Indies. *Capt.* Albert Baldwin Jenkings; *1st Lieut.* Wm. Wyatt Smythe; *Staff Surg.* Henry G. T. Strickland; *Staff Paym.* William Trew; *Eng.* William Cook.
- Goshawk*, 4, 430 (480), Cape and West Africa. *Lieut. & Comm.* John H. Pelly; *Surg.* John Moore; *Eng.* John W. Midgley; *Asst. Paym.* Ernest E. Silk.
- Grappler*, 4, 465 (440), Gibraltar. *Lieut. & Comm.* Wm. B. Charter; *Surg.* John Acheson; *Asst. Paym.* Edgar V. Sharpe; *Eng.* Jas. J. Walker.
- Griffin*, 3, 780 (790), East Indies. *Comm.* John Edric Blaxland; *1st Lieut.* Leicester F. G. Tippinge; *Paym.* Alfred H. Sherris; *Surg.* Cyril J. Mansfield; *Eng.* Wm. J. Firks.
- **Harrier*, 190, Australia. *Lieut. & Comm.* Fredk. O. Pike; *Lieut.* Herbert Powley.
- Hearty*, 4, 1300 (1800), Particular service. *Comm.* Edwd. Chichester; *1st Lieut.* Harry C. Martin; *Paym.* Henry J. Ollard; *Surg.* Chas. Strickland; *Eng.* Thomas Owen.
- Hecla*, 6, 6400 (2260), torpedo dépôt ship, Mediterranean. *Capt.* Edmund F. Jeffreys; *1st Lieut.* Frederick L. Campbell; *Staff Surg.* Richard G. Brown; *Staff Paym.* Thomas F. Harrison; *Fleet Eng.* Alexander Wilson.
- Heroine*, 8, 1420 (1130), China. *Capt.* Charles J. Balfour; *1st Lieut.* William G. White; *Staff Surg.* Edward R. Mulock; *Staff Paym.* Archibald Court; *Eng.* Henry J. G. Moon.
- **Hibernia*, 12, 4149, flag-ship, Malta. *Rear-Adm.* Robert Gordon Douglas; *Comm.* Horace H. Barnard; *Lieut.* Stuart B. Roupell; *Fleet Paym.* Wm. B. Hutchison; *Surg.* Jas. S. Wray.
- Himalaya*, 2, 4690 (2580), troop-ship, Particular service. *Captain*, John E. Stokes; *1st Lieut.* Robert H. Stewart; *Chaplain*, Rev. Alwyne C. H. Rice; *Staff Surg.* Wm. B. Drew; *Fleet Paym.* Henry P. Brennan; *Chief Eng.* Henry Jolliffe.
- Humber*, 1640 (490), troop-ship, Particular service. *Comm.* Hubert J. G. Garbett; *1st Lieut.* Saumarez D. Lacy; *Chief Eng.* Wm. T. Allen; *Surg.* Miles O. McSwiny; *Asst. Paym.* Edward G. Edwards.
- Hyacinth*, 8, 1420 (1190), Pacific. *Capt.* Edmund G. Bourke; *1st Lieut.* Edward P. Ashe; *Staff Surg.* Arthur W. Russell; *Paym.* Wm. C. S. Hyne; *Chief Eng.* John A'Court.
- Icarus*, 8, 970 (1230), Cape and West Africa. *Comm.* Wm. M. Annesley; *1st Lieut.* Duncan Macpherson; *Paym.* Henry S. Baskerville; *Surg.* T. Dunlop; *Chief Eng.* Saml. G. Follett.
- **Imogene*, 460 (420), Mediterranean. *Lieut. & Comm.* Ernest Duncombe; *Surg.* Edward Goffe Swan.
- **Impregnable*, 6557, training-ship for boys, Devonport. *Capt.* Hilary G. Andoe, C.B.; *Comm.* Daniel McN. Riddel; *1st Lieut.* Emeric J. V. Pritchard; *Chaplain*, Rev. John H. Berry; *Staff Surg.* Everard H. Saunders; *Staff Paym.* Thomas W. Snell.

- **Indus*, 1, 3653, flag-ship, Devonport. *Rear-Adm.* Henry D. Grant, c.b.; *Capt.* Harry H. Rawson, c.b.; *Comm.* John R. Prickett; *1st Lieut.* Henry Crawford; *Chaplain*, Rev. William S. Harris; *Fleet Surg.* Wm. D. Longfield; *Fleet Paym.* William J. C. Row.
- Jackal*, 750 (814), Scotch Fisheries. *Lieut. & Comm.* Arthur M. Farquhar; *Surg.* George D. Trevor-Roper; *Asst. Paym.* Rice H. Harris; *Eng.* Charles J. Cock.
- Kingfisher*, 6, 1130 (1090), East Indies. *Comm.* Raymond Barron Needham; *1st Lieut.* Lionel A. W. Barnes-Lawrence; *Staff Surg.* William Edward Breton; *Paym.* William J. Kilroy; *Chief Eng.* Edward Robert Vine.
- Landrail*, 4, 785 (1500), Cape and West Africa. *Comm.* Duke Arthur Crofton; *1st Lieut.* Wm. Joseph Villiers Hudson; *Paym.* Edward H. Truscott; *Chief Eng.* Charles H. Fellow; *Surg.* John Lowney.
- Leander*, 10, 3750 (5500), China. *Capt.* Martin J. Dunlop; *1st Lieut.* Henry C. A. Baynes; *Staff Surg.* Francis R. M. Loftie; *Staff Paym.* Charles W. Cole; *Fleet Eng.* John Leigh.
- **Liffey*, 3915, store-ship, Coquimbo. *Staff Comm.* John Bell Johnson; *Staff Surg.* John K. Conway; *Staff Paym.* William T. Fencock.
- Lily*, 3, 720 (830), N. America and W. Indies. *Comm.* Herbert W. S. Gibson; *1st Lieut.* Lewis Fredk. Blackburn; *Paym.* Alfred G. Hill; *Chief Eng.* Richard T. Rundle; *Surg.* Geo. R. D. Charlton.
- Linnæus*, 5, 756 (1050), China. *Comm.* William Marrack; *1st Lieut.* Edward P. Powell; *Paym.* William James Hubbard; *Surg.* Joseph H. Whelan; *Eng.* George H. Cooke.
- Lion*, 3842, and *Implacable*, 3223, training-ships for boys, Devonport. *Comm.* Edmund Samuel Poë; *1st Lieut.* Henry B. Elwyn; *Chaplain*, Rev. John M. Clarkson; *Fleet Surg.* Thomas H. Knott; *Staff Paym.* Arthur Le B. Corrie.
- Malabar*, 3, 6211 (4200), Indian troop-ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Arthur D. Fanshawe; *1st Lieut.* James McA. Cutfield; *Chaplain*, Rev. Reginald Dolby; *Fleet Surg.* William H. Stewart; *Fleet Paym.* Alex. V. Maccall; *Fleet Eng.* Richard S. Lee.
- Mallard*, 4, 455 (400), N. America & West Indies. *Lieut. & Comm.* Edward J. Sanderson; *Lieut.* Francis S. Miller; *Paym.* Thos. Guard; *Surg.* George D. Twigg; *Eng.* William H. Mitchell.
- Mariner*, 8, 970 (970), East Indies. *Comm.* John Durnford, d.s.o.; *1st Lieut.* Herbt. A. Warren; *Staff Paym.* John J. Hoar; *Chief Eng.* Alfred Palmer; *Surg.* Edmund Corcoran.
- Merlin*, 4, 430 (430), China. *Lieut. & Comm.* Wm. M. Maturin; *Lieut.* Angel H. Freeman; *Surg.* George H. H. Symonds; *Asst. Paym.* Stanley E. Elliott; *Eng.* Robert J. Norman.
- Mistletoe*, 4, 560 (650), Channel Islands. *Comm.* Oswald P. Tudor; *1st Lieut.* Edward P. Smythias; *Surg.* John Cashin; *Asst. Paym.* Herbert L. Warren; *Eng.* William James Mullinger.
- Mutine*, 10, 1130 (1120), China. *Comm.* John Harrington Martin; *1st Lieut.* Edward E. Bradford; *Staff Surg.* Alf. Patterson; *Paym.* Richd. P. Hawkshaw; *Chief Eng.* Henry James Lock.
- Myrmidon*, 4, 877 (720), Australia. *Comm.* Hon. Foley C. P. Vereker; *1st Lieut.* William V. S. Howard; *Paym.* Charles Walter; *Staff Eng.* Richard Irwin; *Surg.* Wm. Geo. K. Barnes.
- **Nankin*, 2540, Pembroke Dock. *Supt.*, Captain George D. Morant; *Staff Surg.* Richard A. Mowll; *Staff Paym.* Hugh Adam Haswell.
- Opal*, 12, 2120 (2190), Australia. *Capt.* Day Hort Bosanquet; *1st Lieut.* John G. M. Field; *Chaplain*, Rev. Joseph Reed; *Staff Surg.* Ralph W. Brereton; *Staff Paym.* Edwin R. S. Sandys; *Chief Eng.* Robert Cullen Moon.
- Orontes*, 2, 5920 (2570), troop ship, Particular service. *Capt.* Charles Barstow Theobald; *1st Lieut.* Laurence H. Elliott; *Chaplain*, Rev. John E. S. Johnson; *Staff Surg.* William R. White; *Staff Paym.* Francis R. C. Whiddon; *Chief Eng.* John T. H. Denny.
- Orwell*, 2, 330 (228), Coastguard, Coast of Ireland. *Lieut. & Comm.* Charles Home Cochran; *Surg.* John S. Fogerty.
- †*Osborne*, 2, 1850 (3360), royal yacht, Portsmouth. *Comm.* Hon. Assheton G. Curzon-Howe; *1st Lieut.* Hon. Gerald F. Digby; *Staff Surg.* Alfred G. Delmege; *Fleet Eng.* Robert Bacon; *Asst. Paym.* Scarlett De V. Taylor.
- Osprey*, 6, 1130 (1010), East Indies. *Comm.* Charles E. Gissing; *1st Lieut.* John W. Brown; *Staff Surg.* Henry A. W. Richardson; *Paym.* Abraham Turner; *Chief Eng.* Fras. J. Moore.
- Pelican*, 8, 1130 (1060), Pacific. *Comm.* Richard W. Hope; *1st Lieut.* Arthur J. Horsley; *Staff Surg.* Alfred T. Corrie; *Paym.* Edwd. T. Dixon; *Staff Eng.* George S. Newton.
- **Pembroke*, 1, 2842, flag-ship, Chatham. *Rear-Adm.* Edward Kelly; *Capt.* Lord Charles T. M. D. Scott, c.b.; *Comm.* M. L. Kelham; *1st Lieut.* Samuel Ewing; *Staff Surg.* Robt. Grant; *Fleet Paym.* Frederick B. Williams.
- Penguin*, 7, 1130 (1110), East Indies. *Comm.* Francis F. Haygarth; *1st Lieut.* Hon. Henry A. S. Stanhope; *Paym.* William H. F. Kay; *Staff Surg.* John A. M'Adam; *Eng.* Thomas G. Coomber.
- Phaeton*, 10, 3750 (5500), Mediterranean. *Capt.* William Holme C. St. Clair; *1st Lt.* Charles S. Elliot; *Staff Surg.* George H. Madeley; *Staff Paym.* Andrew C. Jeffreys; *Staff Eng.* Ivie A. Couper.
- Polyphemus*, 2640 (5520), steel torpedo ram, Mediterranean. *Comm.* Edwin J. P. Gallwey; *1st Lieut.* Douglas A. Gamble; *Staff Eng.* Charles A. Vogwell; *Surg.* George F. Dean.
- **President*, 10, 1969, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, West India Docks. *Comm.* Crawford Cuffin; *Fleet Surg.* Wm. Roche; *Fleet Paym.* Robert W. Parish.
- Pylades*, 14, 1420 (1640), N. America and West Indies. *Capt.* Ernest Neville Rolfe, c.b.; *1st Lieut.* Arthur R. F. Bailey; *Staff Surg.* Wm. E. Bennett; *Paym.* Joseph W. Chaster; *Chief Eng.* David John Gyles.
- Racer*, 8, 970 (920), Mediterranean. *Comm.* Henry H. May; *1st Lieut.* Arthur H. Shirley; *Paym.* William A. Harvey; *Staff Eng.* William H. White; *Surg.* Henry G. Jacob.
- Raleigh*, 24, 5200 (5640), flag-ship, Cape and West Africa. *Rear-Adm.* Sir Walter J. Hunt-Grubbe, x.c.b.; *Capt.* Burges Watson; *Comm.* Charles H. Adair; *1st Lieut.* Charles G. W. Aylen; *Chaplain*, Rev. James Black; *Fleet Surg.* John N. Stone; *Fleet Paym.* Wm. B. Ramsey; *Staff Eng.* Thomas Burnes.

- Rambler**, 3, 835 (690), Surveying service. *Comm.* William U. Moore; *1st Lieut.* Andrew F. Bal-four; *Paym.* Henry Dawson; *Chief Eng.* Wm. O. Beal; *Surg.* Percy W. Bassett-Smith.
- Ranger**, 3, 835 (760), East Indies. *Comm.* Samuel A. Johnson; *1st Lieut.* Edwd. G. Shortland; *Paym.* Alfred Woolward; *Surg.* Henry F. Iliewicz; *Eng.* James Shirvell.
- Rapid**, 12, 1420 (1400), Australia. *Capt.* Archer J. W. Musgrave; *1st Lieut.* Charles A. For-long; *Paym.* Frederick C. Good; *Staff Eng.* George T. Craddock; *Surg.* John D. Henwood.
- Rattler**, 6, 670 (1200), China. *Lieut. and Comm.* Wm. H. Maitland-Dougall; *Lieut.* Bertie A. Cator; *Surg.* Charles B. d'E. Chamberlain; *Assist. Paym.* Edwin C. Petch; *Eng.* Wm. A. D. Whormby.
- Raven**, 4, 465 (380), Australia. *Lieut. & Comm.* Frank W. Wyley; *Surg.* John P. Coolican; *Asst. Paym.* Bernard G. Lloyd-Evans; *Eng.* Benjamin R. King.
- Ready**, 4, 660 (890), N. America & West Indies. *Comm.* Frederic Echlin; *1st Lieut.* Louis F. C. Jackson; *Paym.* Robert L. Hosking; *Staff Eng.* Charles F. Hulford; *Surg.* John L. Barrington.
- Reindeer**, 6, 970 (1030), East Indies. *Comm.* Henry B. Lang; *1st Lieut.* Thomas H. M. Jerram; *Paym.* Chas. Vawdrey; *Staff Eng.* Henry C. Stansmore; *Surg.* William H. Norman.
- Revenge**, 28, 5260 (3322), flag-ship, Queenstown. *Rear-Adm.* Hon. Walter C. Carpenter; *Capt.* Frederic P. Doughty; *Comm.* Henry H. Dyke; *1st Lieut.* George A. Warleigh; *Chaplain*, Rev. Eugene Sullivan; *Staff Surg.* John Tyndall; *Fleet Paym.* Benjamin Urwick; *Staff Eng.* Charles A. Walmsley.
- Rifleman**, 4, 610 (710), Cape and West Africa. *Lt. & Comm.* Chas. G. Prater; *Surg.* Frederic J. Lilly; *Assist. Paym.* William C. A. J. Robinson; *Eng.* Joseph H. Pili.
- Rover**, 14, 3460 (4960), Training Squadron. *Capt.* Gerard H. U. Noel; *1st Lieut.* Henry B. Anson; *Chaplain*, Rev. Fredric L. Warleigh; *Staff Surg.* Michael Ronan; *Staff Paym.* John W. Seccombe; *Fleet Eng.* Frederick E. Shean.
- ***Royal Adelaide**, 13, 4122, flag-ship, Devonport. *Adm.* Lord John Hay, G.C.B.; *Capt.* Harry W. Brent; *Comm.* Charles R. Arbuthnot; *1st Lieut.* Fras. H. N. Harvey; *Chaplain*, Rev. Ebenezer T. Pyffe; *Fleet Surg.* Godfrey Goodman; *Fleet Paym.* David T. Waugh.
- Royalist**, 12, 1420 (1510), Cape and West Africa. *Capt.* George W. Hand; *1st Lieut.* William F. Tunnard; *Staff Surg.* James A. Collet; *Staff Paym.* Edwin R. Brown; *Staff Eng.* William T. Coope.
- Ruby**, 12, 2120 (1830), S. E. Coast of America. *Capt.* William R. Kennedy; *1st Lieut.* George A. Callaghan; *Chaplain*, Rev. John H. Pitman; *Staff Surg.* William Brown; *Staff Paym.* Richd. C. Webb; *Chief Eng.* George J. Fraser.
- ***St. Vincent**, 4672, training-ship for boys, Portsmouth. *Comm.* Alvin C. Corry; *1st Lt.* Ewen F. Domville; *Chaplain*, Rev. Frederick J. Matthews; *Fleet Surg.* Henry D. Stanistreet; *Fleet Paym.* Henry M. Harrison.
- Sapphire**, 12, 1970 (2360), China. *Capt.* Wollaston C. Karlake; *1st Lieut.* George L. M. Leckie
- Chaplain**, Rev. John E. S. Mason; *Staff Surg.* William H. Patterson; *Staff Paym.* Henry Marsh; *Staff Eng.* Archibald T. V. Foster.
- Satellite**, 8, 1420 (1400), China. *Capt.* Thomas Peere W. Nesham; *1st Lieut.* George F. S. Knowling; *Staff Surg.* Edward W. Luther; *Paym.* John J. A. Sloan; *Chief Eng.* Robert B. Priston.
- Scout**, 4, 1430 (3200), Mediterranean. *Comm.* Crawford J. M. Conybeare; *1st Lieut.* Arthur W. Torlesse; *Staff Paym.* William F. Woods; *Chief Eng.* George White; *Surg.* Ludlow T. Colthurst.
- Seahorse**, 670 (1170), Particular service. *Staff Comm.* George J. Tomlin *Chief Eng.* John Evans Chase.
- Serapis**, 3, 6211 (4030), Indian troop ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Frederick R. Boardman, C.B.; *1st Lieut.* George Huntingford; *Chaplain*, Rev. Joseph W. Longrigg; *Staff Surg.* Richard S. P. Griffiths; *Fleet Paym.* Wm. Walsh Blayney; *Fleet Eng.* James A. Sawyer.
- ***Sparrowhawk**, 86, Surveying vessel. *Lieut. & Comm.* Arth. Havergal; *Lieut.* Chas. V. Smith.
- †**Sphinx**, 7, 1130 (1140), East Indies. *Comm.* William L. Morrison; *1st Lieut.* Robert G. Fraser; *Paym.* Frederic B. J. Mathias; *Surg.* William W. Pryn; *Eng.* William H. Gay.
- Starling**, 4, 465 (360), Mediterranean. *Lieut. & Comm.* Alfred W. Paget; *Surg.* James L. Smith; *Asst. Paym.* George K. Tuck; *Eng.* Henry T. Diversedge (*temp.*).
- Surprise**, 4, 1400 (3030), Mediterranean. *Comm.* Hon. Maurice A. Bourke; *1st Lieut.* Hon. Seymour J. Fortescue; *Chief Eng.* William H. Skinner; *Surg.* Hugh W. Macnamara; *Asst. Paym.* Bouchier B. Savile.
- Swallow**, 8, 1070 (1570), S.E. Coast of America. *Comm.* Reynell J. Fortescue; *1st Lieut.* Chas. G. May; *Paym.* Samuel E. Lark; *Chief Eng.* James D. Chater; *Surg.* Arthur S. Nance.
- Swift**, 5, 756 (1010), China. *Comm.* Hon. Richard Bingham; *1st Lieut.* Arthur J. Loane; *Chief Eng.* Thomas Hughes; *Paym.* Alfred Wm. Askham; *Surg.* Frederick Augustus Price.
- Swinger**, 4, 430 (520), Australia. *Lieut. & Comm.* Albert C. Allen; *Surg.* William Spry; *Eng.* Nathaniel E. Green; *Assist. Paym.* Laurence A. Bebb.
- Sylvia**, 4, 865 (690), Surveying vessel. *Comm.* Llewellyn S. Dawson; *1st Lieut.* Stanley T. Dean-Pitt; *Staff Surg.* Bernard Renshaw; *Paym.* Frederic H. M. Whitfield; *Chief Eng.* John McCarthy.
- Tamar**, 2, 4650 (2500), Particular service. *Capt.* Basil Edward Cochran; *1st Lieut.* Henry B. Warren; *Chaplain*, Rev. Samuel St. Aidan Baylee; *Staff Surg.* Matthew F. Ryan; *Staff Paym.* William B. Autridge; *Staff Eng.* Robert Burridge.
- Thalia**, 8, 2240 (1600), Particular service. *Capt.* John R. E. Pattison; *1st Lieut.* Reginald Y. Smith; *Chief Eng.* Geo. Harding; *Assist. Paym.* Samuel R. Warn.
- Tourmaline**, 12, 2120 (1970), N. America and West Indies. *Capt.* Mather Byles; *1st Lieut.* John Casement; *Chaplain*, *Staff Surg.* James L. Sweetnam; *Staff Paym.* Cecil P. Walker; *Staff Eng.* John Hall.

**Trincomelee*, 15, 1447, drill-ship, Royal Naval Reserve, Southampton Water. *Comm.* Fredk. Edwards; *Fleet Surg.* James Bradley; *Fleet Paym.* Charles J. Curgenven.

†*Triton*, 410 (370), Surveying service. *Staff Comms.* Thos. H. Tizard, Philip D. Onless; *Surg.* Geo. A. Dreaper; *Eng.* Joseph Bamford.

Turquoise, 12, 2120 (1990), East Indies. *Capt.* Robt. Woodward, C.B.; *1st Lieut.* William C. Reid; *Chaplain*, Rev. Francis Flynn; *Fleet Surg.* Thomas D'A. Bromlow, D.S.O.; *Paym.* Arthur S. C. Clarke; *Staff Eng.* William Nicklin, D.S.O.

Tyne, 2, 3560 (1190), troop ship, Particular service. *Comm.* William E. Darwall; *1st Lieut.* Gerald M. Richardson; *Staff Paym.* Fredk. L. M. Dyer; *Staff Eng.* William A. Harvey; *Surg.* John Hunter.

**Undine*, 280, Australia. *Lieut. & Comm.* Francis R. Pelly; *Surg.* Thomas C. Rowland.

**Unicorn*, 10, 1447, drill-ship, R. N. Reserve, Dundee. *Comm.* William H. G. Nowell; *Fleet Surg.* Wm. Graham; *Fleet Paym.* Wm. E. Boxer.

**Urgent*, 3, 2801, dépôt ship, Jamaica. *Capt. (Commodore)* Henry Hand; *Comm.* Henry W. A. Littledale; *Lieut.* Alfred E. Rawnsley; *Chaplain*, Rev. Richard D. Lewis; *Surg.* Joseph Crowley; *Asst. Paym.* John Brumell.

†*Valorous*, 1, 2300 (1145), Particular service. *Capt.* John H. Bainbridge; *1st Lieut.* Ford E. W. Lambart; *Staff Surg.* Herbert M. Ellis; *Staff Paym.* Edward W. Newenham; *Staff Eng.* John Roland Atkins.

**Vernon*, 5481, torpedo school ship, Portsmouth. *Capt.* Samuel Long; *Comm.* Alex. W. Chisholm-Batten; *1st Lieut.* Charles E. Gladstone; *Fleet Surg.* Thos. H. Atkinson; *Fleet Paym.* Herbert Frank Roe.

**Victor Emanuel*, 2, 5157, receiving ship, Hong Kong. *Capt. (Commodore)* William Henry Maxwell; *Comm.* Palmer K. Smythies; *Lieut.*

Henry K. Gregson; *Staff Surg.* Alfred Patterson; *Staff Paym.* Algernon Yockney.

†*Victoria and Albert*, 2, 2470 (2980), royal yacht, Portsmouth. *Capt.* John R. T. Fullerton; *Comm.* Richard Poore; *1st Lieut.* Philip F. Tillard; *Fleet Surg.* Henry C. Woods; *Fleet Paym.* John S. Moore; *Fleet Eng.* David Wilson.

Volage, 12, 3080 (4530), Training squadron. *Capt.* Charles Johnstone; *1st Lieut.* Frederick G. Stopford; *Chaplain*, Rev. Wilson Highmore; *Staff Surg.* Gerard J. Irvine; *Paym.* James A. Bell; *Fleet Eng.* James Legate.

Wunderer, 4, 925 (750), China. *Comm.* Geo. Aug. Giffard; *1st Lieut.* Patrick C. Dudgeon; *Paym.* Reginald O. Bray; *Staff Eng.* James Leighton; *Surg.* John Dowson.

Watchful, 4, 560 (650), S. E. Coast of America. *Lieut. & Comm.* James E. C. Goodrich; *Surg.* Fras. H. Julian; *Asst. Paym.* Geo. C. A. Boyer.

Wild Swan, 8, 1130 (1090), Pacific. *Comm.* John Salwey Hallifax; *1st Lieut.* Oliver A. Stokes; *Staff Surg.* Isaac H. Anderson; *Paym.* Chas. J. Bolt; *Chief Eng.* John Moysey.

Wrangler, 4, 465 (480), North America and West Indies. *Lieut. and Comm.* Harry Dampier Law; *Surg.* Harold F. D. Stephens; *Asst. Paym.* Wm. Brent Clark; *Eng.* William Broad.

Wye, 1370 (630), store ship, Particular service. *Staff Comm.* Alfred Thomas; *Nav. Lieut.* Chas. G. J. Cater; *Surg.* William Thompson; *Asst. Paym.* Robert L. Dymott; *Chief Eng.* Isaac John Alexander.

WAR SHIPS OF THE COLONIES.

INDIA (Government)—	VICTORIA—
<i>Abyssinia</i> , 4, 2908 (949).	<i>Albert</i> , 2, 350 (400).
<i>Magdala</i> , 4, 3344 (1436).	<i>Batman</i> , 1, 387 (350).
QUEENSLAND—	<i>Cerberus</i> , 4, 3480 (1660).
<i>Gayundah</i> , 2, 360 (400).	<i>Fawkner</i> , 1, 387 (250).
<i>Ofier</i> , 1, 220 (460).	<i>Gannet</i> , 1, 346 (500).
<i>Paluma</i> , 2, 360 (400).	<i>Nelson</i> , 22, 2730 (500).
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—	<i>Victoria</i> , 1, 530 (800).
<i>Protector</i> , 6, 920 (1641).	

SHIPS BUILDING AND COMPLETING FOR THE ROYAL NAVY.—Private yards thus—*.

Anson, 10, 10,000 (11,500) barbette ship, Portsmouth.
Archer, 6, 1630 (3500), torpedo cruiser, Devonport.
Aurora, 12, 5000 (8500), steam cruiser, Pembroke.
Australia, 12, 5000 (8500), steam cruiser, Chatham.
Benbow, 12, 10,000 (11,500), barbette ship, Chatham.
Briak, 6, 1630 (3500), torpedo cruiser, Devonport.
Buzzard, 8, 1140 (2000), comp. sloop, Sheerness.
Camperdown, 10, 10,000 (11,500), barbette ship, Portsmouth.
Cossack, 6, 1630 (3500), torpedo cruiser, Devonport.
Daphne, 8, 1140 (2000), comp. sloop, Sheerness.
Fearless, 4, 1430 (3200), torpedo cruiser, Portsmouth.
Forth, 12, 3550 (5700), steam cruiser, Devonport.
**Galates*, 12, 5000 (8500), steam cruiser, Glasgow.
Grasshopper, 1, 450 (2700), torp. gunboat, Shrns.
Hero, 6200 (6000), turret ship, Chatham.
Howe, 10, 9700 (11,500), barbette ship, Portsmouth.
Immortalité, 12, 5000 (8500) steam cruiser, Chatham.
**Magicienne*, 6, 2950 (9000) steam cruiser, Glasgow.
**Marathon*, 6, 2950 (9000) steam cruiser, Glasgow.
Medea, 6, 2800 (9000), steam cruiser, Chatham.
Medusa, 6, 2800 (9000), steam cruiser, Chatham.
Melita, 8, 970 (1200), composite sloop, Malta.
Malpomeno, 6, 2950 (9000), steam cruiser, Prtsmth.
Mohawk, 6, 1630 (3500), torpedo cruiser, Sheerness.
Narcissus, 12, 5000 (8500), steam cruiser, Chatham.
Nile, 12, 11,940 (12,000), turret ship, Pembroke.

Nympe, 8, 1140 (2000), comp. sloop, Portsmouth.
Orlando, 12, 5000 (8500), steam cruiser, Devonprt.
Partridge, 6, 755 (1200) comp. gunboat, Devonpt.
Peacock, 6, 755 (1200) comp. gunboat, Pembroke.
Pheasant, 6, 755 (1200), comp. gunboat, Devonprt.
Pigeon, 6, 755 (1200), comp. gunboat, Pembroke.
Pigmy, 6, 755 (1200), comp. gunboat, Sheerness.
Plover, 6, 755 (1200), comp. gunboat, Pembroke.
Porpoise, 6, 1630 (3500), torpedo cruiser, Prtsmth.
Racoon, 6, 1630 (4500), torpedo cruiser, Devonpt.
Redbreast, 805 (1,200) comp. gunboat, Pembroke.
Redpole, 805 (1,200), comp. gunboat, Pembroke.
Research, 320 (450), composite vessel, Chatham.
Rodney, 10, 9700 (11,500), barbette ship, Chatham.
Sandfly, 1, 450 (2700), torpedo gunboat, Devonpt.
**Sans Pareil*, 15, 10,470 (12,000), turret ship, Blackwall.
Serpent, 6, 1630 (4500), torpedo cruiser, Devonport.
Severn, 12, 3550 (6000), steam cruiser, Chatham.
Sharpshooter, torpedo gunboat, Devonport.
Spider, 1, 450 (2700), torpedo gunboat, Devonport.
Tartar, 6, 1630 (3500), torpedo cruiser, Sheerness.
Thames, 12, 3550 (5700), steam cruiser, Devonprt.
Trafalgar, 12, 11,940 (12,000), turret ship, Prtsmth.
Undaunted, 12, 5000 (8500), steam cruiser, Devonpt.
**Victoria*, 15, 10,470 (12,000), turret ship, New-castle.

GROSS ESTIMATE, £13,162,247; NET, £12,476,800.

The following tabular statement gives at one view the cost of this branch of the public service for three years, and shows the net total of the present year to be a decrease as compared with 1886-87 of £793,300. The principal points of difference between this year and its predecessor are increases of £37,800 in vote 1, of £27,600 in vote 2, of £23,000, £24,100, and £13,000

in vote 10, and of £50,000 in vote 14. Decreases of £35,000, £43,000, £143,700, £440,100, £6,900, and £23,400 occur in vote 10, of £70,400 in vote 11, of £163,400 in vote 17, and of £32,900 in the non-effective and miscellaneous services. The average annual expense for the three years now stands at £12,813,933.

Year.	Gross Estimate.	Appropriations in Aid.	Net Vote.	Supplementary (net).	Expended.	No. of Officers and Men.	
	£	£	£	£	£	Seamen.	Marines.
1885-86	13,146,928	760,428	12,386,500	308,400	16,193,701	48,600	12,900
1886-87	13,650,626	657,526	12,993,100	277,000	—	48,500	12,900
1887-88	13,162,247	685,449	12,476,800	—	—	49,600	12,900

The gross cost of the several votes is shown in the following abstract, and in the succeeding details will be found the net total of each, after deducting "Appropriations in Aid":—

1. Wages to Seamen and Marines	£3,063,739
2. Victuals and Clothing	1,277,850
3. Admiralty Office	215,820
4. Coast-guard and Naval Reserve	204,967
5. Scientific Branch	135,946
6. Dockyards and Naval Yards	1,733,417
7. Victualling Yards	71,900
8. Medical Establishments	65,930
9. Marine Divisions	21,734
10. { 1. Naval Stores	1,377,000
{ 2. Machinery and Ships Built by Contract	1,911,000
11. New Works, Machinery, Repairs, &c.	550,325
12. Medicines and Medical Stores	75,400
13. Martial Law and Law Charges	11,500
14. Miscellaneous Services	191,128
Total, Effective Services	£10,917,656
15. Half Pay and Retired Pay	801,412
16. { 1. Military Pensions and Allowances	906,844
{ 2. Civil ditto	389,337
Total, Naval Service	£12,955,249
17. Conveyance of Troops	207,000
Grand Total	£13,162,249

1. *Wages, &c. to Seamen and Marines*.—Net total £2,940,700, an increase of £37,800, chiefly caused by provision for a larger number of seamen. The sub-heads are: Wages, &c. to seamen, boys, and coastguard, £2,620,277—increase £41,227; to marines £408,942—increase £3,095. The expense of raising men and boys is £4,000. For prizes for good shooting, seamen are to receive £1,220, and marines £1,330, a total of £2,550—increase £575. Recruiting expenses of royal marines are £5,670—decrease £1,243; contingencies £22,000—increase £500; and special gratuity to seamen and marines for service in Egypt £300—decrease £50. The Appropriations in Aid, in reduction of the gross amount of the vote, are £123,039. The details of those receiving pay, &c., under the vote are as follows:—13 flag officers, 2,697 commissioned officers, 527 subordinate officers, 877 warrant officers, and 34,652 petty officers, seamen, &c., making a total of 38,766, or 1,315 more than in the previous year. Of 6,174 boys, 4,224 are for service in the fleet, and 1,950 under instruction

in training-ships. In the coast-guard service there are 94 commissioned officers, 1 warrant officer, 226 chief officers, and 3,679 petty officers, seamen, &c., making a total of 48,940 hands in these branches of the service—an increase of 1,015. In the marines the headquarters staff consists of 5 commissioned officers, 2 warrant officers, and 4 staff sergeants and sergeants; for the service afloat, 81 commissioned officers, 240 staff sergeants and sergeants, 121 buglers and musicians, and 6,391 rank and file; and for the service ashore, 254 commissioned officers, 36 warrant officers, 575 staff sergeants and sergeants, 242 buglers and musicians, and 4,758 rank and file, a total of 12,709 for this branch of the service.

2. *Victuals and Clothing*.—Net total £992,000, an increase of £27,600, principally caused by additional numbers. The sub-heads are: Provisions and allowances in lieu £704,450—increase £26,500; payments for provisions net taken up £179,100—increase £14,000; lights and allowances in lieu £51,750—decrease £4,150; mess-traps £10,150—increase £350; seamen's clothing, soap, and tobacco £2,250—decrease £4,000; marine clothing, &c. £58,600—decrease £1,100; allowances in lieu of ditto £3,050—decrease £150; beer-money, and excess cost of rations £11,850—decrease £4,650; marine barrack stores £15,750—increase £1,450; victualling stores £29,400—increase £2,800; freight, lighterage, &c. £13,500. There is an estimated rebate for charges against seamen for issues, repayments by other departments, a contribution of £18,000 from the Indian Government, and the proceeds of sale of unserviceable stores, the whole amounting to £285,850, to be taken as appropriations in aid in reduction of the gross amount of the vote.

3. *Admiralty Office*.—Net total £211,300, an increase of £4,400, accounted for by the extension of the Intelligence Department. The sub-heads are: Salaries, wages, &c. £208,269—increase £4,675; travelling expenses £5,000—decrease £300; contingencies £2,551—increase £25. The cost of the several departments, and details of the principal salaries, will be found at p. 219.

4. *Coast-guard and Royal Naval Reserves*.—The net total is £204,900, an apparent decrease of £2,700, but actually an increase of £3,300, owing to £6,000 being transferred to vote 11. The sub-heads are: Salaries, wages, &c. of Royal Naval Reserves Office £4,715—increase £3; rent and insurance of coast-guard buildings £28,220—decrease £602; travelling expenses,

removals, &c. £15,826—increase £658; fuel and light £4,413—decrease £22; contingencies of coast-guard on shore £2,653—increase £93; wages, &c. of naval reserve £141,170—decrease £4,520; seamen and marine pensioners reserve £2,050; naval artillery volunteers £5,920—increase £1,690. The Admiral Superintendent of the Reserve receives £1,965, his secretary £480; a senior captain £1,000; an assistant paymaster £287; while the clerical staff pay and other charges amount to £983. The expenses of the Coast-guard Service provided for in this vote amount to £51,112, but charges under other votes and the official salaries of £4,715 bring up the total to £457,040. In the *Royal Naval Reserve*, 20,300, £84,500 is charged as the annual retainer to seaman, and £46,180 for drill pay and lodging allowance, £4,794 to deputy registrars for enrolling men, besides smaller amounts for medical fees, and other charges connected with the force, making a total of £141,170. With other votes, in addition to this sum, the total charge for the Reserve is £225,592. The actual strength of the Reserve is 22,001.

5. *Scientific Branch*.—Net total £108,800, a decrease of £4,400, owing to a saving at the Cape and larger estimated contributions towards the training of naval cadets. The salaries, &c., of the *Royal Observatory* cost £5,390, some details of which will be found in p. 168. The expenses for repairs, apparatus, &c. are £3,061. The *Cape Observatory* includes an astronomer at £800, a first assistant at £550, and other salaries and apparatus make a total of £3,393—decrease £1,413. The expense of the *Nautical Almanac* is £3,353, including salary of the Superintendent £600, a chief assistant £400, besides ten other assistants. The average annual sale of the Almanack for the last five years has been 14,524, the number sold in 1882 (15,071) dropping to 13,665 in 1886. *Chronometers* are estimated to cost £1,932, and the expenses of the *Compass Department* are £1,743. There is an item of £250 devoted to rewards, experiments, &c., which is added to the funds of the Institution of Naval Architects. The Inspector of Naval Schools receives £700, and the Sub-Inspector £344, making, with travelling expenses, a total of £1,269. An annual contribution of £300 is paid to the Royal United Service Institution. For the drawing and engraving of charts £6,840 is charged, and £6,700 for printing and mounting them. In 1886 there were 128,942 charts sold, producing £7,613; the annual average for five years was 138,356 sold, producing £8,030. The total for salaries is £10,846, and the cost of the department £44,846. Of this £19,000 is for coast and other surveys carried on in various parts of the world, in hire of vessels, wages, &c., to which may be added £68,910 provided in other votes, making the total charge for the surveying service £87,910. The cost of education at the *Royal Naval College*, Greenwich, with incidental expenses, is £32,043; and the conduct of examinations there £2,118. The cost of the *Naval Museum* at Greenwich is set down at £639; the training of naval cadets £21,358, of which £15,000 will be met by parents and guardians, leaving the cost at £6,358, to which may be added £15,750 provided under other votes, making the total charge £22,108. The training of engineer students at Portsmouth and Devonport is £13,836, a further sum of £3,509 being charged under other votes, making a total of £17,345, of which £3,952 is to be contributed by the

students; and the expenses for the examination of candidates for the naval medical service are £415. The receipts applied in reduction of the gross estimate amount to £21,446.

6. *Dockyards and Naval Yards*.—Net total £1,732,600, an increase of £3,100, caused principally by 53 weekly payments falling within the year. The most important sub-heads are—*Home*: salaries £172,471—increase £1,499; wages to artificers, &c. £1,310,820—decrease £10,375; police £35,210—increase £421. *Abroad*, the chief items are: salaries, &c. £48,964—increase £168; wages to artificers £120,146—increase £11,410; yard service afloat £8,826—decrease £665; police £11,619—increase £65. The remaining minor sub-heads will be incidentally noticed further on. The following details are of chief interest:—

(a) *Dockyards at Home*.—*Portsmouth*: the salaries paid to 306 officials amount to £52,380. *Devonport*: salaries to 241 officials, £42,985. *Chatham*: salaries to 198 officials £34,804. *Sheerness*: salaries to 120 officials £21,896. *Pembroke*: salaries to 86 officials £16,771. *Deptford Storeyard*: salaries to 15 officials £2,955. *Portland Coaling Dépôt*: salaries to 2 officials £680. The total officials for the above dockyards number 968, against 965 in 1886-87, and their salaries amount to £172,471, against £170,972 in the previous year. The total number of artificers to be employed in the dockyards at home is less than last year, being 19,554, against 19,873: viz., for ships building and completing 10,312 men; for repairs 4,787; for yard manufactures, storekeeping, and other incidental purposes 4,455. The police number 395, their wages being £35,210.

(b) *Naval Yards Abroad*.—*Malta*: salaries to 60 officials £13,186. *Bermuda*: salaries to 40 officials £8,085. *Hong Kong*: salaries to 30 officials £9,808. *Cape of Good Hope*: salaries to 13 officials £4,012. *Gibraltar*: salaries to 7 officials £2,319. *Jamaica*: salaries to 10 officials £2,094. *Halifax*: salaries to 9 officials £2,070. *Trincomalee*: salaries to 6 officials £1,624. *Esquimaux* (Vanconver): salaries to 9 officials £3,414. *Sydney*: salaries to 6 officials £1,851. *Yokohama*: salary to 1 official £341. *Antigua*: salary, £10. *Fernando Po*: salary to 1 official £150. The total number of officials for naval yards abroad is 192, their salaries amounting to £48,964; while the number of artizans is 2,388, their wages being £128,972. The police number 159, and their wages amount to £11,619.

7. *Victualling Yards*.—Net total £71,800, an increase of £1,100. The chief heads of expenditure are—*At Home*: salaries £15,756; wages £33,538; and *Abroad* similar items are respectively £2,162 and £6,170. The most important details are as follow: *At Home*—*Deptford*: total £33,400, against £32,664; salaries £7,800; artificers' wages £19,948; men 377; police 24. *Gosport*: total £13,864, against £13,595; salaries £3,202; wages £6,614; men 116; police 18. *Plymouth*: total £12,209, against £12,004; salaries £2,720; wages £5,968; men 105; police 15. *Royal Alexandra* (Haulbowline): total £3,552, against £3,644; salaries £2,034; wages £1,008; men 18. *Abroad*—*Gibraltar*: total £312, wages for 5 men. *Malta*: total £3,561, against £3,472; salaries £1,082; wages £2,369; men 69. *Halifax*: total £740; salary £450; wages £104. *Bermuda*: total wages £743, against £735; men 11. *Jamaica*: total £682, against £746; salary £230; wages £437; men 8. *Sierra Leone*: total £195; salary £100; wages £90; men 5. *Cape of Good Hope*: total £456, wages for 6 men.

Bombay, £300. *Barbados*, £100. *Trincomalee*, £176; wages for 7 men. *Hong Kong*: wages £167, men 24. *Esquimalt* (Vancouver): total £762, £622 being wages for 5 men.

6. Medical Establishments.—Net total £65,900, a decrease of £1,100. The chief heads at Home are—salaries £19,880; wages £15,344; and similar items *Abroad* are £11,057 and £6,109; salaries at marine infirmaries are £4,639, and wages £923. The details are:—*At Home*—*Melville*: total £5,790, against £5,925; salaries £3,068; wages £2,437. *Haslar*: total £16,319, against £16,766; salaries £7,826; wages £7,453. *Plymouth*: total, £11,677, against £12,160; salaries £5,906; wages £5,081. *Hunbolton*: total £1,883, against £1,935; salaries £1,040; wages £818. *Yarmouth Lunatic Asylum*: total £4,438, against £4,483; salaries £1,548; wages £2,165. *Portland*: total £704, against £702. *Abroad*—*Malta*: total £3,797, against £3,910; salaries £1,928; wages £1,577. *Lisbon*: total £697; salary, £392; wages £222. *Halifax*: £275. *Bermuda*: total £3,000; salaries £2,085; wages £907. *Jamaica*: total £2,723; salaries £1,911; wages £799. *Cape of Good Hope*: total £2,124; salaries £1,474; wages £634. *Trincomalee*, £172. *Hong Kong*: total £3,786, against £3,753; salaries £2,125; wages £1,341. *Esquimalt*: £1,064. *Yokohama*: total £1,239; salary £551; wages £470. The Marine Infirmaries present the following details:—*Portsmouth* (Forton): total £1,316; salaries £1,249; wages £57. *Portsmouth* (Eastney): total £1,733; salaries £1,303; wages £301. *Plymouth*: total £1,273. *Walmer*: total £1,554; salaries £926; wages £508. In the vote the sum of £300 is estimated as extra pay to officers and others whose services are lent from the Navy.

9. Marine Divisions.—Net total £21,700. The disbursements are—salaries £7,683; rents, water, &c. £7,462; gas £3,400; contributions and grants in aid £797; contingencies £2,393. The details are—*Chatham*: total £3,971, against £3,879. *Portsmouth* (Forton): £4,966, against £5,054. *Portsmouth* (Eastney and Fort Cumberland): £4,939, against £4,909. *Plymouth*: £3,837, against £3,840. *Walmer Recruit Dépôt*, £4,021, against £4,052.

10. Naval Stores for Building and Repairing.—This vote is divided into two sections, the first dealing with *Naval Stores*, and the second with *Machinery and Ships built by contract*. The net total of the first section is £1,207,000, a decrease of £78,000. The second section is £1,911,000, a decrease of £565,300. The details are:—

Sect. I.—Timber, masts, deals, &c. £70,000, against £162,200; metals and metal articles £594,500, against £581,000; coals and other fuel £285,000, against £255,000; hemp, canvas, &c. £128,000, against £122,000; paint, oils, pitch, glass, and similar articles £173,700, against £180,000; electrical, torpedo, and other apparatus £92,800, against £87,800; and freight and other charges on naval stores £33,000. The appropriations in aid amount to £170,000.

Sect. II.—The total required for steam propelling machinery is £586,800, a decrease of £143,700. The sum required for ships building by contract is £590,600—decrease £440,100; for steam launches, &c., £10,000. The remaining items are: £25,400 for machinery connected with steering, &c.; £30,000 for repairs and alterations by contract; £14,000 for superintendence of contract work; £46,500 for experimental services; £1,000 for breaking up ships,

&c.; £44,600 for torpedoes purchased; £513,000 for gun mountings and torpedo carriages; £36,100 for armour-piercing projectiles; and £13,000 for reserve of merchant cruisers.

The total estimated expenditure during 1887-88 on ship building, repairs, and miscellaneous services attending thereto is £4,837,220. The items come under votes 6 and 10, and amount to £1,310,320 for labour in dockyards at home, and to £131,773 in dockyards abroad; £712,131 being the charge for new construction, £394,313 for refitting and repairs, and £336,149 for miscellaneous services. For materials the amounts are for new construction £761,421, for refitting and repairs £236,472, and for miscellaneous services £76,934, with the addition of £600,000 for coal and stores. The total for contract work is £1,769,800, £1,584,793 being for new construction, £40,146 for repairs, and £144,951 for miscellaneous services.

The cost of the effective armoured ships at present in the navy is shown below, where the date of completion of each vessel is followed by its first cost and the amount further expended to March 31, 1886:—*Black Prince* (1863) £377,954—274,354; *Prince Albert* (1866) £208,345—45,087; *Scorpion* (1866) £111,614—40,953; *Wivern* (1866) £118,769—81,297; *Bellerophon* (1867) £356,493—241,699; *Vixen* (1867) £56,550—7,930; *Minotaur* (1868) £478,360—231,340; *Viper* (1868) £53,457—11,143; *Agincourt* (1869) £483,003—202,119; *Hercules* (1866) £377,008—184,077; *Northumberland* (1869) £490,680—201,773; *Penelope* (1869) £196,789—94,291; *Monarch* (1870) £371,415—203,614; *Audacious* (1871) £256,291—182,996; *Invincible* (1871) £249,203—134,014; *Iron Duke* (1871) £208,763—183,564; *Sultan* (1872) £374,777—178,623; *Hotspur* (1872) £175,995—151,025; *Glutton* (1872) £223,101—41,018; *Swiftsure* (1873) £267,718—102,264; *Decastation* (1874) £361,438—105,346; *Gorgon* (1874) £141,254—25,941; *Triumph* (1874) £268,561—147,669; *Rupert* (1875) £239,197—53,897; *Alexandra* (1877) £538,293—63,591; *Hydra* (1877) £144,333—15,647; *Cyclops* (1878) £156,782—15,962; *Hecate* (1878) £143,310—32,387; *Shannon* (1878) £302,727—53,156; *Téméraire* (1878) £489,822—52,246; *Thunderer* (1878) £368,428—57,391; *Belleisle* (1879) £267,179—20,098; *Dreadnought* (1879) £619,739—42,925; *Northampton* (1880) £414,434—23,557; *Superb* (1881) £531,846—28,316; *Inflexible* (1882) £812,485—43,382; *Nelson* (1882) £411,308—12,651; *Neptune* (1882) £689,171—12,588; *Orion* (1883) £296,761—14,377; *Agamemnon* (1885) £530,015—10,465; *Arar* (1886) £548,393—3,547; *Colossus* (1886) £662,190—4,987; *Edinburgh* (1886) £662,773—152; *Conqueror* (1886) £399,919—884; *Collingwood* (1886) £627,375—974; *Impérieuse* (1886) £537,595—3,120. The estimated cost of the armoured vessels now being constructed ranges from £290,300 (*Gulutea*) to £889,421 (*Nile*).

11. New Works, Machinery, and Repairs.—Net total £553,300, a decrease of £70,400, principally in consequence of the completion of works and docks. For new works and buildings £9,300 is required for *Chatham*; for *Portsmouth* £6,000 for extension of the yard, on which £2,197,291 has been expended, £11,000 for torpedo range and stores, and £500 for other purposes; for *Keyham* £4,500; for *Haulbolton* £13,000; for *Gibraltar* £3,500; for *Malta* £46,300; for *Bermuda* £2,000; and for *Hong Kong* £14,000. For minor works and buildings at home the sum of £152,015 is required, £32,800 being for *Chatham*; for *Sheer-*

ness £8,400; Portsmouth £54,575; Devonport and Keyham £27,270; and other places £28,970. For minor dockyards abroad the sum required is £41,635. For victualling yards at home the total is £6,910; and abroad £1,385; hospitals and prisons at home £12,615; abroad £5,385; marine barracks and infirmaries £16,200; Coastguard £28,000; naval colleges £7,055; breakwaters £13,200; and temporary superintendence at home £10,000; abroad £4,000. For yard machinery and repairs at dockyards at home the amount required is £41,311; £16,500 being for Chatham; £2,200 for Sheerness; £16,321 for Portsmouth; £3,720 for Devonport and Keyham; £1,500 for Pembroke; and £1,170 for Portland. For naval yards abroad £10,219; and for victualling yards at home £2,550. Appropriations in aid amount to £8,140.

12. *Medicines and Medical Stores, &c.*—Net total £56,100, a decrease of £12,000. The disbursements are—Hospital and Infirmary provisions, medicines, instruments, &c. £62,600—decrease £4,150; subsistence, &c., of seamen at sick quarters, &c. £11,000—decrease £1,000; and miscellaneous disbursements £1,800. Appropriations in aid amount to £19,300.

13. *Martial Law, &c.*—The total is £11,500, an increase of £2,100. The heads of expenditure are—Courts-martial £2,000; Naval Prison, Lewes £4,063; at Bodmin £2,000; ditto at Hong Kong, Bermuda, the Cape, Ascension, and Coquimbo £1,327; conveyance of prisoners £1,260; and subsistence abroad £850.

14. *Miscellaneous Services.*—Net total £186,100, an increase of £42,900. The amounts of chief importance are—piloting and towing ships of the navy £9,000; passage-money and conveyance of officers, seamen, and marines £61,500. The Commanders-in-Chief absorb for office-furniture, postage, &c. £3,500; telegrams £9,000; compensation to officers for losses by shipwreck £700; contributions to sailors' homes £650; to religious and charitable institutions £1,500; allowances to ministers of religion £3,400; percentage to banks £2,000; medals £100; advertisements and stamps on contracts £2,400; compensation for damages done by navy vessels £2,500; expenses of committees £2,000; stationery £3,800; loss by exchange £3,500; lodging allowance to naval officers £4,500; water police £4,400; naval attachés £1,000; construction of docks at Hong Kong £5,000; construction of dry docks at Esquimaux £50,000; contributions in aid of lock hospitals £2,100; expenses of boys in training-ships £2,700; and miscellaneous payments and allowances (including the conveyance by sea of the Royal Household, and the entertainment of royal personages) £8,355.

15. *Half-pay, Reserved, and Retired Pay to Naval and Marine Officers.*—Net total £801,400, a decrease of £11,500. The gross estimate is divided into four items, £77,698 for half-pay—decrease £3,359; £661,763 for reserved and retired pay—decrease £4,110; £56,151 for commutation of retired pay—decrease £4,869; and £5,800 as gratuities to officers on retirement. On the active list there were 342 officers, requiring £77,698; 56 on the reserved list £13,191; 2,025 on the retired list £571,255; and 249 retired marine officers £82,317; making a total of £744,461. For commutation of retired pay the sum of £56,151 is paid to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt for advances.

16. *Military and Civil Pensions and Allowances.*

—This Vote is divided into two sections: the net Military estimate is £906,800, an increase of £1,000. The Civil section amounts to £328,800, a decrease of £4,500.

Section I. *Military.*—The chief heads are: Pensions for meritorious services £6,400, distributed in amounts of £300 annually to flag officers, £150 to captains, and in amounts of £100 to £200 to marine and medical officers. The pensions for conspicuous bravery amount to £280, being £150 to 15 recipients of the Victoria Cross, £100 to 9 men who have received a medal for conspicuous gallantry, and £30 to 3 sergeants of Royal Marines "for distinguished conduct in the field." Pensions for wounds amount to £5,500 among 84 officers. Pensions to engineers, warrant officers, &c., 927 in number, amount to £88,500; to 184 widows and relatives of officers, seamen, and marines slain, &c., £13,000; to 2,300 widows of naval officers £126,000; to 121 widows of marine officers £6,400; compassionate allowances for 1,495 children £22,500; pensions to 88 retired naval officers £5,025; to 24,085 seamen and marines £625,657; with compassionate allowances to officers £451; commutation of pensions £5,197; special pensions to three admirals £1,934.

Section II. *Civil.*—Of the total £328,800 there is distributed £110,000 to civil officers, and £150,000 to artificers, &c. Pensions to 916 persons connected with the Coastguard, including 69 widows and 22 children, amount to £40,000; gratuities to other persons £300; contribution to Metropolitan Police Pension Fund £5,434; £230 towards pensions to Registrars; gratuities to clerks on retirement £13,249; and commutation of pensions £10,124.

17. *Non-Naval Services and Freight.*—Net total £165,100, a decrease of £163,400, due to the smaller provision required for transport service in connection with Egypt and Suakin. The heads are—special allowances to officers and men of troopships £4,700—decrease £50; coals £20,300—decrease £4,100; medicines, &c. £150; pilotage, &c. £2,550—decrease £2,150; conveyance of troops and horses abroad, homeward, and intercolonially £101,800—decrease £49,100; conveyance of stores £61,000—decrease £6,700; conveyance of troops coastwise £10,700—decrease £800; hire of transports £2,100—decrease £91,900; transport officers £2,700—increase £1,200; and telegraphic expenses £1,000. Repayments taken in reduction of the vote amount to £41,900.

The numbers of officers and men in the naval service, according to the returns at the end of 1886, were:—Fleet service—officers and seamen 37,467, boys 6,877; Coast guard 3,914; Royal Marines 12,697; Naval establishments on shore—officers, seamen, &c., 575; Royal Marines 193; Royal Naval Reserve—officers 264, men 18,007; Seamen and Marine Pensioners Reserve 2,197; Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers—officers 65, men 1,477; a total of 83,733. In addition to this number all pensioners whose age does not exceed 55 years are liable to be called up for active service in case of war or any emergency.

In November, 1886, the steam ships in commission numbered 193, comprising 29 armoured-plated ships, 1 frigate, 31 corvettes, one torpedo ram, 18 sloops, 17 gun vessels, 46 gunboats, 26 miscellaneous, 2 despatch vessels, 7 troop and store ships, 4 Indian troop-ships, 4 royal yachts, and 7 surveying vessels. Sailing vessels numbered 30, and stationary ships 37; total 260.

Navy Pay.

ANNUAL PAY OF EFFECTIVE OFFICERS AND SEAMEN.

Admiral (home command), £1,825; extras, £1,595 to £2,143. Vice-Admiral, £1,460; extras according to where serving), £1,095 to £1,642. Rear-Admiral, £1,095; extras, £547 to £1,642. Commodore, £410 to £602; extras, £365 to £730. Captain, £410 to £602; extras, £91 to £329. Staff Captain, £511; extras, £46 to £141. Commander, £365; extras, £46 to £141. Staff Commander and Navigating Lieutenant, £219 to £401; extras, £46 to £159. Lieutenant in command, £201 to £237; extras, £46 to £141. Lieutenant, £183 to £219; extras, £18 to £73. Chief Officer, £200. Sub-Lieutenant, £91; extra for navigating duties, £45. Senior Mate, £118 to £137. Second Mate, £91 to £100. Midshipman, £32. Naval Cadet, £18. Chief Gunner, and Chief Boatswain, £164. Gunner, and Boat-swain, £100 to £150. Petty Officer, and leading Seaman, £30 to £137. Boatman, £29 to £58.

Able, ordinary, and 2nd class ordinary Seaman, £15 to £29. Boy, £9 to £18. Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, £1,004. Deputy ditto, £767. Fleet Surgeon, £493 to £602; extras, £46 to £91. Staff Surgeon, £383 to £438; extras, £46 to £91. Surgeon, £210 to £283. Chaplain, £219 to £401 (half-pay additional when acting as Naval Instructor). Chief Inspector of Machinery afloat, £639. Inspector ditto, £548. Chief Engineer, £237 to £401; extras, £18 to £164. Engineer, £164 to £219; extras, £18 to £164. Assistant ditto, £110 to £137; extras, £18. Stoker, £39 to £52. Chief Carpenter, £164; extras, £5. Carpenter (officer), £100 to £150. Carpenter, £50. Naval Instructor, £219 to £402. Secretary, £274 to £548. Paymaster, £256 to £602; extras, £45 to £91. Assistant ditto, £91 to £210. Clerk, £73. Assistant ditto, £46. Steward, £29 to £64. Domestic, £20.

Army Pay.

DAILY PAY OF STAFF OFFICERS, ETC.

Lieutenant-General, £5 10s.; Major-General, £3; Brigadier-General, £2 10s.; Colonel on Staff, £2 and £2 10s.; Deputy-Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, £2; Assistant ditto, £1 5s.; Deputy Assistant ditto, 2s.; Assistant Military Secretaries, Brigade Majors, and Aides-de-Camp, 2s.

REGIMENTAL DAILY PAY (BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT).

	R. Horse Artillery.		Royal Artillery (Field).		Royal Engineers.		Household Cavalry.		Line Cavalry.		Foot Guards.		Infantry.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Colonel	30	0	26	0	26	0	23	6	21	6	18	0	18	0
Lieutenant-Colonel	24	9	18	0	18	0	15	6	15	0	13	7	13	7
Major	18	6	16	0	16	0	13	6	13	0	11	7	11	7
Captain	15	0	11	7	11	7	10	0	10	0	9	0	9	0
Lieutenant	8	10	6	10	6	10	6	8	6	8	5	3	5	3
Second Lieutenant	7	8	5	7	5	7	5	6	5	6	4	1	4	1
Adjutant	17	6	14	1	2	6†	16	0	15	6	14	1	14	1
Riding Master	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
Quartermaster	10	6	9	0	9	0	10	6	10	6	9	0	9	0
Sergeant (Corporal) Major	6	0	5	10	6	0	5	10	5	4	5	2	5	0
Band Master	6	0	6	0	6	0	5	6	5	6	5	0	5	0
Quartermaster Sergeant (Corp. Major) ..	4	4	4	2	5	3	4	6	4	2	3	8	4	0
Sergeant (Corporal) Instructor	4	2	4	0	4	0	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Battery Sergeant Major, do. Q.-M. Sergt	4	4	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2
Armourer Sergeant (Corporal)	4	4	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	5	3
Troop & Company Sergt. (Corporal) Major	4	5	4	6	4	3	9	4	0	3	10	2	6	2
Farrier Quartermaster Sergeant (Corp.) ..	4	5	4	6	4	6	4	3	4	0	4	0	4	0
Wheeler Quartermaster Sergeant	3	11	3	11	3	11	3	11	3	11	3	11	3	11
Collar Maker & Saddler Q.M. Serg. (Corp.)	3	11	3	11	3	11	3	11	3	11	3	11	3	11
Orderly Room Sergeant (Corporal)	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8	2	8
Sergt. (Corp.) Trumpeter, Sergt. Bugler	3	4	3	2	4	6	3	2	3	2	2	8	2	8
Sergeant (Corporal) Cook	3	4	3	2	3	3	3	0	2	8	2	6	2	4
Sergeant (Corporal of Horse)	3	4	3	2	3	6	3	3	3	0	2	8	2	6
Sergt. (Corp.) Farrier and Carriage Smith	3	9	3	7	3	8	3	4	2	10	3	2	3	0
Paymaster Sergeant (Corporal)	3	9	3	7	3	8	3	4	2	8	3	2	3	0
Kettle Drummer, Sergeant Drummer ..	3	9	3	7	3	8	3	4	2	8	3	2	3	0
Drill Sergeant, Colour Sergeant	3	9	3	7	3	8	3	4	2	8	3	2	3	0
Corporal	2	8	2	6	2	9	2	6	2	8	2	0	1	9
Bombardier, Second Corporal	2	5	2	3	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	9
Collar Maker, Wheeler, Saddler, Artificer	2	5	2	3	2	5	2	2	2	2	2	0	1	9
Shoing and Carriage Smith	2	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2	5½	1	10	2	2
Trumpeter, Bugler, Drummer and Fifer	2	0	1	2½	1	4	1	1½	1	11	1	4	1	1
Gunner, Sapper, Private	1	4	1	2½	1	4	1	1½	1	9	1	2	1	3
Driver	1	3	1	2½	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4

* Mounted.

** Dismount

Additional to regimental pay.

In the following List will be found the Names and Stations of the Principal Military and Naval Officers, such as the public have most occasion to communicate with on matters of business.

- ALDESHOT.**—*Gymnasia.* Inspector, Col. George M. Onslow; *Assist.*, Major George M. Fox.
- ALDESHOT.**—*School of Signalling.* Inspector, Lt.-Col. Morton F. Thrupp; *Assist.*, Major A. Davidson.
- ALDESHOT CAMP.**—*In command,* Lieut.-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bt., *e.c.b.*; Maj.-Gen. Wm. J. Williams, *c.b.* (Roy. Art.); Col. Richard Harrison, *c.b.* (Roy. Eng.). *Assist. Adjts. & Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. Chas. W. Robinson, *c.b.*, and Col. John N. Crealock, *c.b.* *Dep. Coms.-Gen.*, Col. Henry S. E. Reeves, *c.b.*; (Ordnance) Col. Charles Ralph. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. Robert C. Streatfeild. *Surg.-Gen.*, Thos. William Fox. *Chaplains*, Revds. Reginald H. Bullock, James Bellord (R.C.), J. Mactaggart (P.), J. G. Keenan (R.C.), G. H. Murphy, E. Ryan (R.C.), A. A. L. Gedge. *Inspect. Vet. Surg.*, W. B. Walters. *Gov. of Prison*, Col. W. H. C. Wellesley.
- ASCENSION.**—*Naval Yard.* *In charge,* Capt. Richd. F. Napier. *Fleet Paym.*, John Bremner.
- BELFAST.**—*In comm.*, Brig.-Gen., Maj.-Gen. S. M. Wiseman-Clarke, *c.b.*; Lieut.-Col. Hugh Latham (Londonderry, Roy. Art.); Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Lyon-Campbell (Roy. Eng.). *Assist. Com.-Gen.*, Lieut.-Col. Thos. A. Le Mesurier; (Ordnance) Capt. Thomas P. Battersby. *Dist. Paym.*, Major John Brown. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, E. M. Sinclair.
- BERMUDA.**—*Naval Yard.* *Salaries,* £8,085. *In charge,* Capt. R. P. Dennistoun, £907. *Chief Engineer,* Charles M. Johnson, £678. *Storekeeper & Accountant,* H. J. Laslett, £600. *Chaplain,* Rev. Charles H. Harbord, £448. *Staff Surgeon,* Alexander B. Trousdell, £551. *Constructor,* H. H. Ash, £522. *Engineer,* William C. Hilder, £275.
- BERMUDA.**—*Victualling Yard,* £743. *In charge,* Capt. Robert P. Dennistoun; *Storekeeper,* H. J. Laslett.
- CANTERBURY.**—*Cavalry Dépôt,* £2,425. *Comm.*, Col. John Cecil Russell. *Supt. Riding Estab.*, Col. William V. Brownlow, *c.b.* *Paym.*, Maj. William Morgan Playfair. *Adj.*, Maj. Charles E. Beck. *Chaplain,* Rev. G. M. St. M. Ritchie.
- CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—*Naval Yard.* *Salaries,* £4,012. *Staff Comm.*, John J. Covey, £542. *Storekeeper & Accountant,* T. S. Veale, £600. *Chaplain,* Rev. Francis C. Lang, £393. *Chief Engineer,* Gustav A. C. Benecke, £468.
- CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**—*Victualling Yard,* £456. *Storekeeper,* T. S. Veale.
- CHATHAM.**—*In command,* Brig.-Gen., Maj.-Gen. John Hart Dunne; Col. Robt. Hawthorn (Roy. Eng.). *Assist. Coms.-Gen.*, Lieut.-Col. Geo. J. Parkyn; (Ordnance) Lieut.-Col. Robt. Nicholls. *Dist. Paymaster,* Major C. F. Carey. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, George M. Slaughter. *Chaplains*, Revds. W. H. Bullock, Wm. Le Grave (R.C.), J. G. Pinder.
- CHATHAM.**—*Royal Hospital* (Melville), £5,790. *Sal.*, £3,068; *Wages,* £2,437. *Dep. Insp.-Gen.*, Duncan Hilston. *Chaplain,* Rev. Wm. Dearden. *Staff Surg.*, St. Laurence French-Mullen.
- CHATHAM.**—*School of Military Engineering,* £24,130. *Comm.*, Col. James B. Edwards, *c.b.* *Assist. Comdt.*, Col. Bruce Brine; *Brig. Maj.*, Major William J. Galwey.
- CHATHAM DOCKYARD.**—*Salaries,* £34,804. *Adm. Supt.*, Edward Kelly, £1,888. *Civil Assst.*, Robt. Barnaby, £1,000. *Staff Captain,* John Palmer. £600. *Chief Construc.*, C. T. Glenn, £625. *Chief Engineer,* Jas. A. Bedbrook, £647. *Sup. Engineer,* Capt. H. Pilkington, *R.E.*, £650. *Storekeeper,* W. P. S. Burton, £550. *In Charge of Expense Accounts,* C. Napier Pearn, £. *Cashier,* G. H. Harvey, £500. *Chaplain,* Rev. Wm. Law, £516. *Fleet Surg.*, Saml. Bamfield, £603. *Constructors,* J. A. Yates, and G. Crocker, each £420. *Assist. Engineer,* R. H. Andrews, £446. *Clerk of Works,* D. C. Leitch, £280.
- CHELSEA.**—*Royal Hospital,* £27,217. *Governor,* Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, *c.c.b.* *Lt.-Gov. and Sec.*, Col. Edward A. Stuart. *Assist. Sec.*, John Dowling. *Chaplain,* Rev. Sydney Clark. *Phys. and Surg.*, John A. M'Munn. *Adjt.*, Major John J. C. Irby.
- CHELSEA.**—*Royal Military Asylum,* £9,444 (Boys, 550). *Comm.*, Lt.-Col. Joseph W. Fitzgerald. *Qr.-Mast. & Adjt.*, Lieut. E. C. Thomas. *Surg.-Major,* W. S. Pratt. *Chap.*, Rev. C. A. Solbé.
- COLCHESTER.**—*In command,* Maj.-Gen. Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, *c.c.m.g.*, *TC*; Col. Walter W. Woodward (Roy. Art.); Lt.-Col. C. A. Lyon-Campbell (Roy. Eng.). *Assst. Adjt. and Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. Edmund Leach, *c.b.* *Assist. Coms.-Gen.*, Lt.-Col. Edwin FitzStubbs; (Ordnance) Lt.-Col. Edmund G. Skinner. *Dist. Paymaster,* Col. Thomas Huddleston. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, Richd. Hungerford. *Chaplains,* Revds. C. J. Coar, Robert Brindle (R.C.), O. A. W. O'Neill.
- CORK.**—*In command,* Maj.-Gen. Nathaniel Stevenson; Col. Wm. Hull Caine (Roy. Art.); Col. Frederick A. Le Mesurier (Roy. Eng.). *Assst. Adjt. & Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. Thomas Fras. Lloyd. *Dep. Coms.-Gen.*, Colonel Jonathan W. Elmes; (Ordnance) Major Ernest Houghton. *Dist. Paym.*, Major Geo. Wm. Furlong. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, Wm. Cattell. *Chaplain,* Rev. Robert S. Patterson. *Gov. Mil. Prison,* Major H. Wotton Campbell.
- CURRAGH BRIGADE.**—*In command,* Maj.-Gen. Hon. Chas. W. Thesiger. *Dep.-Assst. Adjt. & Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. Hon. Hugh G. Gough. *Assist. Com.-Gen.*, Lt.-Col. F. H. Bridgman; (Ordnance) Lieut. E. B. D'Arcy. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, Robt. W. Clifton. *Chaplain,* Rev. F. B. N. Norman-Lee.
- DEPTFORD.**—*Royal Victoria Victualling Yard.* £33,400. *Sal.*, £7,800; *Wages,* £24,395. *Superintend.*, Francis H. Miller, £800. *Inspector, Victualling Stores,* Dundas Irving, £550; *Naval Store Keeper,* W. H. Judd, £550. *Fleet Surg.*, John Lambert, £595. *Fleet Paym.*, Wm. H. Wichelo, £567.
- DEVONPORT.**—*In command,* Maj.-Gen. Thos. C. Lyons, *c.b.*; Col. Joshua F. Betty (Roy. Art.); Col. Edward O. Hewett (Roy. Eng.). *Assist. Adjt. & Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. H. T. Jones-Vaughan. *Assst. Coms.-Gen.*, Lt.-Col. Albert Meyer; (Ord.) Lt.-Col. Henry P. Moors. *Dist. Paym.*, Lt.-Col. Thos. P. Senior. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, Robt. W. Meadows. *Chaplains,* Revs. J. Corbett (R.C.), F. G. Wright.
- DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.**—*Salaries,* £42,985. *Adm. Supt.*, H. D. Grant, *c.b.*, £1,888. *Civil Assst.*, J. F. Broad, £1,000. *Staff Captain,* John R. Moss, £600. *Chief Constructor,* J. B. Huddy.

625. *Chief Engineer*, David Robb, £636. *Sup. Civil Eng.*, F. G. Fishenden, £675. *Queen's Harbour Master*, Staff Capt. Adolphus de G. Sutton, £ . . . *Storekeeper*, Thomas H. Crouch, £650. *Cashier*, A. P. Cooper, £558. *Chaplain*, Rev. William Dickson, £461. *Fleet Surgeon*, Henry S. Lauder, £657. *In Charge of Expense Accounts*, Edward T. Howard, £ . . . *Constructors*, Henry Cock and Joseph Newnham, each £440. *Assist. Engineer*, William W. Chilcott, £456.
- DOVER.**—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Alex. Geo. Montgomery-Moore; Col. Frederick C. Elton, c.b. (Roy. Art.); Col. Daniel Currie Walker (Roy. Eng.). *Assist. Adj. and Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. Charles F. Gregorie, c.b. *Assist. Com.-Gen.*, Lt.-Col. Thos. B. Stewart; (Ordnance) Col. H. Morgan. *Dist. Paym.*, Lt.-Col. Henry W. Feilden. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, Stewart A. Lithgow, c.b. *Chaplains*, Revds. George Mead, E. A. Alderson, W. B. L. Alexander (R.C.).
- DUBLIN.**—(For Staff at Headquarters, see p. 193.) *In command*, Maj.-Gen. Hon. J. C. Dormer, c.b.; Lt.-Col. Wm. R. Slacke (Roy. Eng.). *Assist. Adjts. and Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. Geo. Phillips, Col. Arth. H. Wavell; (Recruiting) Col. Colin Campbell, c.b. *Dep. Com.-Gen.*, Col. Emilius Hughes, c.b. *Dist. Paym.*, Lt.-Col. Wm. J. Carden. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, Randolph Webb. *Chaplains*, Revds. Franc Sadeir, A. J. Townend, Dr. H. H. Beattie (P.), C. F. Reilly, R. F. M'Leod. *Gov. Mil. Prison*,
- DUBLIN.**—*Royal Hibernian Military School*, £9,208. *Comm.*, Col. Fras. C. Hill. *Qua. Mast. and Adj.*, Capt. Charles Cook. *Surg.*, John H. Whitaker. *Chaplains*, Rev. R. Foster (E.), J. M. Hamilton, M. Donovan (R.C.). *Head Master*, J. H. Gibbons.
- DUBLIN.**—*Royal Hospital (Kilmainham)*, £4,703. *Master*, Gen. H.S.H. Prince W. A. E. of Saxe-Weimar, g.c.b. *Sec.*, Lt. F. Banks. *Phys. and Surg.*, Wm. Carte. *Adj.*, Major John Farmer.
- EDINBURGH.**—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Alex. J. H. Elliot, c.b.; O. H. A. Nicolls (Roy. Art.); Col. Edward D. Malcolm, c.b. (Roy. Eng.). *Assist. Adj. and Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. W. Black, c.b. *Assist. Com.-Gen.*, Lt.-Col. Francis W. B. Gattley; (Ord.) Major Chas. Day Durnford. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. John E. Longden. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, *Chaplain*, Rev. John Milne (P.).
- ENFIELD.**—*Royal Small Arms Factory*, £353,794. *Sal.*, £4,946; *Wages*, £276,953. *Supt.*, John Rigby, m.a. *Assist. Supts.*, Lt.-Col. Woodburn Hunter, and Major William M'Clintock (Birmingham).
- ESQUIMALT.**—*Naval Yard*. *Salaries*, £3,414. *Storekeeper & Accountant*, Jas. H. Innes, £321. *Chief Engineer*, Edward Mathews, £507.
- ESQUIMALT.**—*Victualling Yard*, £762. *Storekeeper*, James H. Innes.
- GIBRALTAR.**—*Naval Yard*. *Salaries*, £2,319. *In charge*, Capt. Henry C. St. John, £987. *Chief Eng.*, Jas. Hook, £431. *Clerk in charge*, H. M. Dixon, £495.
- GIBRALTAR.**—*Victualling Yard*, £312. *In charge*, Capt. Henry C. St. John.
- GOSPORT.**—*Discharge Dépôt*. *Lieut.-Col.* Wm. Livesay. *Paym.*, Maj. Jas. Graham Hamilton. *Chaplain*, Rev. H. Tudor Craig. *Gov. Mil. Prison*, Lt.-Col. H. Waring.
- GOSPORT.**—*Royal Clarence Victualling Yard* (Weevil), £13,864. *Sal.*, £3,202; *Wages*, £10,378. *Supt. Storekpr.*, Wm. Scott, £750. *Assist. Civil Eng.*, James Carruthers, £410.
- GREENWICH.**—*Royal Hospital*. *Visitor & Governor*, Adm. Sir Lewis T. Jones, g.c.b. *Chaplain*, Rev. John B. Harbord, m.a. *Curator, Painted Hall*, Sir Oswald Waters Brierly.
- GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOL.**—*Supt. Capt.* William Collins. *Medical Officer*, G. W. Armstrong. *Chapl.*, Rev. Charles E. York. *Cashier & Storekpr.*, Edward M. Roe. *Head Master*, Albert Escott.
- HALIFAX (Nova Scotia).**—*Naval Yard*. *Salaries*, £2,070. *Storekeeper & Accountant*, Andrew Vizard, £600. *Engineer*, John S. Watch, £432. *Clerk of Works*, Thomas Sims, £ . . .
- HALIFAX.**—*Victualling Yard*, £740. *Storekeeper*, Andrew Vizard.
- HASLAR.**—*Royal Hospital (Gosport)*, £16,319. *Salaries*, £7,826; *Wages*, £7,453. *Insp.-Gen.*, John Breaker. *Dep. Insp.-Gen.*, Fras. W. Davis, Chas. H. Slaughter. *Chapl.*, Rev. Jas. Payton. *Storekeeper and Cashier*, W. H. E. Mitchell. *Fleet Surge.*, Thos. G. Wilson, Walter Reid.
- HAULBOWLINE.**—*Royal Alexandra Victualling Yard*, £3,552. *Salaries*, £2,034; *Wages*, £1,008. *Storekeeper and Accountant*, Alex. Thomas, £503. *Civil Eng.*, J. O. Andrews, £675.
- HAULBOWLINE.**—*Royal Hospital (Cork)*, £1,883. *Fleet Surg.*, Henry Hadlow. *Surg.*, Matthew Digan.
- HONG KONG.**—*Naval Yard*. *Salaries*, £9,808; *In charge*, Commodore William H. Maxwell, £841. *Chief Engineer*, Henry Benbow, £842. *Storekeeper*, W. H. Lobb, £882. *Chaplain*, Rev. Henry B. Harper, £485. *Constructor*, William James, £701. *Engineer*, Robt. H. Cooper, £340.
- HONG KONG.**—*Victualling Yard*, £776. *In charge*, Commodore William H. Maxwell. *Storekeeper*, W. H. Lobb.
- HOUNSLOW.**—*Royal Military School of Music (Kneller Hall)*. *Commandant*, Col. R. T. Thompson. *Director*, C. Cousins. *Qu'mast.*, Capt. F. H. Mahony. *Chap.*, Rev. R. Halpin.
- HYTHE.**—*School of Musketry*, £6,412. *Commandant*, Col. John M. Gurnell Tongue. *Dep. Assit. Adj.-Gen.*, Maj. Francis MacKenzie Salmond. *Chief Instruct.*, Lt.-Col. Walter C. Mackinnon. *Qr.-Mr. and Adj.*, Lieut. Moore Murphy. *Brig. Surg.*, John Coates.
- JAMAICA.**—*Naval Yard*. *Salaries*, £2,094. *In charge*, Comm. Henry Hand. *Storekeeper and Accountant*, H. H. Ralph, £650. *Engineer*, Isaac E. Hurst, £357.
- JAMAICA.**—*Victualling Yard*, £682. *In charge*, Commodore Henry Hand.
- LEWIS.**—*Naval Prison*, £4,063. *Gov. Capt.* Chas. M. Luckraft, £403. *Chaplain*, Rev. Charles Clark, £250.
- LONDON.**—*In command*, Major-Gen. Reginald Gipps, c.b.; Col. Alexander C. Hamilton (Roy. Eng.). *Assist. Adjts. & Q.-M. Gen.*, Col. Fredk. Lorn Campbell; (Recruiting) Col. Herbert G. Panter. *Brig. Major*, Capt. Francis C. Ricardo. *Assist. Com.-Gen.*, Lt.-Col. James A. Clarke. *Dist. Paym.*, Col. Sir Walter R. Olivey, k.c.b. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, John By Cole Reade, c.b. *Chaplains*, Revs. C. Adeane Rosser, James M. Millar (P.), Chas. J. Hort, W. F. B. Buckle.
- LONDON.**—*Royal Army Clothing Dépôt (Grosvenor Road)*. *Sal.*, £14,000; *Wages*, £154,000. *Director*, Geo. D. Ramsay, c.b. *Assist.*, O. H. Morshead, Ralph Dalryell, c.b. (acting). *Store-*

keeper, H. L. Kennedy. *Medical Officer*, Dep. Surg.-Gen. H. R. L. Veale. *Insp. of Colours*, Sir Albert W. Woods, c.b.

LONDON.—*The Tower*, £3,004. *Constable*, F.-M. Lord Napier of Magdala, g.c.b. *Lieut.*, Lt.-Gen. Lord Chelmsford, g.c.b. *Major*, Lt.-Gen. George B. Milman, c.b. *Chaplain-General*, Rev. J. E. Edghill. *Resident Chaplain*, Rev. E. Aylwin Foster. *Med. Officer*, Dep. Insp.-Gen. Wm. F. T. Ivey. *Keeper of Regalia*, Capt. Arthur J. Loftus.

MALTA.—*Naval Yard. Salaries*, £13,186. *Adm. Supt.*, R. Gordon Douglas, £1,932. *Staff Capt.*, Thomas Pounds, £550. *Chief Constructor*, A. W. Row, £625. *Chief Engineer*, Alfred Wood, £500. *Suptg. Civil Engineer*, Charles Colson, £675. *Storekeeper*, William Hynes, £550. *Chaplain*, Rev. George M. Sutton, £393. *Fleet Surgeon*, John S. Dobbyn, £662.

MALTA.—*Victualling Yard*, £3,561. *Adm. Supt.*, R. Gordon Douglas. *Clerk in charge*, E. C. A. Capel.

NETLEY.—*Army Medical School*, £7,641. *Professors*:—*Mil. Surgery*, Surg.-Gen. Sir Thomas Longmore, c.b. *Mil. Medicine*, Dep. Surg.-Gen. D. B. Smith. *Mil. Hygiene*, Surg.-Maj. Francis S. B. F. de Chaumont. *Pathology*, Sir W. Aitken. *Sec.*, H. T. G. Borchert. *Chaplain*, Rev. Edward J. Hardy.

PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—*Salaries*, £16,771. *Capt. Supt.*, George D. Morant, £1,125. *Queen's Harbour Master*, Staff Capt. J. E. Chapple, £ . . . *Chief Constr.*, J. C. Froyne, £700. *Sup. Civil Engineer*, George Tinckler, £550. *Storekr. and Cashier*, H. C. L. Connolly, £500. *Chapln.*, Rev. Hamlet W. Millet, £550. *Fleet Surg.*, Mark A. Harte, £603. *Constr.*, G. A. Malpas, £550.

PLYMOUTH.—*Royal Hospital*, £11,677. *Sal.*, £5,906; *Wages*, £5,081. *Insp.-Gen.*, T. John Haran. *Deputy Insp.-Gen.*, Adam B. Messer. *Chapt.*, Rev. John Mc G. Ward. *Storekeeper and Cashier*, Richard Munday. *Fleet Surg.*, Robert Hall More.

PLYMOUTH.—*Royal William Victualling Yard*, £12,209. *Sal.*, £2,720; *Wages*, £9,059. *Suptg. Storekeeper*, Wm. H. Churcher, £600. *Clerk of Works*, C. S. A. Richardson, £350.

PORTSMOUTH.—*In command*, Gen. Sir George H. S. Willis, k.c.b.; (Roy. Art.); Col. James M. H. Maitland, c.b. (Roy. Eng.). *Asst. Adjts. & Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. Philip A. A. Twynam, c.b., George A. Furse, c.b., William H. Lee. *Dep. Com.-Gen.*, Col. Clifford E. Walton, c.b.; (Ord.) Col. Thales Pease. *Dist. Paym.*, Lieut.-Col. Augustus S. Murray. *Surg.-Gen.*, Herbert T. Reade, c.b., F.C. *Chaplains*, Rev. John Y. Barton, R. F. Collins (R.C.).

PORTSMOUTH.—*Royal Marine Artillery Infirmary (Eastney)*, £1,733. *Fleet Surg.*, W. G. Ridings.

PORTSMOUTH.—*Royal Marine Infirmary (Porton)*, £1,316. *Fleet Surg.*, Thomas S. Burnett.

PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—*Salaries*, £52,380. *Adm. Supt.*, John O. Hopkins, £1,888. *Civil Asst.*, G. H. Stanier, £1,000. *Staff Capt.*, James S. Watts, £600. *Chief Constr.*, Henry Deadman, £544. *Chief Engr.*, Albert J. Durston, £637. *Suptg. Eng.*, Col. H. C. Seddon, r.e., £800. *Storekeeper*, W. G. P. Gilbert, £650. *Cashier*, £550. *Chaplain*, Rev. John C. Cox-Edwards, £515. *Fleet Surg.*, Henry N. M. Sedgwick, £632. *In charge of Expense Accounts*, William Jones, £476. *Constrs.*, W. J. Fitze, £400, and a vacancy. *Asst. Engr.*, John T. Corner, £467. *Asst. Civil Eng.*, W. E. Riley, £ . . .

SHEERNESS.—*In command* (Roy. Art.), Col. Thos. P. Berthon. *Brig. Maj.*, Major John W. T. Spencer. *Chaplain*, Rev. George Wyld.

SHEERNESS DOCKYARD.—*Salaries*, £21,896. *Capt. Supt.*, Sir Robert H. M. Molyneux, k.c.b., £1,125. *Staff Capt.*, Henry Hosken, £600. *Chief Constructor*, J. H. Elliott, £700. *Chief Engineer*, W. G. Littlejohns, £561. *Clerk of Works*, W. T. Monkhouse, £500. *Storekeeper*, Chas. Stewart, £500. *Chaplain*, Rev. Stephen S. Browne, £411. *Fleet Surg.*, Wm. B. Fletcher, £534. *Secretary & Cashier*, Charles Pennell, £500. *Constructor*, Henry J. Lonnon, £538. *Assist. Engineer*, R. H. Barrett, £338.

SHOEBURYNES.—*School of Gunnery*, £11,852. *Comdt.*, Col. Stuart J. Nicholson. *Chief Instrs.*, Col. Chas. Trench, and Col. John B. Richardson (Woolwich). *Brig. Major*, Major Neville L. Walford. *Adjnt.*, Capt. Henry S. Dawkins. *Chaplain*, Rev. Alfred Malim.

SHORNCLIFFE.—*Col. on Staff*, Col. Sir Baker C. Russell, k.c.b. *Brig. Major*, Maj. Hon. James P. Napier. *Chaplains*, Revds. E. B. B. Kitson, George Kirkwood (P.), Gilbert Smith.

SYDNEY.—*Naval Yard. Salaries*, £1,851; *Fleet Paymaster*, Francis A. Carter, £725.

SYDNEY.—*Victualling Yard. Paym.*, Francis A. Carter.

TRINCOMALEE.—*Naval Yard. Salaries*, £1,624; *Storekeeper & Account.*, E. A. de Ridder, £600.

TRINCOMALEE.—*Victualling Yard*, £161. *Storekeeper*, E. A. de Ridder.

WALMER.—*Royal Marine Infirmary*, £1,554. *Fleet Surg.*, Henry Macdonnell.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—*Royal Gunpowder Factory*, £101,049. *Supt.*, Col. W. H. Noble. *Asst. Supt.*, Major F. W. J. Barker. *Captain Inspector*, Captain E. Ward.

WOOLWICH.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. Gaspard Le M. Tupper; Col. Æmilius de V. Tupper (Artil.); Col. Wm. J. Stuart (Roy. Eng.). *Asst. Adjts. & Q.-M.-Gen.*, Col. Wm. B. R. Hall; Col. James Alleyne. *Dep. Com.-Gen.*, Col. A. W. Anderson. *Dist. Paymaster*, Col. Chas. H. Chauncy. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, John Tulloch. *Chaplains*, Revds. Joseph H. S. Moxley, Walter H. Milner, Riddall Morrison, Timothy Twomey (R.C.), Wm. B. Dowding.

WOOLWICH.—*Artillery College. Director*, Col. Charles B. Brackenbury. *Assistant*, Major P. L. Macgregor. *Artillery Instructors*, Major Julian R. J. Jocelyn, Major Eden M. Baker.

WOOLWICH.—*Royal Arsenal*, £1,381,237. *Salaries*, £19,082; *Wages*, £730,955. *Supt. Carriage Factory*, Lt.-Col. John B. Ormsby. *Supt. Laboratory*, Col. Wm. R. Barlow. *Supt. Gun Factory*, *Medical Officers*, Surg.-Maj. Wm. Deane Wilson, Geo. Thomas Langridge, and Surg. Ulick J. Bourke. *Ordinance Store Department*—see p. 211.

YARMOUTH.—*Royal Naval Hospital*, £4,488. *Fleet Surgeon in charge*, Thomas Browne, £600. *Fleet Surgeon*, John T. Comerford, £600. *Storekeeper*, Henry A. T. Cummins, £150.

YOKOHAMA.—*Coal Dépôt*, £341. *Assist. Paym.*, James W. Dixon, £341.

YORK.—*In command*, Maj.-Gen. C. F. T. Daniell, c.b.; Col. Charles E. S. Scott (Roy. Art.); Col. George W. Stockley (Roy. Eng.). *Assist. Adjts. & Q.-M.-Gen.*, Lt.-Col. George W. Smith, Col. Thomas Kelly-Kenny. *Com.-Gen.*, Alex. Clerk; (Ordnance) Col. Thomas Sparkes. *Dist. Paym.*, Lt.-Col. Robert B. Farwell. *Dep. Surg.-Gen.*, William M. Webb. *Chaplain*, Rev. Albert S. Norfolk.

In this country all religions are tolerated and free, but there are two State Churches:—I. Episcopal, in England and Wales: II. Presbyterian, in Scotland.

The ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN ENGLAND is an episcopal institution, governed by 2 Archbishops and 31 Bishops. The Archbishops and 24 of the Bishops have seats in the House of Peers. Four new Bishops have recently been created, and two more, Bristol and Wakefield, will be formed as soon as the necessary funds are subscribed. A large proportion of the episcopal property is managed by Commissioners, who pay fixed incomes to the prelates, ranging from £15,000 to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to £2,000, which last is the income of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, who, however, is not a peer of Parliament. The inferior dignitaries of the Church are the Deans, of whom there are 30, with incomes varying from £3,000 at Durham to £700 at Bangor, the average of the whole being £1,450. As assistants to the Bishops there are 85 Archdeacons, who commonly hold other preferments, their archidiaconal incomes being but small. Under the Archdeacons there are 613 Rural Deans, who exercise an unpaid supervision over the parochial clergy. The number of Benefices is about 13,500; and the clergy of every class, from the Archbishops to the stipendiary Curates and Clergy unattached, number about 23,000. The revenues of the Church are not accurately known. Some estimates have valued the Church property and settled income alone at £10,000,000, but this is a gross exaggeration. The total income from all sources—endowments, tithe, glebe, rent value of residences, pew rents, and surplice fees—may be stated at nearly £7,250,000. A very competent authority pronounces this valuation as being nearly double the net amount received by the clergy. No religious census has been officially taken in England, but the Church population is estimated on trustworthy data at over 13,500,000, and about 6,200,000 church sittings are available for them. In addition to the Bishops holding sees, there are 24 retired Colonial Bishops, whose services are available upon emergencies.

In IRELAND the Protestant Episcopal Church is now separated from the State. Its revenues were taken away, due provision being made for all interests existing on the 1st of January, 1871, the time when the Act came into force.

In the COLONIES, &c., the Church numbers 65 bishops and about 3,400 clergy. The first colonial see established was that of Nova Scotia, in 1787. The first East Indian see was Calcutta, founded in 1813; West Indian sees, in 1824. The episcopate of Australia dates from the establishment of the see now called Sydney, in 1836; and that of South Africa from 1847. Connected with the Church are a number of missionary bishops in countries not subject to the British Crown.

The ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in principle, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay deputies from each of the Presbyteries, and representatives from the universities and royal burghs. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), and the Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £2,000 for his

services. The country, for Church purposes, is divided into 16 synods and 84 presbyteries, and there are about 1,660 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial work. The Church population equals that of all the other Presbyterian bodies united, and is estimated at about half the whole population of Scotland; the number of Communicants in 1886 was 571,000. By it the sum of £407,212 was raised in 1886 for home and missionary purposes. Within the last 32 years 352 chapels, at a cost of £1,222,000, have been endowed and erected into parishes *quoad sacra*. The original parishes were 924, in addition to which there were in 1886 52 new and 40 Parliamentary parishes, also 154 unendowed churches and 143 preaching and mission stations; a total of 1,671, being an increase of 375 over the strength of the Church at the time of the secession of 1843. The Presbyterian form of Church government was first set up in Scotland in 1560, but was superseded in 1662 by the Episcopal Church under the Stuarts. At the Revolution in 1688, Presbyterianism regained the legal establishment which it still preserves. In consequence of the decision of the House of Lords on the subject of patronage in 1843, about 270 Parish ministers resigned their preferments and founded the *Free Church*. In 1874 the obnoxious Patronage Act of 1711 was repealed, and each Church now elects its own minister. The Rt. Rev. Geo. Hutchison, D.D., of Banchoory, is Moderator.

Presbyterianism has several subdivisions. The chief of these are:—

(1) The **FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND**, founded in 1843, is based on two great principles:—(1) The independence of the Church in its spiritual action, and (2) the non-intrusion of ministers, each congregation having the right to elect its own minister, and the power of rejecting any one of whom it disapproves. The circumstances that led to the formation of this Church have been already mentioned. The sum of £367,000 was raised in the first year of the disruption, which was divided between a sustentation and a church and school building fund, and by 1853 no less than 850 congregations had been formed. At the present day the Free Church is a fully organized body, consisting of a General Assembly, 16 synods, and 73 presbyteries. There are 1,141 ministers, with 1,024 congregations, meeting in well-appointed churches built for them. There are also about 50 preaching stations. The General Assembly meets every year at the same time as that of the Established Church. Having no endowments, the clergy are mainly supported by the Sustentation Fund, which gives on an average £222 to each minister, three-fourths of whom are also provided with manses. The sum of £564,422 was raised in 1886-87 for the various purposes of the Church, including Missions. MODERATOR for the year 1887-88, the Rev. Principal Rainy.

(2) The *United Presbyterian Church*, which has 32 presbyteries, 560 churches, 598 ministers, and about 181,146 members in Scotland and Ireland, who raised £367,915 in 1885 for its purposes. It has many missionaries in the East and West Indies, in Africa, China, and Japan.

(3) The *Presbyterian Church in Ireland*. According to the Census of 1881 the members of the various Presbyterian churches in Ireland were 485,503. The largest of these, under the super-

intendence of the General Assembly, consists of 36 home presbyteries, 620 ministers, 555 congregations, with 102,057 communicants, 78,937 families, 8,939 Sabbath-school teachers, and 101,230 scholars. During the year 1886-87 this branch contributed £159,550 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. It possesses two Colleges, with a staff of 14 professors, and has 19 ordained missionaries in foreign parts. MODERATOR for the year, Rev. John H. Orr, D.D., Antrim. Clerk, Rev. John H. Orr, D.D., Antrim.

(4) *The Presbyterian Church in England* has 10 presbyteries, 287 congregations, 9 preaching stations, and 61,781 communicants. It has a theological College in London, and supports 34 missionaries abroad, including 11 females. In 1886-87 the amount raised for various purposes was £206,534. The Rev. William S. Swanson, of London, is MODERATOR of the Synod. Secretary, Rev. John Black, 7, East India Avenue.

(5) The less numerous divisions are: the Reformed Presbyterian Synod, the Eastern Reformed Synod, the United Original Seceders, the Secession Presbytery in Ireland, and the Synod of the Church of Scotland in England.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH is, next to the Church of England, the most numerous of all the religious communions in the United Kingdom. The members in various parts of Great Britain may be computed at about 2,000,000. In Ireland (in 1881) they numbered 3,951,818 (see page 246).

WESLEYAN-METHODISTS. (See page 247.)

THE INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, come next to the Methodists; they are the most ancient community of Dissenters. They maintain that each Church is its own ruler, and thus dispense with both bishops and presbyteries. They first appeared in the time of Elizabeth, under whom they were very harshly treated; in consequence, great numbers repaired to North America; but their principles triumphed under the Commonwealth. In 1831 the majority of their churches were formed into the Congregational Union. There are 51 county and other Associations at home and in the Colonies, with 2,803 churches, and 1,378 preaching stations; ministers and missionaries, about 3,500. There are also 102 Congregational Churches in Scotland, and 29 in Ireland. The number of members in the United Kingdom is supposed to be about 360,000, and the whole number of persons connected with the body may probably be about 1,250,000.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion* have 34 chapels. The tenets are very similar to those of the Independents, but in many chapels the prayers of the Church of England are read.

The BAPTISTS are, in all respects but one, similar to the Independents; they have the same form of Church government, and differ but in one point of practice—viz., the Baptism by immersion of believers only. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in Associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1832. In Great Britain and Ireland there were, in 1886, 3,737 chapels and 1,868 pastors. The members numbered 302,615, and Sunday scholars 456,694. In addition to the members in this country, the Baptists have numerous chapels and several hundred ministers in the Colonies. In the United States they form one of the most numerous religious bodies there, the "members" alone numbering 2,500,000. The sums raised for missionary and benevolent purposes by the Bap-

tists are estimated at over £200,000; their missionaries are mostly employed in India, but there are also missions in Ceylon, China, Japan, West Indies, Africa, Italy, and Norway.

THE WELSH CALVINISTIC METHODIST ASSOCIATION embraces the majority of the Welsh-speaking population of the Principality. The form of Church government is Presbyterian. The body dates from the year 1735, one of the founders being Howell Harries, of Trevecca; but the members could not actually be called Dissenters till 1810, when ministers were for the first time ordained within the body; previous to this the members were in the habit of receiving the Holy Communion at various parish churches. At the present time the body numbers—chapels and places of worship, 1,383; ministers and preachers, 989; deacons, 4,483; communicants, 129,401; on probation, 5,112; Sunday-school teachers, 23,639; scholars and teachers, 185,392; number belonging to the congregations (including Communicants), 277,290. A sum amounting to £173,845 was collected for various religious purposes in 1884. One of the features of the Welsh churches is the Sunday school, which is attended by adults as well as children: the vernacular is the language generally used in these schools. There are 171 English congregations with 9,621 communicants; all the rest are Welsh.

[It is remarkable that the Welsh Calvinists are the only body of Dissenters that have retained a definite Creed or Formulary of Faith. It is very simple—the Doctrinal Articles of the Church of England and the Apostles' Creed, together with the Assembly's Shorter Catechism. There is also a very noteworthy addendum that "No alteration in these tenets of Doctrines shall be at any time allowed or even discussed."—*Constitutional Deed*, 10th August, 1826.]

MINOR RELIGIOUS SECTS.—A complete list of these will be found at p. 248. The chief of these are the Unitarians (or as they prefer it, English Presbyterians), with about 340 ministers, 345 chapels, and 18 domestic mission stations. Although avowed Unitarianism does not show any apparent increase, its principles have spread, and many ministers now teach doctrines very similar to those held by the "orthodox" Unitarians at the commencement of the century. The Society of Friends, which consists of about 15,380 members, has 327 recorded ministers, and about 400 unrecorded; their places of worship in England and Wales are 317. The Moravians have 38 congregations and preaching stations, 5,727 members, and 3,363 scholars. The Catholic and Apostolic Church have above 80 churches; the New Jerusalem Church (Swedenborgians), 64 societies, with 5,622 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 82 churches. Among the inhabitants of the United Kingdom are above 60,000 Jews, mainly in London and other large towns, who possess 80 synagogues, with about 100 ministers and readers. The Jews support their own poor, and raise nearly £150,000 annually for religious and benevolent purposes. The Brethren, or Plymouth Brethren, have 23 places of worship in London and the suburbs. The Free Church of England has about 40 churches or preaching stations. The Greeks have churches in London, Manchester, Liverpool, Cardiff, Reading, and Wolverhampton. The Armenians have churches in London and Manchester; and the French, Dutch, Swedes, and Swiss in London, Norwich, and Canterbury.

Canterbury. £15,000.

Archbishop and Primate of All England, Right Honourable and Most Reverend Edward White Benson, D.D...... 1883
(ambeth Palace, S.E.; Addington Pk., Croydon.)

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Provincial Dean, The Bishop of London.
Provincial Chancellor, The Bishop of Winchester.
Provinc. Vice-Chancellor, The Bishop of Lincoln.
Provincial Precentor, The Bishop of Salisbury.
Provincial Chaplain, The Bishop of Worcester.

Uffragan: Bp. of Dover, Rt. Rev. E. Parry, D.D. 1870
(Precincts, Canterbury.)

Dean, Very Rev. R. Payne Smith, D.D. (1871) £2,000
*Canons.**

Bishop of Dover... £1,000 | *W. H. Fremantle* £1,000
W. Rawlinson, M.A. £1,000 | *W. Cadman, M.A.* £1,000
J. Holland, M.A. £1,000 | *Archd. Smith* .. £1,000
Dr. A. S. Farrar .. £1,000 | *Dr. George Body* .. £1,000
Organist, P. Armes, M.S.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Rev. Bishop of Dover, D.D., Canterbury (1869).
Ven. Benj. Fredk. Smith, M.A., Maidstone (1887).
Beneficed Clergy, 427; Curates, &c., 199.

Vicar-Gen. of Province, Sir J. P. Deane, Q.C., D.C.L.
Commissary of Diocese, T. H. Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Montague Fowler, M.A.
Assistant Private Secretary, Mandeville B. Phillips.
Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese, John Hassard, 5, Dean's Ct., Doctors' Commons, E.C.
Apparitor-General, Sir John A. Hanham, Bart.
Legal Secretaries, John Benj. Lee & Harry Wilmot Lee, 2, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

Dork. £10,000.

Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. William Thomson, D.D..... 1863
(Bishopthorpe Palace, York.)

Dean, Very Rev. A. P. Pury-Cust, D.D. (1880) £2,000
Canons.

Hon. J. Baillie, M.A. £700 | *Jas. Fleming, B.D.* £700
Lord Forester, M.A. £700 | *Archd. Blunt, D.D.* £700
Organist, John Naylor, M.S.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. R. F. L. Blunt, D.D., E. Riding (1873).. £200
Ven. H. W. Yecman, M.A., Cleveland (1882) £200
Ven. R. J. Crosthwaite, M.A., York (1884) .. £200
Ven. J. E. Blakeney, D.D., Sheffield (1884) .. £200
Beneficed Clergy, 630; Curates, &c., 250.

Chancellor of Dioc., Lord Grimthorpe, Q.C., LL.D.
Registrar, Henry Arthur Hudson, York.
Secretary, Thomas Shepherd Noble, York.

London. £10,000.

Bishop, Right Hon. and Rt. Rev. Fredk. Temple, D.D. (Provincial Dean of Canterbury).... 1885
(St. James's Square; Fulham Palace, S.W.)

Suffragan: Bishop of Bedford, Right Rev. William Walsham How, D.C.L...... 1879
(Stainforth House, Upper Clapton.)

Dean of St. Paul's, Very Rev. Richard William Church, M.A., D.C.L. (1871)..... £2,000
Canons.

Rob. Gregory, M.A. £1,000 | *H. Scott Holland* £1,000
Dr. H. P. Liddon £1,000 | *Archd. Gifford, D.D.* £666
Organist, John Stainer, M.S.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Edwin H. Gifford, D.D., London..... (1884)
Ven. Jas. Aug. Hessey, D.C.L., Middlesex (1875) £333
Beneficed Clergy, 508; Curates, &c., 1,004.

Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrars, John B. Lee and Henry W. Lee.
Secs., J. B. & H. W. Lee, 2, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Westminster. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. G. Granville Bradley, D.D. 1881
Canons.

G. Prothero, M.A. £1,000 | *T. J. Rowsell, M.A.* £1,000
Dr. R. Duckworth £1,000 | *C. W. Furse, M.A.* £1,000
Archd. Farrar .. £1,000 | *Dr. B. F. Westcott* £1,000

Organist, J. Frederick Bridge, M.S.D.
Archdeacon, Ven. Frederick W. Farrar, D.D. (1883).
Receiver-General, John Charles Thynne.
Chapter Clerk, Charles St. Clare Bedford.

Durham. £7,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D...... 1879
(Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland.)

Dean, Very Rev. W. C. Lake, D.D. (1869).. £3,000
Canons.

Dr. T. S. Evans .. £1,000 | *Archd. Watkins* £1,000
Dr. H. B. Tristram £1,000 | *Archd. Hamilton* £1,000
Dr. A. S. Farrar £1,000 | *Dr. George Body* .. £1,000
Organist, P. Armes, M.S.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D., Durham (1882).. £210
Ven. Robert Long, M.A., Auckland (1882) .. £200
Beneficed Clergy, 238; Curates, &c., 191.

Chancellor, Francis Henry Jeune, M.A.
Registrar, Hon. and Rev. Lowther J. Barrington.
Deputy and Acting do., John Booth, Durham.
Secretaries, R. Peele, The College, Durham; and John Benjamin & H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

Winchester. £6,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edw. Harold Browne, D.D.... 1873
(Farnham Castle, Surrey.)

Dean, Very Rev. G. W. Kitchin, D.D. (1883) † £1,950
Canons.

Archd. Atkinson... £910 | *W. P. Warburton* £910
Dr. George Butler £910 | *Archd. Sumner* .. £910
Wm. Durst, M.A., £910.

Organist, G. B. Arnold, M.S.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Peter R. Atkinson, M.A., Surrey (1880).
Ven. Geo. H. Sumner, D.D., Winchester (1885) £200
Ven. Hen. Haigh, M.A., Isle of Wight (1886) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 544; Curates, &c., 449.

Chancellor, Harold Carlyon Gore Browne, M.A.
Registrar (Hants), Charles Wooldridge.
(Surrey), William Price Moore.
Secs., J. B. & H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Bangor. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. James C. Campbell, D.D. 1859
(Bangor Palace, Carnarvonshire.)

Dean, Very Rev. Evan Lewis, M.A. (1884).. £700
Canons.

Archdeacon Evans £350 | *Archd. Pryce*... £350
T. Williams, M.A. .. £350 | *G. Griffiths, B.D.* £350
Organist, Roland Rogers, M.S.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. John Pryce, M.A., Bangor (1887).
Ven. John Evans, M.A., Merioneth (1866).
Beneficed Clergy, 123; Curates, &c., 73.

Chancellor, Francis Henry Jeune, M.A.
Chapter Clerk, T. W. Barber, Bangor.
Regist. & Sec., R. Hughes Pritchard, M.A., Bangor.

* In addition to the Canons Residentiary, who alone are given, there are Prebendaries and Minor Canons attached to every cathedral, together with other clergymen, singing-men, and choristers, who have to celebrate the daily services; also a staff of officers, including treasurer, chapter clerk, &c.

† In Winchester the amounts given are those settled with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners in 1860, but, as a matter of fact, the sums received of late years have been less than half those named.

Bath and Wells. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Hn. & Rt. Rev. Ld. A. C. Hervey, D.D. 1869
(Palace, Wells, Somerset.)
Dean, Very Rev. E. H. Plumpton, D.D. (1831) £1,000

Canons of Wells.

Archd. Browne... £600 C. M. Church, M.A. £600
T. D. Bernard, M.A. £600 George Buckle .. £600
Organist, C. W. Lavington.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Geo. A. Denison, M.A., *Taunton* (1851)... £400
Ven. Robert W. Browne, M.A., *Bath* (1866)... £200
Ven. A. O. Fitzgerald, M.A., *Wells* (1863)... £300
Beneficed Clergy, 492; *Curates*, &c., 136.
Chancellor, Thomas Englesby Rogers, M.A. ... £200
Registrar and Sec., Richard Harris, Wells.
Lond. Sec., J. B. Lee, The Sanctuary, Westminster.

Bristol.

(At present attached to Gloucester.)

Bishop, Right Rev. Charles John Ellicott, D.D.
(Palace, Gloucester.)
Dean, Very Rev. Gilbert Elliot, D.D. (1850) £1,300

Canons.

Archd. Norris, D.D. £650 | H. Robeson, M.A. ... £650
Nugent Wade, M.A. £650 | Alf. Ainger, LL.D. £650
Organist, G. Riseley.
Archdeacon, Ven. J. P. Norris, D.D. (1881) .. £180
Chancellor, Francis Henry Jeune, M.A.
Registrar and Secretary, William Hurle Clarke.

Carlisle. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D. 1869
(Rose Castle, near Carlisle.)
Dean, Very Rev. W. G. Henderson, D.D. (1884) £1,500

Canons.

Dr. J. E. Prescott £700 Archd. J. Cooper, M.A. £700
A. B. Chalker, B.D. £700 T. K. Richmond, M.A. £700
Organist, H. C. Ford.

Archdeacons.

Ven. J. Cooper, M.A., *Westmoreland* (1864)... £200
Ven. John E. Prescott, D.D., *Carlisle* (1883).
Ven. Arthur B. Crosse, M.A., *Furness* (1884).
Beneficed Clergy, 293; *Curates*, &c., 72.
Chancellor, Richard Saul Ferguson, M.A.
Registrar and Sec., John G. Mounsey, Carlisle.
London Secs., J. B. & H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S. W.

Chester. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Stubbs, D.D., LL.D. 1884
(Palace, Chester.)
Dean, Very Rev. J. L. Darby, D.D. (1886) £1,000

Canons.

Thomas Eaton, M.A. £500 Archd. Barber, M.A. £500
T. Hillyard, M.A. .. £500 A. J. Blencowe, M.A. £500
Organist, Joseph C. Bridge, M.A., MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Edward Barber, M.A., *Chester* (1886) .. £200
Ven. Arthur Gore, M.A., *Macclesfield* (1884). £200
Beneficed Clergy, 259; *Curates*, &c., 140.
Chancellor, Rev. Thomas Espinell Espin, D.D.
Registrar, John Gamon, Chester.
Deputy Registrar, Richard Farmer, Chester.
Secretaries, Parry, Gamon & Farmer, Chester.

Chichester. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Richard Durnford, D.D. 1870
(Palace, Chichester.)
Dean, Very Rev. J. W. Burgon, B.D. (1875) £1,000

Canons.

Wm. Awdry, M.A. £500 | Bishop Tufnell, D.D. £500
Dr. T. F. Crosse £500 | Read. £500
Organist, Read.

Archdeacons.
Ven. Francis J. Mount, M.A., *Chichester* (1887) £200
Ven. John Hannah, D.C.L., *Lewes* (1876)... £200
Beneficed Clergy, 377; *Curates*, &c., about 170.
Chancellor, Robert Wintle Wintle, M.A.
Registrar (Chichester), Richard Durnford.
Registrar (Lewes), Edmund Charles Currey.
Secretary to the Bishop, *Chapter Clerk*, and *Acting Registrar*, Sir Robert George Raper, Chichester.

Ely. £5,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lord Alwyne Compton, D.D. 1886
(Palace, Ely; & Ely House, Dover St., Piccadilly.)
Dean, Very Rev. Chas. Merivale, D.D. (1869) £1,600

Canons.

Dr. B. H. Kennedy £800 | Dr. H. M. Luckock £800
Archd. Emery, B.D. £800 | Archd. Chapman £800
Dr. E. C. Lowe .. £800 | A. F. Kirkpatrick £800
Organist, Basil Harwood, MUS.B.

Archdeacons.

Ven. William Emery, B.D., *Ely* (1864) £600
Ven. Fredk. Bathurst, M.A., *Bedford* (1873) £200
Ven. Fras. Gerald Vesey, LL.D., *Hunts* (1874) £200
Ven. F. R. Chapman, M.A., *Sudbury* (1870)... £200
Beneficed Clergy, 559; *Curates*, &c., 138.
Chancellor, Isambard Brunel, D.C.L.
Registrar & Secretary, Wm. Johnson Evans, Ely.
Lond. Secs., J. B. & H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S. W.

Exeter. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edw. Hy. Bickersteth, D.D. 1885
(Palace, Exeter.)
Dean, Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, D.D. (1883) £2,000

Canons.

F. C. Cook, M.A. £1,000 | Archd. Sanders £1,000
S. U. B. Lee, M.A. £1,000 | Archd. Earle... £1,000
Organist, D. J. Wood, MUS.B.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Henry Sanders, M.A., *Exeter* (1875)... £50
Ven. Alfred Earle, M.A., *Totnes* (1872)... £200
Ven. Herbert Barnes, M.A., *Barnstaple* (1885) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 508; *Curates*, &c., about 200.
Chancellor, W. J. Philipotts, M.A.
Registrar, Rev. William A. Walpole Keppel.
Dep. do. and Sec., Arthur Burch, Exeter.
London Sec., John Hassard, 5, Dean's Court, E. C.

Gloucester [and Bristol]. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles John Ellicott, D.D. ... 1863
(Palace, Gloucester.)

Gloucester.

Dean, Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence, M.A. (1886) £1,500

Canons.

Rich. Harvey, M.A. £750 E. D. Tinling, M.A. £750
Evan Evans, D.D. £750 M. F. St. John, B.D. £750
Organist, Charles Lee Williams, MUS.B., £250.

Archdeacons.

Ven. J. W. Sheringham, M.A., *Gloucester* (1881) £200
Ven. Hy. Rudge Hayward, *Cirencester* (1882) £200
Beneficed Clergy (*Glo. & Br.*), 489; *Curates*, &c., 190.
Chanc. & Vicar-Gen., Francis Henry Jeune, M.A.
Registrar and Sec., B. Bonnor, J.P. (Gloucester).

Hereford. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. James Atlay, D.D. 1868
(Palace, Hereford.)
Dean, Hn. & Very Rev. G. Herbert, M.A. (1867) £1,000

Canons.

W. P. Musgrave, M.A. £585 | Sir F. G. Onseley £585
S. L. Smith, M.A. .. £585 | H. W. Phillott, M.A. £585
Organist, Langdon Colborne, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Hon. B. L. S. Stanhope, M.A., *Heref.* (1837) £200
 Ven. George Maddison, M.A., *Ludlow* (1877) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 343; *Curates*, &c., 87.

Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Charles John Hampden, M.A.
Dep. do. and Sec., Henry C. Beddoe, Hereford.
Lowd. Secs., J. B. & H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S. W.

Lichfield. £4,200.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. William D. Maclagan, D.D. . . . 1878
 (Palace, Lichfield.)

Dean, Very Rev. E. Bickersteth, D.D. (1875) £1,000
Canons.

J. G. Lonsdale, M.A. £500 | Bp. Abraham, D.D. £500
 G. H. Curteis, M.A. £500 | Archd. Iles, M.A. £500
Organist, J. B. Lott, MUS.B.

Archdeacons.

Ven. J. Hodgson Iles, M.A., *Stafford* (1876) . . £200
 Ven. Sir Lovelace Tomlinson Stamer, Bart., M.A.,
Stoke-on-Trent (1877) £200
 Ven. Thomas B. Lloyd, M.A., *Salop* (1886) . . £200
Beneficed Clergy, 466; *Curates*, &c., 186.

Chancellor, Hon. Robert Charles Herbert . . £300
Registrar, Hubert Courtney Hodson, Lichfield.
Secretary, E. C. Hitchings, Palace, Lichfield.

Lincoln. £4,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. Edward King, D.D. . . . 1885
 (Hilton House, Lincoln.)

Suffragan: *Bishop of Nottingham*, Right Rev.
 Edward Trollope, D.D. 1877
 (Leasingham, Sleaford.)

Dean, Very Rev. William John Butler, D.D.
 (1885) £2,000

Canons.

Archd. Kaye . . £1,000 | E. T. Leeke, M.A. £1,000
 Edm. Venables £1,000 | J. Clements, M.A. £1,000
Organist, John M. W. Young.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Wm. F. J. Kaye, M.A., *Lincoln* (1863) £160
 Rt. Rev. Bishop Trollope, D.D., *Stow* (1867) . . £160
Benefices, 586; *Curates*, &c., 143.

Chancellor, Sir Walter G. F. Phillimore, Bt., D.C.L.
Registrar, John Swan, Lincoln.
Secretary, William Walker Smith, Lincoln.

Liverpool. £3,500.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Chas. Ryle, D.D. . . . 1880
 (Palace, Abercrombie Sq., Liverpool.)

Archdeacons.

Ven. Benjamin Strettell Clarke, D.D., *Liverpool*
 (1887) £200
 Ven. Wm. Lefroy, M.A., *Warrington* (1887) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 198; *Curates*, &c., 193.

Chancellor, Rev. Thomas E. Espin, D.D.
Registrar, J. Gamon, 53, Lord Street, Liverpool.
Secretaries, Parry, Gamon & Farmer, 53, Lord St.
London Sec., John Hassard, 5, Dean's Court, E. C.

Llandaff. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Richard Lewis, D.D. . . . 1883
 (Bishop's Court, Llandaff.)

Dean, Very Rev. Chas. J. Vaughan, D.D. (1879) £700
Canons.

Archd. Bruce . . . £350 | Archd. Griffiths . . £350
 E. Hawkins, M.A. £350 | Bishop Perry . . . £350
Organist, H. Brooksbank, MUS.B.

Archdeacons.

Ven. John Griffiths, B.D., *Llandaff* (1877).
 Ven. W. Conybeare Bruce, M.A., *Monmouth* (1886).
Beneficed Clergy, 222; *Curates*, &c., 165.

Chancellor, Joseph Earle Ollivant, M.A.
Registrar, Arthur G. P. Lewis, M.A., Cardiff.
Sec. and Chapter Clerk, Robert W. Griffith, M.A.

Manchester. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. James Moorhouse, D.D. . . 1886
 (Bishop's Court, near Manchester.)

Dean, Very Rev. John Oakley, D.D. (1884) . . £1,500
Canons.

N. Woodard, D.C.L. £600 | C. W. Woodhouse, M.A. 600
 Wm. Crane, M.A. £600 | Jas. D. Kelly, M.A. £600
Organist, James Kendrick Pyne.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Geo. H. G. Anson, *Manchester* (1870) . . £200
 Ven. Wm. Hornby, M.A., *Lancaster* (1870) . . . £200
 Ven. R. A. Rawstorne, M.A., *Blackburn* (1885) . . £200
Beneficed Clergy, 505; *Curates*, &c. (about) 300.
Chancellor, Richard Copley Christie, M.A.
Registrar & Secretary, Edward P. Charlewood,
 M.A., 51, South King Street, Manchester.

Newcastle. £3,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ernest Wilberforce, D.D. . . . 1882
 (Benwell Tower, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.)

Archdeacons.

Ven. G. H. Hamilton, D.D., *Northumberland* (1882)
 Ven. Henry J. Martin, M.A., *Lindisfarne* (1882).
Beneficed Clergy, 166; *Curates*, 80.

Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, F.R.S., 7, Crown
 Office Row, E. C.

Registrar, Hon. & Rev. Lowther J. Barrington, M.A.
Dep. & Acting Registrar, John Booth, Durham.
Sec., Wm. Daggett, 3, Dean Street, Newcastle.
London do., Jno. Hassard, 5, Dean's Court, E. C.

Northwich. £4,500.

Bishop, Hon. and Rt. Rev. J. T. Pelham, D.D., 1857
 (Palace, Northwich.)

Dean, Vy. Rev. E. M. Goulburn, D.D. (1866) £1,600
Canons.

J. W. Heavyside, M.A. £800 | J. M. Nisbet, M.A. . . £800
 D. C. K. Robinson . . £800 | Archdeacon Nevill . . £800
Organist, F. A. Bates, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. T. T. Perowne, B.D., *Northwich* (1878) . . £200
 Ven. H. Ralph Nevill, M.A., *Norfolk* (1874) . . £200
 Ven. R. Hinds Groome, M.A., *Suffolk* (1869) . . £184
Beneficed Clergy, 914; *Curates*, &c., 225.

Registrar, Rev. Eyre Stuart Bathurst, M.A.
Secretary and Dep. Registrar, W. T. Benson, LL.D.,
 Northwich.

Low I. Secs., J. B. & H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S. W.

Oxford. £5,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. John F. Mackarness, D.D. . . 1870
 (Cuddesdon Palace, near Oxford.)

Dean of Christ Church, Very Rev. Henry George
 Liddell, D.D. (1855) £2,800
Canons.

Dr. C. A. Heurtley £1,400 | Dr. Wm. Ince . . . £1,250
 Dr. Wm. Bright £1,400 | Dr. S. R. Driver £1,250
 Archd. Palmer . . £1,250 | Dr. Fras. Paget . . £1,250
Organist, C. H. Lloyd, M.A., MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Edwin Palmer, D.D., *Oxford* (1878)
 Ven. J. Leslie Randall, M.A., *Buckingham* (1880) £300
 Ven. Alfred Pott, B.D., *Berks* (1869) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 651; *Curates*, &c., 233.

Chancellor, Henry William Cripps, M.A., Q.C.
Secretary, Thos. M. Davenport, M.A., Oxford.
Regis., Rev. F. Bagot, D.C.L. *Dep.*, T. M. Davenport.

Windsor. £2,000.

Dean, Very Rev. Randall Thos. Davidson, D.D., 1883
Canons (each £1,000).
 Hn. C. L. Courtenay 1859 | J. Neale Dalton, M.A. 1885
 E. Capel Cure, M.A. 1884 | Philip F. Eliot, M.A. 1886
Chapter Clerk, Richard Cope.
Organist, W. Parratt, MUS.D.

Peterborough. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Wm. C. Magee, D.D., D.C.L. 1868
 (Palace, Peterborough.)
Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Mitchinson, D.C.L.
Dean, Very Rev. J. J. S. Perowne, D.D. (1878) £1,160
Canons.
 Marsham Argles .. £536 | Dr. J. C. McDonnell £536
 Archd. Thicknesse £536 | Lewis Clayton, M.A. £536
Organist, Haydn Keeton, MUS.D.

Archdeacons.

Ven. F. H. Thicknesse, D.D., Northamp. (1875) £80
 Ven. Reg. P. Lightfoot, M.A., Oakham (1884) £200
 Rt. Rev. Bp. Mitchinson, Leicester (1886) .. £200
Beneficed Clergy, 570; Curates, &c., 152.
Chancellor, Rev. William Wales, M.A.
Sec. and Registrar, H. P. Gates, Peterborough.
Deputy do., Henry William Gates.
London Sec., John Hassard, 5, Dean's Court, E.C.

Ripon. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Wm. Boyd Carpenter, D.D. 1884
 (Palace, Ripon.)
Dean, Very Rev. W. R. Fremantle, D.D. (1876) £1,000
Canons.
 Sam. Holmes, M.A. £500 | Wm. W. Gibbon, M.A. £500
 Archd. Cust, M.A. £500 | M. MacColl, M.A. .. £500
Organist, E. Crow, MUS.B.

Archdeacons.

Ven. William Boyd, M.A., Craven (1880) ... £200
 Ven. Edward Cust, M.A., Richmond (1868) .. £200
Beneficed Clergy, 506; Curates, &c., 280.
Chancellor, Thomas H. Tristram, Q.C., D.C.L. £250
Registrar, Thomas Greenwood Teale, Leeds.
Regist. and Country Sec., F. Dickson Wise, Ripon.
Lond. Secs., Jno. B. & H. W. Lee, The Sanctuary, S.W.

Rochester. £3,100.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Anthony Wilson Thorold, D.D. 1877
 (Selsden Park, Croydon.)
Dean, Very Rev. (18) .. £2,000
Canons.
 Geo. E. Jelf, M.A. £1,000 | Archd. Cheetham £1,000
 H. W. Burrows .. £1,000 | Prof. Cheyne, D.D. £1,000
Organist, J. Hopkins.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Sam. Cheetham, D.D., Rochester (1882) £200
 Ven. John Richardson, M.A., Southwark (1882) £200
 Ven. Charles Burney, M.A., Kingston (1879) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 279; Curates, &c., 230.
Chancellor, Lewis Tonna Dibdin, M.A.
Registrar, George Henry Knight, Rochester.
Secs., Day & Son, 28, Great George Street, S.W.

St. Albans. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Legh Claughton, D.D. 1877
 (Danbury Palace, Chelmsford.)
Suffragan: Bishop of Colchester, Rt. Rev. Alfred
 Blomfield, D.D. (Vicarage, Barking) 1882
Organist, George Gaffe, F.C.O.

Archdeacons.

Ven. W. J. Lawrance, M.A., St. Albans (1883) £200
 Right Rev. Bishop Blomfield, D.D., Colchester
 (1882) £600
 Ven. Henry Frank Johnson, M.A., Essex (1885) £500
Beneficed Clergy, 579; Curates, &c., 205.

Chancellor, Francis Henry Jeune, M.A.
Registrar, George Henry Knight, Rochester.
Secs., Day & Son, 28, Great George Street, S.W.

St. Asaph. £4,200.

Bishop, Right Rev. Joshua Hughes, D.D. 1870
 (Palace, St. Asaph, Flintshire.)
Dean, Vy. Rev. Herbt. A. James, B.D. (1886) £700
Canons.
 Hugh Jones, M.A. .. £350 | David Howell ... £350
 Archd. Smart ... £350 | Archd. Thomas ... £350
Organist, Robert Augustus Atkins.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Edward Smart, M.A., St. Asaph (1878).
 Ven. David Rd. Thomas, Montgomery (1886).
Beneficed Clergy, 206; Curates, &c., 90.
Chancellor, Francis Henry Jeune, M.A.
Registrar, Robert James Sisson, St. Asaph.
Deputy do., Henry Asaph Cleaver.
Secretary, John Lewis, Denbigh.
London Secs., Day & Son, 28, Gt. George St., S.W.

St. David's. £4,500.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Basil Jones, D.D. 1874
 (Abergwili Palace, Carmarthen.)
Dean, Very Rev. James Allen, M.A. (1878) .. £700
Canons.
 E. O. Phillips, M.A. £350 | Dav. Williams, B.D. £350
 David Lewis, M.A. £350 | W. L. Bevan, M.A. £350
Organist, F. S. Garton.

Archdeacons.

Ven. C. G. Edmondes, M.A., St. David's (1883) £260
 Ven. William North, M.A., Cardigan (1860) £200
 Ven. Henry de Winton, M.A., Brecon (1875) .. £400
 Ven. W. E. James, M.A., Carmarthen (1879) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 347; Curates, &c., 125.
Chancellor, Francis Henry Jeune, M.A.
Registrar & Sec., J. Hoyes Barker, Carmarthen.

Salisbury. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. John Wordsworth, D.D. 1885
 (Palace, Salisbury.)
Dean, Very Rev. Geo. David Boyle, M.A. (1880) £1,000
Canons.
 Hon. D. H. Gordon £500 | R. G. Swayne, M.A. £500
 Archd. Lear, M.A. .. £500 | Archd. Sanctuary £500
Organist, Charles F. South.

Archdeacons.

Ven. Francis Lear, M.A., Sarum (1875) £200
 Ven. Thos. Sanctuary, M.A., Dorset (1862) .. £200
 Ven. Thos. B. Buchanan, M.A., Wilts (1874) £200
Beneficed Clergy, 502; Curates, &c., 162.
Chancellor, Sir James Parker Deane, Q.C., D.C.L.
Registrar, Fitzherbert Macdonald, Salisbury.
Deputies, Macdonald and Malden, Salisbury.
Legal Sec. to the Bishop, Clifford Wyndham
 Holgate, Palace, Salisbury.

Sodor and Man. £2,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. J. Wareing Bardsley, D.D., 1887
 (Bishop's Court, Isle of Man.)
Archdeacon, Ven. J. H. Games, D.C.L. (1886) £700
Beneficed Clergy, 28; Curates, &c., 14.
Chancellor and Vicar-Gen., Samuel Harris.
Registrar and Sec., Samuel Harris, Douglas.
London Sec., John Hassard, 5, Dean's Court, E.C.

Southwell. £3,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. George Ridding, D.D. .. 1884
 (Thurgarton Priory, Southwell.)
Archdeacons.
 Ven. Edward Balston, D.D., Derby (1873) .. £200
 Ven. Brough Maltby, M.A., Notts (1878) ... £200

Beneficed Clergy, 482; *Curates, &c.*, 181.
Chancellor, Alfred Bray Kempe, M.A.
Registrar & Secretary, John Watson, Nottingham.
London Sec., John Hassard, 5, Dean's Court, E.C.

Truro. £3,000.

Bishop, Rt. Rev. Geo. Howard Wilkinson, D.D. 1883
 (Lis Escop, Truro.)

Canons.

A. B. Donaldson, M.A. £333; A. J. Worledge, M.A. £333

Archdeacons.

Ven. Wm. J. Phillpotts, M.A., *Cornwall* (1845) £357

Ven. Reg. Hobhouse, M.A., *Bodmin* (1878) .. £200

Organist, George R. Sinclair.

Beneficed Clergy, 236; *Curates, &c.*, 81.

Chancellor, Ven. Wm. John Phillpotts, M.A.

Registrar, Rev. Wm. Arnold W. Keppel, M.A.

Dep. do. and Sec., Arthur Burch, Exeter.

London Sec., John Hassard, 5, Dean's Court, E.C.

Wakefield. (Diocese not yet formed.)

Worcester. £5,000.

Bishop, Right Rev. Henry Philpott, D.D. ... 1861
 (Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster.)

Dean, Very Rev. John Gott (1886)..... £1,450

Canons.

David Melville, D.D. £725 | M. Creighton, M.A. £725

W. Knox Little, M.A. £725 | T. L. Cloughton.. £725

Organist, William Done.

Archdeacons.

Ven. William Lea, M.A., *Worcester* (1881) .. £200

Ven. William Bree, M.A., *Coventry* (1887) .. £200

Beneficed Clergy, 482; *Curates, &c.*, 203.

Chancellor, John Stratford Dugdale, Q.C., M.P.

Registrars, Worcester, A. C. and Jno. H. Hooper.

Do., Coventry, Alfred C. Hooper.

Secretaries, A. C. and J. H. Hooper, M.A., Wor-

cester; and John B. and H. W. Lee, The

Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland.

Sees.	BISHOPS.	Consec. Clergy.	Sees.	BISHOPS.	Consec. Clergy.
Brechin...	Hugh W. Jermyn, D.D., Primus (1886)	1871 .. 24	Aberdeen ..	Hon. A. G. Douglas, D.D. 1883 ..	41
St. Andrews	C. Wordsworth, D.D. ...	1853 .. 31	Argyll	James Robert A. Chin- nery-Haldane, LL.B. 1883 ..	22
Glasgow ..	Wm. S. Wilson, LL.D. 1859 ..	60	Edinburgh .	John Dowden, D.D. ..	60
Moray ...	James B. Kelly, D.D. ...	1867 .. 20			

Registrar to Primus..... Hugh J. Rollo, W.S. and N.P., 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.
 Churches, 198. Missions, 50. Parsonages, 104. Clergy, 258.

The (Disestablished) Church of Ireland.—Archbishops and Bishops.

Sees.	ARCHBISHOPS.	Elected.	Ch. Pop.	Benefices.	Curates.	Income.
Armagh..	Most Reverend Robert Knox, D.D.	1886 ..	150,778 ..	93 ..	20 ..	£2,500
Dublin ..	Most Reverend Lord Plunket, D.D.	1884 ..	91,100 ..	160 ..	77 ..	2,500
BISHOPS.						
Meath ...	Most Rev. Charles Parsons Reichel, D.D. 1885 ..	13,158 ..	80 ..	7 ..	1,500	
Limerick.	Right Rev. Charles Graves, D.D.	1866 ..	15,103 ..	53 ..	16 ..	3,875
Tuam ...	Hon. and Right Rev. C. B. Bernard, D.D. 1867 ..	17,157 ..	67 ..	13 ..	4,767	
Derry ...	Right Rev. William Alexander, D.D.	1867 ..	52,696 ..	112 ..	14 ..	2,300
Cashel ...	Right Rev. Maurice FitzG. Day, D.D.	1872 ..	13,853 ..	60 ..	21 ..	1,200
Cork ...	Right Rev. Robert Samuel Gregg, D.D.	1878 ..	38,102 ..	102 ..	31 ..	1,700
Ossory ...	Right Rev. Wm. Pakenham Walsh, D.D. 1878 ..	36,663 ..	107 ..	37 ..	1,500	
Killaloe..	Right Rev. William Bennet Chester, D.D. 1884 ..	15,906 ..	63 ..	9 ..	1,500	
Kilmore..	Right Rev. Samuel Shone, D.D.	1884 ..	53,196 ..	105 ..	15 ..	1,200
Down ...	Right Rev. William Reeves, D.D.	1886 ..	153,869 ..	164 ..	58 ..	1,500
Clogher..	Right Rev. Charles Maurice Stack, D.D. 1886 ..	50,460 ..	73 ..	15 ..	1,000	

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.—*Dean and Ordinary*, Very Rev. John West, D.D., V.G.

GENERAL SYNOD.

Consisting of House of Bishops (13) and House of Representatives
 (viz., 208 clerical and 416 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Rev. Canon M. W. Jellett, LL.D.; Ven. W. E. Meade, D.D.

H. A. Hamilton, J.P.; C. F. Fergusson, B.A., J.P.

Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870),

Thomas Greene, M.A., 52, St. Stephen's Green East, Dublin.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND.—The following particulars respecting the condition of the Irish Church at the present time will be interesting to those persons who desire to prevent Disestablishment in England and Wales, equally with those who desire to promote that measure.

The Church of Ireland, which by the Act of Union became united with the Church of England on the 1st of January, 1801, was separated from the Church of England, disestablished, and to a large extent disendowed, on the 1st of January, 1871, by the Irish Church Act of 1869.

Of the former property of the Church of Ireland, £5,376,362 has been appropriated by various Acts of Parliament as follows:—To intermediate education, £1,000,000; pension fund for National School teachers, £1,300,000; distress works, £1,266,000; Royal University of Ireland, £600,000; arrears of rent, £950,000; sea fisheries, £250,000; distressed poor-law unions, £10,362.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the *General Synod*, which meets annually, and is composed of the Archbishops

and Bishops, and 208 clerical and 416 lay representatives.

Subject to the General Synod are 21 Diocesan Synods, which are assisted in the management of the affairs of their respective dioceses by smaller elected bodies called Diocesan Councils.

Every male member of the Church of Ireland, over 21 years of age, may become a registered vestryman. The registered vestrymen of each parish elect a Select Vestry, who manage the secular affairs of the parish. They also elect lay representatives for the Diocesan Synod.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a Board of Nomination, consisting of 7 persons, viz:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and three parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The Bishop of the Diocese is chosen by the clerical and lay members of the Diocesan Synod. The Primate is chosen by the bench of Bishops from amongst their own number.

The financial trustees of the Church are the Representative Body, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 13 clergymen and 26 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Representatives in the General Synods, with 13 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property

of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

Shortly after Disestablishment the Church Commissioners, in whom the entire Church property was vested by the Act of 1869, paid over to the Representative Body about seven and a half millions of "commutation money," charged with annuities, to the then existing clergy amounting to about £600,000 a year. A further sum of half a million capital was similarly paid as compensation for private endowments. The invested capital now held by the Representative Body is over seven millions, the income from which is £290,000 per annum. The annual contributions for five years past have averaged £165,000. The amount contributed since Disestablishment is three millions and a quarter. The Commutation Fund is now reduced to two millions, and the annuities to £120,000. The Stipends under the new system, which have been gradually replacing the Annuities, now amount to nearly £250,000 per annum.

The number of members of the Church of Ireland in 1881 was 639,574.

The Book of Common Prayer, in use by the United Church of England and Ireland before Disestablishment, has been revised and slightly altered by the General Synod, for the use of the Church of Ireland, the 39 Articles of Religion remaining unchanged.

House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury.

Names marked with an asterisk (*) were Members of the last House of Laymen.

Chairman, Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne.—Vice-Chairman, George A. Spottiswoode.

Treasurer, H. H. Gibbs.—Secretary, R. Holland, National Society's Office, Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

Canterbury.—Earl Stanhope,* Viscount Cranbrook,* Lord Northbourne.*

London.—Earl Beauchamp,* Hon. T. H. W. Pelham,* Right Hon. Lord Addington,* F. A. Bevan, L. T. Dibden,* J. A. Shaw-Stewart,* P. V. Smith, G. A. Spottiswoode,* Eugène Stock,* J. G. Talbot, m.p.*

Winchester.—Earl of Selborne,* Lord Mount-Temple,* Lord Montagu,* Right Hon. Lord Basing,* Melville Portal,* James White.

Bangor.—Hon. W. C. Sackville-West, Lord Penrhyn, T. Prichard, T. R. Williams.

Bath and Wells.—Sir R. H. Paget, Bart., m.p., F. H. Dickinson,* C. I. Elton, q.c., m.p.,* E. J. Stanley, m.p.*

Chichester.—Sir W. Barttelot, Bart., c.b., m.p.,* Hon. Mr. Justice Grantham,* F. Barchard,* W. E. Hubbard.*

Ely.—C. P. Allix, O. C. Pell,* A. Sperling,* Professor Stokes.*

Exeter.—Earl of Devon,* Sir J. H. Kennaway, Bart., m.p.,* J. Shelly,* Lt.-Col. White Thomson.*

Gloucester and Bristol.—Sir J. E. Dorington, Bart., m.p.,* J. Harvey, T. Gambier Parry,* W. K. Wait.*

Hereford.—Sir O. Wakeman, Bart.,* Sir J. R. Bailey, Bt., m.p.,* C. Purton,* J. Rankin, m.p.,* Lichfield.—Earl of Harrowby,* C. E. Boothby,* C. J. Blagg,* S. Leighton, m.p.,* T. Salt, m.p.*

Lincoln.—Right Hon. E. Stanhope, m.p.,* Sir W. E. Welby-Gregory, Bart.,* Sir C. H. J. Anderson, Bart.,* A. G. Leslie-Melville.*

Llandaff.—O. H. Jones,* J. A. Rolls,* J. E. Ollivant,* J. Watson.*

Norwich.—Lord Henniker, H. Rodwell,* S. Hoare, m.p.,* Clare Sewell Read.

Oxford.—Earl of Jersey,* Right Hon. Sir J. R. Mowbray, m.p.,* A. W. Hall, m.p.,* J. H. Wilson.*

Peterborough.—Right Hon. Lord John Manners, m.p.,* W. U. Heygate,* E. P. Monckton,* S. G. Stopford-Sackville.*

Rochester.—Sir C. D. Fox, Kt., D. Christopherson, Col. H. de G. Geary, Sydney Gedge, m.p.,* E. H. L. Penrhyn,* G. B. Richardson.*

St. Albans.—Rt. Hon. Sir H. J. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., m.p.,* Jas. Round,* U. Unwin Heathcote,* H. Hucks Gibbs.*

St. Asaph.—Earl of Powis,* P. P. Pennant,* W. Trevor Parkins,* Sir W. Williams-Wynn, Bt.*

St. David's.—Viscount Emlyn,* H. Davies-Edwards,* W. S. de Winton.*

Salisbury.—Earl Nelson,* Hon. Sidney Herbert, m.p.,* H. B. Middleton.*

Southwell.—H. H. Bemrose,* J. Borough,* F. Wright,* H. E. Thornton.*

Truro.—Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe,* E. Carlyon, R. Foster, C. C. Ross.*

Nominated Members.—C. T. Dyke Acland, m.p.,* Rt. Hon. G. Cubitt, m.p.,* Rt. Hon. Viscount Hardinge,* F. Dixon-Hartland, m.p.,* Rt. Hon. Lord Norton,* Sir R. Temple, Bt., m.p.*

The members of the House of Laymen are elected by the various Diocesan Conferences, who were themselves elected by the Laity of their respective Parishes or Rural Deaneries. London, the most populous Diocese, returns ten members, three other Dioceses six each, and the remainder four each. Besides the elected members, the Archbishop of Canterbury has the power of nominating ten other members. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament.

Colonial and Missionary Bishops.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Sees.	Colonial Bishops.	Appointed.	Clergy.
<i>Fredericton</i>	John Medley, D.D., <i>Met.</i>	1845	78
	Coadjutor, H. T. Kingdon, D.D.	1881	
<i>Nova Scotia</i> (vacant)			91
<i>Quebec</i>	Jas. Wm. Williams, D.D.	1863	58
<i>Toronto</i>	Arthur Sweatman, D.D.	1879	145
<i>Montreal</i>	Wm. B. Bond, LL.D.	1879	98
<i>Huron</i>	M. S. Baldwin, D.D.	1884	126
<i>Ontario</i>	Jno. T. Lewis, D.D., LL.D.	1862	117
<i>Algoma</i>	Edward Sullivan, D.D.	1882	24
<i>Niagara</i>	Charles Hamilton, D.D.	1885	65

PROVINCE OF COLUMBIA.

<i>Columbia</i>	George Hills, D.D.	1859	12
<i>Caledonia</i>	William Ridley, D.D.	1879	7
<i>N. Westminster</i>	A. W. Sillitoe, D.D.	1879	13

PROVINCE OF RUPERTSLAND.

<i>Rupertsland</i>	R. Machray, D.D. <i>Metrop.</i>	1865	46
<i>Mooseonee</i>	John Horden, D.D.	1872	7
<i>Mackenzie River</i>	W. C. Bompas, D.D.	1874	6
<i>Saskatchewan</i>	W. Cyprian Penkham	1887	22
<i>Qu'Appelle</i>	Hon. A. J. R. Anson, D.D.	1884	13
<i>Athabasca</i>	Richard Young, D.D.	1884	6

PROVINCE OF CALCUTTA.

<i>Calcutta</i>	E. R. Johnson, D.D., <i>Met.</i>	1876	197
<i>Mudras</i>	Frederick Gell, D.D.	1861	232
"	Robert Caldwell, D.D.	1877	232
"	Edward Sargent, D.D.	1877	187
<i>Bombay</i>	Louis G. Mylne, D.D.	1876	78
<i>Colombo</i>	R. S. Copleston, D.D.	1875	69
<i>Rangoon</i>	J. M. Strachan, M.D., D.D.	1882	29
<i>Lahore</i>	H. J. Matthew (<i>design.</i>)		84
<i>Travancore</i>	John M. Speechly, D.D.	1879	24

PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND.

<i>Christ Church</i>	H. J. C. Harper, D.D., <i>Met.</i>	1856	56
<i>Auckland</i>	William G. Cowie, D.D.	1869	73
<i>Nelson</i>	Andrew B. Suter, D.D.	1866	22
<i>Waiapu</i>	Edmd. Craig Stuart, D.D.	1877	28
<i>Wellington</i>	Octavius Hadfield, D.D.	1870	27
<i>Dunedin</i>	Samuel T. Nevill, D.D.	1871	23
<i>Melanesia</i>	John R. Selwyn, D.D.	1877	15

PROVINCE OF AUSTRALIA.

<i>Sydney</i>	Alfred Barry, D.D., <i>Met.</i>	1883	122
<i>Tasmania</i>	D. Fox Sandford, D.D.	1883	59
<i>Newcastle</i>	J. B. Pearson, D.D.	1880	38
<i>Melbourne</i>	Field Flowers Goe, D.D.	1887	137
<i>Adelaide</i>	G. W. Kennion, D.D.	1882	66
<i>Perth</i>	H. H. Parry, D.D.	1876	22
<i>Brisbane</i>	Wm. T. T. Webber, D.D.	1885	51
<i>Goulburn</i>	Messc Thomas, D.D.	1863	33
<i>Grafton</i>	J. Francis Turner, D.D.	1868	26
<i>Bathurst</i>	C. E. Camidge	1887	33
<i>Bullarat</i>	Samuel Thornton, D.D.	1875	55
<i>N. Queensland</i>	G. H. Stanton, D.D.	1878	18
<i>Riverina</i>	Sydney Linton, D.D.	1883	9

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

<i>Capetown</i>	W. W. Jones, D.D., <i>Met.</i>	1874	61
<i>Grahamstown</i>	Allan B. Webb, D.D.	1863	6
<i>St. Helena</i>	Thos. Earle Welby, D.D.	1882	66
<i>Bloemfontein</i>	G. W. H. K. Bruce, D.D.	1886	36
<i>Maritzburg</i>	W. K. Macrorie, D.D.	1868	32
<i>Zululund</i>	Douglas Mackenzie, D.D.	1880	11
<i>St. John's</i>	Bransly L. Key, D.D.	1886	19
<i>Pretoria</i>	Henry B. Bousfield, D.D.	1878	12

PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES.

<i>Guaiana</i>	Wm. P. Austin, D.D., <i>Met.</i>	1842	40
<i>Jamaica</i>	Enos Nuttall, D.D.	1880	76
<i>Barbados, &c.</i>	Herbert Bree, D.D.	1882	74
<i>Antigua</i>	Wm. W. Jackson, D.D.	1860	36
	Coadjutor, Chas. J. Branch	1882	

PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES—continued.

Sees.	Colonial Bishops.	Appointed.	Clergy.
<i>Nassau</i>	Edward T. Churton, D.D.	1886	17
<i>Trinidad</i>	Richard Rawle, M.A.	1882	13

DIOCESES UNDER THE ARCHB. OF CANTERBURY.

<i>Central Afr.</i>	C. A. Smythies, D.D.	1883	24
<i>East. Equat. Africa</i>	H. P. Parker, D.D.	1886	13
<i>Falklands</i>	W. H. Stirling, D.D.	1869	17
<i>Gibraltar</i>	C. W. Sandford, D.D.	1873	50
<i>Honolulu</i>	Alfred Willis, D.D.	1874	7
<i>Japan</i>	E. Bickersteth, D.D.	1886	19
<i>Jerusalem</i>	G. F. P. Blyth, D.D.	1887	22
<i>Madagascar</i>	R. Kestell-Cornish, D.D.	1874	14
<i>Mauritius</i>	Peter S. Royston, D.D.	1872	21
<i>Mid-China</i>	Geo. Evans Moule, D.D.	1880	16
<i>Newfoundland</i>	Llewellyn Jones, D.D.	1878	62
<i>Niger Region</i>	S. A. Crowther, D.D.	1864	11
<i>North China</i>	C. Perry Scott, D.D.	1880	4
<i>N. & Cent. Europe</i>	T. E. Wilkinson, D.D.	1887	86
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	Ernest G. Ingham, D.D.	1883	66
<i>Singapore, &c.</i>	Geo. Frdk. Hose, D.D.	1881	16
<i>Victoria</i>	J. Shaw Burdon, D.D.	1873	18
<i>British Clergy in Foreign States</i>			100

Bishops who have Resigned.

Names.	Dioceses.	Cons.	Res.
C. J. Abraham, D.D.	<i>Wellington</i>	1858	1870
C. R. Alfred, D.D.	<i>Victoria</i>	1867	1872
E. H. Beckles, D.D.	<i>Sierra Leone</i>	1860	1870
C. H. Bromby, D.D.	<i>Tasmania</i>	1864	1882
H. Callaway, D.D.	<i>Kaffaria</i>	1873	1886
W. Chambers, D.D.	<i>Labuan</i>	1869	1881
H. Cheetham, D.D.	<i>Sierra Leone</i>	1870	1882
R. Courtenay, D.D.	<i>Kingston</i>	1856	1879
Thos. Valpy French, D.D.	<i>Lahore</i>	1837	1887
M. B. Hale, D.D.	<i>Brisbane</i>	1875	1885
I. Hellmuth, D.D.	<i>Huron</i>	1871	1883
E. Hobhouse, D.D.	<i>Nelson</i>	1858	1865
H. L. Jenner, D.D.	<i>Dunedin</i>	1866	1871
S. E. Marsden, D.D.	<i>Bathurst</i>	1869	1885
J. Mitchinson, D.D.	<i>Barbados</i>	1873	1881
A. Oxenden, D.D.	<i>Montreal</i>	1869	1879
Charles Perry, D.D.	<i>Melbourne</i>	1847	1876
F. A. R. C. Roberts, D.D.	<i>Nassau</i>	1878	1886
V. W. Ryan, D.D.	<i>Mauritius</i>	1854	1868
T. N. Staley, D.D.	<i>Honolulu</i>	1861	1870
W. G. Tozer, D.D.	<i>Jamaica</i>	1863	1880
E. W. Tufnell, D.D.	<i>Brisbane</i>	1859	1875

The Episcopal Church in the United States, is a vigorous flourishing branch of the Anglican Church; the first bishop, Dr. Seabury, was consecrated in 1784; there are now 70 bishops, 3,760 clergy, and about two million members.

ESTIMATED NUMBERS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AMONGST ENGLISH-SPEAKING COMMUNITIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Episcopalians	22,000,000
Methodists of all descriptions	16,250,000
Roman Catholics	14,850,000
Presbyterians of all descriptions	10,800,000
Baptists of all descriptions	8,250,000
Congregationalists	5,650,000
Free Thought	1,600,000
Unitarians, under several names	1,250,000
Minor religious sects	3,000,000
German, or Dutch, Lutheran, &c.	1,500,000
Of no particular religion	11,000,000
English-speaking population	96,150,000

A very large number of Hindus and others in the East also speak and read English.

IN theory the Church of England is governed by means of its Convocation of Bishops and Clergy. There is a House of Convocation for each province, Canterbury and York. That of Canterbury consists of two Houses: the upper is confined to the bishops; the lower is composed of the dean of every cathedral, the archdeacons, with proctors elected from every cathedral chapter, and two more elected by the clergy of every diocese. In York there are two Houses, but the bishops, deans, archdeacons and proctors sit together. A fresh election of proctors is made with every new Parliament.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop. The Right Rev. the Lords Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Ely, Exeter, Gloucester and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Norwich, Oxford, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, Southwell, St. Albans, St. Asaph, St. David's, Truro, and Worcester.

Lower House.

Prolocutor, The Ven. Archdeacon Sumner, D.D. The Very Rev. the Deans. The Venerable the Archdeacons.

Also the following Proctors elected by the Chapters and Clergy of the several Dioceses:—

- BANGOR.**—Chapter, John Pryce.
Clergy, P. C. Ellis and D. Walter Thomas.
- BATH & WELLS.**—Chapter, Canon Bernard.
Clergy, A. C. Ainslie and Edwin A. Salmon.
- CANTERBURY.**—Chapter, Canon Rawlinson.
Clergy, John Puckle and Canon H. A. Jeffreys.
- CHICHESTER.**—Chapter, T. F. Crosse, D.O.L.
Clergy, C. H. Campion and H. Bailey.
- ELY.**—Chapter, E. C. Lowe, D.D.
Clergy, W. B. Hopkins and J. H. Macaulay.
- EXETER.**—Chapter, James Cory Kempe.
Clergy, M. F. Sadler and George R. Prynne.
- GLOUCESTER & BRISTOL.**—Chapters, Canon Tinning (Gloucester), Canon Nugent Wade (Bristol).
Clergy, P. G. Medd and F. V. Mather.
- HEREFORD.**—Chapter, Sir Fred. A. G. Ouseley, Bt.
Clergy, H. W. Phillott and E. F. Clayton.
- LICHFIELD.**—Chapter, Canon John G. Lonsdale.
Clergy, E. Lane and J. T. Jeffercock.
- LINCOLN.**—Chapter, Prebendary Clements.
Clergy, G. G. Perry and Albert Sydney Wilde.
- LLANDAFF.**—Chapter, Prebendary W. Evans.
Clergy, C. R. Knight and John T. Harding.
- LONDON.**—Chapter, Canon Gregory, Prebendary, George Prothero (Westminster). Clergy, Arthur Broke and Canon William Cadman.
- NORWICH.**—Chapter, Canon John M. Nisbet.
Clergy, H. Howell and Constantine Frere.
- OXFORD.**—Chapter, Canon W. Bright.
Clergy, Edmund Savory and G. N. Freeling.
- PETERBOROUGH.**—Chapter, Canon Argles.
Clergy, Thomas Yard and Henry Twells.
- ROCHESTER.**—Chapter, Canon Burrows.
Clergy, Hon. Aug. Legge and J. Erskine Clarke.
- SALISBURY.**—Chapter, Canon R. G. Swayne.
Clergy, A. Dayman and R. S. Hutchings.
- ST. ALBANS.**—Chapter (None).
Clergy, E. T. Vaughan and Thomas Scott.
- ST. ASAPH.**—Chapter, William Howell Evans.
Clergy, William Richardson and J. E. Hill.
- ST. DAVID'S.**—Chapter, Prebendary Phillips.
Clergy, W. L. Bevan and Thos. Walters, D.D.
- SOUTHWELL.**—Chapter (None).
Clergy, S. B. Hole and Thomas Henry Freer.
- TRURO.**—Chapter
Clergy, Frederick Hockin and A. C. Thynne.

- WINCHESTER.**—Chapter, Canon W. P. Warburton.
Clergy, Robt. Francis Wilson and J. H. Sapse.
- WINDSOR.**—Chapter, Canon Edward Capel Cure.
- WORCESTER.**—Chapter, Canon David Melville, D.D.
Clergy, W. W. Douglas and Hy. Bond Bowly.
Vicar-Gen., Sir James Parker Deane, D.C.L., Q.C.
Registrar, John Hassard.
Actuary, Francis Cobb.
Apparitor-General, Sir J. A. Hanham, Bart.

PROVINCE OF YORK.

Upper House.

President.—The Most Rev. the Lord Archbishop. The Right Reverend the Lords Bishops of Durham, Ripon, Chester, Carlisle, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, and Sodor and Man.

Lower House.

Prolocutor.—Dean of York. The Very Reverend the Deans of York, Durham, Carlisle, Chester, Manchester, and Ripon. The Venerable the Archdeacons of the twenty-one Archdeaconries within the Province.

Proctors.

- YORK.**—Chapter, Canons Randolph and Fleming.
Clergy, Canon Raine and F. W. Peel. Clergy of Cleveland, Rev. C. N. Gray; (1 vacant). Clergy of E. Riding, Canon Machell, and Canon Trevor. Clergy of Sheffeld, H. A. Favell and (1 vacant).
 - CARLISLE.**—Chapter, Canon A. B. Chalker. Clergy, Canons Phillips and Mathews. Clergy of Westmoreland, Canons H. Ware and E. H. Knowles. Clergy of Furness, Canon Bardsley and Dr. Haymar.
 - CHESTER.**—Chapter, Canon Hillyard. Clergy, Canons Cooper and Dodd. Clergy of Macclesfield, W. H. Lowder and Canon E. C. Turner.
 - DURHAM.**—Chapter, Canon Evans. Clergy, Hon. J. Grey and J. Bailly. Clergy of Auckland, Canon D. R. Falconer & Chancellor T. E. Espin.
 - LIVERPOOL.**—Chapter (None). Clergy, Canons Jones and Clergy of Warrington, Canons G. W. Watt and
 - MANCHESTER.**—Chapter, Canon Crane. Clergy, Canons Birley and Hornby. Clergy of Lancaster, H. B. Hawkins and S. Hastings. Clergy of Blackburn, W. Champneys & W. E. Rawstorne.
 - NEWCASTLE.**—Clergy of Northumberland, Canons Lloyd and Mason. Clergy of Lindisfarne, Canons Hon. F. R. Grey and J. Waite.
 - RIPON.**—Chapter, Canon Holmes. Clergy of Richmond, Canons R. D. Owen & H. Ellison. Clergy of Craven, Canons E. Jackson and J. I. Brooke.
 - SODOR AND MAN.**—Clergy, William Kermode.
 - Archbishop's Commissioners.**—The Dean, Canons Residentiary of York, and Canon Raine.
 - Synodal Sec.**—Rev. Canon Wright, Rectory, Stokesley, Yorkshire.
 - Registrar.**—Hen. A. Hudson, Minster Yard, York.
- BRITISH MISSIONARY CONTRIBUTIONS.**
The following summary of British contributions to Foreign Missions, compiled by the Rev. Canon Scott Robertson, of Throwley, Kent, exhibits the amount collected in the United Kingdom by Missionary Societies. These amounts do not include balances brought forward, sales of publications, contributions from abroad, or sums derived from invested capital:—
- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| 24 Church of England Societies. | £486,082 |
| 12 Unsectarian Societies, Bible, Tract, &c. | 193,617 |
| 16 Nonconformist Societies in England. | 330,128 |
| 23 Scottish & Irish Presbyterian Societies | 177,184 |
| 2 Societies of the Roman Catholic Church | 8,703 |
| Total for Foreign Missions in 1886. | £1,195,714 |
| Total in 1885. | £1,228,951. |

The Roman Catholic Church.

Pope Leo XIII., the 258th Pontiff; born March 2, 1810; elected Feb. 20, crowned March 3, 1878. The full number of the SACRED COLLEGE is 70: viz., Cardinal Bishops, 6; Cardinal Priests, 50; Cardinal Deacons, 14. At present there are 64 Cardinals. First Cardinal Bishop, Charles Sacconi, Dean of the Sacred College; first Cardinal Priest, Gustavus Adolphus von Hohenlohe; first Cardinal Deacon, Theodolpus Mertel. Secretary of State to His Holiness, Cardinal Rampolla.

The ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY throughout the world, according to official returns published at Rome in 1887, consisted of 12 Patriarchs and 1,199 Archbishops and Bishops. Including 16 coadjutor or auxiliary Bishops, the number of Roman Catholic Archbishops and Bishops now holding office in the British Empire is 150. The numbers of the Clergy are given approximately.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Hierarchy restored 29th September, 1850.
Henry Edward, Cardinal Manning, Abp. of Westminster; cons. 1865; Cardinal, 1875. Auxiliary Bishop, William Weathers, cons. 1872. Clergy, 350.
John Henry Newman created Cardinal, May 12, 1879.

	BISHOPS.	CONS. CLERGY.
<i>Birmingham</i>	195	
<i>Clifton</i>	Hon. William Clifford 1857	97
<i>Hexham & Newcastle</i> , H. O'Callaghan 1887		168
<i>Leeds</i>	Robert Cornthwaite... 1861	110
<i>Liverpool</i>	Bernard O'Reilly... 1873	331
<i>Middlesbro'</i>	Richard Lacy... 1879	72
<i>Newport & Menevia</i> , John C. Hedley 1873		70
<i>Northampton</i> Arthur G. Riddell... 1880		49
<i>Nottingham</i>	Edward G. Bagshawe 1874	122
<i>Plymouth</i>	William Vaughan... 1855	86
<i>Portsmouth</i>	John Virtue... 1882	87
<i>Salford</i>	Herbert Vaughan... 1872	221
<i>Shrewsbury</i>	Edmund Knight... 1879	108
<i>Southwark</i>	John Butt... 1885	207

SCOTLAND. ARCHBISHOPS.

Hierarchy restored 4th March, 1878.
Glasgow..... Charles Eyre... 1869 139
St. Andrews & Edinbro', Wm. Smith 1885 53

	BISHOPS.	CONS. CLERGY.
<i>Aberdeen</i>	John Macdonald... 1869	51
<i>Argyll & Isles</i> , Angus Macdonald.. 1878		25
<i>Dunkeld</i>	Vacant.	35
<i>Galloway</i>	John McLachlan... 1878	23

IRELAND. ARCHBISHOPS.

Armagh..... { Daniel McGettigan... 1856 } 176
 { Michael Logan, Coadj. 1879 }
Dublin..... { William J. Walsh... 1885 } 511
 { N. Donnelly, Bp. Aux. 1883 }
Cashel & Emly, Thomas W. Croke... 1870 119
Tuam..... John MacEvilly... 1857 105

	BISHOPS.	CONS. CLERGY.
<i>Achonry</i>	Vacant.	48
<i>Ardagh</i>	Barthol. Woodlock.. 1879	99
<i>Clogher</i>	James Donnelly... 1865	101
<i>Clonfert</i>	{ Patrick Duggan... 1872 } 54 { John Healy, Coadj. 1884 }	
<i>Cloyne</i>	John McCarthy... 1874	138
<i>Cork</i>	Thomas O'Callaghan 1884	157
<i>Derry</i>	Francis Kelly... 1849	96
<i>Down & Connor</i> , P. McAlister... 1886		132
<i>Dromore</i>	{ John Leahy... 1854 } 47 { T. McGivern, Coadj. 1887 }	
<i>Elphin</i>	Laurence Gillooly... 1856	100
<i>Ferns</i>	James Browne... 1884	136
<i>Galway and Kilmacduagh</i> } Francis McCormack 1872 63		
<i>Kerry</i>	Andrew Higgins... 1882	122
<i>Kildare and Leighlin</i>	{ James Walshe... 1856 } 166 { James Lynch, Coadj. 1866 }	
<i>Killala</i>	Hugh Conway... 1872	36
<i>Killaloe</i>	{ Michael Flannery... 1858 } 161 { James Ryan, Coad. 1872 }	
<i>Kilmore</i>	Vacant.	105
<i>Limerick</i>	Edward T. O'Dwyer.. 1886	157
<i>Meath</i>	Thomas Nulty... 1864	184
<i>Ossory</i>	Abraham Brownrigg. 1884	130
<i>Raphoe</i>	Vacant.	56
<i>Ross</i>	William Fitzgerald.. 1877	26
<i>Waterford & Lismore</i> } John Power... 1873 } 155 { Piarse Power... 1886 }		

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

	EUROPE. BISHOPS.	CONS.
<i>Malta</i>	{ Carmel Count Scicluna... 1875 } { Antony Buhadgjar, Adm., nom. 1885 }	
<i>Gozo</i>	Peter Pace... 1877	
<i>Gibraltar</i>	Gonzalo Canilla, Vicar Apost. 1881	

NORTH AMERICA. ARCHBISHOPS.

<i>Quebec</i>	Alex. Cardinal Taschereau 1871
<i>Halifax</i>	Cornelius O'Brien... 1883
<i>Montreal</i>	Edward Charles Fabre... 1873
<i>Ottawa</i>	Joseph Thomas Duhamel.. 1874
<i>Toronto</i>	{ John J. Lynch... 1859 } { Tim. O'Mahony, Bp. Auxil. 1869 }
<i>St. Boniface</i> ..	Alexander Taché... 1851

	BISHOPS.	CONS.
<i>Antigonish</i> ..	John Cameron... 1870	
<i>Charlottetown</i>	Peter McIntyre... 1860	
<i>Chatham, N.B.</i>	James Rogers... 1860	
<i>Chicoutimi</i> ..	Dominic Racine... 1878	
<i>Hamilton</i> ...	James J. Carbery... 1883	
<i>Harbour-Grace</i> ,	Ronald McDonald... 1881	
<i>Kingston</i>	James V. Cleary... 1880	
<i>London</i>	John Walsh... 1867	
<i>Nicolet</i>	Elphege Gravel... 1885	
<i>Peterborough</i> ,	Thomas J. Dowling... 1887	
<i>Rimouski</i>	John Langevin... 1869	
<i>St. Albert</i> ..	Vitalis Grandin... 1859	
<i>St. Hyacinth</i> ,	Louis Zephyrin Moreau... 1876	
<i>St. John, N. Brunswick</i> ,	John Sweeny... 1860	
<i>St. John, Newfoundland</i> ,	Thomas J. Power... 1870	
<i>Sherbrooke</i> ..	Antony Racine... 1874	
<i>Three Rivers</i> ,	Louis F. Lafleche... 1867	
<i>Vancouver I.</i>	Vacant.	
<i>Athabasca-</i>	{ H. J. Farad, Vicar Apost. 1863 } { Isidore Clut, Auxiliary... 1867 }	
<i>Mackenzie</i> ..	{ L. J. d'Herbomez, Vicar Apos. 1864 } { Paul P. Durieu, Coadjutor... 1875 }	
<i>B. Columbia</i>	N. Z. Lorrain, Vic. Apost. nom. 1882	

WEST INDIES.

<i>Port of Spain</i> }	{ Joachim H. Gonin, Archbp. 1863 } { Vincent Flood, Bp. Auxil. 1887 }
------------------------	--

	BISHOPS.	CONS.
<i>Roseau</i>	Michael Naughten... 1880	
<i>Demerara</i>	Antony Butler, Vicar Apost. 1878	

AFRICA. BISHOPS.

<i>Port Louis</i> ..	Gabriel Leo Meurin... 1868
<i>Cape Colony</i> }	{ J. Leonard, Vic. Ap. 1872 } { J. Rooney, Coadj. 1886 } { J. D. Ricards, Vic. Ap. 1871 }
<i>Natal</i>	Charles Jolivet, Vic. Apost. 1874
<i>Orange Free State, &c.</i> ,	A. Gaughran, Vic. Ap. 1886
<i>Seychelles</i> ..	S. Moudar, Vicar Apost. 1882

ASIA. ARCHBISHOPS.

<i>Agra</i>	Michelangelo Jacopi... 1868
<i>Bombay</i>	George Porter... 1887
<i>Calcutta</i>	Paul Goethals... 1878
<i>Colombo</i>	Christopher Bonjean... 1868
<i>Madras</i>	Joseph Colgan... 1882
<i>Verapoly</i>	{ Leonard Mellano... 1868 } { M. Berardi, Bp. Coadj. 1877 }

	BISHOPS.	CONS.
<i>Allahabad</i>	Francis Pesci... 1881	
<i>Burma North</i> ,	Charles Bourdon, Vic. Aps. 1873	
<i>Burma South</i> ,	Paul A. Bigandet, Vic. Aps. 1856	
<i>Ceylon, Kandy</i> ,	Clement Pagnani... 1879	

		CONS.			BISHOPS.	CONS.
<i>Ceylon, Jaffna.</i>	Theophilus Melizan.....	1880	<i>Armidale</i>	Elzear Torregiani.....	1879	
<i>Coimbatore</i>	Joseph L. Bardou.....	1874	<i>Auckland</i>	John Edmund Luck.....	1882	
<i>Cyprus</i>	J. Zogbi (<i>Maronite Rite</i>)..	1883	<i>Ballarat</i>	James Moore.....	1884	
<i>Hong Kong</i>	J. T. Raimondi, Vic. Apos.	1874	<i>Bathurst</i>	Joseph Byrne.....	1885	
<i>Hyderabad</i>	Peter Caprotti.....	1882	<i>Christchurch</i> ..	John J. Grimes.....	1887	
<i>Kishnagar</i>	Francis Pozzi.....	1887	<i>Dunedin</i>	Patrick Moran.....	1886	
<i>Lahore</i>	Vacant.....		<i>Grafton</i>	Jeremiah Doyle.....	1887	
<i>Madura</i>	Alexis Canoiz.....	1847	<i>Goulburn</i>	William Lanigan.....	1867	
<i>Malacca</i>	Edward Gasnier, Vic. Apos.	1878	<i>Hobart</i>	Daniel Murphy.....	1846	
<i>Manalore</i>	Nicholas Pagani.....	1885	<i>Maitland</i>	James Murray.....	1865	
<i>Mysore</i>	John Coadou.....	1880	<i>Perth</i>	Matthew Gibney.....	1886	
<i>Poona</i>	Bernard Beiderlinder.....	1887	<i>Port Augusta</i> ..	John O'Reilly.....	1887	
<i>Quilon</i>	Ferdinand Ossi.....	1887	<i>Port Victoria</i> ..	Rudesind Salvado.....	1849	
<i>Vizagapatam</i> ..	John M. Tissot.....	1864	<i>Queensland, N.E.</i>	J. Hutchinson, Vic. Apos.	1887	
AUSTRALASIA. ARCHBISHOPS.			<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	John Cani.....	1882	
<i>Sydney</i>	Patrick Cardinal Moran.....	1872	<i>Sale</i>	James Corbett.....	1887	
<i>Adelaide</i>	Christopher A. Reynolds..	1873	<i>Sandhurst</i>	{ Martin Crane.....	1874	
<i>Brisbane</i>	Robert Dunne.....	1882		{ Stephen Reveille.....	1885	
<i>Melbourne</i> ..	Thomas Carr.....	1883	<i>Wileannia</i>	John Dunne.....	1887	
<i>Wellington</i> ..	Francis Redwood.....	1874	<i>Fiji Islands</i> ..	J. Vidal, Vic. Apost... nom.	1887	

The Methodist Churches.

UNDER the general designation of **METHODISTS** are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revds. John and Charles Wesley. The most numerous and influential of them are,—

Wesleyan Methodists, the original body founded in 1739 by these two brothers. While students at Oxford, in 1729, they gathered a number of young men together for purposes of study and devotion, who were nicknamed, first, "The Holy Club," and afterwards "The Methodists." In 1739 John Wesley founded the "Religious Societies," in which the first beginnings of Methodism are to be found. The number of members rapidly increased, until a more definite and extensive organization than Wesley at first gave them was imperatively demanded. The first Conference, consisting of six persons, all clergymen, was held in 1744. The Conference is now composed of 240 ministers and 240 laymen, with a ministerial president and secretary at its head, elected year by year; by semi-annual meetings of the ministers in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the conference; and by quarterly meeting of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both these last meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism. When Wesley died the number of members was 76,968, and since then the increase has been so great that above 15,000,000 people are said to be now receiving Methodist instruction in various parts of the world. *President*, Rev. J. Walton, M.A.; *Sec.*, Rev. D. J. Waller.

Various distinct bodies of Methodists have been formed, the most important being these:—

1. **The Methodist New Connexion**, which was formed in 1797, by the Rev. Alexander Kilham; the original difference between it and the parent

body being the different degrees of power allowed to the laity.—*President*, Rev. J. K. Jackson.

2. **The Primitive Methodists**, who sprang up in Staffordshire, in 1810, under the leadership of Hugh Bourne. Next to the Wesleyans they are the most numerous of all the denominations which have arisen out of the Methodist movement.—*President*, Rev. Thomas Whitehead.

3. **The Bible Christians**, founded in 1815 by William O'Bryan, a Wesleyan lay preacher in Cornwall. They exist principally in the West of England.—*President*, Rev. J. H. Batt.

4. **The United Methodist Free Churches**, which are an amalgamation of three different secessions—the Protestant Methodist, formed in 1828; the Wesleyan-Methodist Association, which sprang out of a controversy in 1834, concerning the training of ministers; and the Wesleyan Reform Association, founded in 1849, during a great agitation in the Wesleyan societies. The union was effected in 1857. *President*, Rev. J. S. Bulmer.

The following table does not include the Methodists of America, Canada, Australia, the West Indies, and other British colonies.

FINANCES.—The amount raised for sustentation by the Methodist bodies can only be approximately estimated. The *Wesleyans* raised in 1886-87 £135,259 to sustain their very extensive missionary operations. At the same time their Home missionary income was £34,465; £21,832 were expended on the education of ministers' children at the Connexional schools; £247,409 were contributed in Great Britain for chapel-building; and £11,321 for the training of candidates for the ministry, of whom there are 180 in the four theological colleges. By the *Methodist New Connexion* the following sums were raised: For chapel fund, £588; for missions, £6,177; for Home Missions, £928. **The Primitive Methodists** raised £24,402 for new chapels, and the *United Methodist Free Churches* £21,876 for their missions.

The number of Members is for the United Kingdom; of Chapels and Scholars, Great Britain only.	Ministers	Lay Preachers	Members	On Pro-bation.	Chapels.	Sunday Scholars.
Wesleyan Methodists.....	2,228	15,299	437,281	32,240	7,185	895,532
Methodist New Connexion.....	178	1,222	28,613	4,428	444	83,388
Primitive Methodists.....	1,038	16,138	191,662	..	4,357	410,950
Bible Christians.....	174	1,422	24,379	67	583	37,615
United Methodist Free Churches.....	349	3,028	66,619	7,049	1,228	100,072

PLACES OF MEETING FOR RELIGIOUS WORSHIP IN ENGLAND AND WALES have been certified to the Registrar-General on behalf of persons described as follows:—

Advent Christians	Eastern Orthodox Greek Church	Latter Day Saints (Anti-Polygamy) [Assoc. Lodging House Mission *Loving Brethren	Revivalists
Advents, The	Ecclesia of the Messiah	Lutherans	Revival Band
Alethians	Eclectics	Members of Ch. of Eng.	Roman Catholics
Anglican Church	Episcopalian Dissenters	Methodist Army	Royal Gospel Army
Apostolics	Evangelical Free Church	Methodist Reform Union	Saints
Arminian New Society	Evangelical Mission	Mission Army	Sallem Society
Army of the King's Own	Evangelical Unionists	Missionaries	Salvation Army
*Army of the Lord	Exeter Free Spiritual Research Society	Modern Methodists	Salvation Navy
Baptists	Followers of the Lord Jesus Christ	Moravians	Salvationists
Baptized Believers	Free Catholic Christians	Mormons	Sandemanians
Believers in Christ	Free Christian Assocn.	New Church	Scotch Baptists
Believers in Joanna Southcott	Free Christians	New Connexion General Baptists	Second Advent Brethren
Believers meeting in the name of the L. J. C.	Free Church	New Connex. Wesleyans	Secularists
Benevolent Methodists	Free Church (Episcopal)	New Hebrew Congregtn.	Separatists (Protestant)
Bible Christians	Free Church of England	New Jerusalem Church	Seventh Day Baptists
Bible Defence Assocn.	Free Evangelical Chrns.	New Methodist	Soc. of the New Church
Blackburn Psychol. Soc.	Free Gospel and Christian Brethren	New Spiritual Church	Spiritual Church
Blue Ribbon Gosl. Army	Free Gospel Church	Newcastle Sailors' Soc.	Spiritualists
Brethren	Free Gospellers	Old Baptists	Stockton Hebrew Congn.
British Israelites	Free Grace Gospel Chris.	Open Baptists	Strict Baptists
*Bunyan Baptists	Free Methodists [tians	Open Brethren	Swedenborgians
Calvinistic Baptists	Free Salvation Army	Orthodox Eastern Chrch.	Temperance Methodists
Calvinistic Independnts.	Free Union Church	*Orthodox Jews	Testimony Congregatn. Church
Calvinists & Welsh Calv.	Full Salvationists	Particular Baptists	Theistic Church
Canonbury Hall Mission	General Baptist	Peculiar People	Trinitarians
Catholic Apostolic Ch.	General Baptist New Connection	Pilgrim Band	Union Baptists
Catholics of Newport	German Evangelical	Plymouth Brethren	Union Churchmen
Children's Special Service Association	German Lutherans	Polish Jews	Union Congregationalts.
Christadelphians	*German Reformed Congregation	Polish Society	Union Free Church
Christian:—	German Roman Cathlcs.	Portsmouth Mission	Unitarians
Army Believers	German Wesleyans	Positivists	United Brethren or Moravians
Brethren Disciples	Glassites	Presbyterian Baptists	United Christian Army
Eliasites Evangelists	Glazebrook Army	Presbyterian Church in England	United Christian Church
Israelites Lay Church	Glory Band	Primitive Congregation	United Evangelical
Mission Pioneers	Gospel Army Mission	Primitive Free Church	Church of Germany
Soldiers Tectotalers	Gospel Band	Primitive Methodists	United Free Methodist Church
Temp. Men Unionists	Gospel Temperance Blue Ribbon Army	Progressionists	United Presbyterians
Workers	Greek Catholic	Protestant Members of the Church of England	Universal Christians
Christians	Hackney Juvenile Miss.	Protestant Trinitarians	Unsectarian
Christians owning no name but Lord Jesus	Halifax Psychol. Soc.	Protestant Unitarian	Welsh Calvinistic Methodists [ans
Church:—	Hallelujah Band	Protestants adhering to Articles 1 to 18	Welsh Free Presbyterians
Army of Christ	Holiness Army	Providence	Welsh Wesleyan Methodists
of England of Progress	Hope Mission	*Psalms of David Soc.	Wesleyan - Methodist Association [Band
of Scotland of the People	Hosanna Army	Quakers Ranters	Wesleyan Reform Glory
Ch. of Eng. (unattached)	Humanitarians	Rational Christians	Wesleyan Reformers
Congregation of the Sol. of the Covenant	Indep. Ch. of England	Recreative Religionists	Wesleyans
Congregational Baptists	Independent Methodists	Red Ribbon Army	White Ribbon Gospel Army
Congregational Temperance Free Church	*Independent Order of Good Templars	Redeemed Army	*Wiggan's Evangelistic Mission
Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion	Indep. Religious Refrms	Reform Free Church Wesleyan Methodists	Working Man's Evangelistic Mission Chapels
Covenanters	Independent Unionists.	Reformed Ch. of Engnd.	Worshippers of God
Coventry Mission Band	Independents	Reformed Episcopal Ch.	Young Men's Christian Association
Crusade Mission Army	Inghamites	Reformed Presbyterians or Covenanters	Young Women's Christian Association
Danish Lutherans	Israel, New and Latter House of Israelites	Reformers	
Deaf and Dumb Mission Dependents	Israelites Jews	Refuge Methodists	
Disciples in Christ	King Jesus' Army	Rescue and Evangelization Mission	
Disciples of Jesus Christ	King's Own Army		
Dunbar, Archdeacon, Congregation of	Latter Day Saints		

The number of places of meeting for Religious Worship, certified, recorded, and on the register on the 2nd November, 1887, was 25,227, an increase of 630 in the year. Those marked (*) appear in the list this year for the first time. These descriptions are taken from the original certificates sent to the Registrar-General for procuring the registration of the room or building; and it will be observed that the same sect is in some instances variously described.

In the Middle Ages the term "University" could originally be applied to any organized body of men. There could thus be a "university" of persons engaged in any particular occupation. The term came, however, to be appropriated exclusively to bodies of persons engaged in the occupation of teaching and study. Such universities or guilds of teachers and students, when they had attained some definite organization, naturally secured the right of granting licences to teach. As time went on it became the custom to grant these licences not only to persons who actually wished to teach, but to all who demanded them after fulfilling certain requirements, and thus they became what we now understand by the term "degrees."

The earlier universities grew so imperceptibly from such small beginnings, that it is impossible to say that they were founded by such and such a person in some particular year. Bologna (the earliest) and Paris (the most important) first rose into notice in the twelfth century, Oxford and Cambridge in the thirteenth. The system of degrees and the names of the chief officers of the university were introduced into England, as well as into other countries, from Paris. The distinguishing characteristic of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge undoubtedly is the existence of a number of separate corporations of members of the university, which are so strong as to make the university itself appear almost insignificant beside them. These corporations are the Colleges, of which we give the names below.

There have been colleges at many universities, but nowhere have they ever reached anything like the same influence and importance as at Oxford and Cambridge. The origin of the Colleges was due to benevolent persons who desired to relieve a certain number of poor scholars from some of the hardships of their life at the mediæval universities, and in order to do this provided a building in which such scholars could live a common life, and also an endowment for their maintenance. University and Balliol Colleges at Oxford were established in a somewhat rudimentary form in the middle of the thirteenth century; but the establishment of Merton College at Oxford, in 1274, by Walter de Merton, was the real beginning of the English college system. In the foundation of Peterhouse, the first Cambridge college, ten years later, "the rule of Merton" was closely followed.

The early college consisted of a Head and scholars, endowed with board and lodging by means of the buildings and revenues provided by the founder. The scholars were divided into senior scholars engaged in giving instruction, and junior scholars engaged in receiving it; the senior scholars were each other's "fellows;" and gradually the term "Fellow" became appropriated to the senior or governing members of the college, while the term "Scholar" was restricted to the junior members. It was not till long after the establishment of colleges that it became the custom for them to take in paying boarders—"commoners" at Oxford, "pensioners" at Cambridge. At first the class which corresponds to the commoners and pensioners of the present time continued to live (as the whole university did before the establishment of colleges) in lodgings kept by townsmen or graduates. Two of the old lodging-houses, or "halls," kept by graduates still re-

main at Oxford; but under the regulations of the commission of 1882, they will disappear on the next vacancy in the office of Principal. Twenty years ago the pre-college era was to some small extent restored by the admission of "non-collegiate students" to Oxford and Cambridge. The body of non-collegiate students shows, however, a great tendency to become assimilated in most important respects to college.

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD at present numbers upwards of 11,000 members. Of these about 3,000 are in residence in Oxford; the remainder, with a few exceptions, have finished their academical course, taken a degree, and are scattered over the country in various trades and professions. The resident members of the university consist of undergraduates going through a course of instruction and study, and of graduates giving instruction or engaged in research. The resident graduates are 400 or 500 in number, and the undergraduates in residence, according to a census recently taken by the *Oxford Magazine*, are about 2,500.

The government of the University is in the hands of three bodies:—1. Convocation, which consists of all Masters of Arts and Doctors of Civil Law, Medicine, or Divinity, who remain members of the University, whether resident or non-resident. 2. Congregation of the University, which consists of resident members of Convocation. 3. The Hebdomadal Council, which consists of certain officers and 18 members elected by Congregation. The Hebdomadal Council alone has the power of initiation; Congregation can amend, confirm, or reject its proposals; Convocation can only confirm or reject them. The election of the University representatives in Parliament is vested in the members of Convocation. The ancient House of Congregation, which must not be confused with the Congregation of the University, has now nothing to do with legislation in any form, but confines itself almost exclusively to the business of granting degrees. In order to "matriculate," or become a member of the university, it is necessary to be admitted into one of the Colleges or Halls, or into the body called Non-Collegiate students. A candidate may be admitted into a college as a scholar, or as an exhibitor, or as a commoner. Scholarships and exhibitions are nearly all awarded according to the results of competitive examinations, which are held by the respective colleges. Most of the scholarships are now open to competition for boys under 19, and are chiefly of the value of £80 per annum for (practically) four years. Some of the exhibitions are scarcely distinguishable in any important respect from open scholarships. Besides the open scholarships and exhibitions there are a number of "close" ones confined to inhabitants of particular localities, to persons educated at particular schools, and so on. To be admitted into a college as a commoner, or to become a member of a Hall, or a non-collegiate student, it is necessary to pass an examination held by the College or Hall, or by the delegates of non-collegiate students, or to have passed some examination accepted in lieu of this examination. When once a member of the University, a man must pass certain other University examinations before obtaining a degree. There are two different sets of examinations: a difficult one for those who seek

'honours,' and an easy one for those who are content with an ordinary "pass." In the final examination, honours may be obtained in any of the following subjects:—1. Classics, Ancient History, and Philosophy. 2. Mathematics. 3. Natural Science. 4. Jurisprudence. 5. Modern History. 6. Theology. 7. Oriental studies. The degree of Bachelor of Arts cannot be obtained in less than 2 years and 8 months from matriculation, nor without residing in Oxford for 12 terms. Passmen may complete their academic course in three years; full honours men take four years. For the higher degrees of Civil Law, Medicine, and Divinity, no more residence is necessary, but further requirements have to be satisfied. For the M.A. degree the only requirement is that the candidate should have had his name on the books for 26 terms since his matriculation. The great bulk of the instruction at Oxford is given by the college tutors and lecturers under a system which allows members of one college to attend lectures given in other colleges. The remainder of the instruction is given by the University Professors and Readers. Private tuition is comparatively unimportant. The greatest of the University institutions are the Bodleian Library, the second library of the United Kingdom, and the Museum, which is furnished with all that is necessary for teaching natural science and medicine.

In 1880 a statute was passed by which "any college or institution within the United Kingdom, or in any part of the British dominions, being a place of education in which the majority of the students are of the age of 17 at least, may, under certain conditions, be admitted to the privilege of affiliated colleges." St. David's College, Lampeter, in 1880, University College, Nottingham, in 1882, and Firth College, Sheffield, in 1886, have availed themselves of this privilege.

In 1884 a statute was passed allowing the delegates of local examinations to "use the several honour schools of the university for the purpose of the examination of women." Three halls, Somerville, Lady Margaret, and St. Hugh's, are now established in Oxford for the higher education of women, and some of the members avail themselves of this statute, and are also admitted to the lectures of the university professors, and to some of the college lectures.

Mansfield College (Principal, Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D.) is not a college in the ordinary sense, but an endowed institution for providing members of the University with instruction in Nonconformist theology.

The semi-official guide to the University is the "Student's Handbook to the University of Oxford," of which a new edition is in the press.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE is an incorporation of students in all and every of the liberal arts and sciences. In it are seventeen colleges and two public hostels, founded "for the study of learning and knowledge, and for the better service of Church and State." The whole of these are maintained by the endowments of their several founders and benefactors; each of them is a corporate body, and is bound by its own statutes, but is likewise controlled by the paramount laws of the university. A new Code of Statutes for the University was approved by Queen Victoria in Council in 1882. In each of the colleges there are eight separate orders: these are (1) Head; (2) Fellows; (3) Noblemen

graduates, doctors in the several faculties, bachelors of divinity, masters of arts and masters of law, who are not upon the foundation; (4) Bachelors of Arts, Physic, and Law; (5) Fellow-commoners; (6) Scholars; (7) Pensioners, forming the great bulk of the students; and (8) Sizars, students of narrow means, and in receipt of various emoluments. The head of each college has supreme disciplinary authority in educational matters; and he, together with the foundation fellows, form the governing body. The great legislative assembly of the university is called the Senate; it is composed of all those who have obtained the degree of Doctor or Master, and whose names are still on the register, and the high executive officers of the university. There is a council of the senate (consisting of the vice-chancellor and sixteen members of the Senate, of whom eight vacate their office every year, the office being held for two years), by whom every university "grace" or decree must be approved before it is offered to the Senate. A residence of nine terms is required from each student before taking the B.A. degree, and "honours" may be obtained in any of the following:—Mathematics, classics, moral sciences, natural sciences, law, history, theology, Semitic, Indian, and modern languages. The university possesses a library of more than 200,000 printed volumes besides MSS., the Fitzwilliam Museum, the Observatory, the Botanical Garden, and the Anatomical School. James I. granted to the university the privilege of sending two members to Parliament, which it has ever since enjoyed. In 1886-7, the number of students who matriculated was 1,012, while the members on the boards amounted in 1886 to 12,546.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY, which is identical with Trinity College, Dublin, was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1591. Oxford and Cambridge recognize each other's degrees, and those granted by Dublin University, but no others. There are in Dublin University four professional schools, Divinity, Law, Medicine and Surgery, and Engineering. It is represented in Parliament by two members.

Scotland possesses four universities, namely, those of St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, and the general regulations as to graduation are common to all. THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH was founded in 1582 by a charter granted by James VI. of Scotland, and in 1621 the Scottish Parliament granted to it all the privileges enjoyed by other universities in the kingdom. This grant was confirmed in the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland, and again in the Act of Security. The constitution was, however, modified by the Act (1858) relating to the Scottish Universities, and the University of Edinburgh is at the present time a corporation consisting of a chancellor, rector, principal, professors, registered graduates, alumni, and matriculated students. The students matriculating each year now amount to more than 2,000. The essential qualification to graduation at this, as at other Scottish universities, is attendance at certain series of lectures or classes. The course for the Arts degree extends over four winter sessions, each lasting from the beginning of November till about the middle of April; and the degree of M.A. is conferred on all who have completed their course and passed the ordinary examinations in Latin and Greek, mathematics and natural philosophy, logic and metaphysics,

moral philosophy, rhetoric, and English literature. The faculties of this university are arts, laws, medicine, divinity, and science. The buildings were until recently very deficient in the necessary accommodation, but much has been done of late years, and is still being done, in the way of improvement. The library contains nearly 140,000 volumes and 700 MSS., and there is also a theological library of 10,000 volumes. In connection with the various faculties there are different bursaries, scholarships, and fellowships, tenable from one to four years, and ranging in value from £2 10s. to £160.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS was founded by Henry Wardlaw, Bishop of the diocese, in 1411, and was confirmed by a Papal bull of Benedict XIII. in 1413. During the 15th and 16th centuries three colleges were established in connection with it, viz., St. Salvator (1455), St. Leonard (1512), and St. Mary (1537). All the colleges had originally teachers both in philosophy (or arts) and in theology, but in 1579 the two older of them were confined to philosophy, and that of St. Mary to theology. In the year 1747, St. Leonard and St. Salvator were united by Act of Parliament. The Universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrews unite in sending a representative to Parliament.

THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW was founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. (1450-51), with the power of creating doctors and masters, and enrolling readers and students, the whole of whom were to enjoy the same rights and privileges as the University of Bologna. At first it had neither property nor endowment, but in 1460, James, Lord Hamilton, bequeathed to the then Regent and his successors a tenement in the High Street, with four acres of land adjoining for the "use of the College of Arts." Between 1577—when a new charter was issued—and the Restoration, the university flourished in every way, but the re-establishment of episcopacy detached from it a large part of its revenues, and many of its professorships were abandoned. In 1864 the old buildings were sold for £100,000, and a government grant of £120,000 was obtained; these amounts, together with public subscriptions and college funds, were laid out in the new buildings new to be seen at the west end of the city. The University of Glasgow includes four faculties, viz., arts, theology, law, medicine: it was re-constituted by the Act of 1858, and, conjointly with the University of Aberdeen, sends one member to Parliament.

The present UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN derives its origin from two distinct foundations, viz., University and King's College of Aberdeen, founded in 1494 by William Elphinstone, Bishop of Aberdeen, under the authority of a Papal bull; and Marischal College and University of Aberdeen, founded (1593) by George Keith, Earl

Marischal, by a charter afterwards ratified by Act of Parliament. In 1860, by another Act of Parliament, the two foundations were united and incorporated into one university and college, under the title of the University of Aberdeen. The four faculties are arts, divinity, law, and medicine; and at the end of the arts curriculum scholarships and prizes are given of the annual value of about £1,000. The university library contains more than 80,000 volumes.

Of the modern Universities of the United Kingdom the most important is the UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, which was first incorporated by Royal Letters Patent dated December 5, 1837, the royal charter being issued in 1863, and a supplemental charter in 1878. So far as the functions of a university are concerned, this is simply an examining body which, by reason of its unquestionable integrity and its severely high standard, has gained an excellent reputation. The fees are moderate, ranging from £2 to £10. The various faculties are arts, science, medicine, law, and music; and the matriculation and the pass examinations in arts and in science are held at a large number of provincial colleges, while the bi-annual matriculation examinations are also held at several colonial centres. The corporate body of the university includes the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, fellows, and graduates. In 1887 the number taking the B.A. degree was 192, and the M.A. degree, 10.

The remaining modern Universities are Durham, established by the Dean and Chapter of Durham under the authority of an Act of Parliament passed in 1832; the Victoria University, which received a Royal Charter in 1880, and combines Owens College, Manchester, University College, Liverpool, and the Yorkshire College, Leeds; the Royal University of Ireland; and the Catholic University of Ireland.

Of late years much has been done in the way of extending university teaching and advantages. Both Oxford and Cambridge now hold what are called "Local" Examinations, senior and junior, in many parts of the country, and the certificates granted to the successful candidates are accepted in different branches of business and the professions as equivalent to a guarantee of competency from an educational point of view.

They have also organized "University Extension Lectures," which are given in all parts of the kingdom by arrangement with local committees, who apply for a course of lectures and guarantee the small expenses.

The University of London, too, has arranged a definite scheme, which is now in full working, for the inspection and examination of schools other than primary, to be conducted under the direction of the Senate.

University of Oxford.

Chancellor, Most Hon. the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., D.C.L.,* All Souls	Elect.	1869
High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Carnarvon, D.C.L., Ch. Ch.		1859
Vice-Chancellor, James Bellamy, D.D., President of St. John's		1886

Pro-Vice-Chancellors, E. Evans, D.D., Pemb.; Elect		
H. D. Harper, D.D., Jesus; H. Boyd, D.D., Hertford;		
B. Jowett, M.A., Balliol.		
Proctors, C. Leudesdorf, M.A., Pembroke;		
E. B. Elliott, M.A., Queen's.		
Pro-Proctors, G. Wood, M.A., Pembroke; T. Bowman, M.A., Merton; E. Armstrong, M.A., Queen's; E. M. Walker, M.A., Queen's		
Burgesses, Right Hon. Sir John Robert Mowbray, Bart., D.C.L., Ch. Ch.		1868
John Gilbert Talbot, D.C.L., Ch. Ch.		1878

* With few exceptions but one academical degree is given throughout the Almanack.

Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Thomas Elect.
 Erskine Holland, D.C.L., *All Souls* 1876
 Deputy Steward, A. S. Hill, D.C.L., *St. John's* 1874
 Public Orator, W. W. Merry, D.D., *Lincoln* 1880
 Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, T. K. Chambers, M.D., *Ch. Ch.* 1882
 Bodley's Librarian, Edward Williams Byron Nicholson, M.A., *Trinity* 1882
 Sub-Librarians, A. Neubauer, M.A., *Exeter* 1873
 " Falconer Madan, M.A., *Brasenose* 1880
 Keeper of Archives, T. V. Bayne, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1885
 Keeper of Museum, E. B. Tylor, M.A., *Balliol* 1883
 Radcliffe's Librarian, Sir Henry Wentworth Acland, M.D., *All Souls* 1851
 Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, A. J. Evans, M.A., *Brasenose* 1884
 Registrar of the University, Edward Tindal Turner, M.A., *Brasenose* 1870
 Radcliffe Observer, E. J. Stone, M.A., *Ch. Ch.* 1879
 Bampton Lecturer for 1888, Rev. Robert E. Bartlett, M.A., *Trinity*
 Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, William B. Gamlen, M.A., *Exeter* 1873
 Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, Frederic P. Morrell, M.A., *St. John's* 1870
 Coroners of University, F. P. Morrell, M.A., *St. John's*; S. D. Darbishire, M.D., *Balliol*
 Univ. Counsel, Sir H. Davey, M.A., *Univ.* 1877
 Solicitor, Frederic P. Morrell, M.A., *St. John's*.
 Esquires Bedel, W. W. Harrison, M.A., *Brasenose*.
 Bedels, G. Shelton, *Law*; M. J. Knight, *Medicine*; W. Moon, *Arts*.
 Organist, James Taylor, M.U.S.B., *New College*.
 Clerk of the University Schools, George Parker.
 Keeper of the University Galleries, Joseph Fisher.
 Secretary for the Establishment of Lectures and teaching in Large Towns, Michael E. Sadler, M.A., *Christ Church*.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL.

Official Members, The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, ex-Vice-Chancellor, and the Proctors.
 Heads of Houses, Warden of *All Souls*, Dean of *Ch. Ch.*, Provost of *Queen's*, Principal of *Jesus*, Principal of *St. Edmund Hall*, Principal of *Hertford*.
 Professors, The Regius Professor of Modern History, The Regius Professor of Greek, The Regius Professor of Divinity, The Seldian Professor of Natural Philosophy, The Wykeham Professor of Logic, The Reader in Indian Law.
 Members of Convocation, W. W. Jackson, M.A.; A. Robinson, M.A.; E. T. Turner, M.A.; T. H. Grose, M.A.; L. R. Phelps, M.A.; J. R. King, M.A.

PUBLIC EXAMINERS:—Honour Schools.

In Literis Humanioribus, J. Cook Wilson, M.A., *Oriel*; J. Wells, M.A., *Wadham*; J. A. Stewart, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; R. W. Macan, M.A., *University*; S. Alexander, M.A., *Lincoln*.
In Scientiis Math. et Phys., T. Bowman, M.A., *Merton*; C. J. Faulkner, M.A., *University*; H. T. Gerrans, M.A., *Worcester*.
In Scientia Naturali, E. B. Poulton, M.A., *Jesus*; J. Walker, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; H. B. Dixon, M.A., *Balliol*; V. H. Veley, M.A., *University*; W. H. Gaskell, M.D., *Trin. Coll., Camb.*; J. V. Jones, M.A., *Balliol*.
In Jurisprudentia, A. V. Dicey, M.A., *All Souls*; T. Raleigh, M.A., *All Souls*; J. C. Wilson, M.A., *Exeter*.

In Historid Modernâ, F. York Powell, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; S. R. Gardiner, M.A., *All Souls*; A. L. Smith, M.A., *Balliol*; R. Lodge, M.A., *Brasenose*.
In Sacra Theologia, S. R. Driver, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*; E. Hatch, M.A., *St. Mary Hall*; W. Lock, M.A., *Magdalen*.
Oriental Studies, F. Max Müller, M.A., *All Souls*; S. J. Owen, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; W. S. Seton-Karr; H. Ethé.

Pass Schools.

A. Chandler, M.A., *Brasenose*; J. H. Mee, M.A., *Merton*; E. Armstrong, M.A., *Queen's*; F. T. Richards, M.A., *Trinity*; W. A. Spooner, M.A., *New*; G. Wood, M.A., *Pembroke*; J. H. Maude, M.A., *Hertford*; C. R. L. Fletcher, M.A., *All Souls*; H. B. George, M.A., *New*; W. C. Sidgwick, M.A., *Oriel*; C. N. Jackson, M.A., *Hertford*; H. P. Richards, M.A., *Wadham*; H. Duff, M.A., *All Souls*; E. A. Whittuck, M.A., *Oriel*; J. B. Moyle, M.A., *New*; J. Watts, M.A., *Balliol*; F. J. Smith, M.A., *Trinity*; E. H. Hayes, M.A., *New*.

MODERATORS:—Honour Schools.

In Literis Græcis et Latinis, A. E. Haigh, M.A., *Hertford*; G. R. Scott, M.A., *Merton*; A. D. Godley, M.A., *Magdalen*; C. Cannan, M.A., *Trinity*; J. H. Onions, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*
In Disciplinis Mathematicis, C. J. C. Price, M.A., *Exeter*; J. W. Russell, M.A., *Merton*; E. F. Sampson, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*

Pass School.

In Literis Græcis et Latinis, C. Bigg, D.D., *Corpus*; St. G. Stock, M.A., *Pembroke*; W. O. Burrows, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*; A. C. Clark, M.A., *Queen's*; G. F. Lovell, M.A., *Balliol*; F. W. Spurling, M.A., *Keble*.

MASTERS OF THE SCHOOLS.

A. Clark, M.A., *Lincoln*; E. M. Walker, M.A., *Queen's*; L. V. Lester, M.A., *St. John's*; R. W. M. Pope, B.D., *Worcester*; R. L. Abbott, Non-Collegiate; W. Hobhouse, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*

PROFESSORS.

	Elected.
<i>Anglo-Saxon</i> , John Earle, M.A., <i>Oriel</i>	1876
<i>Arabic (Laud's)</i> , (Vacant)	
" (Ld. Almoner's), G. F. Nicholl, M.A., <i>Ball.</i>	1878
<i>Archæology (Linc.)</i> , P. Gardner, M.A., <i>Lincoln</i>	1887
<i>Astronomy (Sevillian)</i> , C. Pritchard, D.D., <i>New</i>	1870
<i>Botany (Sherard)</i> , L. B. Balfour, M.A., <i>Magd.</i>	1884
<i>Celtic</i> , John Rhys, M.A., <i>Jesus</i>	1877
<i>Chemistry (Waynflete)</i> , W. Odling, M.A., <i>Worc.</i>	1872
<i>Chinese</i> , James Legge, M.A., <i>Corpus</i>	1876
<i>Civil Law (Regius)</i> , J. Bryce, D.C.L., <i>Oriel</i>	1870
<i>Clinical Lecturer, Medicine</i> , W. T. Brooks, B.M., (Lond.)	1887
<i>Surgery</i> , H. P. Symonds, F.R.C.S. (Edinb.)	1887
<i>Comp. Philology</i> , Max Müller, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1868
<i>Deputy</i> , Archibald H. Sayce, M.A., <i>Queen's</i>	1876
<i>Divin. (Margaret)</i> , C. A. Heurtley, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1853
<i>Divinity (Regius)</i> , William Ince, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1878
<i>Eccles. Hist. (Reg.)</i> , W. Bright, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1868
" (Rdr.), E. Hatch, M.A., <i>St. My. Hall</i>	1884
<i>English Language and Literature (Merton)</i> , Arthur S. Napier, M.A., <i>Merton</i>	1885
<i>English Law (Reader)</i> , T. Raleigh, <i>All Souls</i>	1884
<i>Exegesis (Ireland)</i> , Wm. Sanday, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1882
<i>Exp. Phil.</i> , R. Bellamy Clifton, M.A., <i>Merton</i>	1865
<i>Fine Art (Slade)</i> , H. Herkomer, M.A., <i>All Souls</i>	1887
<i>Foreign Hist. (Rdr.)</i> , C. W. Boase, M.A., <i>Exeter</i>	1884
<i>Geogr. (Rdr.)</i> , H. J. Mackinder, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i>	1867
<i>Geology</i> , (Vacant):	

<p><i>Geometry (Savilian)</i>, J. J. Sylvester, M.A., <i>New</i> <i>Greek (Regius)</i>, Benj. Jowett, M.A., <i>Balliol</i> (Reader), I. Bywater, M.A., <i>Exeter</i> <i>Hebrew (Regius)</i>, S. R. Driver, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> <i>History, Ancient (Camden)</i>, George Rawlin- son, M.A., <i>Exeter</i> 1861 " " (Reader), H. F. Pelham, M.A., <i>Exetr.</i> <i>Human and Comparative Anatomy (Linacre)</i>, H. N. Moseley, M.A., <i>Merton</i> 1881 <i>Human Anatomy (Lect. in)</i>, A. Thomson, M.A. <i>Indian Hist. (Edr.)</i>, S. J. Owen, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> <i>Indian Law (Edr.)</i>, W. Markby, D.C.L., <i>All S.</i> <i>International Law (Chichele)</i>, Thomas Erskine Holland, D.C.L., <i>All Souls</i> 1874 <i>Interpretation of Holy Scripture (Oriol)</i>, Thomas Kelly Cheyne, M.A., <i>Oriol</i> 1885 <i>Jurisprudence (Corp.)</i>, F. Pollock, M.A., <i>Corpus</i> <i>Latin Litera. (Corp.)</i>, H. Nettleship, M.A., <i>Corp.</i> (Reader), R. Ellis, M.A., <i>Trin.</i> 1884 <i>Law (Vinerian)</i>, A. Venn Dicey, M.A., <i>All Ss.</i> <i>Logic (Wykeham)</i>, T. Fowler, D.D., <i>Pres. Corp.</i> <i>Medicine (Reg.)</i>, Sir H. W. Acland, M.D., <i>All Ss.</i> <i>Mineralogy</i>, M. H. Nevil Story-Maskelyne, M.A., <i>Wadham</i> 1854 <i>Modern History (Chichele)</i>, Montagu Bur- rows, M.A., <i>All Souls</i> 1862 <i>Modern Hist. (Reg.)</i>, E. A. Freeman, M.A., <i>Oriol</i> <i>Moral Philosophy (Waynflete)</i>, Henry Wm. Chandler, M.A., <i>Pembroke</i> 1867 <i>Moral Philos. (Whyte)</i>, W. Wallace, M.A., <i>Mert.</i> <i>Music</i>, Sir Frederick Arthur Gore Ouseley, Bart., M.U.S.D., M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> 1855</p>	<p><i>Natural Philos. (Sedleian)</i>, B. Price, M.A., <i>Pem.</i> 1853 <i>Pastoral Theology (Reg.)</i>, F. Paget, D.D., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> 1885 <i>Physiology (Waynflete)</i>, J. B. Sanderson, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i> 1882 <i>Poetry</i>, Fras. Turner Palgrave, M.A., <i>Exeter</i> 1885 <i>Political Economy</i>, B. Price, M.A., <i>Worcester</i> 1868 <i>Rabbinical Lit. (Edr.)</i>, A. Neubauer, M.A., <i>Ex.</i> 1884 <i>Reader in Anthropology</i>, E. B. Tylor, M.A., <i>Balliol</i> 1883 <i>Roman Law (Reader)</i>, E. Gruber, M.A. 1881 <i>Rur. Econ. (Sibthorp)</i>, J. H. Gilbert, M.A., <i>Mag.</i> 1884 <i>Sanskrit</i>, Sir M. Monier Williams, M.A., <i>Ball.</i> 1860 <i>Septuagint</i>, A. Edersheim, M.A., <i>Ch. Ch.</i> .. 1886 <i>Zoology</i>, J. O. Westwood, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>.. 1861</p> <p>TEACHERS.—<i>Hindustani</i>, Captain St. John, M.A.; <i>Telugu</i>, G. U. Pope, M.A.; <i>Persian</i>, J. T. Platts, M.A.; <i>German</i>, A. A. Macdonell, M.A., <i>Corpus</i>; <i>French</i>, Jules Budé, M.A.; <i>Italian</i>, Carlo Felice Coscia; <i>Spanish</i> (vacant).</p> <p>PRIZES, 1887.—THE CHANCELLOR'S. <i>English Essay</i>—Herbert W. Horwill, B.A., late Scholar of Wadham. <i>Latin Verse</i>—Robert R. Marett, Exhibitioner of Balliol. <i>Latin Essay</i>—[Not awarded].</p> <p>GAISFORD. <i>Greek Verse</i>—Fredk. W. Hall, Scholar of Trinity. <i>Greek Prose</i>—George G. A. Murray, Scholar of St. John's.</p> <p>NEWDIGATE. <i>English Verse</i>—S. A. Alexander, Scholar of Trin.</p>
--	---

Fnded.	COLLEGES.	HEADS.	Elect.	Income.	Under-grads.	Members of Con- vocation.	Members on the Books.	
1437	All Souls....	Sir W. R. Anson, Bt., D.C.L., <i>Warden.</i>	1881	£17,244	5	100	122	
1262	Balliol.....	Benjamin Jowett, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1870	5,789	213	356	754	
1509	Brasenose ..	Albert Watson, M.A., <i>Principal</i>	1886	7,921	120	316	532	
1532	Christ Ch. ..	Henry G. Liddell, D.D., <i>Dean</i>	1855	28,859	277	721	1,299	
1516	Corpus.....	Thomas Fowler, D.D., <i>President</i>	1881	10,954	86	194	330	
1314	Exeter.....	William W. Jackson, M.A., <i>Rector</i> ..	1887	4,625	170	496	799	
1874	Hertford....	Henry Boyd, D.D., <i>Principal</i>	1877	—	86	153	318	
1571	Jesus.....	Hugo Daniel Harper, D.D., <i>Principal.</i>	1877	9,013	66	113	241	
1869	Keble.....	Edward Stuart Talbot, M.A., <i>Warden.</i>	1870	—	172	138	528	
1427	Lincoln....	William Walter Merry, D.D., <i>Rector</i> ..	1884	4,425	57	180	323	
1456	Magdalen ..	Thomas H. Warren, M.A., <i>President</i> ..	1885	25,040	170	241	591	
1270	Merton.....	Hon. G. C. Brodrick, D.C.L., <i>Warden.</i>	1881	13,488	120	234	463	
1386	New College.	James Edwards Sewell, D.D., <i>Warden.</i>	1860	15,950	231	318	663	
1326	Oriol.....	David Binning Monro, M.A., <i>Provost</i> ..	1882	6,292	108	238	426	
1624	Pembroke...	Evan Evans, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1864	3,664	69	180	330	
1340	Queen's....	John Richard Magrath, D.D., <i>Provost.</i>	1878	12,601	123	281	556	
1555	St. John's ..	James Bellamy, D.D., <i>President</i>	1871	11,099	126	318	579	
1554	Trinity.....	Henry George Woods, M.A., <i>President</i>	1887	4,672	143	278	545	
1249	University	James Franck Bright, D.D., <i>Master</i> ..	1881	6,068	107	293	531	
1613	Wadham....	George Earlam Thorley, M.A., <i>Warden</i>	1881	4,169	104	219	363	
1714	Worcester ..	William Inge, M.A., <i>Provost</i>	1881	2,759	123	239	436	
	HALLS.							
1269	St. Edmund .	Edward Moore, D.D., <i>Principal</i>	1864	—	42	51	124	
1325	St. Mary....	D. Percy Chase, D.D., <i>Principal</i>	1857	—	29	37	86	
	Charstley's ..	W. Henry Charstley, M.A.....	1866	—	46	8	61	
	Turrell's....	H. Joseph Turrell, M.A.....	—	—	11	—	13	
	Non-Coll., St.	Richard Wm. M. Pope, B.D., <i>Censor</i> ..	—	—	201	49	365	
Total (Oxford Calendar, 1887) ..						3,062	5,689	11,476

NOTE.—The "income from endowments" given above is the net income from the college estates, investments, &c., after deducting the expenses of managing the property, interest on, and repayment of loans, &c.

NONCONFORMIST COLLEGE.—In 1886 a college for the education of Nonconformists was commenced in Oxford, with the title of *Mansfield College*, and several professors and lecturers of the University have offered to open their lectures to the students. *Prin.*, Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D., Hon. M.A.

UNIVERSITY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—According to the published accounts of the University to December 31, 1886, the receipts and payments were as follows:—

RECEIPTS.	
Net receipts from endowments	£21,242
Ditto from the Clarendon Press	5,000
College contributions	4,349
Payments by members of the university	29,953
Balance at beginning of account	333
	£60,877

PAYMENTS.	
To professors, officers, &c.	£24,776
Bodleian Library	7,926
The Museum	4,659
Interest and sinking fund	5,982
Miscellaneous	14,665
Balance	2,869
	£60,877

AFFILIATED COLLEGES.

Lampeter, St. David's	1830
Nottingham, University	1882
Sheffield, Firth College	1886

MATRICULATION.. 1865, 524; 1875, 718; 1886, 758.

DEGREES, 1865 1875 1886		DEGREES, 1865 1875 1886	
M.A.	343 294 406	D. Mus.	4 2 —
B.A. ...	297 394 612	B.D.	7 — 8
*D.D.	5 2 16	B.C.L.	4 2 15
*D.C.L. ...	15 11 11	B. Med.	3 5 5
D. Med.	1 2 1	B. Mus.	6 11 5

* Including Honorary Degrees.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION LECTURES.—The delegates of local examinations are empowered to receive proposals for the establishment of lectures and teaching in the large towns of England and Wales, and are authorized to appoint lecturers and examiners for carrying out such proposals. More than one hundred of these courses are now organized annually, the classes being attended by more than 10,000 students in towns in every part of the country. A feature of this educational work is that, for each course, the delegates issue a loan travelling library containing copies of the principal books recommended by the lecturer.

University of Cambridge.

Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D.	1860
High Steward, The Earl of Powis, LL.D., St. John's	1864
Vice-Chancellor, C. Taylor, D.D., St. John's	1887
Representatives in Parliament, Right Hon. Henry Cecil Raikes, M.A., Trinity	1882
Geo. Gabriel Stokes, M.A., M.P., Pembroke Commissary, William Forsyth, M.A., Q.C.	1887
Deputy High Steward, Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, LL.D., Trinity	1887
Public Orator, J. E. Sandys, Litt.D., St. John's	1876
Registrar, H. R. Luard, D.D., Trinity	1862
Librarian, William R. Smith, M.A., Christ's	1886
Counsel, G. W. Hemming, M.A., Q.C., St. John's	1875
Arthur Cohen, M.A., Q.C., M.P., Magd.	1879
Equire Bedells, A. P. Humphry, M.A., Trin.	1877
Frederick C. Wace, M.A., St. John's	1877

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE.

The Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor; the Master of Clare Hall; the Master of Caius; the Master of Pembroke; the Master of Peterhouse; Prof. Stokes, *Pemb.*; Prof. Cayley, *Trin.*; Professor Liveing, *St. John's*; Professor Foster, *Trin.*; J. Peile, *Christ's*; G. F. Browne, *Cath. Hall*; E. Hill, *St. John's*; F. Whitting, *King's*; O. Trotter, *Trin.*; A. A. Leigh, *King's*; R. A. Neil, *Pembroke*; D. Macalister, *St. John's*.

See Viri, Dr. Ferrers, Sir H. J. S. Maine, Dr. Peile, A. Austen Leigh, Prof. Cayley, Prof. Liveing.

Auditors of the Chest, E. J. Gross, *Caius*; A. Rose, *Emm.*; T. F. C. Huddleston, *King's*.

Watch Committee, F. H. Neville, *Sidney*; R. F. Scott, *St. John's*; Dr. Porter, Dr. Parkinson, Dr. Perowne.

Proctors, F. H. Neville, *Sidney*; R. F. Scott, *St. John's*.

Pro-proctors, G. W. Prothero, *King's*; W. N. Shaw, *Emmanuel*.

Additional Pro-Proctors, E. A. Beck, *Tr. H.*; E. J. H. Smith, *Pembroke*.

Moderators, W. H. Macaulay, *King's*; W. B. Allcock, *Emmanuel*.

EXAMINERS.

Mathematical Tripos, Part I, The Moderators, J. Larmor, *John's*; W. Welsh, *Jessu*.

Mathematical Tripos, Part II, J. W. L. Glaisher, *Trinity*; Dr. Routh, A. R. Forsyth, *Trinity*; Professor Thomson.

Classical Tripos, Part I, G. M. Edwards, *Sidney*; J. A. Robinson, *Christ's*; E. S. Roberts, *Caius*; J. D. Duff, *Trinity*; H. R. Tottenham, *John's*; H. C. Goodhart, *Trinity*. Part II, A. C. W. Moule, *Corp.*; A. W. Verrall, *Trinity*. B. R. D. Hicks, *Trinity*; R. D. A. Hind, *Trinity*. O. E. S. Thompson, *Christ's*; Dr. Reid, D. Post. Middleton, A. A. Tilley, *King's*; E. Dr. Postgate, R. A. Neil (*Pemb.*).

Law Tripos, J. A. Foote, *St. John's*; H. Bond, *Trinity Hall*; F. Pollock, *Trin.*; Dr. Clark.

Historical Tripos, J. R. Tanner, *St. John's*; R. Lodge, Prof. Creighton, F. W. Maitland, *Trin.*

Moral Sciences Tripos, J. N. Keynes, *Pemb.*; W. E. Johnson, *King's*; W. R. Sorley, *Trinity*; F. W. Maitland, *Trinity*.

Natural Sciences Tripos, Prof. Thomson, W. G. Adams, *John's*; H. J. H. Fenton, *Chr.*; H. E. Armstrong, W. T. Danby, *Down*; H. A. Miers, I. B. Balfour, Dr. Vines, Dr. Gaskell, H. Gadwo, *King's*; W. F. R. Weldon, *John's*; C. Lapworth, A. Harker, *John's*; Dr. Hill, J. Cleland, G. F. Yeo.

Theological Tripos, J. O. F. Murray, *Emm.*; E. R. Bernard, H. C. G. Moule, *Trinity*; G. A. S. Schneider, *Caius*; W. E. Barnes, *Peterhouse*; H. J. C. Knight, *Cath. Hall*.

PROFESSORS.

Elected.

Anatomy, A. Macalister, M.D., *John's*

Anglo-Saxon, W. W. Skeat, Litt.D., *Christ's*

Arabic, William Wright, M.A., *Queen's*

(*Ld. Alm.*), R. L. Bently, M.A., *Cat* is

Arch. (Disney), G. F. Browne, B.D., *Cath. Hall*

Astr. (Lowndes), J. C. Adams, M.A., F.R.S., *P. M.*

Astronomy (Plumian), G. H. Darwin, M.A., *Trin.*

Botany, C. C. Babington, M.A., *St. John's*

Chemistry, G. D. Liveing, M.A., *St. John's*

Civil Law (Regius), E. C. Clark, LL.D., *Trin.*

Divinity (Regius), B. F. Westcott, D.D., *King's*

		Elected
<i>Divinity (Mg.)</i> , F. J. A. Hort, D.D., <i>Emm.</i>	1887	
<i>Divinity (Hulsean)</i> , H. E. Ryle, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1887	
<i>Divinity (Norrisian)</i> , Joseph Rawson		
Lumby, D.D., <i>Catharine Hall</i>	1879	
<i>Ecclesiastical History (Dixie)</i> , Mandell		
Creighton, M.A., <i>Emmanuel</i>	1884	
<i>Expl. Physics</i> , J. J. Thomson, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1884	
<i>Fine Art (Slade)</i> , J. H. Middleton, M.A., <i>King's</i>	1886	
<i>Geology (Woodwardian)</i> , T. McK. Hughes,		
M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1873	
<i>Greek</i> , B. H. Kennedy, D.D., <i>St. John's</i>	1867	
<i>Hebrew</i> , A. F. Kirkpatrick, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1882	
<i>Hulsean Lect.</i> , J. H. Lupton, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1887	
<i>Lady Marg. Preacher</i> , Bishop of Hereford,		
D.D., <i>St. John's</i>	1887	
<i>Latin</i> , J. E. B. Mayor, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1872	
<i>Law (Down)</i> , W. Ll. Birkbeck, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1860	
<i>International Law</i> , Sir H. J. S. Maine,		
LL.D., <i>Trinity Hall</i>	1887	
<i>Mathematics (Lucasian)</i> , George Gabriel		
Stokes, M.A., F.R.S., M.P., <i>Pembroke</i>	1849	
<i>Mechanism and Applied Mechanics</i> , James		
Stuart, M.A., M.P., <i>Trinity</i>	1875	
<i>Medicine (Downing)</i> , Peter Wallwork		
Latham, M.D., <i>Downing</i>	1874	
<i>Mineralogy</i> , W. J. Lewis, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1881	
<i>Modern History</i> , J. R. Seeley, M.A., <i>Caius</i>	1869	
<i>Moral Philoso.</i> , H. Sidgwick, Litt.D., <i>Trin.</i>	1883	
<i>Music</i> (vacant).		
<i>Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian)</i> , James		
Dewar, M.A., <i>Peterhouse</i>	1875	
<i>Pathology</i> , Charles Smart Roy, M.A., <i>Trin.</i>	1884	
<i>Physic (Regius)</i> , Sir G. Edw. Paget, M.D., <i>Caius</i>	1872	
<i>Physiology</i> , M. Foster, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1883	
<i>Pol. Econ.</i> , Alfred Marshall, M.A., <i>St. John's</i>	1884	
<i>Pure Mathematics</i> , A. Cayley, M.A., <i>Trinity</i>	1863	
<i>Sanskrit</i> , E. B. Cowell, M.A., <i>Corpus</i>	1867	
<i>Surgery</i> , G. M. Humphry, M.D., <i>King's</i>	1883	
<i>Zoology, &c.</i> , Alfred Newton, M.A., <i>Magdalen</i>	1866	

MATRICULATIONS.

1862	407	1885	993
1882	892	1886	1,012

UNIVERSITY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

<i>Receipts for the year 1886.</i>	
Total receipts	£36,288
Balance due from chest, 31 Dec. 1886	6,904
	£43,192

<i>Expenditure for the year 1886.</i>	
Due from chest, Dec. 31, 1885	£8,239
Total payment	34,953
	£43,192

UNIVERSITY PRIZES, 1886-87.

- Seatonian Poem*, E. W. Bowling, M.A., *St. John's*.
Burney Essay, W. G. Manley, B.A., *Pembroke*.
Hulsean Essay, J. C. Nicol, B.A., *Pembroke*.
Yorke Prize, T. E. Scrutton, LL.B., *Trinity*.
Le Bas Prize, E. J. Rapson, B.A., *St. John's*.
Harness Prize, A. W. Verity, B.A., *Trinity*.
Cobden Prize, S. M. Leathes, B.A., *Trinity*.
Chancellor's Classical Medals, C. Williams, *Trinity*; J. L. A. Paton, *St. John's*.
Chancellor's English Medal, (not adjudged).
Chancellor's Medal for Legal Studies (not adjudged).
Powis Medal, N. K. Stephen, *Trinity*.
Sir William Browne's Medals.—*Greek Ode*, W. G. Headlam, *King's*.
Greek Epigram, F. W. Thomas, *Trinity*.
Latin Ode, W. G. Headlam, *King's*.
Latin Epigram, W. G. Headlam, *King's*.
Porson Prize, W. G. Headlam, *King's*.
Members' Prizes.—*English Essay*, J. P. Malleston, B.A., *Trinity*.
Latin Essay, (not adjudged).
Smith's Prizes, W. P. Workman, B.A., *Trinity*.
R. F. Muirhead, B.A., *St. Catharine's Hall*.
First Four Wranglers, H. F. Baker, *St. John's*; A. W. Flux, *St. John's*; J. C. Iles, *Trinity*; J. H. Michell, *Trinity*.

Founded.	COLLEGES.	HEADS.	Elected	Gross income of Coll.				
				£	Under-Grads.	Members of the Senate.	Members on the Boards.	
1473	<i>Catharine Hall</i> .	Charles Kirkby Robinson, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1861	5,447	48	108	218	
1505	<i>Christ's</i>	John Peile, Litt.D., <i>Master</i>	1837	14,977	155	313	657	
1326	<i>Clare Hall</i>	Edward Atkinson, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1856	14,782	170	206	503	
1352	<i>Corpus Christi</i>	E. H. Perowne, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1879	8,469	118	279	477	
1800	<i>Downing</i>	Wm. Lloyd Birkbeck, M.A., Q.C., <i>Master</i>	1885	8,024	74	83	216	
1584	<i>Emmanuel</i>	Samuel George Phear, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1871	12,392	114	334	553	
1348	<i>Gonville & Caius</i>	Norman Macleod Ferrers, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1880	19,681	162	385	742	
1496	<i>Jesus</i>	Henry Arthur Morgan, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1885	10,769	215	204	522	
1441	<i>King's</i>	Richard Okes, D.D., <i>Provost</i>	1850	34,154	89	185	393	
1519	<i>Magdalene</i>	Hon. and Rev. Latimer Neville, M.A., <i>Master</i>	1853	4,585	70	126	233	
1347	<i>Pembroke</i>	Charles Edward Searle, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1880	11,363	122	176	481	
1257	<i>Peterhouse</i>	James Porter, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1876	8,492	96	162	327	
1448	<i>Queens'</i>	George Phillips, D.D., <i>President</i>	1857	7,713	83	138	295	
1595	<i>Sidney-Sussex</i>	Robert Phelps, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1843	7,486	61	105	211	
1511	<i>St. John's</i>	Charles Taylor, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1881	42,034	271	1,074	1,750	
1546	<i>Trinity</i>	Henry Montagu Butler, D.D., <i>Master</i>	1886	80,184	646	2,164	3,523	
1350	<i>Trinity Hall</i> ..	Sir Henry J. Sumner Maine, LL.D., <i>Master</i> ..	1877	9,355	173	198	642	
	HOSTELS.							
1873	<i>Cavendish Coll.</i>	(Vacant).....	1873		53	18	141	
1882	<i>Selwyn College</i> ..	Hon. & Rev. Arthur T. Lyttelton, M.A.....	1882		89	1	156	
1884	<i>Ayerst's Hostel</i> .	Rev. William Ayerst, M.A.....	1884		34	3	38	
		Non-Collegiate Students			136		203	
		Members of Senate not on College Boards				265		
Total (Cambridge Calendar, 1887).....					2,979	6,527	12,546	

University of London. (£13,321.)*

Offices, Burlington Gardens, W.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl Granville, K.G., D.C.L.	
Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Paget, Bt., D.C.L., F.R.S.	
(Senate of Thirty-six Members.)	
Representative in Parl., Sir J. Lubbock, Bt., D.C.L.	
Representative on Med. Council, Sir William Samuel Wilks, Bt., M.D., F.R.S.	
Registrar, Arthur Milman, M.A.	£1,000
Assist. do., & Librarian, F. V. Dickins, M.B.	£500
Clerk to Senate, T. Le Marchant Douse, B.A.	£400
Assist. do., Alfred Milnes, M.A.	£290
Supplemental do., Edwin Brewer	£195
Chairman of Convocation, F. J. Wood, LL.D.	
Clerk of do., H. E. Allen, LL.B.	£250

EXAMINERS.

Anatomy, Professor D. J. Cunningham, M.D., & Prof. J. Curnor, M.D.	each £100
Botany & Vegetable Physiology, Prof. Bayley Balfour, M.D., and Prof. F.O. Bower, M.A.	each £100
Chemistry, Prof. J. E. Reynolds, M.D., and Prof. W. A. Tilden, D.Sc.	each £200
Common Law and Evidence, L. M. Aspland, Q.C., LL.D., and Lumley Smith, M.A., Q.C.	each £50
Comparative Anatomy & Zoology, Prof. E. Ray Lankester, M.A., and Adam Sedgwick, M.A.	each £100
Constitutional History of England, H. E. Malden, M.A., and Prof. T. E. Scrutton, M.A.	each £25
English Language, Liter., and Hist., Prof. Arber, and Henry Craik, LL.D.	each £160
Equity and Real Prop. Law, His Hon. A. Shelly Eddis, Q.C., and Leonard Field, B.A.	each £50
Experimental Philos., R. T. Glazebrook, M.A., and Prof. A. W. Reinold, M.A.	each £120
Forensic Medicine, Prof. G. V. Poore, M.D., and T. Stevenson, M.D.	each £50
French Language, Rev. Ernest Brette, B.D., and A. Esclanong	each £100
Geology and Palaeontology, Prof. Bonney, D.Sc., and Prof. W. Boyd Dawkins, M.A.	each £75
German, Prof. Buchheim, Ph.D., and Herman Hager, Ph.D.	each £50
Greek, Rev. H. A. Holden, LL.D., M.A., and Rev. W. Wayte, M.A.	each £120
Hebrew Text of the Old Test., Greek Text of the New Test., Evid. of Ch. Rel. and Script. Hist., Prof. R. L. Beesly, M.A., and Rev. C. H. H. Wright, D.D.	each £50
Jurisprudence, Law and Principles of Legislation, Prof. E. C. Clark, LL.D., & J. B. Moyle, M.A.	each £100
Latin, Prof. R. Y. Tyrrell, D.Lit., LL.D., & Prof. A. S. Wilkins, Litt.D., LL.D.	each £180
Mental and Moral Science, Prof. Adamson, LL.D., and Prof. G. Croom Robertson, M.A.	each £120
Materia Medica, &c., J. M. Bruce, M.D., and T. Lauder Brunton, M.D.	each £75
Mathematics and Nat. Phil., Prof. A. G. Greenhill, M.A., and Prof. M. J. M. Hill, M.A.	each £200
Medicine, William Cayley, M.D., and Prof. F. T. Roberts, M.D.	each £150
Music, Wm. Pole, Mus.D., and John Stainer, Mus.D., M.A.	each £50
Obstetric Medicine, F. H. Champneys, M.B., and Prof. John Williams, M.D.	each £75
Physiology, Prof. Schäfer, and Prof. Gerald F. Yeo, M.D.	each £100
Political Economy, J. N. Keynes, M.A., and Prof. J. S. Nicholson, D.Sc.	each £30

Surgery, W. Morratt Baker, and Prof. Christopher Heath

Assistant Examiners.

Chemist, F. R. Japp, Ph.D., H. F. Morley, D.Sc., and J. M. Thomson	each £48
Classics, R. D. Hicks, M.A., G. F. H. Sykes, B.A., and Rev. J. A. Temple, M.A.	each £75
English, J. W. Greig, LL.B., W. H. Griffin, B.A., and D. S. MacColl, M.A.	each £60
Experimental Philosophy, T. H. Blakesley, M.A., S. Lavington Hart, D.Sc., and J. W. W. Wag-horn, D.Sc.	each £30
French, Elphège Janau, and J. Leriche, ea.	£48
Mathematics and Natural Philos., W. M. Coates, M.A., and Capt. P. A. Macmahon, B.A.	each £85

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE. Gower Street, W.C.

President, John Eric Erichsen, LL.D., F.R.S.
V.-Pres., Sir U. J. K. Shuttleworth, Bart., M.P.
Treasurer, Sir Robert N. Fowler, Bt., M.A., M.P.
Lady Superintendent, Miss Rosa Morison.
Secretary, J. M. Horsburgh, M.A.
Asst. Secretary and Accountant, Harry Brown.

PROFESSORS.

Faculties of Arts and Laws, and of Science.
Ancient and Modern History, Edward Spencer Beesly, M.A.
Arabic and Persian, Charles Rieu, Ph.D.
Archaeology (Yates), Sir Charles Thomas Newton, K.C.B., D.C.L.
Architecture, T. Roger Smith, F.R.L.S.A.
Botany, Daniel Oliver, F.R.S.
Chemistry, &c., W. Ramsay, Ph.D.
Chemical Technology, C. Graham, D.Sc.
Chinese, Rev. Samuel Beal, B.A.
Civil Engin. & Survey, L. F. Vernon-Harcourt, M.A.
Comparative Philology, J. P. Postgate, M.A.
Constitu. Law and History, T. E. Scrutton, M.A.
Drawing, Painting, & Sculpt. (Slade), A. Legros.
Electrical Technology, A. J. Fleming, M.A., D.Sc.
Engineering and Mechanical Technology, Alex. B. W. Kennedy, C.E., F.R.S.
English Language and Literature, Henry Morley, LL.T.
French, Henri Lallemand, B.ès sc.
Geology & Mineralogy (Yates Goldsmid), Rev. T. G. Bonney, D.Sc., F.R.S.
German, F. Althaus, Ph.D.
Greek, A. Goodwin, M.A., Dean (Arts & Laws).
Hebrew (Goldsmid), Rev. D. W. Marks.
Hindustani, A. H. Keane, B.A.
Indo-Chinese Philology, A. Terrien de Lacouperie.
Italian, A. Farinelli.
Jurisprudence and Indian Law, Alex. Henry.
Latin, Rev. A. J. Church, M.A.
Pure Mathematics, M. J. Hill, M.A., Vice-Dean (Arts and Laws).
Applied Mathematics, Karl Pearson, M.A.
Pali and Buddhist Lit., T. W. Rhys Davids, LL.D.,
Philosophy of Mind, &c. (Grote); G. Croom Robertson, M.A.
Physics, G. C. Foster, B.A., F.R.S.
Physiology (including Practical Physiology) (Jodrell), E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S., Dean (Science).
Political Economy (Newmarch), H. S. Foxwell, M.A., Vice-Dean (Science).
Roman Law, A. F. Murison, M.A.
Sanskrit, Cecil Bendall, M.A.
Zoology (Jodrell), Edward Ray Lankester, LL.D., F.R.S.
Head Master of the School, H. Weston Eve, M.A.

Faculty of Medicine.

Anatomy, G. D. Thane.
Botany, Daniel Oliver, F.R.S.

* The amounts named are the sums voted annually by Parliament. Fees to the amount of above £11,000 are annually paid into the Treasury.

Chemistry, &c., W. Ramsay, F.R.S.
Clinical Dental Surgery, S. J. Hutchinson.
Clinical Medicine (Holme), S. Ringer, M.D., F.R.S.
Clinical Medicine, W. R. Gowers, M.D., F.R.S.
Assistant, T. Barlow, M.D.
Clinical Surgery (Holme), Chris. Heath. *Asssts.*,
 A. Barker, Rick, J. Godlee.
Clinical Surgery, Berkeley Hill, M.B.
Comp. Anat. (Jodrell), E. R. Lankester, M.A., F.R.S.
Diseases of the Skin, H. R. Crocker, M.D.
Hygiene and Public Health, W. H. Corfield, M.D.
Materia Medica and Clin. Med., F. T. Roberts,
 M.D., B.S.C.
Medical Jurisprudence, G. V. Poore, M.D.
Obstetric Medicine, John Williams, M.D.
Ophthalmic Medicine, &c., John Tweedy (*Vice
 Dean*).
Medicine and Clinical Medicine, H. C. Bastian,
 M.D., F.R.S.
Pathology, Victor A. H. Horsley, M.B., F.R.S.
Physiology (Jodrell), E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S.
Surgery and Clinical Surgery, Marcus Beck, M.S.
 (*Dean*).

KING'S COLLEGE, Strand, W.C.

Principal of College, Rev. Henry Wace, D.D.
Chaplain and Censor, Rev. R. J. Knowling, M.A.
Treasurer, C. P. Serocold.
Secretary, J. W. Cunningham.
Librarian, J. Lamb.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

Divinity, Rev. G. H. Cartes, M.A.; Rev. J. M.
 Fuller, M.A.; Rev. S. Leathes, D.D.; Rev. H. B.
 Swete, D.D.; Rev. A. I. M'Cauley, B.A.; Rev.
 C. Hole, B.A.; Rev. H. C. Shuttleworth, B.A.
Classical Lit., G. C. W. Warr, M.A.; W. L.
 Hetherington, M.A.
English Language, John W. Hales, M.A.
Modern History, J. K. Laughton.
Mathematics, W. H. H. Hudson, M.A.; E. E. Day,
 M.A.; J. R. S. Bennett, M.A.; M. Jenkins, B.A.
Nat. Philosophy and Astronomy, W. G. Adams,
 M.A.; H. Tomlinson, B.A.
Law and Jurisprudence, John Cutler.
Logic and Metaphysics, Rev. A. W. Momerie, D.S.C.
Mineralogy and Geology, P. M. Duncan, M.D.;
 Rev. T. Wiltshire, M.A.
Chemistry and Pract. Chem., C. L. Bloxam, F.C.S.;
 J. M. Thomson, F.C.S.; G. S. Johnson, F.C.S.
Architecture, R. Kerr.
Hebrew, Rev. Stanley Leathes, D.D.
Public Reading, Rev. Alex. J. D'Orsey, B.D.
Sanskrit and Persian, G. F. Nicoll, M.A.
Hindustani, Thomas Howley.
Indian Jurisprudence, Almaric Rumsey.
Chinese, R. K. Douglas. *Bengali*, Rev. J. Campbell.
French, L. M. Moriarty, B.A.
German, A. C. Buchheim, F.R.D. *Italian*, N. Perini.
Vocal Music, W. H. Monk, M.S.D.; J. E. Vernham.
Geometrical Drawing, E. J. Hulme; W. H. Webb.
Machinery, C. P. B. Shelley.
Metallurgy, A. K. Huntingdon, W. G. Macmillan.
Surveying, H. Robinson.
Geography, H. G. Seeley, F.R.S.
Drawing, A. E. Holden.
Commerce, Leone Levi, LL.D.
Workshop Superintendent, D. Walker, M.I.M.E.

PROFESSORS, MEDICAL SCHOOL.
Anatomy, John Curnow, M.D. (*Dean*).
Physiology, Dr. Gerald F. Yeo.
Pathological Anatomy, A. B. Duffin, M.D.
Comparative Anatomy, F. Jeffrey Bell, B.A.
Botany, J. W. Groves.
Chemistry, C. L. Bloxam, F.C.S.; J. M. Thomson,
 F.C.S.; G. S. Johnson, F.C.S.

Hygiene, Charles Kelly, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Materia Medica, N. J. C. Tirard, M.A.
Medicine, Lionel Beale, M.D.
Medicine, Forensic, D. Ferrier, M.D.
Midwifery, W. Playfair, M.D.
Clinical Surg., J. Wood, F.R.S.; Sir J. Lister, F.R.S.
Surgery, Henry Smith, F.R.C.S.
Ophthalmology, M. M. McHardy, F.R.C.S.
Bacteriology, E. M. Crookshank, M.B.
Librarian, R. H. G. Tritton.

EVENING CLASS DEPARTMENT.

Dean, Rev. Thomas Wiltshire, M.A.
CIVIL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.
Lecturers, W. Braginton, A. J. Walke, R.
 Hinks, R. F. Harcourt, and A. J. Comyn.

TRINITY COLLEGE, LONDON,

Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W.
President, The Earl of Aberdeen, LL.D.
Warden, Rev. H. Bonavia Hunt, M.S.D., F.R.S.E.

FACULTY OF MUSIC.

Professors and Lecturers, Prof. J. G. Saunders,
 M.S.D.; Prof. E. H. Turpin, L.M.S.; C. W.
 Pearce, M.S.D.; Prof. Bradbury Turner, M.S.B.;
 A. Visetti; G. E. Bambridge; C. E. Willing;
 Prof. James Higgs, M.S.B.; W. Pinney, M.S.B.;
 J. C. Beuthin; Wallace Wells; H. Lazarus; J.
 T. Carronius; F. Corder; G. Mount; W. H.
 Stone, M.A.; C. E. Armand Semple, B.A., M.B.
Examiners, Sir H. S. Oakeley, M.A., M.S.D.; F.
 H. Cowen; C. H. Parry, M.A., M.S.D.; A. E.
 Dyer, M.S.D.; A. H. Mann, M.S.D.; E. T.
 Chipp, M.S.D.; E. J. Hopkins, M.S.D.; Jacob
 Bradford, M.S.D.; J. Francis Barnett; A. E.
 Drinkwater, M.A.; W. H. Walshe, M.D.; C.
 Warwick Jordan, M.S.D.

DEPARTMENT OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Lecturers, Peregrine Lewes, LL.D.; Prof. A. Farinelli;
 Rev. W. A. Hales, M.A.; D. Hovel-
 acquie, B.L.; F. Ludwig.
Registrar, G. W. Bloxam, M.A.; *Bursar*, J. Stedman,
 F.R.G.S. *Hon. Sec.*, Rev. R. Gwynne, B.A.
Secretary, Shelley Fisher, F.R.A.S.

University of Durham, 1831.

TERMS.—*Epiphany*, Jan. 17 to March 20. *Easter*,
 April 21 to June 20. *Michaelmas*, Oct. 9 to
 Dec. 12.

Governors, The Dean and Chapter of Durham.
Warden, Very Rev. the Dean of Durham.
Sub-Warden, Rev. R. J. Pearce, D.C.L.

PROFESSORS.

Divinity & Eccles. Hist., Rev. A. S. Farrar, D.D.
Greek and Classical Lit., Rev. T. S. Evans, M.A.
Mathematics, Rev. R. J. Pearce, D.C.L.
Hebrew, Ven. Henry W. Watkins, D.D.
Medicine, G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Proctors, Rev. A. Plummer, D.D.; and Rev. A.
 Robertson, M.A.
Tutors, Rev. A. Plummer, D.D.; Rev. A. Robertson,
 M.A.; F. B. Jevons, M.A.; Rev. H. Rashdall,
 M.A.
Lecturer in Hebrew, Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A.
Classical Lecturer, Rev. J. R. Shortt, M.A.
Mathematical Lecturer, P. J. Heawood, M.A.
Lecturer in Mod. Languages, W. C. Robinson, F.R.D.
Registrar, W. K. Hilton, M.A.
Librarian, Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A.
Observer, H. J. Carpenter.
Treasurer and Secretary, A. Beanlands, M.A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Master, Rev. Alfred Plummer, D.D.

BISHOP HATFIELD'S HALL.
Principal, Rev. A. Robertson, M.A.
COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, Newcastle.

Anatomy, W. P. Mears, M.D.
Physiology, G. E. Williamson, F.R.C.S.; T. Oliver, M.D.
Practice of Medicine, G. H. Phillipson, M.A., M.D.
Practice of Surgery, G. Y. Heath, M.D.; W. C. Arnison, M.D.
Chemistry, P. Phillips Bedson, D.Sc.
Anatomical Demonstrations, W. P. Mears, M.D.
Public Health, Henry E. Armstrong, M.B.C.S.
Diseases of Women and Children, C. Gibson, M.D.
Midwifery, T. C. Nesham, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence, F. Page, M.D.
Botany, J. Murphy, M.A., M.D.
Mat. Med. & Therapeutics, S. McBean, L.R.C.P.
Pathology, D. Drummond, M.A., M.D.
Operative Surgery, Luke Armstrong, M.D.
Practical Physiology, T. Oliver, M.D.
Psychological Medicine, R. H. B. Wickham, M.D.
Tutor in Arts, Rev. J. Bulmer, B.D.

DURHAM COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, Newcastle.

Principal, W. Garnett, D.C.L.
Mathematics, W. Garnett, D.C.L.
Chemistry, P. Phillips Bedson, D.Sc.
Experimental Philosophy, Hon. Prof. A. S. Herschel, D.C.L., F.R.S.; and Prof. H. Stroud, D.Sc.
Geology, G. A. Lebour, M.A.
Natural History, G. Stewardson Brady, M.D., F.R.S.
Mining, J. H. Merivale, M.A.
Lecturer in French, C. S. Catoni, B.ÈS L.
Lecturer in German, W. C. Robinson, Ph.D.
Lecturer in Mechanical Drawing, J. A. G. Ross.
Secretary, Theophilus Wood Bunning, C.E.

Victoria University: Manchester.

Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, A. W. Ward, Litt.D., LL.D.
Pro Vice-Chancellors, J. G. Greenwood, LL.D., and G. H. Rendall, M.A.
Treasurer, Alfred Neild.
Registrar, Alfred T. Bentley, M.A.
Chairm. of Bd. of Studies, R. Adamson, LL.D., F.R.S.
Secret. of Bd. of Studies, Horace Lamb, M.A., F.R.S.
Chairman of Convocation, Alfred Hopkinson, M.A.
Clerk of Convocation, Rev. C. T. Poynting, B.A.

COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY—Owens College, Manchester, and University College, Liverpool.

OWENS COLLEGE, Manchester.

President, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., LL.D.
Principal, Prof. J. G. Greenwood, LL.D.
Registrar, Henry William Holder, M.A.
Librarian, J. Taylor Kay.

I.—ARTS, SCIENCE, AND LAW DEPARTMENT.

Greek, Prof. J. Strachan, M.A.
Latin and Comp. Phil., Prof. A. S. Wilkins, LL.D.
Greek Test. Criticism, Prof. J. G. Greenwood, LL.D.
Hist. and English Lit., Prof. A. W. Ward, Litt.D.
English Language, Prof. T. N. Toller, M.A.
Mathematics, Prof. Horace Lamb, M.A., F.R.S.
Applied Math., Prof. A. Schuster, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Physics, Prof. Balfour Stewart, LL.D., F.R.S., and Prof. T. H. Core, M.A.
Engineering, Prof. O. Reynolds, M.A., F.R.S.
Logic & Mor. Philos., Prof. Robt. Adamson, LL.D.
Political Economy, Prof. J. E. C. Munro, LL.D.
Jurisprudence and Law, Prof. Alfred Hopkinson, M.A.; Prof. J. E. Crawford Munro, LL.M.

Chemistry, Prof. Harold B. Dixon, M.A., F.R.S.
Organic Chemistry, Prof. C. Schorlemmer, F.R.S.
Technological Chemistry, Watson Smith.
Metallurgy, W. H. Gardner.
Zoology, Prof. A. M. Marshall, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, Prof. W. C. Williamson, LL.D., F.R.S.
Physiology, Prof. W. Stirling, M.D., D.Sc.
Geology, Prof. W. B. Dawkins, M.A., F.R.S.
Mineralogy, C. A. Burghardt, Ph.D.
Hebrew, I. M. Simmons, B.A.
French, Victor Kastner, B.ÈS L.
German, H. Hager, Ph.D. Drawing,
Harmony and Musical Comp., Henry Hiles, Mus.D.
(With Assistant Lecturers in all the principal Departments.)

II.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Anatomy, A. H. Young, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Dean).
Physiology, Prof. W. Stirling, M.D., D.Sc.
Comp. Anatomy, Prof. A. M. Marshall, M.D., F.R.S.
Chemistry, Prof. C. Schorlemmer, F.R.S.
Medicine, Prof. J. E. Morgan, M.D.; Prof. James Ross, M.D.
Surgery, Prof. E. Lund, F.R.C.S.; Assist. Lecturers, F. A. Southam, F.R.C.S.
Practical Surgery, Thomas Jones, M.B., F.R.C.S.
Pathology, Prof. Julius Dreschfeld, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Surgical Pathology, Prof. A. H. Young, F.R.C.S.
Obstetrics, Prof. Charles J. Cullingworth, M.D.
Diseases of Children, Henry Ashby, M.D.
Mental Diseases, G. W. Mould, M.R.C.S.
Materia Medica, Prof. D. J. Leech, M.D.; Assist. Lect. in Pharmacy, W. Elborne.
Medical Jurisp., J. Dixon Mann, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Hygiene, Arthur Ransome, M.A., M.D., F.R.S.
Ophthalmology, David Little, M.D.
Botany, Prof. W. C. Williamson, LL.D., F.R.S.
Comparative Osteology, C. H. Hurst.
Dental Surgery,
Dental Anat. and Physiog., A. M. Paterson, M.D.
Dental Mechanics, T. Tanner, L.D.S.
Dental Metallurgy, C. A. Burghardt, Ph.D. (With Assistant Lecturers in all the principal Departments.)

III.—DEPARTMENT FOR WOMEN.

(223, Brunswick Street.)

Asst. Secretary and Tutor, Miss Edith C. Wilson.
Greek Testament Criticism, Prof. J. G. Greenwood, LL.D.
Classics, Prof. J. Strachan; Prof. A. S. Wilkins, LL.D.; E. B. England, M.A.; S. G. Owen, B.A.
English Literature, Prof. Ward, Litt.D.
English Language, Prof. T. N. Toller, M.A.
French, Victor Kastner, B.ÈS L.
German, H. Hager, Ph.D.
History, Prof. A. W. Ward, Litt.D.
Logic and Philosophy, Prof. R. Adamson, LL.D.
Mathematics, Prof. Lamb, M.A., F.R.S.; R. F. Gwyther, M.A.; F. T. Swanwick, M.A.

IV.—DEPARTMENT OF EVENING CLASSES.

The Professors and Lecturers of the College, and the following additional Lecturers:—
Law, F. Byrne, W. J. Napier, and A. E. Steinthal.
Spanish, Senor W. T. Alvares.
Italian, Signor A. Valgimigli.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LIVERPOOL.

Principal, Gerald Henry Rendall, M.A.
Registrar, Eugenio Londini, D.C.L.
Dean of the Medical Faculty, Richard Caton, M.D., M.R.C.P.

I.—ARTS AND SCIENCE DEPARTMENT.

Greek, Prof. G. H. Rendall, M.A.
Latin, Prof. Herbert A. Strong, M.A., LL.D.
French, M. Victor Oger.
German, Kuno Meyer, Ph.D.
Italian, Eugenio Londini, D.C.L.
Modern Literature, Prof. A. Cecil Bradley, M.A.
History, Prof. J. M. Mackay, M.A.
Philosophy and Political Economy, Prof. John MacCunn, M.A.
Art, Prof. W. M. Conway, M.A.
Mathematics, Prof. F. S. Carey, M.A.
Physics, Prof. O. J. Lodge, D.Sc.
Engineering, Prof. H. S. Hele Shaw.
Chemistry, Prof. James Campbell Brown, D.Sc.
Nat. History, Prof. William A. Herdman, D.Sc.

II.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medicine, Prof. T. R. Glynn, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Surgery, Prof. Rushton Parker, B.S., F.R.C.S.
Anatomy, Prof. W. Mitchell Banks, F.R.C.S.
Physiology, Prof. Richard Caton, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Dean).
Pathology, Prof. A. Davidson, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Ophthalmology, Edgar A. Browne, M.R.C.S.
Midwifery and Gynaecology, Prof. J. Wallace, M.D.
Clinical Medicine, Richard Caton, M.D., M.R.C.P.; Prof. T. R. Glynn, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Prof. A. Davidson, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Clinical Surgery, E. R. Bickersteth, F.R.C.S.; Reginald Harrison, F.R.C.S.; Prof. W. Mitchell Banks, F.R.C.S.
Diseases of Children, Robert Gee, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Materia Medica, Prof. W. Carter, LL.B., M.D., B.Sc.
Medical Jurisprudence, F. T. Paul, F.R.C.S. (Vice Dean).
Hygiene, E. W. Hope, M.D., D.Sc.
Botany, E. J. Harvey Gibson, M.A., F.R.S.E.

Provincial Colleges.

BIRMINGHAM, QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

Warden and Prof. of Pastoral Divinity, Rev. Wm. H. Poulton, M.A. (and *Mathematics pro tem.*).
Asst. Tutor & Heb. Lect., J. W. Davis, M.A.
Classics, (vacant).
French, J. O'Flanagan.
German, Dr. K. Dammann.
Drawing, Charles Docker.
Anatomy, B. O. A. Windle, M.D.
Demonstrators, J. Lloyd, M.B.; W. F. Haslam, M.R.C.S.; and F. Marsh.
Botany, W. Hillhouse, B.A., F.L.S.
Chemistry & Pract. Chem., W. A. Tilden, D.Sc.
Forensic Medicine, A. St. J. Wilders, M.R.C.S.
Toxicology, A. Bostock Hill, M.D.
Materia Medica, E. Rickards, M.D., and C. W. Suckling, M.D.
Medicine, Sir Balthazar W. Foster, M.D., and Sir James Sawyer, M.D. (Lond.)
Midwifery, Professor John Clay, M.R.C.S.
Pathology, H. G. Barling, M.B.
Physiology, F. J. Allen, M.A.; and Bennett May, M.B.
Surgery, Professor O. Pemberton, M.R.C.S.
Dental Anat. & Physiology, J. Humphreys, L.D.S.I.
Dental Surg. & Pathology, C. Sims, L.D.S. (Eng.).
Dental Mech., W. Elliott, L.D.S. (Edin.&Dub.), F.C.S.
Dental Metallurgy, W. A. Tilden, D.Sc.
Medical Tutor, E. Hogben, M.D.

BIRMINGHAM—THE MASON SCIENCE COLLEGE.

Chairman of Council, J. T. Bunce, F.S.S.
Mathematics, Robert S. Heath, M.A.
Physics, J. H. Poynting, M.A.

Chemistry & Metallurgy, W. A. Tilden, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Zoology, T. W. Bridge, M.A.
Botany, W. Hillhouse, M.A.
Physiology, J. B. Haycraft, M.B.
Geology and Mineralogy, C. Lapworth, LL.D.
Coal Mining, W. E. Benton, F.S.M.
Civil and Mech. Engineering, R. H. Smith, C.E.
Greek and Latin, E. A. Sonnenschein, M.A.
English Language and Lit., Edward Arber, F.S.A.
French, E. Loreille, B.ès L.
German, K. Dammann, Ph.D.
Librarian, S. Allport, F.G.S.
Secretary, G. H. Morley.

BRADFORD TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

Principal, James Spencer, B.Sc.
Art Department, C. I. Durham.
Textile Department, Thomas R. Ashenburt.
Chemistry and Dyeing, Edmund Knecht, Ph.D.
Mechanical and Engineering, J. H. Dales.

BRISTOL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Chemistry, S. Young, D.Sc., & A. Richardson, Ph.D.
Mathematics, D. Codrington Selman.
Experimental Physics, J. Ryan, M.A., D.Sc., and E. Tyack.
Engineering, J. Ryan, M.A.; D. Codrington Selman; Alfred E. Mackett.
Geology and Zoology, C. Lloyd Morgan.
Botany, A. Leipner.
Political Economy, E. C. K. Gonner, M.A.
Philosophy and Logic, R. Fanshawe, M.A.
Mod. Hist. and Eng. Lit., James Rowley, M.A., and E. C. K. Gonner, M.A.
Greek and Latin, R. Fanshawe, M.A.
Hebrew, Bernhard Heymann.
French, E. Pellissier, M.A., and A. D'Oursy, B.A.
German, A. Leipner.
Registrar and Secretary, Spencer F. A. Smith.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Medicine, W. H. Spencer, M.D., & E. M. Skerritt, M.D.
Surgery, N. C. Dobson, F.R.C.S.
Anat., W. H. Harsant, F.R.C.S., and W. J. Penny.
Physiology, G. Munro Smith, M.R.C.S., and J. Mitchell Clark, M.B.
Chemistry, T. Coomber, F.C.S.
Hygiene, D. Davies, M.B.
Midwifery, J. G. Swayne, M.D., and A. E. Lawrence, M.D.
Med. Jurisp., R. Eager, M.D., & A. J. Harrison, M.B.
Pathology and Morbid Anatomy, R. Shingleton Smith, M.D.; and B. J. Baron, M.B.
Operative Surgery & Path., W. P. Keall, M.R.C.S.
Practical Surgery, A. W. Pritchard, M.R.C.S.
Materia Medica & Therapeutics, J. E. Shaw, M.B.
Pract. Physiology & Histology, G. F. Atchley, M.B.; and B. G. M. Baskett, B.A.
Botany, A. Leipner.
Comparative Anatomy, C. Lloyd Morgan.
Medical Tutor, F. Calder.

LEEDS—THE YORKSHIRE COLLEGE.

President, Most Hon. the Marquis of Ripon, K.G.
Principal, N. Bodington, M.A.
Registrar and Secretary, W. F. Husband, LL.B.
Mathematics, A. H. Green, M.A., F.R.S.
Physics, W. Stroud, D.Sc.
Chemistry, Arthur Smithells, B.Sc.
Biology, L. C. Miall.
Geology, A. H. Green, M.A., F.R.S.
Engineering, Archibald Barr, B.Sc.
Classics and Mental Science, N. Bodington, M.A.
Modern Literature, Cyril Ransome, M.A.
French, P. H. M. du Gillon.

German & Oriental Lang., Joseph Strauss, Ph.D.
Coal Mining, Arnold Lupton.
Textile Industries, John Beaumont.
Dyeing, J. J. Hummel.
Physiology, De Burgh Birch, M.D.
Italian and Spanish, W. T. Alvarey.
Shorthand, J. Singleton.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Medicine, J. E. Edison, M.D. Edinb.; and Thos. Churton, M.D. Aberd.
Surgery, A. F. McGill, F.R.C.S.
Practical Surgery, A. W. Mayo Robson, F.R.C.S.
Descript. & Surg. Anat., T. Wardrop Griffith, M.B.
Osteology, Edmund Robinson, M.R.C.S.
Pract. Anat., Demonstrator, M. J. Oliver, M.B.
Physiology & Histology, Prof. De Burgh Buch, M.D.
Pathology, Ernest H. Jacob, M.A.
Midwifery, Charles J. Wright, M.R.C.S.
Diseases Women and Children, J. Braithwaite, M.D.
Forensic Medicine, Thomas Scattergood, M.R.C.S.
Materia Medica, J. Hellier, M.D.
Mental Diseases, W. Bevan Lewis.
Hygiene, R. N. Hartley, M.B.

LINCOLN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

Principal, A. B. Griffiths, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
Mathematics, Rev. Chancellor Leeke, M.A.; H. Barker, B.A.
Geology, W. D. Carr.
Mechanics, &c., F. Armstrong, I. W. Towler.
Geometry, W. Gilbert.
Engineering, J. Coates, M.I.M.E.
Physiology and Hygiene, Henry Harris.
Agricultural Chemistry, F. Wallis and H. Harris.
Sec., W. J. Cant, M.R.C.S.

MANCHESTER TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

President, Oliver Heywood.
Chairman of Council, Harry Rawson.
Mathematics, J. McCullagh.
Preparatory Mathematics, T. W. Lawrenson.
Descriptive Geometry, Machine Construction, Theoretical Mechanics, Applied Mechanics, Steam, Tools, Mechanical Engineering, T. Cryer, M.I.M.E., H. G. Jordan, A.R.C.S.
Practical Mechanical Engineering, W. H. Davies, and J. Hardman.
Carriage Building, W. Chaddock, J. E. Roberts, and R. Morton.
Descriptive Geometry, Building Construction, Carpentry and Joinery, and Staircase Making, J. Wilson and J. Mattinson.
Masonry, W. Deakin.
Bricklaying, W. Dennell.
Land Surveying and Levelling, T. H. Gardner.
Metal Plate Work, A. Aird.
Plumbing, J. Radcliffe.
Practical Joinery & Pattern Making, R. Trainor.
Quantities Surveying, H. Johnson.
Sound, Light and Heat, Magnetism and Electricity, Practical Physics, Inorganic and Organic Chemistry, Metallurgy, Alkali, Bread-Making, Brewing, Iron and Steel, H. Lloyd Snape, D.Sc., and E. L. Rhead.
Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing, Manufacture of Coal-Tar Colours, Wool and Silk Dyeing, Ernest Bentz.
Oils, Colours, & Varnishes, Lubricating & Illuminating Oils, G. H. Hurst, F.C.S.
Telegraphy, W. S. Harrison.
Electrical Engineering, T. Bryan.
Cotton Manufacture, J. Morris.
Weaving and Designing, T. Fox.
Printing, C. H. Harrap and J. E. Johnson.

Dressmaking, Art Needlework, Millinery, Miss J. E. Davis and Miss A. E. Davis.
Botany and Physiology, H. Hyde.
Geology & Physiography, S. C. Barlow.
 (And thirteen other Teachers in Languages, Drawing, and Commercial Subjects.)
Secretary, J. H. Reynolds.

NOTTINGHAM—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Principal, Frank Clowes, D.Sc.
Language and Literature, Prof. J. E. Symes, M.A.
English, J. W. Thompson, LL.M.
Latin, Greek, and Logic, J. Solomon, M.A.
French, Madame Lionnet.
German and Italian, Herr Freund.
Chemistry and Metallurgy, Prof. F. Clowes, D.Sc.
Chemical Demonstrator, J. B. Coleman, F.C.S.
Materia Medica, C. Haydon White, M.R.C.S.
Mathematics & Physics, Prof. W. H. Heaton, M.A.
Physics and Mathematics, Prof. W. H. Heaton, M.A.
Spanish and Commercial Sciences, Dr. C. U. Yates.
Demonstrator, A. H. Simpson, F.R.M.S.
Theory of Music, H. Houseley, F.C.O.
Natural Sciences, Prof. J. F. Blake, M.A.
Dyeing & Bleaching, E. L. Whiteley, F.C.S.
Sec., P. H. Stevenson, F.S.A.

SHEFFIELD—FIRTH COLLEGE.

Principal, Prof. W. M. Hicks, LL.D., F.R.S.
Mathematics and Physics, The Principal.
Chemistry, Prof. W. Carleton Williams, B.Sc.
Classics, Prof. Percy A. Barnet, M.A.
History, A. J. Grant, M.A.
Biology, A. Denny.
French, Leopold Courtial.
German, F. Schöllhammer.
Hebrew, W. H. Bennett, M.A.
Italian and Spanish, F. T. Bianchi.
Chemical Demonstrator, L. T. O'Shea, B.Sc.
Physical Demonstrator, W. T. Robb, M.A.
Registrar, Ensor Drury.

SHEFFIELD TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

Metallurgy, Prof. Greenwood, M.I.O.E.
Mechanical Engineering, Prof. Greenwood and Assistant-Prof. W. Ripper, M.I.M.E.
Demonstrator and Assist. Lecturer, A. McWilliams, A.R.S.M.
Secretary, Ensor Drury.

HARTLEY INSTITUTION, SOUTHAMPTON.

Geology, &c., T. W. Shore, F.G.S., Executive Officer.
Chemistry, &c., J. Brierley, Borough Analyst.
Mathematics, I. Jeffares, M.A.
Engineering, A. W. F. Langman.
Classics, Rev. G. F. Steven, M.A.
French, H. Le Coq du Domaine.

The Principality.

ABERYSTWYTH—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES.

Principal, Rev. Thomas Chas. Edwards, M.A., D.D.
Greek, The Principal.
Latin & Comparative Philology, J. M. Angus, M.A.
Oriental and Modern Languages, H. Ethé, Ph.D.
English Lang. and Lit., H. C. Herford, M.A.
Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy, R. W. Genese, M.A.
Logic and Philosophy, J. Brough, LL.M.
Chemistry, T. S. Humpidge, Ph.D.
Physics, D. E. Jones, B.Sc.
Welsh and History, J. E. Lloyd, B.A.
Classics, J. W. Marshall, M.A.
Modern Languages, W. Scholle, Ph.D.
Biology, Geology, &c., J. R. A. Davis, B.A.
Registrar and Librarian, E. P. Jones, M.A.

BANGOR—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES.

Principal, Henry R. Reichel, M.A.
Greek, W. Rhys Roberts, M.A.
Latin, Edward V. Arnold, M.A.
Modern Languages, Emil J. Trechmann, B.A.
English Language, Literat., & Hist., The Principal.
Logic and Philosophy, Henry Jones, M.A.
Mathematics, George B. Mathews, M.A.
Physics, Andrew Gray, M.A., F.R.S.E.
Chemistry and Geology, James J. Dobbie, M.A.
Biology, B. W. Phillips, B.A.
Demonstrator in Physics, D. M. Lewis, M.A.
Demonstrator in Chemistry, Geo. Macgowan, Ph.D.
Secretary and Registrar, W. Cadwaladr Davies.

CARDIFF—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Principal, J. Viriamu Jones, M.A., B.Sc.
Registrar & Secretary, Ivor James.
Greek, T. F. Roberts, B.A.
Latin, J. R. Wardale, M.A.
Logic and Philosophy, Andrew Seth, M.A.
English Language and Literature, W. P. Ker, M.A.
Mathematics & Astron., H. W. Lloyd Tanner, M.A.
Physics, The Principal.
Chemistry, C. M. Thompson, M.A.
Biology, W. N. Parker, F.Z.S.
Celtic, Thomas Powel, M.A.
French Language and Literature, Paul Barbier.
German Language & Lit., Franck Arnold, B.A.
Hebrew, Rev. J. Lloyd Williams, B.A.
Music, (vacant).
Demonstrator in Physics, W. S. Hensley, B.A.
Demonst. in Chemistry, J. Tudor Cundall.
Assist. Lect. in Math., W. F. Pelton, B.A.

ABEDARE HALL.—*Principal*, Miss Don.

LAMPETER—ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE.

Principal, and Prof. of Greek and Theology, Rev. Herbert E. Ryle, M.A.
Vice-Principal, Prof. of Hebrew and Theology, Rev. W. H. Davey, M.A.
Prof. Latin, Rev. C. L. Felton, M.A.
Prof. of History, T. F. Tout, M.A.
Prof. of Welsh, Rev. Owen Evans, M.A.
Prof. Mathemat. & Physical Science, A. W. Scott, M.A.
Prof. Pure Mathematics, E. H. Culley, M.A.
Prof. English, H. Walker, M.A.

[Lampeter possesses the exceptional privilege of conferring degrees, B.A. and B.D., and has been affiliated to the University of Oxford].

SCOTLAND.

University of St. Andrews, 1411 (£2205)

Chancellor, Duke of Argyll, K.G., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Donaldson, LL.D.
Rector, Rt. Hon. Arth. Jas. Balfour, M.P. (1886).
Senior Principal, Principal Donaldson, LL.D.
Dean of Faculty of Arts, P. R. Scott Lang, M.A.
Representative in Parliament, Right Hon. John Hay Athol Macdonald, Q.C., LL.D.
Librarian, Regis., Quastor, & Sec., J. M. Anderson.

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD.

Principal, James Donaldson, LL.D. £240

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, Rev. Alexander Roberts, D.D. £120
Logic, Rhetoric, & Metaphysics, A. Seth, M.A. 150
Greek, Rev. Lewis Campbell, LL.D. 100
Mathematics, P. R. Scott Lang, M.A. 109

Moral Philosophy, Wm. Angus Knight, LL.D. £150
Nat. Philosophy, Arthur Stanley Butler, M.A. 150
Nat. & Civ. History, W. C. McIntosh, M.D., LL.D. 100
Medicine, J. Bell Pettigrew, M.D. 100
Chemistry, Thos. Purdie, B.Sc., Ph.D. 100
Education, John M. D. Meiklejohn, M.A.
Clerk and Factor, Stuart Grace.

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY.

Principal, Rev. John Cunningham, D.D., LL.D.

PROFESSORS.

Primarius Prof. of Divinity, Rev. John Cunningham, D.D., LL.D.
Biblical Criticism, Rev. F. Crombie, D.D. £87
Ecclesiastical History, Rev. A. F. Mitchell, D.D. 86
Oriental Languages, Rev. John Birrell, D.D. 186
Secretary and Factor, Stuart Grace.
 Term commences 1st week of November, and ends 3rd week of April.

University of Glasgow, 1450 (£3465).*

Chancellor, The Earl of Stair, K.T. 1884
Vice-Chancellor, The Principal. 1873
Rector, Earl of Lytton, G.C.B.
Dean of the Faculties, Alexander Crum. 1885
Principal, John Caird, D.D., LL.D., £550 ... 1873
Represent. in Parl., James A. Campbell, LL.D. 1880
Senatus Academicus, The Principal and Professors.
Clerk of Senatus, Prof. W. Stewart, D.D.

PROFESSORS.

Humanity, George G. Ramsay, LL.D. £125
Greek, Richard Claverhouse Jebb, LL.D. 120
Civil Engineering and Mechanics, James Thomson, LL.D., D.Sc. 275
Logic and Rhetoric, John Veitch, LL.D. 11
Moral Philosophy, Edward Caird, LL.D. 11
Natural Philosophy, Sir Wm. Thomson, LL.D. 121
Mathematics, William Jack, LL.D. 162
English Lang. and Literature, J. Nichol, LL.D. 200
Astronomy, Robert Grant, LL.D. 50
Naval Architecture, Philip Jenkins.
Divinity, William P. Dickson, D.D.
Church History, Robert H. Story, D.D.
Biblical Criticism, William Stewart, D.D.
Oriental Languages, James Robertson, D.D. ... 20
Law of Scotland, Alexander Moody Stuart.
Conveyancing, James Robertson, LL.D.
Materia Medica, Matthew Charteris, M.D. ... 125
Chemistry, John Ferguson, M.A. 400
Surgery, Sir Geo. H. B. Macleod, M.D. 100
Practice of Medicine, W. T. Gairdner, M.D. ... 10
Midwifery, William Leishman, M.D. 100
Anatomy, John Cleland, M.D., LL.D. 30
Natural History, John Young, M.D. 200
Botany, Frederick O. Bower, M.A., F.L.S. 100
Institutes of Med., J. G. McKendrick, M.D. ... 150
Forensic Medicine, Pierce A. Simpson, M.D. ... 125
Clinical Surgery, George Buchanan, M.D.
Clinical Medicine, T. McCall Anderson, M.D.
Honyman Gillespie Lecturer, John Young, M.D.
Waltounian Lecturer, Thomas Reid, M.D.
Lecturer on Public Law, W. G. Miller, LL.B.
Lecturer on Const. Law, Alexander Ure, LL.B.
Lecturer on Insanity, David Yellowlees, M.D.
Lect. on German Literature, Ernest Elsters, Ph.D.
Keeper of Hunterian Museum, Prof. Young, M.D.
Curator of the Library, Prof. Dickson, D.D.
Librarian, James Lyburn.
Secretary to General Council, David Hannay.
Registrar of General Council, Jas. Coutts, M.A.

* These sums do not represent the actual incomes of the Universities, the Colleges, or of the Professors, but merely the amounts annually granted by Parliament to the Colleges and the respective Chairs.

University of Aberdeen, 1494 (£3811).

Chancellor, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.
Vice-Chanc., Rt. Hon. G. J. Göschen, M.A., M.P.
Rector, Principal W. D. Geddes, LL.D.
Principal, W. D. Geddes, LL.D. £260
Assessors, John Ramsay, M.A.; J. Webster, LL.D.;
 J. F. White, M.A.; W. Milligan, D.D.
Representative in Parliament, J. A. Campbell, LL.D.
Secretary to the Senatus, Prof. W. Milligan, B.D.
Librarian & Registrar, R. Walker, M.A., F.R.S.E.

PROFESSORS.

Greek, John Harrower, M.A. £100
Humanity, Wm. M. Ramsay, M.A. 100
Logic, William Minto, M.A. 190
Mathematics, Rev. G. Pirie, M.A. 100
Moral Philosophy, Rev. John Fyfe, A.M. 100
Natural Philosophy, Charles Niven, M.A. 100
Natural History, H. A. Nicholson, M.A., M.D.
Systematic Theology, Rev. Alex. Stewart 82
Church History, John Christie, D.D. 123
Biblical Criticism, William Milligan, D.D. 20
Oriental Languages, Rev. A. R. S. Kennedy, B.D. 103
Scots Law, George Grub, LL.D. 130
Institutes of Medicine, J. A. McWilliam, M.A. 200
Pract. of Medicine, J. W. F. Smith-Shand, M.D. 150
Chemistry, James Smith Brazier, F.C.S. 40
Anatomy, John Struthers, M.D. 150
Surgery, Alexander Ogston, M.D.
Materia Medica, Theod. Cash, M.D.
Midwifery, William Stephenson, M.D. 75
Medical Jurisprudence, Matthew Hay, M.D. 300
Botany, James W. H. Traill, M.D. 300
Pathological Anatomy, D. H. Hamilton, M.B.

University of Edinburgh, 1582 (£6604).

Chancellor, The Right Hon. John Inglis, Lord
 Justice-General, D.C.L., LL.D. 1871
Rector, Marquis of Lothian, K.T., LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir William Muir,
 K.C.S.I., D.C.L., LL.D. 1885
Representative in Parliament, Rt. Hon. John Hay
 Athole Macdonald, C.B., Q.C., LL.D.
Secretary of Senatus, Prof. Kirkpatrick, LL.B.
Clerk to the Senatus and Secretary and Registrar
of the General Council, Thomas Gilbert.
Librarian, Hugh A. Webster.

PROFESSORS.**Faculty of Arts.**

Humanity, William Young Sellar, LL.D. £230
Greek, Samuel Henry Butcher, LL.D. 130
Mathematics, George Chrystal, M.A. 180
Logic, Rev. A. Campbell Fraser, D.C.L., LL.D. 180
Moral Philos., Henry Calderwood, M.A., LL.D. 100
Natural Philos., Peter Guthrie Tait, M.A. 280
Rhetoric & Eng. Lit., David Masson, LL.D. 200
History, John Kirkpatrick, M.A., LL.B. 150
Astronomy, Charles Piazzi Smyth 300
Agriculture & Rural Economy, Robert Wallace.
Music, Sir Herbert S. Oakeley, M.A., MUS.D.
Sanskrit, Julius Eggeling, PH.D. 200
Engineering, G. F. Armstrong, M.A. 200
Geology & Mineralogy, James Geikie, LL.D. 200
Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile
Law, Joseph S. Nicholson, M.A.
Education, Simon S. Laurie, M.A.
Fine Art (Watson-Gordon), G. Bald. Brown, M.A.
Celtic Language & Literature, D. Mackinnon, M.A.

Faculty of Divinity.

Divinity, Robert Flint, D.D.
Church History, C. Malcolm Taylor, D.D. £100
Hebrew, David Laird Adams, M.A., B.D. 215
Biblical Criticism, A. Hamilton Charteris, D.D.

Faculty of Law.

Public Law, James Lorimer, M.A. £250
Civil Law, James Muirhead LL.D. 150
Scotch Law, (vacant).
Conveyancing, James Stuart Tytler, LL.D.
Const. Law & History, J. Kirkpatrick, M.A., LL.B.

Faculty of Medicine.

Materia Medica, Thomas R. Fraser, M.D. £100
Med. Juris., Sir Douglas Maclagan, M.D. 100
Chemistry, Alexander Crum Brown, M.D. 200
Surgery, John Chiene, M.D. 100
Practice of Physic, Thomas G. Stewart, M.D. 100
Anatomy, Sir William Turner, M.B.
Pathology, William Smith Greenfield, M.D. 100
Midwifery, Alexander R. Simpson, M.D. 100
Clinical Medicine, Drs. Grainger Stewart,
 Thomas R. Fraser, W. S. Greenfield, and
 Simpson on Diseases of Women.
Clinical Surgery, Thomas Annandale, M.D. 100
Botany, Alexander Dickson, M.D. 160
Institutes of Medicine, Wm. Rutherford, M.D. 150
Natural History, James Cossar Ewart, M.D. 160

UNIVERSITY LECTURERS.

Mental Diseases, T. S. Clouston, M.D.
Diseases of the Eye, D. Argyll Robertson, M.D.
Clinical Instruction on Diseases of Children, Jas.
 Carmichael, M.D.; C. E. Underhill, M.B.
Comparative Embryology, George Brook.
Balfour Lecturer in Mental Philosophy, Andrew
 Seth, M.A.
Civil Procedure in the Law Courts of Scotland,
 John P. Coldstream, W.S.
Philosophy of Nat. Hist., G. J. Romanes, M.A., LL.D.
 Terms are from about middle of October to
 end of 1st week in April, and from beginning of
 May to end of July.

**GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND
TECHNICAL COLLEGE.**

Andersonian Buildings—204, George Street.
 Science and Arts Buildings—38, Bath Street.
 Young Laboratory Buildings—60, John Street.
 Allan Glen's School—72, Cathedral Street.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS.

Chemistry, William Dittmar, LL.D., F.R.S.
Technical Chemistry, Edmd. J. Mills, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Applied Mechanics, William T. Rowden, B.Sc.
Engineering, Andrew Jamieson, M.I.C.E.
Natural Philosophy, James Blyth, M.A.
Mechanical Engineering, Alex. MacLay, B.Sc.
Mathematics, William Raitt, M.A., B.Sc.
Metallurgy & Mineralogy, A. H. Sexton, F.C.S.
Theory of Music, Colin Brown.
Naval Architecture, George Brown.
Mathematics, John Brown.
Geology, J. C. Christie, F.G.S.
Agricultural Chemistry, Charles J. Ellis, F.C.S.
Botany, Thomas King.
Phonography, Robert Kirkpatrick.
Mining, David M. Mowat.
Vocal Music, William H. Murray.
Chemistry, D. S. Macnair, F.C.S.
Civil Engineering, Arthur W. Thomson, B.Sc.
Navigation & Nautical Astron., J. M. Whimster.
Agriculture, R. P. Wright.
Secretary, John Young, M.A.

Rector, Very Rev. Gerald Molloy, D.D.

In accordance with the new organization of 1882, the Catholic University of Ireland now consists of the following colleges:

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE (Maynooth).—*President*, Rev. Robert Browne, D.D.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (St. Stephen's Green, Dublin).—*President*, Rev. Wm. Delany, S.J.

ST. PATRICK'S COLLEGE (Carlow).—*President*, Rev. Edward Burke.

FRENCH COLLEGE (Blackrock).—*Superior*, Rev. Peter Huvetys.

HOLYCROSS COLLEGE (Clonliffe).—*President*, Rev. Canon Fitzpatrick.

ST. KIERNAN'S COLLEGE (Kilkenny).—*President*, Rev. M. Barry.

MOUNT CARMEL COLLEGE (Terenure).—*Prior*, Rev. Thomas Bartley.

MEDICAL SCHOOL (Cecilia Street, Dublin).—*Dean of the Faculty*, Stephen M. MacSwiney, M.D.

BELFAST—QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

President, Rev. Josias Leslie Porter, D.D.

Greek Language, Hastings Crossley, M.A.

Latin Language, Thomas Wilson Dougan, M.A.

Mathematics, John Purser, LL.D.

Natural Philosophy, Joseph David Everet, M.A.

Hist. & English Lit., Charles Duke Yonge, M.A.

Logic and Metaphysics, John Park, M.A.

Chemistry, Edmund A. Letts, Ph. D.

Nat. Hist. & Geology, Rt. O. Cunningham, M.D.

Modern Languages, Albert L. Meissner, Ph.D.

Jurisp. and Polit. Econ., William Graham, M.A.

English Law, James A. Strahan, LL.B.

Anatomy and Physiology, Peter Redfern, M.D.

Medicine, James Cumming, M.A., M.D.

Surgery, Thomas Sinclair, M.D.

Materia Medica, James Seaton Reid, M.D.

Midwifery, Robert F. Dill, M.D.

Civil Engineering, Maurice F. Fitzgerald, B.A.

Agriculture, John F. Hodges, M.D.

Medical Jurisprudence, John F. Hodges, M.D.

CORK—QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

President, William K. Sullivan, Ph.D., D.Sc., M.R.I.A.

Greek Language, William Ridgeway, M.A.

Latin Language, Bunnell Lewis, M.A., F.S.A.

Mathematics, Arthur H. Anglin, M.A.

Natural Philosophy, John England, M.A.

History and English Literature, George F. Armstrong, M.A.

Mental and Social Science, Geo. J. Stokes, M.A.

Chemistry, Maxwell Simpson, LL.D., F.R.S.

Natural History, Marcus M. Hartog, M.A., F.L.S.

Modern Languages, Owen O'Ryan, D.Lit.

Jurisprudence & Political Economy, Richard Horner Mills, M.A.

English Law, Ralph W. B. Barry, B.A.

Anatomy and Physiology, J. J. Charles, M.A.

Medicine, Denis C. O'Connor, LL.D.

Surgery, Stephen O'Sullivan, M.D.

Materia Medica, C. Yelverton Pearson, M.D.

Midwifery, Henry Corby, B.A., M.D.

Engineering, Alexander Jack, M.A.

Registrar, Alexander Jack, M.A.

Bursar, (vacant).

Librarian, (vacant).

GALWAY—QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

President, Thomas W. Moffett, LL.D.

Greek Language, D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A.

Latin Language, John Fletcher Davies, M.A.

Mathematics, George Johnston Allman, LL.D., F.R.S., Senator R.V.I.

Natural Philosophy, Alexander Anderson, M.A.

History & English Literature & Mental Science, Thomas W. Moffett, LL.D., Senator R.V.I.

Chemistry, Thomas H. Rowney, Ph.D.

Natural History, &c., R. J. Anderson, M.A., M.D.

Modern Languages, Valentine Steinberger, M.A.

Jurisprud. & Polit. Econ., Chas. Frs. Bastable, M.A.

English Law, William B. Campion, B.A.

Anatomy and Physiology, Joseph P. Pye, M.D.

Medicine, John Isaac Lynham, M.D.

Surgery, James V. Browne, M.D.

Materia Medica, Nicholas W. Colahan, M.D.

Midwifery, Richard John Kinkaid, B.A., M.D.

Civil Engineering, Edward Townsend, M.A.

Registrar, Edward Townsend, M.A.

Bursar, George J. Allman, LL.D., F.R.S.

Act. Librarian, D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A.

Professional Education.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND ENGINEERING.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, GREENWICH.

President, Sir Thomas Brandreth, K.C.B.

Director of Studies, W. D. Niven, M.A., F.R.S.

Assistant to do. for Examination Duties, H. B. Goodwin, M.A., R.N.

Professors: Mathematics, C. J. Lambert, M.A., & Wm. Burnside, M.A.; *Applied Mechanics*, J. H. Cotterill, M.A., F.R.S.; *Physics*, A. W. Reinold, M.A., and J. W. W. Waghorn, D.Sc. (*Assistant*);

Chemistry, Dr. Henry Debus, F.R.S.; *Vivian B. Lewes (Assist.)*; *Fortification*, Maj. J. B. Leefe, R.M.A.; Lt. L. Conway-Gordon, R.M.A. (*Assist.*).

Instructors: Nautical Astronomy and Navigation, T. S. Oborn, R.N.; James R. Clark, M.A., R.N.;

Mathematics, Rev. J. L. Robinson, M.A., R.N.; George Williams, R.N., Wm. Glead, M.A.;

N. Fletcher, B.A.; *Physics and Mathematics*, T. H. Blakesley, M.A., C.E.; French, M. H. Testard, and A. Huguenet; *German*, Eug. Oswald, M.A., Ph.D.;

Nautical Surveying, Staff-Com. William R. Martin; (*Assist.*) Navigating-Lieut. T. B. Moody; *Steam*, John Yeo, Staff Engineer, R.N.;

(*Assistant*) W. H. Riley, Chief Engineer, R.N.; *Applied Mechanics*, John H. Slade, Engineer, R.N.; *Naval Architecture*, W. H. Whiting and J. J. Welch;

Marine Engineering, H. J. Oram, R.N.; *Freehand Drawing*, A. Ackland Hunt; *Physics*, A. Haddon;

Chemistry, W. P. Bloxam.—*Sec.*, F. E. Raven; *Storeskeeper, Cashier, & Librar.*, Frs. Huskisson.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS, S.E.

President, Vice-Admiral the Duke of Edinburgh.

Head Master and Chaplain, Rev. J. White, M.A.

Bursar, G. F. Jossop.

Secretary, Lieut. H. Chamberlain, R.N.

Secretary's Office, 32, Sackville Street, W.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

Governor, Major-Gen. R. J. Hay, C.B.

Commandant and Sec., Col. A. Harness, C.B., R.A.

Adj. and Q.-M., Capt. W. E. Hardy, R.A.; G. G. Simpson, R.A.

Surgeon, Surg.-Major J. W. Maxham, M.D.

Chapl. and Classical Instr., Rev. J. Bond, M.A.

Mathematics and Mechanics, H. Hart, M.A.

Fortification, Major W. G. Ross, R.E.

Artillery, Lieut.-Col. E. Kensington, R.A.

Military Topography, Major F. Mascall, R.E.

Tactics & Milit. History, Maj. Sisson C. Pratt, R.A.

French, Albert Barrère. *German*, F. Lange, Ph.D.

Landscape Drawing, W. Paris.
Chemistry and Physics, Dr. W. R. E. Hodgkinson.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

Governor, Lieut.-Gen. D. Anderson.
Commandant, Col. Aylmer S. Cameron, C.B., F.C.
Adjt., Major E. R. S. Richardson; *Quarterm.*,
T. K. Bunting; *Surgeon*, Brig.-Surg. A. F. S.
Clarke, M.D.; *Assist.-Surgeon*, Surgeon E. L.
Maunsell; *Riding Master*, Capt. J. Hodgins;
Chaplain, Rev. W. Sykes, M.A.

Military Professors and Instructors:—

Fortification, Lt.-Col. L. K. Scott, R.E.; Maj. H.
T. W. Allatt; Capt. A. Bogle, R.E.; Capt. E.
J. T. Ross, R.E.; Capt. W. C. Godsal, R.E.;
Capt. R. Wynyard, R.A.; Capt. F. G. Stone,
R.A.; Capt. A. J. Kelly, R.E.; & Capt. Adair, R.M.L.I.

Military Topography, Col. E. A. Anderson,
Capt. J. R. Young, Maj. C. W. Vulliamy,
Col. B. M. Dawes, Capt. F. W. Bromfield,
Lieut. H. A. Stock, Capt. B. St. J. Barter,
Capt. W. Gregg, Major G. A. Lewes, and
Capt. J. S. Talbot.

Tactics, Administration, &c., Lt.-Col. A. R. Savile,
Maj. G. L. Le M. Taylor, Capt. H. B. Mortimer,
Lt.-Col. H. C. Reynolds, Capt. C. St. L. Barter,
Major A. E. Ball, Major Luttmens Johnson,
Major J. Spens, Capt. C. N. Simpson.

STAFF COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. Edward Henry Clive.
Military History, Col. J. F. Maurice, R.A.
Fortification, &c., Major Emilins Clayton, R.A.
Drawing & Surveying, Lt.-Col. W. Everett, C.M.G.
Staff Duties & Law, Lt.-Col. J. S. Rothwell, R.A.
French, Monsieur Lucien E. Henry, B.A.
German, Herr O. Jeep. *Russian*, H. Riola.
Applied Sciences, Edmund Atkinson, Ph.D., F.C.S.

OXFORD MILITARY COLLEGE, COWLEY.

Head Master, J. P. Kirkman, M.A.
Drill Director, Lieut.-Col. A. S. Macartney, R.A.
Second Master, P. R. Head, M.A.
Chaplain & Head of Junior Department, Rev. J.
P. Moffatt, B.A.
Assistant Masters, E. J. Brooksmith, B.A., Rev. R.
Powley, M.A., C. R. Kyrke, B.A., W. J. Forman,
B.A., C. Kemshead, LL.B., W. C. Davy, C. F.
Baronowski, B.ès L., W. J. Locke, B.A., J. H.
Chepman, B.A.
Mathematics, C. N. Adams, B.A., A. Gafforelli,
A. Tansley, and B. H. Price.
Secretary, Henry Naidley.

**ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
COOPER'S HILL, STAINES.**

President, Gen. Sir Alex. Taylor, K.C.B., R.E.
Prof. of Construction, Calcott Reilly, M.I.C.E.
Hydraulic Engineering, T. A. Hearson, R.N.
Assist. do., A. H. Heath, A.I.C.E.
Mathematics, Rev. J. Wolstenholme, D.Sc.
Applied Mathematics, G. M. Minchin, M.A.
Assist. Prof. of Mathematics, A. Lodge, M.A.
Prof. of Surveying, Colonel E. H. Courtney, R.E.
Instructor in do., Lieut. J. Stewart, R.E.
Lecturer in Accounts, J. C. Hurst.
Demonst. in Mech. Laborat. C. A. Carus-Wilson, B.A.
Prof. of Chemistry, Herbert M'Leod, F.R.S.
Demonstrator in do., F. E. Matthews, Ph.D.
Professor of Physics, W. N. Stocker, M.A.
Demonstrator in do., W. G. Gregory, M.A.
Professor of Geology, P. M. Duncan, M.B., F.R.S.
Professor of Forestry, W. Schlich, Ph.D.
Professor of Botany, H. Marshall Ward, M.A.

Drawing, Geometrical, T. H. Eagles, M.A.
Do., Freehand, Russell Dowson.
Instructor in French, F. W. Mariassy.
Instructor in German, T. H. Dittel.
Lecturer on Entomology, A. Shipley, M.A.
Secretary, J. G. Whiffin, R.N.; *Chaplain*, Rev. C.
Crossleigh, D.D.; *Bursar*, J. P. Pasco, R.N.
**CRYSTAL PALACE COMPANY'S SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL
ENGINEERING.**—*Principal*, I. W. Wilson,
M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.; *Superintendent of Department*,
F. K. J. Shenton, F.R.HIST.S.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.—H.M.S.
"Worcester," off Greenwich. *Comm.*, Capt.
J. Henderson Smith, R.N.R.

MERCANTILE MARINE.—School Ship "Conway,"
Rock Ferry, Birkenhead. *Comm.* Lieut. Arch.
T. Miller, R.N. *Chief Officer*, Hy. Baynham, R.N.

AGRICULTURE.

ASPATRIA AGRIC. COLL., NEAR CARLISLE.
President, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Bart., M.P.
Principal, Dr. Henry G. Webb, B.Sc.

CIRENCESTER ROYAL AGRICULT. COLL.
President, Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.
Principal, Rev. John B. McClellan, M.A.
Agriculture, H. J. Little and W. McCracken.
Dairy Farming, James Long.
Estate Management & Forestry, T. J. Elliot, M.B.A.C.
Chemistry, E. Kinch, F.C.S., F.I.C.
Geology, Botany, & Nat. Hist., Allen Parker, F.L.S.
Mathematics and Physics, H. Ohm, M.A.
Land Surc. & Prac. Engineering, G. Paton, C.E.
Veterinary Science, &c., N. Almond, F.R.C.V.S.
Building, F. W. Waller, F.R.I.B.A.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, DOWNTON.

President, John Wrightson, F.C.S.
Agriculture, John Wrightson, F.C.S.
Dairy Farming, W. J. Malden, J. P. Sheldon.
Chemistry, J. M. H. Munro, D.Sc. Lond.
Natural History, W. Fream, B.Sc.
Veterinary Medicine, W. A. Edgar, F.R.C.V.S.
Estate Management and Surveying, C. E. Curtis.
Building Construction, J. Harris.

TAMWORTH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Principal, F. S. Cook, M.B.A.S.

EDINBURGH—MINTO HOUSE.

President, R. Wallace, F.C.S., Prof. Agriculture.
Agricultural Chemistry, J. Falconer King, F.C.S.
Agricultural Botany, A. N. McAlpine, B.Sc.
Veterinary Science, Wm. Williams, F.R.C.V.S.
Farm Accounts & Bookkeeping, A. T. Niven, C.A.

EDUCATION.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, Bloomsbury Sq., W.C.
President, Rev. Thomas Wm. Jex-Blake, D.D.
Dean, H. Weston Eve, M.A.
Treasurer, Edward Pinches, B.A.
Secretary, C. R. Hodgson, B.A.

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST,
4, Sanctuary, Westminster.

Founded by the late Dr. Gilchrist (died 1841),
for the Benefit, Advancement, and Propagation
of Education and Learning in every part of the
World. The income is applied to the maintenance
of Scholarships; to the assistance of
approved Educational objects; and to the
delivery of Courses of Popular Science Lectures
in the towns of Great Britain.

Trustees, R. L. Holland, *Chairman*; Rt. Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., Rt. Hon. Sir U. J. Kay-Shuttleworth, Bart., M.P., Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, and Prof. James Stuart, M.P.
Secretary, Henry A. Papps.

LEGAL.**INNS OF COURT.**

[Joint Board of Examiners appointed by the Four Inns of Court for conducting the Examination of Students previous to Admission at an Inn of Court.]

Middle Temple.—Peter Henry Edlin, q.c.; Edmd. Macrory; Chas. Grey Wotherspoon; and Edm. Russell Roberts.

Inner Temple.—Wm. Edw. Murray Tomlinson, M.P.; Robt. Gray C. Mowbray, M.P.; Arthur Beilby Pearson-Gee; and Robert Henville Simonds.

Lincoln's Inn.—Almaric Rumsey; Samuel Lee; Basil E. Lawrence.

Gray's Inn.—James Mulligan; Charles A. Russell; Stuart Maccaskie; and Chas. Montague Lush.

Secretary to the Board, Thomas Purdue, Oak of Honor, Forest Hill.

LINCOLN'S INN HALL.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, q.c.
Vice-Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Cotton.

Jurisprudence, &c., Professors, Frederic Harrison, and James Bryce, D.C.L., M.P.

Equity Professor, Henry Alexander Giffard, q.c.
Real and Personal Property Professor, T. C. Wright.

Common Law Professor, Frederick Pollock, LL.D.
Clerk of the Council, Thomas Corn.

INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY,
Chancery Lane.

President, Henry Markby.
Vice-President, B. G. Lake.
Secretary, Edward Walter Williamson.
Assist. do., S. P. B. Bucknill.
Clerk to Committee, T. Lane.
Librarian, Frederic Boase.

MEDICAL.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.—The clinical practice of this hospital comprises a service of 675 beds, besides 75 beds for convalescent patients at Swanley in Kent. The resident appointments as well as the majority of the other appointments, as clinical clerks, dressers, &c., are chosen from the most diligent students, without fee; a few ward dresserships, however, may be obtained by payment. A college is attached, where students may reside. Entrance fee, for lectures and hospital practice, 125 guineas, perpetual.—*Warden of the College*, Dr. Norman Moore.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—In this hospital the prizes and scholarships are numerous. Perpetual fee, 125 gs.—*Medical Secretary*, G. Rendle, M.B. & C.S.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—The various appointments and offices are filled by students, selected according to merit. Some of the scholarships are of the value of £130. Entrance fee, 125 guineas perpetual. *Dean*, Dr. F. Taylor.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—Perpetual pupils paying £125 on entrance, or three instalments of £45, £45, and £40, are entitled to admission to the medical and surgical practice, and to compete for all prizes and offices.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL.—Entrance fee, £90.
LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Entrance fee, £105.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL.—Entrance fee, in one sum, £100; or by instalments, £105 to £115.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Entrance fee, £126, or three annual payments of £57 15s., £52 10s., and £21.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Entrance fee, £99 15s.; dental fee, £42 2s.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Entrance fee, £100.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.—Perpetual fee, £124 5s. or by instalments, £131 5s.—*Dean*, George P. Field.

All the above Hospitals have Schools of Medicine attached to them.

Application in every instance to be made to the medical secretary of the hospital. (See p. 283.)

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN, 30, Henrietta Street, Brunswick Square.—*Dean*, Mrs. Garrett Anderson, M.D.; *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Thorne.

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL SCHOOLS.

Birmingham, Queen's College.
Birmingham, General and Queen's Hospitals.
Bristol, Gen. Hospital and School of Medicine.
Cambridge, Addenbrooke's Hospital.
Durham University School at Newcastle.
Leeds School of Medicine.
Liverpool Royal Infirmary.
Liverpool Royal Southern Hospital.
Manchester Royal Infirmary and Owens College School of Medicine.
Northampton School of Medicine.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
Sheffield School of Medicine and Public Hospital.
North Staffordshire Infirmary, Hartshill.
Wolverhampton and Staff. General Hospital.

MUSIC.—ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC,
Kensington Gore.

Principal, H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, K.G.
Director, Sir George Grove, D.C.L.
Hon. Sec., Charles Morley.
Registrar, George Watson.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC (£16,246).

Principal, H. Weist Hill..... £800
Secretary, C. P. Smith..... 300
Professors, 88 in number..... 14,832

TECHNICAL.**FINSBURY TECHNICAL COLLEGE.**

Leonard Street, Finsbury, E.C.
(founded by City and Guilds of London Institute for Technical Education).

Principal, Silvanus Thompson, D.Sc.
Applied Mathematics and Mechanical Engineering, Prof. J. Perry, F.R.S.; R. G. Blaine, M.E.
Applied Physics and Electric Engineering, Prof. Silvanus P. Thompson, D.Sc., B.A.; W. Robinson, M.E.
Applied Chemistry, Prof. R. Meldola, F.R.S.; J. Castell-Evans, F.I.C.
Applied Art, Prof. A. F. Brophy, T. Adams.
Superintendent of Trade Classes, C. T. Milles.
Registrar, K. Dove.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHY.

THE SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND TELEGRAPHY, 12, Princes St., Hanover Sq., W.
Manager, William Lent Carpenter, B.A., B.Sc.
Secretary, Léon Drugman, A.S.T.E.

VETERINARY.—ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS, 10, Red Lion Square.

President, Sir Henry Simpson.
Secretary, A. W. Hill.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, CAMDEN TOWN.

Hippo-Pathology, Prof. W. Robertson, *Principal*.
Professors—*Chemistry*, E. V. Tuson. *Cattle Pathology*, G. T. Brown. *Histology and Morbid Anatomy*, J. W. Axe. *Anatomy*, E. S. Shave. *Physiology*, H. Power. *Biology*, B. T. Lowndes. *Therapeutics and Pharmacy*, J. Penberthy.
Secretary, Richard N. Powys.

ROYAL (Dicks) VET. COLL., Clyde St., Edinburgh.
NEW VET. COLLEGE, Leith Walk, Edinburgh.
VETERINARY COLLEGE, Buccleuch St., Glasgow.

THEOLOGICAL, &c.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

BIRKENHEAD (St. Aidan's).—*Principal*, Rev. Canon William Saumarez Smith, B.D.
BURGH (St. Paul's Mission House).—*Principal*, Rev. William Arthur Brameld, M.A.
CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall).—*Principal*, Rev. Handley Carr Glynn Moule, M.A.
CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's Missionary Coll.).—*Warden*, Rev. George Frederick Maclear, D.D.
CHICHESTER.—*Principal*, Rev. Wm. Awdry, M.A.
CEDDESDON.—*Principal*, Rev. W.M.G. Ducat, M.A.
DORCHESTER, Foreign Missionary.—*Princ.*, Rev. H. P. Currie, M.A.; *Vice-Prin.*, Rev. D. Stone, M.A.
GLOUCESTER.—Rev. Canon Joseph Parker, M.A.
HIGHBURY (London College of Divinity).—*Principal*, Rev. Charles Henry Waller, M.A.
ELY.—*Principal*, Rev. Herb. M. Luckock, D.D.
ISLINGTON (Church Missionary College).—*Principal*, Rev. Thomas Wortley Drury, M.A.
LEEDS (Cler. Sc.). *Prin.*, Charles Myers, M.A.
LICHFIELD.—*Princ.* Rev. H. B. Southwell, M.A.
LINCOLN.—*Principal*, Rev. Chancellor Leeke, M.A.
OXFORD (Wycliffe Hall).—*Principal*, Rev. Robert Baker Girdlestone, M.A.
" (St. Stephen's House).—*Principal*, Rev. Charles Myers, M.A.
ST. BEES.—Rev. Canon Knowles, M.A.
SALISBURY.—Rev. Benjamin Whitefoord, M.A.
TRURO.—Rev. Prebendary Worledge, M.A.
WARMINSTER (St. Boniface Missionary College), Rev. J. F. Welsh, M.A.
WELLS.—*Principal*, Rev. E. C. S. Gibson, M.A.

WESLEYAN.

RICHMOND.—*Governor*, Rev. D. Sanderson.
DIDSBURY.—*Governor*, Rev. W. Jackson.
HEADINGLEY.—*Governor*, Rev. B. Hellier.
HANDSWORTH.—*Governor*, Rev. John Hartley.
BELFAST.—*President*, Rev. Joseph W. McKay, D.D.
Head Master, Henry R. Parker, LL.D.
MANCHESTER (Methodist Free Ch.).—*Theology*, Rev. Anthony Holliday.
RANMOOR, SHEFFIELD (Method. New Connexion).—*Principal*, Rev. W. Cocker, D.D.

CONGREGATIONAL.

NEW COLLEGE, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—*Principal*, Rev. Samuel Newth, D.D.
CRESHUNT (Countess of Huntingdon's).—*Presid. and Prof. of Theology*, Rev. H. R. Reynolds, D.D.
MANCHESTER (Lancashire Independent College).—*President*, Rev. Caleb Scott, LL.B.
HACKNEY.—*Principal*, Rev. A. Cave, B.A.
BANGOR (Old Const.).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. D. Jones.
BANGOR (New Cons.).—*Princ.*, Rev. T. Lewis, B.A.
BIRMINGHAM, SPRINGHILL.—Rev. G. Deane, D.Sc.

BRADFORD, AIRDALE.—Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D.
BRECON.—*Principal*, Rev. J. Morris, D.D.
Bristol.—*Principal*, Rev. J. P. Allen, M.A.
PLYMOUTH.—*Principal*, Rev. C. Chapinan, M.A.
ROTTERHAM.—Rev. F. J. Falding, D.D.
NOTTINGHAM.—Rev. J. B. Paton, D.D.
EDINBURGH.—Rev. D. W. Simon, Ph.D.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

AMPLEFORTH, YORK (St. Lawrence's).
Prior, Very Rev. T. A. Burge, O.S.B.
BATH (St. Gregory's, Downside).
Prior, Rev. H. Edmund Ford, O.S.B.
BATH (SS. Peter and Paul's, Prior Park).
President, Monsignor Canon Williams, D.D.
CHESTERFIELD (Mount St. Mary's).
Rector, Rev. John Clayton, S.J.
EDGBASTON, Birmingham (The Oratory).
His Eminence Cardinal Newman.
HAMMERSMITH (St. Thomas' Seminary).
Rector, Right Rev. Bishop Weathers.
HEREFORD (St. Michael's Priory).
Prior, Rev. P. Wilfrid Raynal, O.S.B.
LEEDS (St. Joseph's Seminary).
Rector, Rev. Canon Gordon, D.D.
LIVERPOOL (St. Edward's, Everton).
President, Rev. Canon Carr, V.G.
MANCHESTER (St. Bede's).
Rector, Monsignor Canon Wrennall.
MILHILL, St. Joseph's (for Foreign Missions).
Rector, Rev. Peter Benoit.
NOTTING HILL, W. (St. Charles's).
Rector, Rev. Robert Butler, D.D.
OLTON, Birmingham (St. Bernard's Seminary).
Rector, Rev. Canon J. McCave, D.D.
OSCOTT, Birmingham (St. Mary's).
President, Rev. Canon J. H. Souter.
RAMSGATE (St. Augustine's).
President, Rev. F. Thomas Bergh, O.S.B.
RATCLIFFE, Leicester.
President, Rev. Joseph Hirst.
ST. ASAPH (St. Beuno's).
Rector, Rev. Sylvester J. Hunter, S.J.
STONYHURST, Blackburn.
Rector, Rev. Reginald Colley, S.J.
USHAW, Durham (St. Cuthbert's).
President, Monsignor Wrennall, D.D.
WARE (St. Edmund's, Old Hall).
President, Rev. John Edward Crook.
WEYBRIDGE (St. George's).
President, Rev. L. O. Powells.
WINDSOR (St. Stanislaus', Beaumont).
Rector, Rev. Frederick O'Hare, S.J.
BLAIRS, Aberdeen (St. Mary's).
President, Rev. Peter Joseph Grant.
FORT AUGUSTUS (St. Benedict's).
Prior, Rev. Elphege Cody, O.S.B.
MAYNOOTH (St. Patrick's).
President, Very Rev. Robert Browne, D.D.
CARLOW (St. Patrick's).
President, Rev. Edward W. Burke.
DRUMCONDA (All Hallows, for Foreign Missions).
President, Rev. William Fortune.
THURLES (St. Patrick's).
President, Rev. William Jones.

BAPTIST.

REGENT'S PARK.—*Pres.*, Rev. Joseph Angus, D.D.
PASTORS' COLLEGE.—*Pres.*, Rev. C. H. Spurgeon.
Bristol.—*Principal*, Rev. James Culross, D.D.
HAVERFORDWEST.—*Pres.*, Rev. Thos. Davies, D.D.
LLANGOLLEN.—*Pres.*, Rev. Gethin Davies, B.A.
MANCHESTER.—*Pres.*, Rev. Edward Parker, D.D.
NOTTINGHAM.—*Pres.*, Rev. T. Goadby, B.A.
PONTYPOOL.—*Principal*, Rev. W. Edwards, B.A.
RAWDON, Leeds.—*Pres.*, Rev. T. G. Rooke, B.A.

PRESBYTERIAN.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN, Theol. Hall, Edinburgh.
—*Principal*, Rev. John Cairns, D.D.
FREE CHURCH NEW COLL., Edinburgh.—*Principal*,
Rev. Robert Rainy, D.D.
FREE CHURCH COLL., Glasgow.—*Principal*, Rev.
G. C. M. Douglas, D.D.
FREE CHURCH COLL., Aberdeen.—*Principal*, Rev.
David Brown, D.D.
PRESB. CH. OF ENG. THEOL. COLL. (Guilford St.).
—*Principal*, Rev. W. Chalmers, D.D.
BELFAST P. COLL.—*Pres.*, Rev. W. D. Killen, D.D.
DERRY (Magee College).—*Pres.* Rev. T. Croskery.

CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.

BALA.—*Principal*, Rev. Lewis Edwards, D.D.
TREVCCA.—*Principal*, Rev. William Howells.

UNITARIAN.

MANCHESTER.—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Edwin Odgers, M.A.
THEOLOGY UNFETTERED BY DOGMA.
MANCHESTER NEW COLLEGE (Gordon Square).—
Principal, Rev. James Drummond, LL.D.
CARMARTHEN PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.—*Prin-*
cipal, Rev. G. Vance Smith, D.D.

JEWS' COLLEGE, Tavistock Square.

President, Rev. Dr. Nathan M. Adler, Chief Rabbi.

The Great Public Schools.

WESTMINSTER.

Head Master, Rev. W. Gunion Rutherford, M.A.
Assistant Masters, R. A. Edgell, M.A. (*Science*);
Rev. W. Failes, M.A. (*Mathematics*); H. Steen
(*Modern Languages*); E. L. Fox, M.A.; A. G.
Grenfell, B.A.; Rev. W. A. Heard, M.A.; W.
Kneen (*Drawing*); M. W. C. Marklove, M.A.;
The Rev. G. H. Nall, M.A.; J. G. Ranalov
(*Music*); The Rev. A. G. S. Raynor, B.A.
(*Master of the Q.S.S.*); W. N. Roseveare,
B.A. (*Mathematics*); R. Tanner, M.A.
Bursar, J. Tyson, B.A.

St. PAUL'S, King's Road, Hammersmith.

High Master, Frederick W. Walker, M.A.
Sur-Master, Rev. Joseph H. Lupton, M.A.
Third Master, Rev. James W. Shepard, M.A.
Fourth Master, Rev. R. Barlow Gardiner, M.A.
Assistant Classical Masters, F. Carter, B.A.; R. F.
Cholmeley, B.A.; A. M. Cook, M.A.; C. Cookson,
B.A.; C. J. Cornish, B.A.; G. S. Farnell, M.A.;
Rev. H. D. Elam, M.A.; E. C. Marchant, B.A.;
T. R. E. Holmes, B.A.; D. la Motte, B.A.; J. E.
Melhuish, M.A.; W. E. Pantin, B.A.; J. H.
Peile, B.A.; R. C. Seaton, M.A.
Mathematical, C. Pendlebury, M.A.; F. S.
Macaulay, B.A.; R. W. Batho, M.A.; G. H.
Ward, B.A. *Science*, F. W. Watkin, M.A. *French*
Master, D. Devaux, B.ès L.; A. Symond, B.ès L.
Art Master, R. Harris. *Bursar*, S. Bewsher.

CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL, Godalming.

Head Master, Rev. William Haig Brown, LL.D.
Assistants, A. G. Becker (*Music*); A. R. Biard,
B.A.; J. E. Bode, M.A.; Rev. G. S. Davies,
M.A.; Rev. H. J. Evans, M.A.; F. K. W.
Girdlestone, M.A.; E. Haenni; L. Huxley,
B.A.; J. E. Judson, B.A.; S. W. Lock, M.A.;
F. Dames Longworth, B.A.; J. W. Marshall,
M.A.; I. Marshall, M.A.; J. H. Merryweather,
M.A.; W. Moss, M.A.; J. Noon, M.A.; T. E.
Page, M.A.; C. H. Parry, M.A.; G. Pettilleau,
B.A.; W. H. W. Poole, M.A.; Rev. F. S. Rams-
botham, M.A.; S. Robertson (*Drawing*); G.
H. Robinson (*Music*); Rev. W. F. J. Romanis,

M.A.; J. W. Sharpe, M.A.; L. M. Stewart
(*Writing and Arith.*); Rev. J. A. Tait, B.A.;
Rev. S. D. Titmas, B.A.; A. H. Tod, M.A.;
G. Voigt; Rev. T. G. Vyvyan, M.A.; Rev. C.
H. Weekes, M.A.

CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, Newgate Street, E.C.

Head Master, Rev. Richard Lee, M.A.
Assistant to Head Master, F. H. Merk, B.A.
Assistant Grammar Masters, Rev. E. B. Penny,
M.A.; Rev. J. F. Cornish, M.A.; John Wing-
field, M.A.; Malcolm Laing, B.A.; Rev. W. H.
Branfoot, M.A.; Rev. A. E. Woodward, M.A.;
Rev. F. D. Heywood, M.A.; C. C. Henn, B.A.;
J. Morton, B.A.
Head Mathematical Master, James Barnard, M.A.;
Rev. R. A. Meaden, M.A.; C. N. Murton, M.A.;
R. W. Hogg, M.A.; *Head French*, Rev. Dr. E.
Brette.
Upper Masters, Commercial Department.—Francis
Sykes. *Drawing*, H. W. Mason. *German*, Dr.
Wehe. *Music*, Arthur Fox.
Chief Clerk, M. S. S. Dipnall.
Warden, Colonel Hay.
Resident Medical Officer, Dr. Alder Smith.
HERTFORD.—*Head Master*, Rev. J. T. Bell, M.A.
Girls' Mistress, Miss A. E. King.

DULWICH COLLEGE, S.E.

Head Master, A. H. Gilkes, M.A.
Classical, Rev. G. Voigt, M.A.; E. M. Everett,
M.A.; Rev. F. W. Hawes, M.A.; T. M. Roberts,
M.A.; Rev. E. H. S. Scott, M.A.; G. B.
Doughty, M.A.; F. W. Mellor, R. E. Montagne,
B.A.; Rev. G. C. Allen, M.A.; Rev. F. G.
Knott, M.A.; J. R. Coq, B.A.; C. Bryans,
M.A.; W. T. Lendrum, B.A.
Modern, A. H. Gosset, M.A.; G. Baylis, B.A.;
Rev. E. G. Ashwin, M.A.; G. B. Stretton, M.A.;
Mathematics, J. B. Parish, M.A.; J. Robinson,
M.A.; F. G. Treadgold, M.A.
Modern Languages, J. Boielle, B.ès L.; H. Crump.
Science, F. W. Sanderson, M.A.; H. B. Baker, M.A.;
J. Gibbons, M.A.; C. H. Wells, WH.Sc.
Music, E. D. Rendall, M.A.
Drawing, H. J. Dennis, L. C. Nightingale.

MERCHANT TAYLORS' Charterhouse Square, E.C.

Head Master, Rev. Wm. Baker, D.D.
Chief Math. Master, Rev. S. T. H. Saunders, M.A.
Chief Master of Modern Subjects, F. Storr, B.A.
Assistant Masters, F. G. Bampfylde, M.A.; C. H.
Gibson, M.A.; Rev. C. E. Prior, M.A.; A. Rey-
nolds, M.A.; R. Hargreaves, M.A.; Rev. R. F.
Hosken, M.A.; F. J. Vialls; Rev. G. Gates,
B.A.; Rev. C. J. Ball, M.A.; J. Clapp, B.A.; M.
Bue, B.ès L.; Rev. W. Haines, M.A.; Rev. J. I.
Ball, M.A.; Rev. E. J. Perry, M.A.; G. H.
Wells, M.A.; Rev. H. W. Dennis, M.A.; Rev.
H. Morris, M.A.; W. Brown, B.Sc.; M. Goldstein.
Secretary, C. Waters, M.A.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, Gower Street.

Head Master, H. Weston Eve, M.A.
Classics & English, G. J. Hawkes, M.A.; S. Walker,
J. Cameron, Rev. J. R. Walters, B.A.; C. R.
Potter, M.A.; C. R. Cockman, B.A.; R. S. Car-
penter, M.A.; J. S. Masterman, M.A.; F. W.
Levander, C. Simmons, M.A.
Math. and Arith., R. Tucker, M.A.; R. P. Wright;
C. F. King, B.A.; W. Paice, M.A.; G. Thompson,
M.A.; W. W. Magee, R. Savory, Rev. H. T. J.
Coggin, M.A.; W. H. Widgery, M.A.
Physics and Chemistry, J. J. Walker, M.A.; T.
Orme, F.C.S.

French and German, R. Tapson, V. Cerexhe, L. Goldschild, A. Dardelle, F. de Baudiss, G. A. Schrumph, B.ès L.
English, W. Stainton Moses, M.A.; W. H. Griffin, B.A.
Spanish, Don V. Carrias. *Italian*, Prof. Farinelli.
Drawing, F. G. Stephens, R. S. James, L. Walter, T. Ballard, H. H. Canty, H. Collins, T. E. Harrison, F. L. Pither, H. B. Walters.
Singing, F. E. W. Hulton, MUS.B.
Shorthand, Rev. J. L. Meares, M.A.
Fencing and Gymnastics, R. Castellotte.
School Registrar, A. Davis.

KING'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, Strand, W.C.

Head Master, Rev. T. H. Stokoe, D.D.
Vice-Master, Rev. John Twentyman, M.A.
Masters, Rev. B. Jackson, M.A.; Rev. C. W. Kett, M.A.; W. G. F. Larcher, B.A.; C. D. Webb, B.A.; Reginald Geare, B.A.; W. F. R. Ellis, M.A.; F. B. Speed, B.A.; Rev. W. B. Robinson, M.A.; W. H. Taylor, W. A. Burgess, B.A.; G. Wotherspoon, M.A.; Rev. W. J. Clarke, M.A.; Rev. H. Biddell, M.A.
Mathematical Masters, E. Brooksmith, M.A.; W. H. Madden, M.A.
English Literature, Professor J. W. Hales, M.A.
Commercial Master, A. Hall. *Writing*, T. Green.
French, M. Dupuis, B.A.; M. Gaborit, B.A.;
German, G. A. Reinicke, J. Niederberger.
Geometrical Freehand and Model Drawing, F. J. Jones. *Phys. Geog. and Geology*, C. Macted.
Science, H. Tomlinson, B.A. *Chemistry*, J. M. Thomson, F.R.S. *Gymnastics*, R. Castellotte.
Chaplain, Rev. Blomfield Jackson, M.A.

CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, Victoria Embankmt.

Head Master, Rev. Edwin A. Abbott, D.D.
Second Master, Francis Cuthbertson, LL.D.
Assistant Masters, Rev. J. Harris, M.A.; W. G. Rushbrooke, LL.M.; T. H. Haddon, M.A.; J. T. Ablett, Thomas Todd, G. E. Dodson, Rev. T. W. Chambers, M.A.; Jas. Pirie, M.A.; R. F. Charles, M.A.; Rev. W. Wooding, B.A.; Fredk. W. Payne, B.A.; Rev. Thos. Mitcheson, B.A.; Rev. E. T. Davies, M.A.; Archibald Grant Munro, B.A.; Rev. H. L. Harding, B.A.; A. H. Watt, M.A.; Thos. H. Bertenshaw, B.A.; Thos. Read, B.A.; J. F. Charles, B.A., and 18 others.
Secretary, George R. Renwick.

BEDFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Head Master, J. Surtees Phillpotts, M.A., B.C.L.
Assistant Masters: *Classical*, H. M. Dymock, M.A.; Rev. S. Buller Phillpotts, M.A.; F. S. Arnold, M.A.; W. H. Kelaart, B.A.; S. L. Rogers, M.A.; T. P. Gordon Robinson, M.A.; Rev. F. W. Mozley, M.A.; E. H. Dasent, B.A.; J. A. B. Collins, M.A.; C. Gore Chambers, M.A.; J. E. Morris, M.A.; E. Newall, M.A.; Horace Barnes, B.A.; W. H. D. Rouse, B.A.; H. S. Morris.
Modern Languages, H. Steinmetz, PH.D.; G. Glunicke, B.A.; Rev. H. L. Pocock, M.A.; A. F. Laloë, B.ès L.; A. Charlin.
Superintendent Civil and Military Department, W. Seys Phillips, M.A.
Mathematical, W. C. Fletcher, B.A.; Edward Buck, M.A.; J. Fitzgerald Lee, B.A.; D. S. G. McDonald, B.A.; Rev. Walter C. Massey, B.A.; N. P. Symonds, B.A.
Arithmetic, J. H. Hall, B.A.
Chemistry, A. Talbot.
PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT, C. T. Sutton, B.A.; W. Sanders, P. Watts, V. Baseley.

Writing, H. Aldred, P. Watts.
Drawing, F. Hawkins Piercy.
Music, P. H. Diemer, B.A.M.
Gymnastics & Drill, J. H. Campbell, J. Collins.

CHELTENHAM COLLEGE.

Principal, Rev. Herbert Kynaston, D.D.
Head Master of Military and Civil Department, E. A. A. Spencer, M.A.
Junior Depart., Rev. C. E. Lefroy Austin, M.A.

Classical Department.

First Assistant Master, Rev. James A. Owen, M.A.
Masters, C. W. Bell, M.A.; Francis J. Cade, M.A.; J. M. Dyer, M.A.; A. J. Luckham, M.A.; Rev. J. Mugliston, M.A.; G. G. Pruce, M.A.; T. W. Gould, M.A.; J. C. Salter, M.A.; Charles Tillard, M.A.

Mathematics and Chemistry, A. S. Davis, M.A.
Mathematics & Natural Science, W. Larden, M.A.
French, M. E. Clare.
German, Franz Droege, PH.D.

Junior Department.

Second Master, Rev. T. Wolsey Lewis, M.A.
Masters, Rev. W. D. Challice, M.A.; W. Griffin, M.A.; W. B. Haworth, B.A.

Military and Civil Department.

Vice-Master, J. Brook Smith, M.A.
Masters, Rev. J. H. Churchill Baxter, M.A.; E. A. Bennett, M.A.; Theodore Falle, M.A.; C. Newton, M.A.; W. B. Porcher, M.A.; Rev. Percy Hattersley Smith, M.A.; E. Prowde Smith, M.A.; R. I. Porter, B.A.; A. C. Sanders, B.A.
German, P. Dusar, Herbert G. Spearing, M.A.
French, M. P. Desages, W. Dewar, M.A.
Science, J. Taylor, B.A.
Drawing, S. Nesbitt.
Plan-drawing, J. A. Porterfield.
Gymnastics, Capt. Hodgson, late 44th Regiment.

CLIFTON COLLEGE, Clifton, Bristol.

Head Master, Rev. J. M. Wilson, M.A.
Assistant Masters, *Classical Side*, H. G. Dakyns, M.A.; Rev. H. J. Wiseman, M.A.; F. M. Bartholomew, M.A.; W. O. Moberly, M.A.; E. N. P. Moor, M.A.; S. T. Irwin, M.A.; W. W. Asquith, M.A.; E. H. C. Smith, M.A.; C. Vaughan, M.A.; G. C. Harrison, M.A.
Engineering Side, H. S. Hall, M.A.; F. H. Stevens, M.A., F.R.A.S.; C. H. Spence, M.A.
Modern Side, Rev. T. E. Brown, M.A.; J. G. Grenfell, B.A., F.G.S.; C. W. A. Tait, M.A.; T. D. Davies, M.A.; H. B. Jupp, M.A.
Mathematics, Science, &c., Rev. H. C. Watson, M.A., F.R.A.S.; E. Miller, B.A.; G. H. Wollaston, M.A., F.G.S.; W. A. Shenstone, F.I.C., F.C.S.; J. E. Pearson, M.A.; T. Hands, M.A., F.R.A.S.; D. Rintoul, B.A.
French & German, &c., R. T. Carter, M.A.; E. Pellissier, M.A.; C. M. C. Bevenot; B. B. Heymann; E. J. Barff, B.A.
Drawing, E. C. Plant, and two others.
Music, W. F. Trimmell, and six others.
JUNIOR SCHOOL, Rev. B. Hartnell, M.A.; W. H. S. Laxton, M.A.; R. J. Mackenzie, M.A.; H. C. Tillard, B.A.; C. P. Wilson, B.A.; J. G. Bradshaw, B.A.; H. P. Luckman.
PREPARATORY SCHOOL, A. T. Martin, M.A.; H. R. Harper, M.A.; Rev. R. Marks, B.A.
Medical Officer, Dr. Fyfe.

ETON COLLEGE.

Provost, Rev. Jas. J. Hornby, D.D.
Vice-Provost, Rev. J. Wilder, M.A.; *Conductors*,
 Rev. C. C. Scholefield, Rev. F. Guy.
Head Master, Rev. Edmond Warre, D.D.
Lower Master, Edward Compton Austen Leigh.
Assistant Masters, *Upper School*, F. W. Cornish,
 M.A.; A. C. Ainger, M.A.; Rev. Ed. Hale, M.A.;
 Ed. P. Rouse, M.A.; Rev. T. Dalton, M.A.; H.
 W. Mozley, M.A. (*Math.*); A. C. James, M.A.;
 H. E. Luxmoore, M.A.; F. Tarver, M.A.
 (*French*); G. E. Marindin, M.A.; R. A. H.
 Mitchell, M.A.; J. P. Carter, M.A.; Arthur
 Cockshott, M.A.; H. S. Madan, M.A. (*Science*);
 W. Durnford, M.A.; Rev. H. Daman, M.A.; C.
 H. Everard, M.A.; J. Cole, M.A.; Rev. J. H.
 Merriott, M.A.; F. H. Rawlins, M.A.; Rev. R.
 C. Radcliffe, M.A. (*Math.*); F. Drew, F.G.S.
 (*Science*); H. G. Wintle, M.A.; Hy. Broadbent,
 M.A.; E. L. Vaughan, B.A.; J. D. Bourchier,
 B.A.; P. H. Carpenter, D.Sc. (*Science*); Rev. S.
 A. Donaldson, M.A.; P. Williams, M.A. (*Math.*);
 Rev. S. R. James; Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton;
 C. Lowry, B.A.; E. Impey, B.A.; C. All-
 cock, M.A.; W. R. Inge, M.A.; A. C. Benson,
 B.A.; A. A. Somerville, B.A. (*French*); J. H.
 M. Hare, M.A.; Rev. T. C. Porter, M.A. (*Math.*);
 Rev. F. J. Tuck, M.A. (*Math.*); R. A. Ploetz, M.A.
 (*Ger.*); R. W. W. Thomson, B.A.; H. F. W.
 Tatham, B.A.; H. MacNaughten, B.A.; M.
 Roublot, M. Hua (*French*); S. Evans
 (*Drawing*); F. de Asarta (*Italian*).

HAILESBURY COLLEGE.

Master, Rev. J. Robertson, M.A.
Assistant Masters, Rev. A. de Morgan Hensley,
 M.A.; Rev. H. Couchman, M.A.; E. P. Ash,
 M.A.; B. W. Bowyer, M.A.; A. D. Carlisle,
 M.A.; Rev. W. D. Fenning, M.A.; W. R. Bur-
 gess, M.A.; W. E. Russell, M.A.; M. Vaughan,
 M.A.; J. D. Whyte, M.A.; C. Hawkins, M.A.;
 Rev. L. S. Milford, M.A.; M. W. Mitchell,
 M.A.; A. F. Hoare, M.A.; Rev. J. Ll. Dove,
 M.A.; F. W. Headley, M.A.; Rev. H. C. Wright,
 M.A.; H. C. F. Mason, M.A.; W. Kennedy,
 B.A.; A. A. Lea, M.A.; G. H. Lewis, B.A.; J.
 T. Bowlker, B.A.; R. G. Gilson; A. C. Clark.
 A. H. Scheibe, E. S. Burchett, M. Heywood.
Secretary, Rev. Lewis Deedes, Newlands, Eden-
 bridge, Kent.
Treasurer, J. W. Chesshyre.
Medical Attendant, O. E. Shelly, M.D.

HARROW SCHOOL.

Head Master, Rev. Jas. Ed. Cowell Weldon, M.A.
Assistant Masters: *Classics*, W. J. Bull, M.A.; A.
 G. Watson, D.C.L.; H. E. Hutton, M.A.; E. E.
 Bowen, M.A.; R. Bosworth Smith, M.A.; Rev.
 J. A. Cruikshank, M.A.; J. Stogdon, M.A.; G.
 H. Hallam, M.A.; Rev. E. Gilliat, M.A.; C.
 Colbeck, M.A.; M. G. Glazebrook, M.A.; H. O.
 D. Davidson, M.A.; E. W. Howson, M.A.; J.
 C. Moss, M.A.; E. Graham, M.A.; Rev. E. C. E.
 Owen, M.A.; R. Somervell, B.A.
Mathematics, R. B. Hayward, M.A., F.R.S.; Rev.
 W. D. Bushell, M.A.; A. C. Tosswill, M.A.;
 F. E. Marshall, M.A.; J. W. Welsford, M.A.;
 Rev. F. C. Searle, M.A. *Natural Science*, G. G.
 Griffith, M.A.; B. P. Lasceles, M.A. *Mod.
 Lang.*, G. Riquart; G. Masson. *Modern Side*,
 E. E. Bowen, M.A.; C. Colbeck, M.A.; H. O.
 D. Davidson, M.A.; W. G. Guillemard, M.A.
Drawing, L. J. Wells. *Music*, Eaton Fanning.
Gymnasium,

MALVERN COLLEGE.

Head Master, Rev. William Grundy, M.A.
Assistant Masters: *Classical*, G. E. Mackie, M.A.;
 Rev. S. L. Bryans, M.A.; Rev. H. N. Fowler,
 M.A.; Rev. M. A. Bayfield, M.A.; H. W.
 Smith, B.A.
Mathematical, Rev. T. Spear, M.A.
Military and Modern, Rev. Henry Foster, M.A.;
 Rev. H. M. Faber, M.A.; E. B. Scallon, M.A.
Junior School, E. E. Bowyer, M.A.
Modern Languages, O. Wachter, LL.D.
Drawing, Julius Ehrke.
Music, R. E. Lyon, W. F. Newton.
Secretary, E. B. Scallon, M.A.

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE.

Head Master, Rev. George C. Bell, M.A.
Assistant Masters, C. M. Bull, M.A.; Rev. J.
 S. Thomas, M.A.; F. E. Thompson, M.A.;
 W. Mansell, M.A.; W. H. Macdonald, M.A.;
 W. E. Mullins, M.A.; H. D. Drury, M.A.; Rev.
 C. E. Thorpe, M.A.; H. Richardson, M.A.; and
 twenty-four others.
Bursar, Rev. J. S. Thomas, M.A.
Librarian, G. Sharp, M.A.
Medical Officer, G. Penny, M.D.

REPTON SCHOOL.

Head Master, Rev. W. M. Furneaux, M.A.
Assistant Masters, Rev. W. Johnson, M.A. (*Bur-
 sar*); Rev. Joseph Gould, M.A.; E. Estridge,
 M.A.; Rev. F. C. Hipkins, M.A.; J. H. Gurney,
 M.A. (*Mathematical and Science*); Rev. A. F.
 E. Forman, M.A. (*Chief Master Modern Side*);
 Rev. John Gould, M.A.; Rev. A. Cattley, M.A.;
 E. H. Prest, M.A.; P. G. Exham, M.A.; H.
 Vassall, M.A.; G. H. Sharpe, B.A.; F. C.
 Duckworth, B.A.; L. A. Burd, B.A.
French and Drawing, Mons. Guilmant, B.ès L.;
Music, T. Price.

The above are all resident masters.

ROSSALL SCHOOL, Fleetwood.

Head Master, Rev. Charles C. Tancock, M.A.
Vice-Master, Thomas Batson, M.A.; *Modern
 School*, C. B. Ogden, M.A.; *First Mathematical*,
 W. M. Baker, M.A.; *Head Master's Assistant*,
 L. R. Furneaux, M.A.; *Lower School*, Henry
 Magee Ormsby, M.A.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL, Rev. H. G. D. Tait.
Assistant Masters, T. Christie, M.A.; B. Hains-
 worth, B.A.; A. A. Cordiner, M.A.; W. King,
 M.A.; J. R. White, M.A.; Rev. W. H. E. Wor-
 ship, M.A.; H. B. Bush, B.A.; R. E. Pain, M.A.;
 Rev. W. S. Dixon, M.A.; A. S. Walpole, M.A.;
 Rev. C. J. Boulden, M.A.; F. E. Rowe, B.A.;
 H. P. Hansell, B.A.; R. A. Clarke, B.A.; E. T.
 Sweeting; T. Mahir; F. Drakeford; H. N.
 Burgh; T. H. Baxter.

RUGBY.

Head Master, Rev. John Percival, LL.D.
Assist. Masters, Rev. P. B. Smith, M.A.; E. A.
 Scott, M.A.; Rev. C. Elsee, M.A. Mons. Veu-
 queray; R. Whitelaw, M.A.; W. Sargent, M.A.;
 G. G. Nutt, M.A.; Rev. F. D. Morice, M.A.; A.
 E. Donkin, M.A.; L. Cumming, M.A.; J. Collins,
 M.A.; W. G. Michell, M.A.; G. C. Macaulay, M.A.;
 C. G. Steele, M.A.; W. W. English, M.A.; C. H.
 Hodges, M.A.; W. P. Brooke, M.A.; G. Stallard,
 M.A.; Rev. W. H. Payne-Smith, M.A.; Rev.
 B. F. Westcott, M.A.; W. N. Wilson, M.A.
 LOWER SCHOOL, H. T. Rhoades, M.A.

SHERBORNE SCHOOL, Sherborne.

Head Master, Rev. Edward Mallet Young, M.A.
Assistant Masters, Rev. Alfred Charles Clapin, M.A.; Rev. Alexander Wood, M.A.; Rev. Hugh Penderel Price, M.A.; Rev. John Blanch, M.A.; Thomas Ward Wilson, M.A.; Charles Selby Whitehead, M.A.; William Beauchamp Wildman, M.A.; James Rhoades, M.A.; Chas. Herbert Hodgson, M.A.; Rev. Henry Charles Clifton, M.A.; Montagu Charles Llewelyn Griffith, B.A.; Henry Robinson King, M.A.; Henry Victor Weisse, B.A.; John Moore, M.A.; Arthur Ernest Cowley, B.A.; E. C. Malan, M.A.; Hy. H. House, B.A.; Rev. G. A. Bienemann.
 PREPARATORY SCHOOL, W. H. Blake, M.A.; G. H. Bent, M.A.
Drawing, A. D. Longmuir.
Music, L. N. Parker, A.R.A.M.; C. Regan, A.R.A.M.

SHEWsbURY.

Head Master, Rev. H. Whitehead Moss, M.A.
Assist. Masters, Rev. G. T. Hall, M.A.; Rev. C. J. S. Churchill, M.A.; E. B. Moser, M.A.; G. H. Lock, M.A.; A. F. Chance, M.A.; F. E. Bennett, M.A.; Rev. T. A. A. Chirol, M.A.; W. D. Haydon, B.A.; T. E. Pickering, B.A.; Rev. W. S. Ingrams, B.A.; F. H. Bowden Smith, B.A.; C. J. Baker, B.A.

UPPINGHAM SCHOOL.

Head Master,
Chaplain, Rev. G. Christian, M.A.
Master of the Lower School, Rev. Wm. A. E. Vale Bagshawe, M.A.
Assistant Masters, Classics and Mathematics.—Howard Candler, M.A.; Rev. W. Campbell, M.A.; Rev. G. H. Mullins, M.A.; Rev. G. Christian, M.A.; S. Haslam, B.A.; Rev. Alfred J. Tuck, M.A.; C. W. Cobb, B.A.; Rev. J. H. Skrine, M.A.; W. d'Auvergne Barnard, B.A.; Walter C. Perry, M.A.; Rev. W. C. Compton, M.A.; J. Gale Thring, M.A.; Rev. P. H. Fernandez, M.A.; W. A. Cunningham, M.A.; T. E. Monckton, B.A.; E. S. Couchman, B.A.; T. T. Carlyon, B.A.; G. W. S. Carey, B.A.
Modern Subjects.—E. B. Wauton (*French*); E. L. Rouge, B.A. (*Assist. French*); Rev. Charles Merk, Ph.D. (*German*); P. David, (*Mus.*); S. Fricker, C. Zeisberg, Dr. Detmann, O. Oberholzer (*Assist. Music*); Charles Rositer (*Drawing and Painting*); Herr Beisiegel, (*Gymnasium*); G. W. S. Howson, M.A. (*Science*).

WELLINGTON COLLEGE, Wokingham.

Head Master, Rev. Edward C. Wickham, M.A.
Tutors and Assistant Masters, Rev. C. W. Penny, M.A.; Rev. S. N. Tebbs, M.A.; Rev. P. H. Kempthorne, M.A.; Rev. E. Davenport, M.A.; W. J. Toye, M.A.; S. A. Saunder, B.A.; E. K. Purnell, M.A.; Rev. W. Goodchild, B.A.; Rev. A. Irving, M.A. (*Science*); T. A. Rogers, B.A.; J. L. Bevir, M.A.; A. E. Alcock, M.A.; H. W. Brougham, B.A.; E. A. Upcott, M.A.; H. Awdry, M.A.; H. W. O. Hagreen, B.A. (*Drawing*); A. J. Calais, B.ESL. (*French*); W. S. Robinson, M.A.; A. Gray, LL.M. (*Music*); Rev. H. W. McKenzie, M.A.; C. E. Williams, M.A.; T. H. French, B.A.; R. S. De Haviland, M.A.; Rev. H. Wood, M.A.; R. Moore, M.A.; W. H. Ruston, M.A.; H. E. Huntington, B.A.; R. H. Whitcombe, B.A.; C. R. Carter, B.A.; E. F. Elton, M.A.; A. H. Fox Strangways, M.A.; H. M. Burge, B.A.; J. Y. Pearson, M.A.
Bursar, M. S. Forster, M.A.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

Head Master, Rev. Wm. Andrewes Fearon, D.D.
Second Master, Rev. George Richardson, M.A.
Assist. Mast. and Tutors, Rev. H. J. Wickham, M.A.; Rev. J. T. H. Du Boulay, M.A.; F. Morshead, M.A.; C. Griffith, M.A.; Rev. C. H. Hawkins, M.A.; E. J. Turner, M.A.; A. J. Toye, M.A.; Rev. J. T. Bramston, M.A.; R. G. K. Wrench, B.A.; T. Kensington, M.A.; Rev. W. P. Smith, M.A.; E. D. A. Morshead, M.A.; C. B. Phillips, M.A.; W. B. Croft, M.A.; A. K. Cook, M.A.; J. S. Furley, M.A.; A. H. Evans, B.A.; Rev. H. A. Dalton, M.A.; Rev. M. G. Hewett, M.A.; Ll. Garbutt, M.A.; A. J. Fort, B.A.; H. J. Hardy, M.A.; H. C. Steel, B.A.

Colleges with Evening Classes.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE, White Street, Moorfields, E.C.

Principal, Rev. Prebendary Whittington, M.A.
Secretary, D. Savage.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 46, Great Ormond St.

Principal, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., D.C.L.
Secretary, H. R. Jennings.

Metropolitan Grammar Schools.

ARCHBISHOP TENISON'S.—J. F. Arnold.
 BANCROFT'S SCHOOL.—Rev. J. E. Symms, M.A.
 BATTERSEA.—Wm. Henry Bindley, M.A.
 BLACKHEATH (Prop.).—Herbert Bendall, M.A.
 BREWERS' CO., Trinity Sq.—Rev. H. Williams, M.A.
 CAMBERWELD (Wilson's).—Rev. F. McDowell, M.A.
 CATHOLIC, Warwick Road.—H. J. Vaughan, M.A.
 CLAPTON (St. John's).—Rev. A. C. Vider, M.A.
 COWPER ST., City Road.—Richard Wormell, M.A.
 FINCHLEY (Christ's Coll.).—Rev. R. W. Gallop, M.A.
 GREENWICH (Roan).—C. M. Ridger, M.A.
 HACKNEY (Grocers' Co.).—Rev. C. G. Gull, M.A.
 HAMMERSMITH (Godolphin).—Rev. F. Dyson, M.A.
 HATCHAM (Haberdash).—W. J. Spratling, D.Sc.
 ISLEWORTH (Internat. Coll.).—H. R. Ladley, M.A.
 ISLINGTON (High Sch.).—A. Norman Disney, M.A.
 KENSINGTON.—Rev. E. Geoffrey O'Donoghue, M.A.
 LAMBETH (Rich's Sch.).—John Hernaman, A.K.C.
 LEWISHAM.—Rev. Thomas Bramley, M.A.
 MARLBORNE RD. (Philological).—W. Moore, B.A.
 MERCERS'.—Rev. Douglas L. Scott, M.A., LL.D.
 OWENS', Islington (Brewers').—James Easterbrook, M.A.
 PENGE.—G. B. Doughty, B.A.
 ST. CLEMENT DANES (Holborn Estate Gr. Sch., Houghton Street).—Rev. W. J. Savell, M.A.
 ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.—Rev. Canon Boger.
 SOUTHWARK.—Rev. Andrew Johnson, M.A.
 STATIONERS' (Bolt Court).—Henry Chettle, M.A.
 SYDENHAM COLLEGE.—Rev. F. Woodhouse, M.A.
 UNITED WESTMINSTER.—Robert E. H. Goffin.
 WALTHAMSTOW (Forest).—Rev. Canon Guy, D.D.
 WANDSWORTH (Emanuel).—Rev. A. Towsey, M.A. (Parochial School).—F. Knapp.
 WEST DRAYTON.—E. J. Allen, B.A.
 WOOLWICH (High Sc.).—George Turner, M.A.

Provincial Grammar Schools.

ABINGDON.—Rev. Wm. Herbert Cam, M.A.
 ALDENHAM.—Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., Card.
 ALFORD.—Rev. William Horn, M.A.
 ALNWICK.—E. J. Dungate, M.A.
 ALTON.—George Johnston Poole, B.A.

- MERSHAM.—Rev. C. J. Creed, M.A.
 NDOVER.—Rev. J. C. Witton, B.A., B.Sc.
 APPLEBY (Leicester).—Rev. W. S. Bamber, M.A.
 APPLEBY (Westmoreland).—A. F. Davidson, M.A.
 BEDINGLY COLL.—Rev. F. M. D. Mertens, M.A.
 " (North Sch.).—Rev. F. K. Hilton, M.A.
 BARMAGH (Royal Sch.).—Rev. W. M. Morgan, LL.D.
 ASHBURNE.—R. M. Hugh Jones, M.A.
 ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.—Rev. L. W. Lloyd, M.A.
 ASHFORD, KENT.—Benjamin Snell, M.A.
 ATHERSTONE.—Rev. Smith W. Churchill, M.A.
 AYLESBURY.—Rev. Alfred W. Howell, M.A.
 BANGOR (Friars Sch.).—W. Glynn Williams, M.A.
 BARNET.—Rev. John Bond Lee, M.A.
 BARNSELEY.—Rev. Charles Stokes Butler, M.A.
 BARNSTABLE.—Thomas Wainwright.
 BASTINGSTOKE (Queen's).—Rev. J. H. Chadwick, M.A.
 BATH (K. Edw.).—Rev. H. E. Sanderson, M.A.
 " (College).—Thos. William Dunn, M.A.
 " (Kingswood, Wesleyan).—H. Jefferson, M.A.
 BATTLE.—Rev. Langton Samuel Calvert, M.A.
 BEAUMARIS.—Rev. Stephen D. Orme, M.A. [M.A.
 BECCLES (Fauconberge Sc.).—Rev. J. H. Raven,
 BEDFORD (Modern School).—Rev. R. B. Poole, D.D.
 BELFAST (Roy. Acad. Inst.).—R. Steen, Ph.D.
 BERKHAMSTED.—Rev. T. C. Fry, M.A.
 BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.—Rev. T. W. Gibson, M.A.
 BINGLEY.—J. Sutcliffe, B.A.
 BIRKENHEAD.—Rev. Arthur Sloman, M.A.
 BIRMINGHAM (High Sc.).—Rev. A. R. Vardy, M.A.
 " (Mid. Sc.).—Rev. E. F. M. MacCarthy, M.A.
 " Harborne Branch, Rev. C. H. Ridire, B.A.
 BISHOP AUCKLAND.—F. Shervill, M.A.
 BISHOP STORTFORD.—(Collegiate).—E. D. Shaw,
 M.A.
 " (Nonconform.).—Rev. Rd. Alliott, M.A.
 BLACKBURN.—T. Ainsworth, M.A.
 BLOXHAM.—Rev. P. Reginald Egerton, B.C.L.
 BOLTON-LE-MOORS.—Rev. John E. Hewison, M.A.
 " (Church Inst.).—Rev. J. Wy. Cundey, M.A.
 BOOLE (Coll.).—Rev. John Creaser, M.A.
 BOSTON.—W. White, M.A.
 BRACKLEY (Mgd. Co. Sc.).—Rev. I. Wodhams, M.A.
 BRADFIELD (Berks.).—Rev. Herbert B. Gray, M.A.
 BRADFORD.—Rev. William H. Keeling, M.A.
 BRECON (Christ's Col.).—Rev. D. Lewis Lloyd, M.A.
 BRENTWOOD.—Rev. John Henry Newnum, M.A.
 BREWOOD.—T. E. Rhodes, M.A.
 BRIDGNORTH.—A. Hodgson, M.A.
 BRIGGS.—Richmond Flowers, M.A.
 BRIGHTON COLLEGE.—Rev. T. Hayes Belcher, M.A.
 BRISTOL.—R. L. Leighton, M.A.
 " (Cathed. Sc.).—Rev. H. W. Pate, M.A.
 " (Merchant Venturers), T. Comber, F.I.C.
 BROMSGROVE.—Herbert Millington, M.A.
 BROMYARD.—Rev. Henry Wm. Welch, M.A.
 BRUNTON.—Rev. David Evans Norton, M.A.
 BUCKINGHAM (Roy. Lat. Sch.).—Rev. T. Cockram,
 M.A.
 BUCKLAND.—Rev. J. H. Thompson, M.A.
 BUNGAY.—Rev. George William Jones, M.A.
 BUNTINGFORD.—Rev. T. J. Berwick, M.A.
 BURFORD.—E. J. Piggott, M.A.
 BURNLEY.—J. Langfield Ward, M.A.
 BURTON-ON-TRENT.—Rev. T. W. Beckett, M.A.
 BURY (Lanc.).—Rev. Wm. Henry Howlett, M.A.
 BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—C. Sankey, M.A.
 CAISTOR.—Rev. Robert Thomas, B.A. [M.A.
 CAMBRIDGE (Perse).—H. C. B. Barnes-Lawrence,
 " (Wesleyan).—Rev. W. F. Moulton, D.D.
 CANTERBURY (King's Sch.).—Rev. T. Field, M.A.
 " (Clergy Orphan).—Rev. C. Matheson, M.A.
 " (Langton), William P. Mann, B.A.
 CARDIFF.—F. C. Birkbeck Terry, M.A.
 CARLISLE.—Edmund Arblaster, M.A.
 CAERNARVON.—J. S. Kirk, M.A.
 CARTMEL.—Joseph S. Cooper, M.A.
 CAVAN (Royal School).—Rev. W. P. Moore, M.A.
 CHARD.—Rev. George Phillips, M.A.
 " (Chardstock Coll.).—Rev. H. Evans, M.A.
 CHELMSFORD.—F. W. Rogers, M.A.
 CHELTENHAM (Gr. School).—J. Style, M.A.
 " (Prop. Sch.).—Rev. W. Parson, M.A.
 " (Close Memorial).—Rev. W. H.
 Flecker, M.A.
 CHESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev. G. Preston, M.A.
 CHESTERFIELD.—A. E. P. Voules, M.A.
 CHIGWELL.—Rev. R. D. Swallow, M.A.
 CHORLEY.—Samuel Bennett.
 CIRENCESTER.—Rev. George R. Faulkner, B.D.
 CLITHROE.—Rev. S. H. Haslam, M.A.
 CLONMEL.—Rev. Mervyn Le B. Kennedy, M.A.
 COATHAM (Redcar).—Arthur Pryce, M.A.
 COLCHESTER.—Rev. C. L. Acland, M.A.
 COLEBAINE (Acad. Inst.).—T. G. Houston, M.A.
 COLESHILL.—Rev. T. Wright, B.A.
 COLWALL.—Rev. Charles Black, M.A.
 CONGLETON.—Rev. W. Bevern Grix, M.A.
 COVENTRY.—Rev. W. W. Sweet-Escott, M.A.
 COWBRIDGE.—Rev. M. Price Williams, M.A.
 CRANBROOK.—Rev. C. Crowden, D.D.
 CRANLEIGH (Co. Sc.).—Rev. J. Merriman, D.D.
 CREDITON.—Owen Ibert, M.A.
 CREWKERNE.—Rev. Frederic Weller, M.A.
 CROYDON (Whitgift Greek School).—Robert
 Brodie, M.A.
 CROYDON (Whitgift Mid. Sch.).—W. Ingrams.
 DARLINGTON.—Philip Wood, M.A.
 DARTFORD.—Lewis J. Harris.
 DARTMOUTH.—Rev. W. Lloyd Price, M.A.
 DAYENTRY.—Rev. Charles F. Hutton, M.A.
 DEDEHAM.—Rev. W. C. Perry, M.A.
 DENBIGH.—S. Edwards, M.A.
 DENSTONE (St. Chads Col.).—Rev. D. Edwardes,
 M.A.
 DEEBY.—Rev. Walter Clark, B.D.
 DONCASTER.—Rev. G. Smith, M.A.
 DORCHESTER.—H. N. Kingdon, M.A.
 " (Co. Sch.).—Rev. T. R. Wright, M.A.
 DOVER COLLEGE.—Rev. W. Bell, M.A.
 DROGHEDA.—Rev. F. S. Aldhouse, M.A.
 DUNFIELD.—W. K. Bedingfeld, B.A.
 DUBLIN (High School).—W. Wilkins, M.A.
 DUDLEY.—Rev. J. Shapland Veysey, M.A.
 DURHAM.—Rev. J. M. Marshall, M.A.
 EASINGWOLD.—Rev. J. Davis, B.A.
 EASTBOURNE (Coll.).—Rev. G. R. Green, M.A.
 EDINBURGH (High School).—J. Marshall, M.A.
 " (Academy).—T. Harvey, M.A., LL.B.
 " (Fettes College).—A. W. Potts, M.A.
 " (Merchiston).—J. J. Rogerson, LL.B.
 EDINBURGH MERCHANT COMPANY SCHOOLS.—
 1. Edinburgh Ladies' Col.—David Pryde, M.A.
 2. G. Watson's Coll. (Ladies').—Alex. Thomson.
 3. " (Boys').—G. Ogilvie, M.A.
 4. Daniel Stewart's Coll.—Wm. W. Dunlop, M.A.
 5. James Gillespie's Schs.—Wm. Jenkins, M.A.
 ELMHAM (Norfolk Co. Sch.).—Rev. W. Watson, M.A.
 ELY (King's School).—Rev. R. Winkfield.
 ENFIELD.—W. S. Ridewood, B.A.
 ENNIS (College).—R. H. Flynn, LL.D.
 ENNISKILLEN.—Rev. W. Steele, D.D.
 EPSOM COLLEGE.—Rev. William Cecil Wood, M.A.
 EXETER.—Rev. Edward Stafford Carlos, M.A.
 " (Cath. School).—Rev. E. T. Foweraker.
 EYE (Suffolk).—W. T. Philips.
 FALMOUTH.—Rev. Jonathan H. P. Bennett, M.A.
 FARNHAM.—C. Stroud.
 FARNWORTH, WIDNES.—Walter A. Watts, M.A.
 FAVESHAM.—Rev. Frederick M. Crapper, M.A.

- FELSTED.—Rev. Delaval Shafto Ingram, M.A.
 F'MAMLINGHAM.—Rev. O. D. Inskip, M.A.
 GAINSBOROUGH.—Rev. J. R. U. Elliot, M.A., Card.
 GALWAY.—Richard Biggs, LL.D.
 GIGGLESWICK.—Rev. George Style, M.A.
 GILLINGHAM.—Rev. Charles Ousby Trew, M.A.
 GLENALMOND, Perthsh.—Rev. W. Richmond, M.A.
 GLOUCESTER (Crypt. Gr. Sc.).—Rev. C. Naylor, M.A.
 GOSPORT (Roy. Acad.).—Rev. Edward Burney, M.A.
 GRANTHAM.—W. J. Hutchings, M.A.
 GUERNSEY (Eliz. Coll.).—Rev. John Oates, M.A.
 GUILDBOROUGH.—Rev. F. W. Kingston, M.A.
 GUISBORO' (Yorksh.).—Rev. Robert D. Eves, M.A.
 HALESOWEN.—T. Disney, B.A.
 HALSTEAD.—J. J. Cavill, B.A.
 HAMPTON (Middlesex).—Rev. G. F. Heather, M.A.
 HANDSWORTH.—Rev. James M. Guest, M.A.
 HARLOW (Essex).—W. F. Dingwall, M.A.
 HARROGATE.—G. Mearns Savery, M.A.
 " (Ashville Coll.).—Wm. Richardson, LL.D.
 HAWARDEN (Flint).—Benjamin Sharp, M.A.
 HAWORTH.—Rev. William Patchett, M.A.
 HEIGHINGTON.—W. J. Simmons.
 HELSTON.—Rev. J. West Savery, B.A.
 HENLEY-ON-THAMES.—C. U. Tripp, M.A.
 HEREFORD (Cath. Sch.).—Rev. F. H. Tatham, M.A.
 " (Co. Coll.).—Rev. C. F. Muller, M.A.
 HEVESHAM.—Rev. William Hart, M.A., LL.D.
 HIGHGATE.—Rev. Prebendary McDowall, D.D.
 HINCKLEY.—Rev. Alex. Law Watherston, M.A.
 HIPPERHOLME.—Rev. G. A. Thompson, M.A.
 HOLBEACH.—Rev. Ralph Adye Ram, M.A.
 HOLT.—Rev. Reginald J. Roberts, M.A.
 HONITON.—Rev. R. Augustus Byrde, M.A.
 HORNCASTLE.—Rev. J. A. Chalmers, M.A.
 HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.—Rev. Alex. Bennett, B.A.
 Huddersfield.—Rev. J. F. Richards, M.A.
 HULL and E. R. College.—Francis Bond, M.A.
 HUNTINGDON.—Rev. Thomas Hodgson, B.A.
 HURTSPIRPOINT (Coll.).—Rev. C. E. Cooper, M.A.
 HUTTON (Preston).—Rev. B. C. Huntly, M.A.
 ILMINGSTER.—Rev. W. J. Woodward, M.A.
 IPSWICH.—Rev. Frederick Herbert Browne, M.A.
 Sub-Master, C. H. Garland, and 11 others.
 ISLE OF MAN (King William's Coll.).—Rev. Frank B. Walters, M.A.
 JESSEY (Vict. Coll.).—R. H. Chambers, M.A.
 KENDAL.—Rev. W. J. Constable, M.A.
 KETTERING.—Rev. Thomas Widdowson, B.A.
 KIBWORTH.—Rev. F. W. Crick, M.A.
 KIMBOLTON.—Rev. Edward Ulyat, M.A.
 KINGSBRIDGE.—J. Russell Cloutte.
 KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—Rev. W. E. Inchbald, M.A.
 KINVER.—
 KIRBY RAVENSWORTH.—Gifford Wood, B.D.
 KIRKHAM.—Rev. William S. Matthews, B.A.
 KNUTSFORD.—Rev. John T. Evans, B.A.
 LAMPETER (St. David's Coll. Sch.).—T. M. Evans, B.A.
 LANCASTER.—Rev. William E. Pryke, M.A.
 LANCING, Sussex (St. Nicolas College).—Provost, Rev. Nathaniel Woodard, M.A., D.C.L. Head Master, Rev. Robt. Edw. Sanderson, D.D.
 LAUNCESTON.—Rev. William S. Johns, M.A.
 " (Dunheved Coll.).—G. O. Turner, M.A.
 LEAMINGTON (Coll.).—Rev. J. Wood, D.D.
 " (Collegiate).—Arthur Riches.
 LEATHERHEAD.—Rev. Arthur F. Rutty, M.A.
 LEEDS.—Rev. John H. Dudley Matthews.
 LEICESTER (Wyggeston Sch.).—Rev. J. Went, M.A.
 LEITH.—James Wood.
 LINCOLN.—Rev. Canon Fowler, M.A.
 LIVERPOOL (R. Instit.).—Rev. H. I. Johnson, M.A.
 " (College).—Rev. E. C. Selwyn, M.A.
 " (Institute).—Rev. J. Sephton, M.A.
 LIVERPOOL, Crosby (Merchant Taylors' School).—Rev. Samuel C. Armour, M.A.
 LLANDAFF (Cath. Sc.).—Rev. Ernest Owen, M.A.
 LLANDOVERY.—Rev. John Owen, M.A.
 LONDONDEERY (Foyle Coll.).—M. C. Hime, M.A.
 " (Acad. Instit.).—John C. Dick, M.A.
 LOUGHBOROUGH.—J. B. Colgrove, M.A., F.R.A.S.
 LOUTH.—Rev. W. W. Hopwood, M.A.
 LUTON (Herefordsh.).—Rev. Wm. Ireland, M.A.
 LUDLOW.—Rev. John Pugh Cranston, M.A.
 LURGAN (Coll.).—W. T. Kirkpatrick, M.A.
 LUTTERWORTH.—Rev. S. Crawley, M.A.
 LYNN REGIS.—Rev. Walter Boyce, B.A.
 MACCLESFIELD.—Rev. Darwin Wilmot, M.A.
 MAIDSTONE.—Rev. S. Maitland Crosthwaite, M.A.
 MALTON.—Rev. Henry G. Garrett, B.C.L.
 MALVERN (Coll.).—Rev. W. Grundy, M.A. (with thirteen assistant masters).
 MANCHESTER (Gram. Sch.).—Samuel Dill, M.A.
 " (Commercial).—Rev. J. H. Oldroyd, B.A.
 " (Hulme Sch.).—Joseph Hall, M.A.
 MANSFIELD (Notts.).—Rev. Edwin Johnson, M.A.
 MARKET BOSWORTH.—Rev. D. H. W. Sampson, M.A.
 MARKET DRAYTON.—F. C. Woodforde, B.A.
 MARKET HARBOURGH.—F. Hammond, M.A.
 MARKET RASEN.—Rev. Arthur Temperley, M.A.
 MARLBOROUGH (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. Hen. Tootell, M.A.
 MARLOW (GREAT).—Rev. Michael Graves, B.A.
 MASHAM (Ripon).—W. C. Beaumont Milne.
 MIDDLESBROUGH (High Sch.).—John Sewell, B.A.
 MILLHILL (Hendon).—C. A. Vince, M.A.
 MONMOUTH.—Rev. Charles M. Roberts, B.D.
 MORPETH.—William Davidson, B.A.
 NEEDHAM MARKET (Theobald's Sch.).—W. Boyce.
 NEWARK.—Rev. Herbert Plater, M.A.
 NEWBURY.—Rev. John Atkins, M.A., LL.B.
 NEWCASTLE (Staff.).—F. E. Kitchener, M.A.
 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—J. C. Logan, M.A.
 NEWPORT (Essex).—W. Waterhouse, M.A.
 " (Salop).—Thomas Collins, M.A.
 NEWTON ABBOT (Prop.).—Rev. G. T. Warner, M.A.
 " (Proprietary).—J. A. Crawley, M.A.
 NORTH WALSHAM.—Rev. Henry W. Wimble, M.A.
 NORTHALLERTON.—R. C. D. Nugent, A.A.
 NORTHAMPTON.—Rev. S. J. W. Sanders, LL.D.
 NORTHLEACH.—Frederick Godwin, A.K.C.
 NORTON (Stockton).—Rev. Edwd. Balshaw, B.A.
 NORWICH.—Rev. Osborne W. Tancock, M.A.
 NOTTINGHAM.—J. Gow, LL.D.
 NUNEATON.—Rev. Samuel Geo. Waters, M.A.
 OAKHAM.—Rev. Edward Vere Hodge, M.A.
 ORMSKIRK.—Robert W. A. Scott, M.A.
 OSWESTRY.—Herbert M. Buller.
 OTTERY ST. MARY.—Rev. George Smith, M.A.
 OUNDLE.—Rev. Mungo Travers Park, M.A.
 OXFORD (Magd. Coll. Sc.).—Rev. E. B. Christie, M.A.
 " (Cath. Sch.).—Rev. Henry Sayers, M.A.
 " (St. Edw. Sch.).—Rev. A. B. Simeon, M.A.
 " (High Sch.).—A. T. Pollard, M.A.
 " (Mil. Col.).—J. P. Kirkman, M.A.
 PENZANCE.—Rev. Trimer Bennett.
 PETERBOROUGH.—Rev. E. J. Cunningham, M.A.
 PLYMOUTH (College).—J. M. Batten, M.A.
 " (Corp. G. Sch.).—J. Kinton Bond, B.A.
 POCKLINGTON.—Rev. H. London, M.A.
 PORTSMOUTH.—A. W. Jerrard, M.A.
 PRESTON.—Rev. Alfred B. Beaven, M.A.
 PROBUS.—Rev. Richard Blackmore, M.A.
 QUEENWOOD (Stockbridge).—Charles Willmore.
 RADLEY (St. Peter's Col.).—Rev. R. J. Wilson, M.A.
 RAMSEY (Hunts).—Rev. John Richards, M.A.
 READING.—Rev. William Walker, D.D.
 REIGATE.—Rev. F. G. Johnson, M.A.
 RETFORD.—T. Gough, B.Sc.
 RICHMOND (Yorks.).—Rev. J. R. Cohn, M.A.

RIPON.—Rev. Arthur B. Haslam, M.A.
 RIVINGTON & BLACKROD.—Rev. Geo. Squire, M.A.
 ROCHESTER (King's S.).—Rev. J. Langhorne, M.A.
 ROTTERHAM.—Rev. Hargreaves Heap, B.Sc.
 RUABON.—Rev. Alfred Lee Taylor, M.A.
 RUGLEY.—E. Boycott.
 RUTHIN.—Rev. Watkin P. Whittington, M.A.
 RYDE (Prop. Coll.).—Rev. Fred. D. Teesdale, M.A.
 ST. ALBANS.—Rev. Frank Willcox, M.A.
 ST. BEES (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. W. T. Newbold, M.A.
 ST. COLUMBA'S COLLEGE, Rathfarnham, Ireland.
 —Rev. R. Rice, M.A.
 ST. IVES (Hunts).—Rev. E. H. Kinder, M.A.
 SALISBURY (Choristers').—Rev. G. Bennett, B.A.
 SEDBERGH.—H. G. Hart, M.A.
 SEVENOAKS (Gr. Sch.).—D. M. Birkett, M.A.
 SHEBBEAR.—Thos. Ruddle, B.A.
 SHEFFIELD.—Rev. Edward Senior, M.A.
 " (Wesley Coll.).—H. M. Sherris, M.A., LL.D.
 SHEPTON MALLET.—Rev. C. P. Morris, B.A.
 SILCOATES (Wakefield).—Rev. Wm. Field, M.A.
 SKIPTON.—E. Tomson Hartley, M.A.
 SLIGO.—W. C. Eades, M.A.
 SNETTISHAM.—Rev. Fredk. W. H. Palmer, M.A.
 SOLIHULL.—Rev. Robert Wilson, M.A.
 SOUTHAMPTON.—Jas. Fewings, B.A., B.Sc.
 SOUTHWELL.—John Wright.
 SPALDING.—Rev. T. A. Stoodley, M.A.
 SPILSBY.—W. M. Ellis.
 STAFFORD.—A. E. Layng, M.A.
 STAMFORD.—Rev. Dennis J. J. Barnard, M.A.
 STEVENAGE.—Rev. George Litting, M.A.
 STREYING.—Rev. Alfred Harre, B.A.
 STOCKTON-ON-TRES.—E. T. Vie, B.A.
 STOURBRIDGE.—Rupert Deakin, M.A.
 STRATFORD-ON-AVON.—Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan, M.A.
 SUTTON-COLDFIELD.—Rev. Albert Smith, M.A.
 SUTTON-VALENCE.—George L. Bennett, M.A.
 SWANSEA.—Rev. John Young, M.A.
 TAUNTON (Huish's).—C. R. Humphrey.
 " (King's Coll.).—Rev. G. O. L. Thomson, M.A.
 " (Indep.).—Rev. F. W. Aveling, M.A.
 " (Queen's Coll.).—J. J. Findlay, M.A.
 TAVISTOCK.—Rev. E. Spencer, M.A.
 " (Kelly Coll.).—Rev. W. H. David, M.A.
 TENBURY (St. Michael's Coll.).—Rev. E. S. B. Fletcher, M.A.
 TETENHALL.—Alex. Waugh Young, M.A.
 THAME (Lord Williams's).—G. Plummer, M.A.
 THETFORD.—Benjamin Reed, B.A.
 THORNE.—John Constable, B.A.
 TIPPERARY.—Rev. W. B. Lindesay, M.A., LL.D.
 TIVERTON.—A. L. Francis, M.A.
 TONBRIDGE.—Rev. Theophilus B. Rowe, M.A.
 TONNES.—Rev. F. W. Tracy, M.A.
 TRENT (College), Notts.—Rev. J. R. B. Owen, M.A.
 TRURO (Gr. School).—Edward Luxmoore, M.A.
 UCKFIELD.—H. Isbister Smith, M.A.
 UPHOLLAND.—Rev. William Berridge.
 UTTOXETER.—J. F. Acheson, M.A.
 WAKEFIELD.—Matthew H. Peacock, M.A.
 WALLASEY (Cheshire).—Albert J. Mead, B.A.
 WALSALL (High Sc.).—James A. Aldis, M.A.
 WALSINGHAM.—W. Shaw Hayler.
 WARMINSTER.—Dr. Charles Alcock, M.A.
 WARRINGTON.—Rev. E. J. Willcocks, M.A.
 WARWICK (King's Sch.).—Rev. J. P. Way, M.A.
 WATERFORD.—W. R. Carter, B.A.
 WELLINGBOROUGH.—H. E. Platt, M.A.
 WELLS (Cath. Sch.).—G. P. Abram, B.A.
 WEM (Salop).—W. Acock, M.A.
 WEST KIRBY (Cheshire).—Chas. Blanshard, M.A.
 WESTWARD HO! (United Services Coll.).—Cornell Price, M.A., B.C.L.
 WEXFORD (Tate School).—R. P. Caldwell.

WYMOUTH.—Rev. John Miller, B.D.
 WHITCHURCH.—Rev. E. D. Holditch, M.A.
 WIGAN.—James Ohm, M.A.
 WIGTON (Cumb.).—George Bell.
 WIMBORNE.—E. Fynes-Clinton, M.A.
 WINCHCOMBE.—T. C. Webb, M.B.C.P.
 WINCHESTER (Preparatory).—Rev. J. L. Ogle, M.A.
 WINDSOR (St. Mark's).—Rev. A. W. Upcott, M.A.
 WINSFORD (Darnhall Gr. Sch.).—H. Greenhaigh.
 WINWICK (Lanc.).—G. C. Gilroy.
 WIRKSWORTH.—A. Berridge, M.A.
 WOLRINGHAM (Durham).—Francis Hy. Eales, M.A.
 WOLVERHAMPTON.—Thomas Beach, M.A.
 WOODBRIDGE.—Rev. J. Russell Wood, LL.D.
 WORCESTER (Cath. Sc.).—Rev. W. E. Bolland, M.A.
 " (Q. Eliz. Sc.).—Rev. F. J. Eld, M.A.
 " (Blind Coll.).—Rev. S. S. Forster, M.A.
 WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.—Rev. F. W. Morris, M.A.
 WYMONDHAM (Norf.).—Rev. A. W. C. Ellis, M.A.
 WYMONDHAM (Oakham).—Rev. E. T. Glasspool, M.A.
 YALDING (Cleaves School).—S. Williams.
 YARMOUTH.—Rev. J. G. Easton, M.A.
 YORK (St. Peter's).—Rev. G. T. Handford, M.A.
 " (Abp. Holgate's).—Rev. A. W. Welch, M.A.
 YSTRAD MEUBIG.—Rev. John Jones, M.A.

Training Institutions.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

BATTERSEA.—Principal, Rev. Canon Daniel, M.A.
 Vice-Principal, Rev. Edwin Hammonds, M.A.
 CHELSEA (St. Mark's College).—Principal, Rev. George W. Gent, M.A. Vice-Principal, Rev. C. J. Smith, B.A. Sec., W. Lawson.
 CHELSEA, Whitelands (Female).
 Principal, Rev. J. P. Faunthorpe, M.A., F.R.G.S.
 Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Newton.
 Head Governess, Miss Stanley.
 GRAY'S INN ROAD, Home & Colonial (Female).
 Principal, Rev. W. Bromilow.
 Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Thornbury.
 BRIGHTON (Female).—Rev. G. Corfield, M.A.
 BRISTOL (Female).—Rev. Robert E. Richards.
 CARMARTHEN.—Principal, Rev. C. G. Brown, B.A.
 CAERNARVON.—Rev. John Fairchild, M.A.
 CHELTENHAM (for both sexes).—Principal, Rev. R. M. Chamney, M.A.
 CHESTER.—Rev. A. J. C. Allen, M.A.
 CHICHESTER (Female), Bishop Otter Memorial College.—Miss Trevor.
 CULHAM.—Rev. Henry Lewis, M.A.
 DERBY (Female).—Rev. James Wm. Kewley.
 DUREHAM.—Rev. T. Randell, B.D.
 (Female).—Rev. Canon Walter, M.A.
 EXETER.—Rev. James Geo. Dangar, D.D.
 HOCKERILL (Female).—Rev. W. J. Frere, M.A.
 LINCOLN (Female).—Rev. Prebendary Nelson.
 NORWICH (Female).—Rev. Thos. Archbold, M.A.
 PETERBOROUGH.—Rev. Charles Daymond.
 RIPON (Female).—Rev. Canon Badcock, M.A.
 SALISBURY (Female).—Sec. Ven. Archd. Lear.
 SALTLEY (Birmingham).—Rev. F. W. Burbidge.
 TOTENHAM (Female).—Rev. E. Hobson, M.A.
 TRURO (Female).—Rev. Canon J. B. Cornish.
 WARRINGTON (Female).—Rev. M. Stevenson.
 WINCHESTER.—Rev. Henry Martin, M.A.
 YORK.—Rev. G. W. De Courcy Baldwin, M.A.

WESLEYAN.

WESTMINSTER.—Principal, Rev. J. H. Rigg, D.D.
 BATTERSEA (Southlands).—Rev. F. Greeves, D.D.

CONGREGATIONAL.

HOMERTON.—E. Liddell.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

BOROUGH ROAD.—Principal, J. C. Curtis, B.A.
STOCKWELL (Female).—Princ., Alf. Bourne, B.A.
BANGOR.—Princ., Rev. Daniel Rowlands, M.A.
DARLINGTON.—Principal, W. A. Spafford, M.A.
SAFFRON WALDEN (Female).—Principal, A. Bourne, B.A.

SWANSEA.—Principal, David Williams.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

HAMMERSMITH (Male).—Rev. Ths. Graham, D.D.
LIVERPOOL, Mount Pleasant (Female).
WANDSWORTH, West Hill (Female).

Ladies' University Colleges.

GIRTON COLLEGE, Cambridge.

Resident Mistress, Miss Welsh.

Vice-Mistress, Miss F. Ward.

Divinity, Rev. E. T. S. Carr, M.A.

Classics, Rev. E. S. Roberts, A. Pretor, M.A.;

J. Adam, B.A.; Rev. A. H. Cooke, M.A.; A.

W. W. Dale, M.A.; G. M. Edwards, M.A.; R.

D. Hicks, M.A.; J. P. Postgate, Litt.D.; Miss

Jex-Blake.

Mathematics, Rev. Norman M. Ferrers, D.D.;

E. Temperley, M.A.; C. Graham, M.A.; C.

Smith, M.A.; J. M. Dodds, M.A., Miss Perrin.

Natural Science, Prof. Michael Foster, M.A.;

Prof. Liveing, M.A.; P. T. Main, M.A.; R. T.

Glazebrook, M.A.; S. L. Hart, M.A.; Miss

Anelay.

Moral Science, J. N. Keynes, M.A.; W. E.

Johnson, M.A.; Miss C. Jones.

History, B. E. Hammond, M.A.; Allen A.

Cooper, M.A.

German, Karl Breul, M.A.

Anglo-Saxon, Miss J. E. Kennedy.

Sec., Miss Kensington, 22, Gloucester Place, W.

Bursar, Mrs. Croom Robertson, 31, Kensington

Park Gardens, W.

NEWHAM COLLEGE, Cambridge.

Principal, Miss A. J. Clough.

Vice-Principal, Miss Helen Gladstone.

LADY MARGARET HALL, Oxford.

Principal, Miss Wordsworth.

Vice-Principal, Miss E. M. Argles.

SOMERVILLE HALL, Oxford.

Principal, Miss M. Shaw-Lefevre.

Ladies' Colleges.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE 43 & 45, Harley Street.—

Lady Resident, Miss Crondace. *Assis. Sec.,* Miss

Poole.

BEDFORD COLLEGE, 8 & 9, York Place, Baker

St., W.—*Lady Res.,* Miss Martin. *Hon. Sec.,* Miss

B. Shadwell.

NORTH LONDON COLL. SCH. FOR GIRLS, Sandall

Road, Camden Road.—*Head Mistress,* Miss

Frances M. Buss, F.C.P.

CHELTENHAM.—*Lady Principal,* Miss Beale.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—*Superinten-*

dent, F. J. K. Shenton.

EGHAM (Royal Holloway College), *Principal,*

Miss Bishop.

EXETER HIGH SCHOOL.—*Principal,* Miss N.

Hall.

ROYAL NAVAL FEMALE SCHOOL, St. Margaret's,

Twickenham.—*Lady Principal,* Miss Leys.

GUERNSEY LADIES' COLLEGE.—*Principal,* Miss

F. A. Gilbert.

JERSEY, St. Heliers.—*Lady Prin.,* Miss Roberts.

JERSEY HIGH SCHOOL.—*Principal,* Miss E. S.

Wheeler, B.A.

HASTINGS.—*Principal,* Miss S. M. Eaton.

Girls' Public Day Schools.

These Schools have been opened by the Girls' Public Day School Company, Limited, 21, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster. *Patroness,* Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. *President,* Lord Aberdare. *Sec.,* A. McDowall, B.A. The following is a list of High Schools, with their Principals:—

BATH (5, Portland Place).—Miss Firth.
BLACKHEATH (Wemyss Road).—Miss F. Gadesden.

BRIGHTON (Montpelier Road).—Mrs. Luxton.

BRIXTON HILL.—Miss Tovey.

BROMLEY (Elmfield Road).—Miss Heppel.

CARLISLE (19, Castle Street).—Miss Bain.

CLAPHAM (Clapham Common).—Miss O'Connor.

CLAPHAM MIDDLE SCHOOL (Clapham Common).—Miss Page.

CLAPTON AND HACKNEY (Marriott Terrace, Clapton).—Miss Pearse.

CLIFTON HIGH SCHOOL.—Miss Woods.

CROYDON (Wellesley Road).—Miss Neligan.

DULWICH (Thurlow Park Road).—Miss Algor.

GATESHEAD (Windmill Hill).—Miss Cooper.

HIGHBURY (Canonbury Place).—Miss Minasi.

IPSWICH (Northgate St.).—Miss Youngman.

KENSINGTON (Cromwell Rd.).—Miss Hitchcock.

LIVERPOOL (Belvidere Rd., Prince's Park).—Miss Huckwell.

MAIDA VALE (Elgin Avenue).—Miss Andrews.

NEWTON ABBOT (Forde Park).—Miss Ridley.

NORWICH (Theatre Street).—Miss L. Gadesden.

NOTTINGHAM (Arboretum St.).—Miss Skael.

NOTTING HILL (Norland Sq.).—Miss Jones.

OXFORD (St. Giles's Rd. East).—Miss Soutsbys.

PORTSMOUTH (Kent Road, Southsea).—Miss

Ledger.

SHEFFIELD (Rutland Park).—Mrs. Woodhouse.

SHERWSBURY (College Hill).—Miss Cannings.

SOUTH HAMPTSTEAD (Maresfield Gardens).—Miss

SUTTON (Cheam Rd.).—Miss Whyte. [Benton.]

SYDENHAM (West Hill, Syden.).—Miss Thomas.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Mount Sion).—Miss

Moberly.

WYEMOUTH (3, Greenhill).—Miss Duirs.

WIMBLEDON (Mansell Road, Wimbledon).—

Miss Hastings.

YORK (Fishergate House).—Miss Chambers.

Church Schools' Company (Limited).

Chairman of Council, Ven. Archdeacon Emery;

Secretary, W. D. Grant, M.A.; *Offices,* 2, Dean's

Yard, Westminster.

List of Schools, with their Principals:

Brighton, 56, Old Steine.—Miss Bennett.

Brockley, West Kent Grammar School.—Rev.

J. G. M. Stretton.

Bury St. Edmunds, Northgate Street.—Miss

Babington.

Colchester, St. Mary's College.—Miss Thomas.

Dewsbury, The High School.—Miss Smallpeice.

Durham, 3, South Bailey.—Miss Gray.

Newcastle-on-Tyne, 54, Jesmond Road.—Miss

Ackerley.

Northampton, Clevedon Sch.—Miss Waldrow.

Reading, Blenheim House.—Miss Calthrop.

Richmond (Surrey), Church Road.—Miss Wallis.

Stoke Newington, 98, Cazenove Rd.—Mrs. Raisin.

Streatham, Glen Eldon Rd.—Miss P. Van-Oordt.

Stroud Green, Granville Road.—Miss Blagrave.

***Sunderland, Bede Tower.**—Rev. W. Hagger.

Sunderland, 10 & 11, Park Terrace.—Miss Gilliat.

Surbiton, 2, Surbiton Pk. Crescent.—Miss Smith.

Wigan, 19, New Market St.—Miss Cheetham.

- ADDITIONAL CURATES' SOCIETY—ORDINATION CANDIDATES' EXHIBITION FUND,** Arundel House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. John George Deed, M.A.
- ADDITIONAL HOME BISHOPRICS FUND.—CLERGY PROVIDENT SOCIETY.**—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. Arthur J. Ingram, M.A., 20, Finsbury Square, E.C.
- ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,** 3, Hanover Square, W.—*President*, F. Galton, F.R.S. *Secretary*, F. W. Rudler, F.G.S. *Assist. Sec.*, G. W. Bloxam, M.A., F.L.S.
- ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION,** 9, Conduit St.—*Hon. Secs.*, Thomas Edward Price, A.R.I.B.A., and Frederic R. Farrow, A.R.I.B.A.
- ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY,** 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.—*Treasurer*, V. G. M. Holt. *Hon. Sec.*, Col. J. W. F. Sandwith. *Sec.*, William A. Blake.
- ART-UNION OF LONDON,** 112, Strand.—*Hon. Sec.*, Zouch Troughton. *Sec.*, T. S. Watson, B.A.
- ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND,** 23, Gairick Street.—*Sec.*, Lambton Young.
- ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (AND ORPHAN FUND),** 19, St. James's Street.—*Treas.*, P. C. Hardwick. *Sec.*, Doug. H. Gordon.
- ARUNDEL SOCIETY,** 19, St. James's St.—*Sec.*, Douglas H. Gordon.
- ASSOCIATION FOR THE FURTHERANCE OF CHRISTIANITY IN EGYPT—ASSYRIAN CHURCH FUND—THE CHURCH HOUSE—HOME REUNION SOCIETY,** 2, Dean's Yard, S.W.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. R. Milburn Blakiston, M.A.
- ASSOCIATION FOR THE ORAL INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,** 11, Fitzroy Square (School for Children and Training Coll. for Teachers).—*Director*, William Van Praagh.
- ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN,** Reedham, near Caterham Junction, Surrey. Office, 35, Finsbury Circus.—*Treasurer*, Henry Spicer. *Sec.*, J. R. Edwards.
- ASYLUM FOR THE SUPPORT AND EDUCATION OF DEAF AND DUMB CHILDREN,** Old Kent Road.—*Sec.*, W. H. Warwick.
- ATHENÆUM SOCIETY,** 3, Hanover Square, W.—*Pres.*, R. S. Gutteridge, M.D. *Secs.*, G. W. Bloxam, M.A., G. Christopher, F.C.S.
- BALLAD SOCIETY—CHAUCER SOCIETY—EARLY ENGLISH TEXT SOCIETY,** 67, Victoria Road, Finsbury Park, N.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. A. Dalziel.
- BALLOON SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN,** 26, Budget Row, E.C.—*Sec.*, Wm. H. Le Fevre.
- BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY,** 19, Fumival (late Castle) Street, Holborn.—*Sec.*, Alfred Henry Baynes, F.R.S.
- BENEVOLENT OR STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY,** 52, Finsbury Pavement.—*Sec.*, B. H. Gerrans.
- BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BLUES, FOR THE RELIEF OF PERSONS EDUCATED AT CHRIST'S HOSPITAL, THEIR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.**—*President*, Rev. William Haig Brown, LL.D. *Treasurer*, Walter Vaughan Morgan. *Sec.*, George Wilkins.
- BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK,** 61, Stamford Street, Blackfriars Road.—*President*, Duke of Abercorn, C.B. *Sec.*, Alfred E. King.
- BETHLEHEM HOSPITAL (KING EDWARD'S) SCHOOLS**—for Girls, Lambeth, St. George's Road; for Boys, Witley, Surrey.—*President*, Sir James C. Lawrence. *Treasurer*, Major J. Copeland.
- BIRKBECK LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION,** Bream's Buildings.—*Sec.*, W. H. Congreve.
- BRITISH AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY,** 55, New Broad Street, E.C.—*Sec.*, C. H. Allen.
- BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE S.**, 146, Qn. Victoria St.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Harrowby; *Secs.*, Revs. John Sharp, M.A.; W. M. Paull. *Editorial Superint.*, Rev. W. Wright, D.D. *Assist. For. & Finan. Sec.*, C. Finch. *Superintendent of the Publishing and Issue Department*, J. J. Brown.
- BRITISH AND FOREIGN SAILORS' SOCIETY, SAILORS' INSTITUTE,** Shadwell, E.—*Treasurer*, Thomas Hankey. *Sec.*, Rev. E. W. Matthews.
- BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL S.**, Borough Road.—*Sec.*, Alfred Bourne, B.A.
- BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION,** Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand.—*Sec.*, Rev. H. Ierson, M.A.
- BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,** 32, Sackville Street.—*Pres.*, The Right Rev. the Bishop of Durham. *Treas.*, T. Morgan, F.S.A. *Secs.*, Walter de Gray Birch, F.R.S.L., E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A.
- BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE,** 22, Albemarle Street.—*Pres.*, Sir H. E. Roscoe, M.P., F.R.S.; *Pres. Elect*, Sir F. J. Bramwell, F.R.S. *General Secs.*, Sir Douglas Galton, K.C.B., and A. G. Vernon-Harcourt, F.R.S. *Sec.*, A. T. Atchison, M.A. *Gen. Treas.*, Prof. A. W. Williamson, F.R.S. *Clerk*, H. C. Stewardson. In 1888 will meet at Bath (September 5).
- BRITISH ASYLUM FOR DEAF AND DUMB FEMALES,** Lower Clapton. Office, 27, Red Lion Square.—*Sec.*, W. T. Hillyer.
- BRITISH CHRONOLOGICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL ASSOCIATION,** London Street, Bethnal Green.—*Sec.*, C. A. Newton.
- BRITISH HOROLOGICAL INSTITUTE,** 35, Northampton Square.—*Sec.*, F. J. Britten.
- BRITISH IRON TRADE ASSOCIATION,** Victoria Mansions, S.W.—*Pres.*, Josiah T. Smith. *Sec.*, J. S. Jeans.
- BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,** 429, Strand.—*Pres.*, J. T. Banks, M.D., Dublin. *President Elect*, Prof. W. T. Gairdner, M.D., Glasgow. *Gen. Sec.*, Francis Fowke.
- BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM,** Mackenzie Park, Slough; and 30, Finsbury Circus.—*Sec.*, A. Mackenzie.
- CAMDEN SOCIETY,** 25, Parliament St.—*Director*, S. R. Gardiner. *Hon. Sec.*, James Gairdner.
- CHARITY ORGANISATION SOCIETY,** 15, Buokingham Street, Strand.—*Sec.*, C. S. Loch.
- CHEMICAL SOCIETY,** Burlington House.—*Pres.*, Wm. Crookes, F.R.S. *Secs.*, H. E. Armstrong, Ph.D., F.R.S.; J. M. Thomson, F.R.S.E. F.C.S.
- CHILDREN'S HOME AND ORPHANAGE,** Bonner Road, E.—*Principal*, Dr. T. B. Stephenson. *Sec.*, J. Pendlebury, M.A.
- CHOLMONDELEY CHARITIES,** 2, Bloomsbury Place, W.C.—*Treasurer*, W. Paget Bowman.
- CHURCH ASSOCIATION,** 14, Buckingham Street.—*Organising Sec.*, R. Stewart Clough. *Sec.*, Henry Miller.

* This list is not by any means complete, but it contains all the most important, and as many of the minor institutions as the space at the Editor's disposal permitted. Fellows and Members of Societies incorporated by Royal Charter are entitled to add certain letters after their names, but there is no law on the subject; members of any Society or Association, or even private individuals, are permitted to adopt any letters they please. A cat's-meat man at one of the Universities printed a card with the letters P.F.D.A. (Purveyor of Food for Domestic Animals). This conduct, however, was less reprehensible than that of many persons of higher social position who append the initials of purchased bogus degrees.

- CHURCH DEFENCE INSTITUTION**, 9, Bridge St., Westminster.—*Secs.*, Rev. H. G. Dickson, and G. H. F. Nye.
- CHURCH EMIGRATION SOCIETY**, 9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster.—*Treasurer*, Thomas Salt, M.P. *Hon. Sec.*, Rev. E. M. Tomlinson. *Sec.*, Major C. A. Cooper.
- CHURCH MISSIONARY S.**, Salisbury Sq.—*Pres.*, Sir John Kennaway, Bt., M.P. *Treas.*, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Bart. *Secs.*, Rev. C. C. Fenn, M.A.; Rev. F. E. Wigram, M.A. (*Hon.*); Rev. W. Gray, M.A.; Rev. R. Lang, M.A.; (*Central or Home*); Major-Gen. G. Hutchinson, C.B. (*Lay Sec.*); Eugene Stock (*Editorial Sec.*).
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND BOOK SOCIETY**, 11, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.—*Sec.*, John Shrimpton.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND CENTRAL SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING HOMES FOR WAIFS AND STRAYS**, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.—*Presidents*, Archbishop of Canterbury, Archbishop of York. *Chairman*, the Bishop of Bedford. *Clerical Sec.*, Rev. J. W. Horsley, M.A. *Assistant ditto*, Rev. H. D. Barrett, B.A., and A. Buchanan.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND BURIAL, FUNERAL, AND MOURNING REFORM ASSOCIATION**, 16, King Street, E.C.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. F. Lawrence, Westow Vicarage, York. *Assist. Hon. Sec.*, W. H. Martin.
- CHURCH OF ENG. SCRIPTURE READERS' ASSOC.**, 56, Haymarket.—*Lay Sec.*, T. Martin Tilby.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND S. S. INSTITUTE**, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.—*Sec.*, J. Palmer. *Organ. Secs.*, Rev. R. H. Cautley, B.A., and Rev. W. Kerr Smith, M.A.
- CHURCH OF ENGLAND WORKING MEN'S SOCIETY**, 8, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.—*General Sec.*, C. Powell.
- CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY**, Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street.—*Sec.*, Rev. Jas. I. Cohen, M.A.
- CHURCH SCHOOLS COMPANY, LIMITED**, 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster.—*Chairman*, Ven. Archdeacon Emery, Ely. *Sec.*, W. D. Grant, M.A.
- CITY OF LONDON GENERAL PENSION SOCIETY**, 44, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.—*Secretary*, G. J. Ostermoor.
- CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY**, 35, Finsbury Square.—*Sec.*, John Whittington.
- CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' SOCIETY**, 6, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.—*Pres.*, Rev. E. Middleton, M.I.C.E. *Hon. Sec.*, G. A. Pryce Cuxson, A.E.I.B.A.
- CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION**, 43, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—*President*, Archbishop of Canterbury. *Treasurer*, Rev. R. Elwyn, M.A. *Sec.*, Rev. T. W. Gibson, M.A.
- CLINICAL SOCIETY**, 53, Berners Street.—*Pres.*, Thomas Bryant. *Hon. Sec.*, Stephen Mackenzie, M.D.; Robert William Parker.
- COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS**, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.—*Sec.*, C. R. Hodgson, B.A. F.C.P.
- COLONIAL AND CONTINENTAL CHURCH SOCIETY**, 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.—*Sec.*, Rev. D. L. McNally, M.A.
- CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AID AND HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY**, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street.—*Sec.*, Rev. Andrew Mearns.
- CONSERVATIVE CENTRAL OFFICE**, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster.—*Principal Agent*, R. W. E. Middleton. *Secs.*, W. H. Rowe and Hon. Fitzroy Stewart.
- CORPORATION OF SONS OF THE CLERGY**, 2, Bloomsbury Place, W.C.—*Regis.*, W. Paget Bowman.
- CORPS OF COMMISSIONAIRES**, Headquarters, Exchange Court, 419, Strand.—*Sir E. Walter*, K.C.B.
- DEAF & DUMB ASYLUM**, Old Kent Rd. & Margate; 93, Cannon Street, E.C.—*Sec.*, W. H. Warwick.
- DEAF AND DUMB FEMALES**, British Asylum for, Office, 27, Red Lion Sq.—*Sec.*, W. T. Hillyer.
- DEAF AND DUMB, ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF**, 419, Oxford St.—*Secretary*, Thomas Cole.
- DIOCESAN CONFERENCES**, Central Council of.—*Hon. Sec.*, Archdeacon Emery, Ely. *Assistant Sec.*, G. H. F. Nye, 24, Lorn Road, Brixton.
- DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY (METROPOLITAN)**, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand.—*Secretary*, T. Ralph Price.
- DRAMATIC AUTHORS' SOCIETY**, 31, Wellington St., W.C.—*Hon. Sec.*, Douglas Cox.
- DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES FOR ORPHAN AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN**, Chief Offices, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. the Lord Polwarth. *Treas.*, W. Fowler. *Founder and Director*, Thomas John Barnardo, F.R.C.S.
- EARLSWOOD ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES**, Redhill, and 36, King William Street, E.C.—*Treas.*, H. Gerard Hoare. *Sec.*, Jas. Downing.
- EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION**, 26, Charing Cross.—*Pres.*, Sir R. Temple, Bt., M.P. *Sec.*, W. H. Burn.
- EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND**, 17, Oxford Mansion, Oxford Street, W.—*Treas.*, H. A. Grueber. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss Amelia B. Edwards. *Sec.*, Hellier Gosselin.
- ENGLISH CHURCH UNION**, 35, Wellington Street, Strand.—*Pres.*, Viscount Halifax. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. B. Hardy. 17 Bishops, 3,100 clergy, and 19,000 Lay communicants. Total 22,100.
- ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, 11, Chandos Street.—*Pres.*, Dr. David Sharp. *Secs.*, H. Goss, F.L.S., and Rev. W. W. Fowler, M.A., F.L.S. *Librarian*, F. G. F. L.S.
- FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM**, Beddington, Surrey. Office, 32, Essex St., Strand.—*Pres.*, H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. *Sec.*, Geo. Booth.
- FEMALE PENITENTIARY (LONDON)**, High Street, Stoke Newington.—*Secretary*, W. Edwin Page.
- FIELD LANE REFUGES AND RAGGED SCHOOLS**, Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road.—*Sec.*, Percigne Platt.
- FOUNDLING HOSPITAL**, Guilford Street. Inquiries to be made between 10 and 4 at the Secretary's office; Saturdays between 10 & 1. *Sec.*, W. S. Wintle, M.A.
- FRIENDLY FEMALE SOCIETY**.—*Sec.*, Miss Liefchild, "Holmdene," Leigham Court Road, Streatham, S.W.
- FRIENDS OF FOREIGNERS IN DISTRESS**, 20, New Broad Street, E.C.—*Sec.*, Rudolph Frenzel. *Assist. Sec.*, H. J. Brown.
- GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION**, 299, Oxford Street.—*Pres.*, John Marshall, F.R.C.S. *Regist.*, W. J. C. Miller, B.A.
- GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, Burlington House.—*Pres.*, Prof. J. W. Judd, F.R.S. *Secs.* W. T. Blanford, LL.D., F.R.S.; W. H. Hudleston, M.A., F.R.S. *Foreign Sec.*, Sir W. W. Smyth, M.A., F.R.S. *Treas.*, Prof. T. Wiltshire, M.A. *Assist. Sec. & Librarian*, W. S. Dallas, F.L.S. *Assistants*, W. R. Jones and F. E. Brown. F.G.S.
- GORDON BOYS' HOME**, 20, Cockspur Street, S.W.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. G. A. Beaty-Pownall.
- GOVERNESSES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION**, 32, Sackville Street.—*Sec.*, Chas. W. Klugh.
- GRAND COUNCIL OF ALLIED MASONIC DEGREES**, 8A, Red Lion Square.—*Grand Sec.*, C. F. Matier.
- GRAND LODGE OF MARK MASTER MASONS**, 8A, Red Lion Square.—*Grand Sec.*, Fredk. Bincker.

- GRESHAM COLLEGE**, Basinghall St.—*Lecturers: Physic*, Symes Thompson, M.D.; *Rhetoric*, J. E. Nixon, M.A.; *Divinity*, The Very Rev. J. W. Burgon, B.D.; *Astronomy*, Rev. E. Ledger, M.A.; *Law*, J. T. Abdy, LL.B.; *Geometry*, The Very Rev. B. M. Cowie, D.D.; *Music*, Henry Wyld, MUS.D. *Clerk to the joint Gresham Committee*, Mercers' Hall, John Watney.
- HAKLUIT S.**, 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. Delmar Morgan. *Agent*, Chas. J. Clark.
- HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOLS**, Gray's Inn Road.—*Principal*, Rev. W. Bromilow. *Hon. Sec.*, G. H. Sawtell. *Sec.*, W. S. Glover.
- HOME FOR BLIND CHILDREN**, Kilburn, N.W.—*Lady Superintendent*, Miss Newbery.
- HOME FOR CRIPPLED BOYS**, Kensington, W.—*President*, Earl of Meath. *Sec.*, F. J. Bovis.
- HOME FOR FEMALE ORPHANS, WHO HAVE LOST BOTH PARENTS**, Grove Road, St. John's Wood.—*Sec.*, E. B. Randall. *Matron*, Miss Laver.
- HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN**, 2, Maida Vale.—*For the Care, Maintenance, and Medical Treatment of Children. Acting Sec.*, A. Coleman.
- HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS**, Farningham and Swanley. Offices, Bank Buildings, Ludgate Circus.—*Sec.*, Rev. A. O. Charles.
- HOMES FOR WORKING BOYS IN LONDON**, 8, Duke Street, Adelphi.—*Sec.*, H. Bristow Wallen.
- HOMES FOR WORKING GIRLS IN LONDON**, 38, Lein's. Inn Fields.—*Hon. Director*, John Shrimpton.
- HOMES OF HOPE**, 4-6, Regent Square, Gray's Inn Road.—*Treas.*, Henry Thompson. *Sec.*, W. Hornbrook.
- HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY**, Finsbury.—*Capt. Gen. & Col.*, F. M. the Prince of Wales. *Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Colville. *Vice-Pres.*, Lieut.-Col. Helsham. *Treas.*, Alderman Stone. *Adjt.*, Lt.-Col. C. J. Borton. *Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. R. W. Bland-Hunt, late R.M.
- HONOURABLE SOCIETY OF CYMMROBION**, 27, Lonsdale Chambers, Chancery Lane.—*Pres.*, The Earl of Powis. *Sec.*, E. Vincent Evans.
- HOSPITAL SATURDAY FUND**, 41, Fleet Street.—*Sec.*, Robert Frewer.
- HOSPITAL SUNDAY FUND.**
- HUNTERIAN SOCIETY, THE LONDON INSTITUTION**, Finsbury Circus.—*Secs.*, F. Charlewood Turner, M.D., and John Poland.
- IMPERIAL FEDERATION LEAGUE**, 43, St. Margaret's Offices, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Chairman*, Earl of Rosebery. *Secretary*, A. H. Loring.
- INCORPORATED CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY**, 2, Dean's Yard.—*Sec.*, Rev. R. M. Blakiston, M.A.
- INCORPORATED FREE AND OPEN CHURCH ASSOCIATION**, 24, Bedford Street, Strand.—*Sec.*, T. Bowater Vernon.
- INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY**, Chancery Lane.—*Pres.*, H. Markby. *Vice-Pres.*, B. G. Lake. *Sec.*, E. W. Williamson. *Assist. Sec.*, S. P. B. Bucknill. *Librarian*, F. Boase.
- INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUTHORS**, 4, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—*President*, Lord Tennyson. *Hon. Sec.*, A. G. Ross, B.A. *Sec.*, James Stanley Little.
- INDIGENT BLIND VISITING SOCIETY**, 27, Red Lion Square.—*Sec.*, W. C. Lester.
- INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM**, Wanstead, 100, Fleet Street, E.C.—*Sec.*, Henry W. Green.
- INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES**, Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, W.C.—*Pres.*, A. Day. *Hon. Secs.*, G. S. Crisford, T. E. Young, B.A. *Assist. Secretary*, J. Clifford Hopkinson, B.A. *F.I.A.*
- INSTITUTE OF BANKERS**, 2, St. Michael's House, Cornhill.—*Secretary*, W. Talbot Agar.
- INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS**, 31, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.—*Sec.*, Richard S. Henshaw.
- INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN OIL COLOURS**, Piccadilly.—*Pres.*, Sir J. D. Linton. *Treas.*, J. Haynes-Williams. *Sec.*, W. T. Blackmore.
- INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS**, 25, Gt. George Street, S.W.—*Pres.*, George B. Bruce. *Sec.*, James Forrest. *F.I.C.E.*
- INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS**, 10, Victoria Chambers, S.W.—*Pres.*, Edward H. Carbutt. *Sec.*, Alfred Bache.
- INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS**, 5, Adelphi Terrace.—*Sec.*, G. Holmes.
- IRISH CH. MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS**, 11, Buckingham St., Adelphi.—*Secs.*, Rev. H. W. Townsend and William Pasley.
- IRISH SOCIETY**, 32, Sackville Street, W.—*Secs.*, Rev. Thomas Keane, J. W. White.
- IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE**, Victoria Mansions, S.W.—*Pres.*, Dan. Adamson. *Sec.*, J. S. Jeans.
- JEW'S HOSPITAL AND ORPHAN ASYLUM**, West Norwood.—*Sec.*, J. Salomons.
- KEW OBSERVATORY**, Richmond, Surrey.—*Supt.*, G. M. Whipple, B.Sc. *Chief Assist.*, T. W. Baker. *Lib. & Aect.*, H. McLaughlin.
- LAW ASSOCIATION**, Devereux Buildings, W.C.—*President*, L. Desborough. *Sec.*, A. Carpenter.
- LINNEAN SOCIETY**, Burlington House.—*Pres.*, Wm. Carruthers, F.R.S. *Secs.*, B. D. Jackson & W. Percy Sladen. *Lib.*, J. Murie, LL.D. *F.L.S.*
- LLOYD'S**, Royal Exchange.—*Chairman*, Lord Revelstoke. *Sec.*, Capt. H. M. Hcaier.
- LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING**, 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill.—*Sec.*, B. Waymouth. *Publication Office of Lloyd's Register Book, Universal Register of Shipping, and Yacht Register.*
- LONDON CITY MISSION**, 3, Bridewell Pl.—*Secs.*, Rev. R. Dawson, B.A.; T. S. Hutchinson, M.A.
- LONDON COTTAGE MISSION**, 44, Finsbury Pavement.—*Managing Director*, Walter Austin.
- LONDON FEMALE PREVENTIVE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION**, 200, Euston Road, N.W.—*Sec.*, Ed. W. Thomas.
- LONDON INSTITUTION**, Finsbury Circus.—*Princ. Librn. & Sec.*, R. W. Frazer, LL.B., M.R.A.S.
- LONDON LIBRARY**, St. James's Square.—*Secretary and Librarian*, Robert Harrison.
- LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY**, 14, Blomfield St., London Wall.—*Treas.*, Albert Spicer, J.F. *For. Sec.*, Rev. R. Wardlaw Thompson. *Hon. Sec.*, Rev. Edward H. Jones.
- LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM**, Watford; Office, 21, Gt. St. Helen's, E.C.—*Sec.*, James Rogers.
- LONDON SOCIETY FOR TEACHING THE BLIND TO READ**, Upper Avenue Road, Swiss Cottage.—*Pres.*, The Lord Bishop of London. *Treas.*, C. J. D. Crews. *Sec.*, Capt. G. G. Webber, R.N.
- LONDON SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONGST THE JEWS**, 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—*Sec.*, Rev. W. Fleming, LL.B. *Assist. Sec.*, Rev. W. T. Gidney, M.A.
- MAGDALEN HOSPITAL**, Streatham.—*Penitent females are received Thursdays on application to the Matron. Warden*, Rev. W. Watkins.
- MARINE SOCIETY FOR THE EQUIPMENT, MAINTENANCE, AND INSTRUCTION OF DISTRESSED BOYS FOR THE ROYAL NAVY AND MERCHANT SERVICE**, 54, Bishopsgate Street (Training Ship, *Warspite*).—*President*, Earl of Romney. *Sec.*, Henry W. Andrews, R.N.
- MEDICAL AID SOCIETY FOR LADIES**, 2, East India Avenue.—*Sec.*, Capt. G. J. Hamilton.
- MENDICITY SOCIETY**, 8, Fisher St., Red Lion Square.—*Assistant Man.*, Capt. B. A. Peach.

- MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM**, 127, Leadenhall Street, E.C.—*Treasurer*, Edward S. Norris. *Sec.*, R. W. Hackwood.
- METROPOLITAN DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY**, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.—*Secretary & Treasurer*, T. Ralph Price.
- METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTLE TROUGH ASSOCIATION**, 111, Victoria Street, Westminster.—*Chairman*, Joseph Fry. *Sec.*, M. W. Milton.
- MIDDLESEX (COUNTY OF) CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION**, 6A, Victoria Street, Westminster.—*Sec.*, H. J. Blight.
- MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL TRAINED NURSES' INSTITUTE**, 17, Cleveland Street, W.—*Sister Sup.*, Miss Stewart.
- MISSIONS TO SEAMEN**, 11, Buckingham Street, Strand.—*Sec.*, Commr. W. Dawson, R.N.
- NATIONAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION**, 24, Bedford Street, W.C.—*Pres.*, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G. *Sec.*, Major J. L. Rutley.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE**, 9, John Street, Adelphi.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. G. J. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P. *Sec.*, C. J. Rowe. *For. Sec.*, J. Westlake, Q.C.
- NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION**, 65, Southampton Row, W.C.—*President*, Marquis of Bristol. *Treas.*, Rev. Richd. Whittington, M.A. *Sec.*, Henry C. Latreille.
- NATIONAL FOOTPATHS PRESERVATION SOCIETY**, 42, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.—*Sec.*, Henry Allnutt.
- NATIONAL HEALTH SOCIETY**, 44, Berners Street, W.—*Pres.*, His Grace the Duke of Westminster, K.G. *Sec.*, F. Lankeston.
- NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR CRIPPLED BOYS**, Woolsthorpe House, Kensington, W. *Sec.*, F. J. Bovis.
- NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME**, Ham Common, Richmond, 12, Pall Mall.—*Sec.*, E. Evans Cronk.
- NATIONAL REFUGE HARBOURS SOCIETY**, 22, Charing Cross, S.W.—*Sec.*, F. Johnson.
- NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION**, 12, Pall Mall East, S.W.—*President*, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G.—*Treas.*, *Executive Officer*, Lt.-Col. A. P. Humphreys. *Solicitor*, Alfred Markby. *Sec.*, Capt. E. H. St. John-Mildmay.
- NATIONAL REFUGE HARBOURS' SOCIETY OF UNITED KINGDOM**, 22, Charing Cross. *Founder & Hon. Managing Sec.*, F. Johnson.
- NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN WAR** (British Red Cross Soc.), 5, York Buildings, Adelphi.—*Sec.*, James G. Vokes.
- NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH**, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster.—*Treas.*, Rev. Canon Gregory. *Sec.*, Rev. J. Duncan, M.A. *Organizing Sec.*, Rev. C. F. Rogers, Rev. J. Studholme Brownrigg. *Dépot Accountant*, J. Sturgeon. *Dépot Supt.*, G. Roberts.
- NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE**, Dartmouth Chambers, 8, Theobald's Road, W.C.—*Sec.*, Henry Savarax.
- NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE**, 337, Strand.—*Pres.*, Bishop of London. *Sec.*, Robert Rae.
- NATIONAL TRIFT SOCIETY**, 1, Finsbury Circus, E.C.—*Sec.*, J. Bowden Green.
- NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND**, 55, Strand, W.C.—*Pres.*, Sir Algernon Borthwick, Bart., M.P. *Treas.*, Hyde Clarke. *Sec.*, John Byrne.
- NEW SYDENHAM SOCIETY**, 136, Gower Street, W.C.—*President*, Sir Andrew Clark, Bt., M.D. *Hon. Sec.*, Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.S.
- NUMISMATIC SOCIETY**, 22, Albemarle Street.—*Pres.*, John Evans, F.R.S. *Hon. Secs.*, H. A. Gröber, B.V. Head, D.C.L. *For. Sec.*, Dr. Percy Gardner, M.A. *Librarian*, O. Codrington, M.D.
- OBSTETRICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON**, 53, Berners St.—*Hon. Secs.*, F. H. Champneys, M.B.; Percy Boulton, M.D.
- ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM**, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell.—*Sec.*, Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, Bart., M.P. **AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION**.—*Sec.*, Major Sir H. C. Perrott, Bart.
- ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL**, Haverstock Hill, Alexandra Orphanage, Hornsey Rise; and Convalescent Home, Margate; Office, 73, Cheapside.—*Sec.*, Jonadab Finch.
- OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SCHOOLS EXAMINATION BOARD**.—*Secs.*, E. J. Gross, M.A., Caius College, Cambridge; P. E. Matheson, M.A., New College, Oxford.
- PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND**, 1, Adam Street, Adelphi.—*Sec.*, Walter Besant, M.A.
- PATHOLOGICAL SOCIETY**, 53, Berners Street.—*Hon. Secs.*, S. Coupland, M.D.; R. J. Godlee.
- PEABODY DONATION FUND**, 64, Queen Street, Cheapside, E.C.—*Sec.*, J. Crouch.
- PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY**, 17, Bloomsbury Sq.—*Sec. and Registrar*, Richard Broughrie.
- PHIOLOGICAL SOCIETY**.—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. F. J. Furnivall, 3, St. George's Sq., Primrose Hill, N.W.
- PHONETIC SOCIETY**.—*Pres.*, Prof. F. Max Müller, M.A. *Treas. & Sec.*, Isaac Pitman, Bath.
- PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY**, 51, Pall Mall East.—*Pres.*, J. Glaisher, F.R.S. *Asst. Sec.*, E. Cocking.
- PHYSICAL SOCIETY**, Physical Laboratory, South Kensington.—*President*, Prof. Balfour Stewart, LL.D., F.R.S. *Hon. Secs.*, Prof. A. W. Reinold, F.R.S., and Walter Bailey.
- POST OFFICE ORPHAN HOMES FOR CHILDREN OF SORTERS**, Postmen, &c. Chief Office, General Post Office, London. *Treas.*, C. J. Stevens. *Sec.*, J. Avery.
- PRAYER BOOK REVISION SOCIETY**, 17, Buckingham Street, Strand.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Lord Ebury. *Sec.*, J. Butcher, F.R.G.S.
- PRINCE LEAGUE**, 1, Princes Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster.—*Chancellor*, T. B. Cusack Smith.
- PRINCESS LOUISE HOME FOR THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG GIRLS**, Woodhouse, Wanstead. Office, 42, Sackville St.—*Sec.*, M. H. Gilham.
- PROTESTANT ALLIANCE**, 9, Strand, W.C.—*Sec.*, Arthur Hart Guinness.
- RAGGED SCHOOL UNION**, 13, Exeter Hall, Strand.—*Sec.*, John Kirk.
- RAINE'S CHARITIES**, Cannon Street Road, St. George in the East.—*Treasurer*, Thomas Morrison Fairclough.
- RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY**, 56, Paternoster Row.—*Treasurer*, Edward Rawlings. *Hon. Secs.*, Rev. Canon Fleming, B.D.; Rev. John Stoughton, D.D. *Secs.*, Rev. L. B. White, D.D., and Rev. S. G. Green, D.D. *Cashier*, Joseph Tarn.
- ROYAL ACADEMY**, Burlington House.—*Pres.*, Sir Fredc. Leighton, Bt. *Keeper*, P. H. Calderon. *Treasurer*, J. C. Horsley. *Lib.*, John E. Hodgson. *Sec.*, Fred. A. Eaton. *Reg.*, C. McLean. E.A.

ROYAL ACADEMICIANS.		B.A.
879 Alma-Tadema, L.	1876 Leslie, G. Dunlop.	
872 Armitage, Edwd.	1881 Long, Edwin.	
879 Armistead, Hy. H.	1879 Marks, Hen. Stacy.	
881 Barlow, Thos. O.	1852 Marshall, Wm. C.	
882 Boehm, Joseph E.	1864 Millais, Sir J. E., Bt.	
867 Calderon, Philip H.	1877 Orchardson, W. Q.	
880 Cole, Vicat.	1881 Oules, Walter W.	
867 Cooper, Thos. Sid.	1880 Pearson, John L.	
877 Davis, Hen. W. B.	1873 Pettie, John.	
871 Dobson, Wm. C. T.	1857 Pickersgill, F. Rd.	
864 Faed, Thomas.	1876 Poynter, Edwd. J.	
887 Fildes, S. Luke.	1881 Rivière, Briton.	
853 Frith, Wm. Powell.	1869 Sant, James.	
876 Gilbert, Sir John.	1877 Shaw, Rd. Norman	
863 Goodall, Frederick	1871 Stocks, Lumb.	
881 Graham, Peter.	1887 Stone, Marcus.	
846 Herbert, J. Rogers.	1885 Waterhouse, Alf.	
879 Hodgson, John E.	1867 Watts, Geo. Fredk.	
883 Holl, Frank.	1870 Wells, Henry Tan.	
860 Hook, Jas. Clarke.	1874 Woolner, Thomas.	
864 Horsley, J. Callcott	1878 Yeames, Wm. F.	
868 Leighton, Sir F., Bt		

HON. RETIRED ACADEMICIANS.	
1848 Cope, Chas. West.	1866 Richmond, Geo.
1851 Redgrave, Rd., C.B.	

HON. FOREIGN ACADEMICIANS.	
1869 Gallait, Louis.	1869 Meissonier, J. L.
1869 Gérôme, Jean Léon	1869 Guillaume, C. J.
1869 Dupont, L. Pierre.	1883 Knaus, Ludwig.

HON. RETIRED ASSOCIATES.	
Le Jeune, Henry.	Nicol, Erskine.
Woodington, William Fredk.	

ASSOCIATES.		A.R.A.
Aitchison, George.	Herkomer, Hubert, M.A.	
Birch, Charles Bell.	Hunter, Colin.	
Bodley, Geo. Fred.	Leader, Benj. Wms.	
Boughton, George Hy.	Lucas, John Seymour.	
Brett, John.	Macbeth, Rbt. Walker.	
Brock, Thomas.	MacWhirter, John.	
Burgess, J. Bagnold.	Moore, Henry.	
Burne-Jones, Edward.	Morris, Philip Richard.	
Crofts, Ernest.	Prinsep, Val. Cameron.	
Crowe, Eyre.	Stacpoole, Frederick.	
Dicksee, Frank.	Storey, Geo. Adolphus.	
Gilbert, Alfred.	Thornycroft, W. Hamo.	
Gow, Andrew C.	Waterhouse, John Wm.	
Gregory, Edward John.	Woods, Henry.	

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Tenterden Street.—
Chairm., Lamborn Cock. *Sec.*, J. Gill. *Treas.*, J. R.A.M.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,
 26, Charles Street, St. James's.—*Treasurer*,
 Lord Bridport, K.C.B. *Sec. and Acting Treas.*,
 C. B. Shaw.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, 12, Hanover Sq.—
Pres., Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.,
M.P. Sec., Ernest Clarke.

ROYAL ALBERT ORPHAN ASYLUM, near Bagshot.
Pres., H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh.
Sec., Richard Witherby, 62, King William
 Street, London Bridge.

ROYAL ALFRED AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTI-
 TUTION, 58, Fenchurch St.—*Pres.*, R. S. Donkin,
M.P. Sec., W. E. Denny.

ROYAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION, Oxford Man-
 sion, Oxford Street.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. Earl
 Percy. *Treasurer*, J. Hilton, F.S.A. *Secretary*,
 Hellier Gosselin. Annual Meeting, 1887, was
 at Salisbury.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, 22, Albemarle Street.—
Pres., Sir Thos. Wade, K.C.B. *Director*, Sir H.
 C. Rawlinson, K.C.B. *Sec.*, Prof. T. W. Rhys-
 Davids. *Hon. Sec.*, R. N. Cust, LL.D. R.A.S.

ROYAL ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY, Burlington House.
Pres., J. W. L. Glaisher, S.D., F.R.S. *Treas.*,
 A. A. Common, F.R.S. *Sec.*, E. B. Knobel,
 Lt.-Col. G. L. Tupman, R.M.A. *Foreign Sec.*,
 W. Huggins, LL.D., F.R.S. *Asst. Sec.*, W. H.
 Wesley. F.R.A.S.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY SCHOOLS,
 Office, 58, Gracechurch St.—*Sec.*, R. H. Evans.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, Regent's Park.—*Sec.*,
 Wm. Sowerby. *Supt. of Gardens*, W. Coomber.

ROYAL CALEDONIAN ASYLUM, Caledonian Road,
 Holloway, N.—*President*, His Grace the Duke
 of Buccleuch, K.T. *Sec.*, Thomas Inglis.

ROYAL CAMB. ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS,
 20, Cockspur Street.—*Sec.*, Col. J. A. Stewart.

ROYAL COLL. OF PHYSICIANS, Pall Mall East.—
Registrar, Sir H.A. Pitman, M.D. *Asst. Registr.*,
 E. Liveing, M.D. *Bedell and Acting Sec.* Wm.
 Gurner. L.R.C.P. and F.R.C.P.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, 40, Lincoln's Inn
 Fields.—*Pres.*, W. Scovell Savory, F.R.S. *Vice-
 Pres.*, Thomas Bugant and Thomas Smith.
Sec., Edw. Trimmer, M.A. *Conserv. of Museum*,
 Prof. Chas. Stewart. *Lib.* James B. Bailey.
 M.R.C.S. and F.R.C.S.

ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE, Northumberland
 Avenue.—*Sec.*, J. S. O'Halloran.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, 1, Savile Row,
 W.—*Presid.*, General R. Strachey, R.N., C.S.I.
Secs., C. R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S.; D.W. Fresh-
 field. *Foreign Sec.*, Lord Arthur Russell. *As-
 sist. Sec.*, H. W. Bates, F.R.S. *Curator of
 Maps*, John Coles, F.S.A. *Librarian*, J. Scott
 Keltie. *Chief Clerk*, S. J. Evis. F.R.G.S.

ROYAL HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 11, Chandos St.—
President, Lord Aberdare, G.C.B. *Treasurer*,
 William Herbage, F.S.S. *Hon. Sec.*, P. Edward
 Dove, F.R.A.S. F.E.Hist.S.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, South Kensing-
 ton and Chiswick.—*Secretary*, William Lee.
Asst. Sec., Captain Edmund Ironside Bax.
 F.R.H.S.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY, 4, Trafalgar Square.—
Sec., Capt. I. W. Home.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 9,
 Conduit St., W.—*Sec.*, Wm. H. White, F.I.B.A.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER
 COLOURS, Piccadilly.—*Pres.*, Sir J. D. Linton.
Vice-Pres., H. J. Hine. *Treas.*, E. M. Wim-
 peris. *Sec.*, W. T. Blackmore.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, 21, Albemarle Street.—*Hon.
 Sec.*, Sir Fred. Bramwell. *Asst. Sec.*, B. Vincent.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND, 7, Adelphi Terrace.—
Pres., Right Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G. *Treas-
 urers*, Rt. Hon. Lord John Manners, G.C.B.,
 M.P.; George Godwin, F.R.S., and F. W. Gibbs,
 C.B., Q.C. *Sec.*, Llewelyn Roberts, B.A.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, Wood
 Green.—*Pres.*, H.R.H. Prince of Wales, K.G.
 M.W., Grand Master. *Secretary*, Frederick
 Binckes.

ROYAL MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, St.
 John's Hill, Battersea Rise.—*Sec.*, F. R. W.
 Hedges.

- ROYAL MEDICAL AND CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY, 53, Berners St.—*Res. Lib.*, J. T. W. MacAlister.
- ROYAL METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, 30, Great George Street, Westminster.—*Pres.*, William Ellis, F.R.S. *Secs.*, G. J. Symons, F.R.S.; John W. Tripe, M.D. *For. Sec.*, R. H. Scott, F.R.S. *Assist. Sec.*, Wm Marriott, F.R.M.Soc.
- ROYAL MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, King's College, Strand.—*Secs.*, Frank Crisp, B.A., and F. Jeffrey Bell, *Assist. Sec.*, James West.
- ROYAL NATIONAL LIFEBOAT INSTITUTION, 14, John Street, Adelphi.—*Sec.*, Charles Dibdin, F.R.G.S.
- ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, 18, Adam Street, Strand.—*Pres.*,
Secretary, John St. J. Wagstaffe, R.N.
- ROYAL NAVAL SCRIPTURE READERS' SOCIETY, 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.—*Sec.*, Rear-Admiral Hubert Campion.
- ROYAL SOCIETY, Burlington House.—*Pres.*, Prof. George Gabriel Stokes, D.C.L., M.P. *Vice-Pres. and Treas.*, John Evans, D.C.L. *Secs.*, Prof. Michael Foster, M.D., and Lord Rayleigh, D.C.L. *For. Sec.*, Prof. A. W. Williamson, LL.D. *Assist. Sec. and Lib.*, Herbert Rix, B.A. *Clerk*, T. James. F.R.S.
- ROYAL SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS, 105, Jermyn St.—*Sec.*, John Colam.
- ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS, 32, Charing Cross.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. H. B. Buchanan.
- ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF LIFE FROM FIRE, 20, New Bridge Street, E.C.—*Sec.*, George Cooke.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE, 21, Delahay St., S. W.—*Pres.*, Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Q.C. *Lib.*, T. R. Gill. *For. Sec.*, C. H. E. Carmichael, M.A. *Sec.*, E. Gilbert Highton, M.A. F.R.S.L.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 18, Lisle Street, W.—*Treas.*, W. H. Cummings, F.S.A. *Sec.*, Stanley Lucas.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, 52, Pall Mall East.—*Pres.*, Sir John Gilbert, B.A. *Treas.*, G. H. Andrews. *Sec.*, Alfred D. Fripp. *Assist. Sec.*, George L. Ridge.
- ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY, 9, Adelphi Terrace.—*Pres.*, Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P. *Hon. Secs.*, J. B. Martin, A. E. Bateman, and Major P. G. Craigie. *Foreign Sec.*, John B. Martin. *Assist. Sec. & Lib.*, J. Whittall. F.R.S.S.
- ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard.—*Sec. and Cur.*, Capt. Boughey Burgess. *Librarian, &c.*, Lt.-Col. John Day.
- ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE CHURCH MISSION, 65, Fenchurch Street.—*Sec.*, Wm. Evan Franks.
- SALVATION ARMY, Headquarters, 101, Queen Victoria St.; National Training Barracks, Clapton. "War Cry" and Publishing Department, 8 & 9, Paternoster Square.—*Treas.*, "General" William Booth.
- SANITARY INSTITUTE, 74, Margaret Street, W.—*Registrar*, G. J. Symons, F.S.S. *Sec.*, E. White Wallis.
- SCHOOL FOR INDIGENT BLIND, St. George's Fields, Southwark.—*President*, the Archbishop of Canterbury. *Treas.*, B. T. Bosanquet.
- SCOTTISH HOSPITAL, 7, Crane Court, Fleet Street.—*Pres.*, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, K.G. *Sec.*, George Henderson.
- SELDEN SOCIETY, 23, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.—*President*, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge. *Hon. Sec.*, P. Edward Dove.
- SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' Soc., Sailors' Home Chambers, Dock St., London Docks.—*Secretary*, W. R. Buck.
- SION COLLEGE, Victoria Embankment.—*Lib.*, Rev. W. H. Milman. *Treas.*, Rev. M. S. A. Walrond, M.A.
- SOCIETY FOR GRANTING ANNUITIES TO THE POOR ADULT BLIND, St. George's Fields, Southwark.—*Treasurer*, Edmund C. Johnson. *Secretary*, R. P. Strickland, M.A.
- SOCIETY FOR LIBERATION OF RELIGION FROM STATE PATRONAGE, 2, Serjeants' Inn.—*Parl. Chairman*, J. Carvell Williams. *Secs.*, S. Robjohns, and J. Fisher.
- SOCIETY FOR PRESERVING MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD, Norwich: Belle Vue Rise, Hellesdon Road, London: 17, Oxford Mansions, Regent Circus, W. *Pres.*, The Earl of Northesk, F.S.A. *Sec.*, W. Vincent.
- SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, Northumberland Avenue.—*Treasurers*, N. Powell, General Sir H. C. B. Daubeney, G.C.B.; R. B. Wade, Rev. H. Wace, D.D. *Secs.*, Rev. W. H. Grove, M.A.; Rev. E. McClure, M.A. *Accountant*, G. Wilkins. *Coll.*, H. W. Orchard.
- SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND COMMERCE, 18, John St., Adelphi.—*Sec.*, H. Trueman Wood, M.A. *Assist. Sec.*, Henry B. Wheatley, F.S.A.
- SOCIETY FOR THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES, 2, Dean's Yd., S.W.—*Sec.*, Rev. R. Milburn Blakiston, M.A., F.S.A.
- SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF HELLENIC STUDIES, 22, Albemarle Street.—*Pres.*, Bishop of Durham. *Hon. Sec.*, George A. Macmillan.
- SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, 19, Delahay St., Westminster.—*Sec.*, Rev. H. W. Tucker, M.A. *Assist. Secs.*, W. F. Kemp, M.A.; Rev. E. P. Sketchley, M.A.
- SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, 85, Strand.—*Sec.*, F. E. Dunsford.
- SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF PERSECUTED JEWS—SYRIAN COLONIZATION FUND.—*Sec.*,
- SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES, Burlington House.—*Pres.*, John Evans, F.R.S. *Treas.*, C. S. Percival, LL.D. *Director*, H. S. Milman, M.A. *Sec.*, Hon. H. A. Dillon. *Assist. Sec.*, W. H. St. John Hope, M.A. *Clerk*, E. C. Ireland. F.S.A.
- SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, Water Lane, Blackfriars.—*Clerk*, J. R. Upton. *Sec. to Examiners*, Thomas Peregrine, M.D. *Curator of Physic Garden* (vacant). L.S.A.
- SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, St. James' Hall, Piccadilly.—*Hon. Sec.*, Edgar Farmon. *Sec.*, G. A. T. Middleton, A.E.I.B.A.
- SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHAEOLOGY, 11, Hat St., Bloomsbury.—*Sec.*, W. Harry Rylands, F.S.A.
- SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk Street.—*Sec.*, H. H. Cauty. *Acting Sec.*, A. F. Le Patourel.
- SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS, 9, Victoria Chambers, Westminster.—*Sec.*, C. J. Light, C.E.

SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, Scottish Corporation Hall, Crane Court, Fleet St.—*Pres.*, Alfred Hill, M.D. *Hon. Secs.*, Shirley F. Murphy, and C. E. Saunders, M.D.

SOCIETY OF SCHOOLMASTERS, 7, Adelphi Terrace. *Chairman*, Rev. R. Lee. *Treas.*, Rev. Dr. Baker. *Sec.*, Llewelyn Roberts, B.A.

SOUTH AMERICAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 1, Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street.—*Sec.*, J. T. Rowland.

STATIONERS' HALL, Ave Maria Lane, for copyright registry.—*Clerk*, Chas. Robt. Rivington.

STEPHENSON'S (DR.) HOME AND ORPHANAGE FOR THE RESCUE AND NURTURE OF ORPHAN AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN OF BOTH SEXES, Bonner Rd., Victoria Pk.—*Principal*, T. B. Stephenson.

SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, 56, Old Bailey.—*Publication Superintendent*, H. Hall. *Trade Manager*, G. Cauldwell.

SUNDAY SOCIETY FOR OPENING MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES ON SUNDAYS, 9, Conduit Street, W.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mark H. Judge, A.R.S.B.A.

SURGICAL AID SOCIETY, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street.—*Secretary*, William Trosidder.

SURVEYORS' INSTITUTION, 12, Great George St., Westminster.—*Pres.*, William James Beadel, M.P. *Sec.*, J. C. Rogers.

TEACHERS' GUILD OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 17, Buckingham St., Adelphi, W.C.—*Chairman*, The Rev. J. Percival, D.D. *Sec.*, Herbert B. Garrod, M.A.

THAMES CHURCH MISSION, 31, New Bridge St.—*Treas.*, Sam. Hoare, M.P. *Sec.*, Rev. H. Bloomer.

TOYNBE TRUST—*Trustees*, Arthur Henry Dyke Acland, M.P.; W. Markby, D.C.L.; Alfred Milner, M.A.; Prof. Henry Sidgwick, Litt.D.; Prof. H. S. Foxwell, M.A.; R. Spence Watson, LL.D.

TRAINED NURSES' ANNUITY FUND, 73, Cheapside, E.C.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. Gofton-Salmond.

UNITED KINGDOM BAND OF HOPE UNION, 4, Ludgate Hill.—*Secs.*, C. Wakely, and Fred. Smith.

UNIVERSAL MERCY BAND MOVEMENT, 12, Argyle Sq., King's Cross, W.C.—*Pres.*, Lord Mount-Temple. *Treas.*, Ernest Bell, M.A. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. T. Timmins.

VICTORIA INSTITUTE, 7, Adelphi Terrace.—*Hon. Sec.*, Capt. F. W. H. Petrie, F.R.S.L.

WELSH GIRLS' SCHOOL OF THE MOST HONOURABLE AND LOYAL SOCIETY OF ANCIENT BRITONS, Ashford, Middlesex.—*Treas.*, Thomas Wood. *Head Mistress*, Miss Virgo. *Assist. Sec.*, Rev. J. S. Brownrigg.

WESLEYAN CONFERENCE OFFICE, 25, City Road.—*Principal*, Rev. T. Woolmer.

WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY, 17, Bishopsgate St., Within.—*Treas.*, Rev. Jas. H. Rigg, D.D. *Secs.*, Rev. J. Kilner, Rev. E. E. Jenkins, M.A.; Rev. M. C. Osborn, Rev. G. W. Olver, B.A. *Hon. Sec.*, Rev. W. Arthur, A.M. *Assist. Fin. Sec.*, Maj. Jno. Smith.

WILLIAMS'S (DR.) LIBRARY, 14, Grafton Street, Gower Street.—*Theological Librarian and Sec.*, Rev. F. H. Jones.

WORKING MEN'S CLUB AND INSTITUTE UNION, 150, Holborn, E.C.—*President*, Hodgson Pratt. *Sec.*, J. J. Dent.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 46, Great Ormond St.—*Prin.*, Sir John Lubbock, Bt., M.P. *Bursar*, R. B. Litchfield, M.A. *Sec.*, H. R. Jennings.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Exeter Hall.—*General Sec.*, Edmund J. Kennedy. *Evangelistic Sec.*, Arthur Burson. *Financial Sec.*, Clarence Hooper.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, 3, Hanover Square.—*Pres.*, Prof. W. H. Flower, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. *Sec.*, P. L. Slater, M.A., F.R.S. F.Z.S.

EDUCATION, GREAT BRITAIN, 1861 to 1886.

Year.	Schools Inspected.	Accommodation.	Average Attendance.
1861	7,705	1,396,483	919,935
1862	7,569	1,476,240	964,849
1863	7,739	1,512,782	1,008,925
1864	7,891	1,521,457	1,011,134
1865	8,438	1,677,808	1,057,745
1866	8,753	1,724,208	1,082,055
1867	9,340	1,837,307	1,147,463
1869	10,337	2,076,344	1,332,786
1870	10,949	2,215,235	1,453,531
1871	11,465	2,357,025	1,547,195
1872	12,713	2,665,157	1,651,425
1873	13,954	2,963,186	1,783,740
1874	15,671	3,344,071	1,985,394
1875	16,957	3,636,114	2,175,522
1876	17,787	3,940,775	2,340,277
1877	18,111	4,189,367	2,511,096
1878	19,297	4,505,818	2,782,454
1879	20,169	4,727,853	2,980,104
1880	20,670	4,842,807	3,155,534
1881	21,136	5,002,116	3,273,501
1882	21,362	5,157,406	3,436,416
1883	21,630	5,304,144	3,560,351
1884	21,892	5,482,410	3,721,366
1885	21,976	5,658,819	3,826,980
1886	22,114	5,836,697	3,915,315

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, 1865 to 1886.

For indictable offences; in addition to those summarily convicted, or imprisoned for want of sureties.

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1865	14,740	2,355	3,271
1866	14,254	2,292	2,796
1867	14,107	2,510	2,733
1868	15,033	2,490	2,394
1869	14,340	2,592	2,452
1870	12,953	2,400	3,084
1871	11,946	2,184	2,257
1872	10,862	2,259	2,565
1873	11,089	2,110	2,542
1874	11,509	2,231	2,367
1875	10,954	2,205	2,484
1876	12,195	2,051	2,343
1877	11,942	2,009	2,300
1878	12,473	2,273	2,293
1879	12,525	2,091	2,207
1880	11,214	2,046	2,383
1881	11,353	1,832	2,698
1882	11,699	1,944	2,255
1883	11,347	1,914	1,740
1884	11,134	2,077	1,546
1885	10,500	1,956	1,573
1886	10,686	1,838	1,286

Many of the following Hospitals admit paying In-Patients, the charges being varied in proportion to the means and to the requirements of persons applying for admission. Some of the Hospitals also receive paying Out-Patients.

General Hospitals.

- ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL**, West Smithfield. Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily; accidents at all times. Visiting-days: Sundays, 2 to 3; Tuesdays and Fridays, 3 to 4 p.m. *Clerk*, W. H. Cross. *Steward*, M. Morris. *Matron*, Miss Stuart.
- ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL**, Albert Embankment, S.W. In-patients daily at 11.30 a.m.; out-patients daily at 12; accidents and urgent cases at all times. Visiting-days: Sundays and Wednesdays 3 to 4.30 p.m. Paying Patients are admitted to "The Home." Minimum charge, 5s. a week. *Steward*, F. Walker.
- GUY'S HOSPITAL**, St. Thomas's Street, Borough, S.E. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Taking-in days, Wednesdays at 10. *Superintendent*, Dr. Steele. *Clerk of Hospital*, Henry Williams. *Matron*, Miss Jones.

[The above Hospitals being endowed, receive nothing from the Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund.]

- ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL**, Hyde Park Corner. Open at all times for accidents. *Resident Medical Officer*, F. J. Marshall. *Sec.*, C. L. Todd. *Supt. of Nurses*, Mrs. Coster.
- ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL**, Cambridge Place, Paddington. In-patients at 1. Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients, daily at 1.30; diseases of women and children, M. and Th. at 1.30; eye, Tues. and Sat. at 9; ear, M. and Th. at 3; dental, W. and Sat. 9.30; skin, M. and Th. at 9.30; throat, Tu. and Fri. at 1.30; Orthopædic, W. at 10. Visiting-days: Sun., 3 to 4, Thur. and Sat. from 4 to 5. *Sec.*, Thomas Ryan.
- CHARGING CROSS HOSPITAL**, Agar Street, Strand. Urgent cases at all times; others at 1.30 on Tu. Out-patients daily at 1. *Sec.*, Art. H. Reade.
- DEACONESSES' INSTITUTION AND TRAINING HOSPITAL**, Tottenham, N. *Director*, Michael Lasecon, M.D. *Lady Sup.*, Christian Dundas.
- KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL**, Portugal Street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Urgent cases at all times. Surgical out-patients, daily at 1. Medical—Men, Tu., Th., and Sat.; Women, M., Wed., and Fri. *Secretary*, T. Mosse Macdonald, B.A.
- LONDON HOSPITAL**, Whitechapel Road. *House Gov.*, Wm. J. Nixon. *Secretary*, *Matron*, Miss E. C. E. Lückes.
- MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL**, Mortimer St., Berners St. Urgent and ordinary cases at all times, with or without a Governor's or subscriber's letter. Cancer patients at all times without letter. *Resident Medical Officer*, E. A. Fardon. *Secretary Sup.*, A. O'D. Bartholeyns.
- ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL**, Gray's Inn Road. For relief without letters of recommendation. *Sec.*, Jas. S. Blyth.
- UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, or NORTH LONDON HOSPITAL**, Gower Street. In-patients daily at 11 a.m.; out-patients daily, at 1.30; diseases of women, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1.30; dental cases, Wednesdays, at 9 a.m.; skin, Wednesdays, 1.30, Saturdays, 9 a.m.; eye, Mondays and Thursdays, at 1.30; ear, Thursdays at 9; throat, Th. at 1.30. *Sec.*, N. H. Nixon.

* Like the list of Societies, this is not a complete list of Hospitals, some meritorious institutions being omitted.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, near Westminster Abbey. Urgent cases at all times. In-patients, with Governor's letter, to apply on Tuesdays, at 12.30 o'clock. Urgent cases admitted without a letter on any day at any hour. Visiting-days: Sundays, between 2 and 4, and Wednesdays and Fridays, between 3 and 4 p.m. *Sec.*, S. M. Quennell. *Matron*, Miss Pyne.

[All the preceding have Medical Schools attached.]

- FRENCH HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY** (open to all Foreigners), 10, Leicester Place, W.C. Out-patients daily at 10. *Treas.*, H. Duval. *Hon. Sec.*, Ern. Rüffer. *Sec.*, F. Sorel.
- GERMAN HOSPITAL**, Dalston. Admission of in-patients daily, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Sundays. Out-patients, males, Tuesdays and Thursdays; females, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2 p.m. *Resid. Medical Officers*, Drs. Keller and Michels. *Sec.*, C. Feldmann.
- GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL HOSPITAL**, Caledonian Road. Urgent cases admitted at all times. Out-patients, physician's cases, M., Tu., Th. at 2 p.m., and Sat. at 10 a.m.; surgeon's cases, M., Tu., Th., and F. at 2 p.m.; dental cases, Wednesdays at 1.30 p.m.; diseases of the ear, Fridays at 2 p.m.; diseases of the eye, Tu. and Fri. at 9.30 a.m.; diseases of the throat, Wednesdays at 2 p.m. Visiting-days, Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday, 2 to 3 p.m. *Secretary*, William T. Grant. *Lady-Superintendent*, Miss M. Hull.

- METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL**, Kingsland Road, E. Admission daily. *House Surgeon*, Dr. C. H. Thompson. *Sec.*, Charles H. Byers.
- NORTH WEST LONDON HOSPITAL**, 18, Kentish Town Road. *Sec.*, Alfred Craske.
- POPULAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS**, Blackwall, E. Open free at all hours.—*Sec.*, Lieut.-Col. Feneran.
- SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, GREENWICH, FOR SEAMEN OF ALL NATIONS**. Formerly on board the Hospital Ship "Dreadnought," Greenwich, for seamen suffering from disease or accident, who are admitted daily without any recommendation. DISPENSARIES for Out-patients, Well Street, London Docks, and Gravesend. *Sec.*, P. Michelli.
- WEST LONDON HOSPITAL**, Hammersmith Road, W., 101 beds. Accidents and urgent cases at all times; other cases on Monday at 10.30. Out-patients at 9 and 2; dental cases at 9.30 Tuesdays and Fridays. *Secretary and Superintendent*, R. J. Gilbert.

Special Hospitals.

- CONSUMPTION AND CHEST DISEASES.**
- BROMPTON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION**.—Visiting-days: Tuesday and Friday, 2 to 3; Sunday, 2 to 4. *Res. Med. Officer*, H. D. Waugh, M.B. *Treasurer*, Earl of Leven and Melville. *Sec.*, Henry Dobbin.
- CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST**, Victoria Park, E. Out-patients daily, at 2. Office, 24, Finsbury Circus, E.C. *Sec.*, T. Stottar Smith.
- INFIRMARY FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST**, 26, Margaret St., W. *Secretary*, Francis Baily.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION (on the separate principle), at Ventnor. Offices, 34, Craven St., Strand. Daily from 10 to 4. *Physicians*, J. G. Sinclair Coghill, M.D., F.R.C.P., Robt. Robertson, M.D., John Whitehead, M.D. *Sec.*, Ernest Morgan.

NORTH LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION, Mount Vernon, Hampstead. Out-patients' Department, 216, Tottenham Court Road. *Sec.*, Lionel F. Hill, M.A.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST, City Road, E.C. Open daily for admission of in- and out-patients: Mondays to Fridays, at 1; Saturdays, 9 a.m. *Sec.*, John J. Austin.

FOR CHILDREN.

ALEXANDRA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP DISEASE, 17, Queen Square, W.C. *Sec.*, St. Leger Bunnett.

BELGRAVE HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, 79, Gloucester Street, Pimlico. Out- and in-patients admitted on recommendation of subscribers, at 9 a.m., Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays. *Lady-Supt.*, Miss Munro.

CHEYNE HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN, 46, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. *Hon. Sec.*, S. W. Flower.

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN, Shadwell. Open daily. *Chairman*, Chas. Cheston. *Sec.*, Ashton Warner.

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Southwark Bridge Road. Patients to attend at 9. Visiting days: every day from 2 till 4. *Resident Med. Officer*, G. A. Carpenter, M.D. *Lady-Sup.*, Miss Alice Cross. *Sec.*, T. S. Chapman.

HOME AND INFIRMARY FOR SICK CHILDREN, Lower Sydenham, S.E. *Matron*, Miss Meadows. *Secretary*, William Aste.

HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN, 2, Maida Vale, W. Visiting hours, 3 to 5 daily. *Acting Sec.*, Miss Coleman.

HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN WITH HIP OR SPINE DISEASE, "The Vine," Sevenoaks. *Lady Sup.*, Miss E. Jackson.

HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, Great Ormond St., Bloomsbury, and Convalescent Branch, Cromwell House, Highgate. *Sec.*, Adrian Hope. *Lady-Sup.*, Miss C. J. Wood.

INFIRMARY FOR SICK CHILDREN, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 19, Stepney Causeway, E.

NORTH-EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Hackney Road, E.; Convalescent Home at Croydon. *House Surgeon*, Howard Downes, M.B.C.S. *Jun. House Surgeon*, A. G. Smith, M.B.C.S. *Lady-Sup.*, Miss E. W. Curno. *City office*, 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. *Sec.*, Alfred Nixon.

NORTH-WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, 18 to 22, Ken- tish Town Road, N.W.

PADDINGTON GREEN CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, London, W. Free to all necessitous patients. *Secretary*, W. H. Pearce.

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, Queen's Road, Chelsea, and Churchfields, Margate. Open to out-patients daily at 9 and 1.30. *Chair- man of Committee*, H. M. Farquhar. *Secretary*, Captain W. C. Blount, R.N.

FOR WOMEN.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, Fulham Road. In-patients admitted free with subscriber's letter, or by weekly payments of from 10s. 6d. to 42s. Visiting-days, Wednesdays and Sundays, 3 to 4.30. Out-patients admitted by subscriber's letter, or upon payment of 6d.

each attendance. Out-patients' days, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1.30. *Treasurer*, Clifford Probyn.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR GENTLEWOMEN DURING TEM- PORARY ILLNESS, 90, Harley St., W. *Lady Sup.*, Miss Meyrick.

GROSVENOR HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, Vincent Square, Westminster. Out-patients, 2 p.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. *Superintendent*, Miss Hughes.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 29, Soho Square, W. Open free to out-patients daily, at 10 a.m. A new wing for paying patients was opened in 1869. *Secretary*, David Cannon. *Matron*, Miss Sutcliffe.

NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 222, Marylebone Road, N.W. The physicians are all women. Out-patients seen daily. *Treasurer*, Mrs. West- lake. *Sec. and Supt.*, Margaret M. Bagster. A charge of 6d. is made on entrance, and 2d. each visit afterwards.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN AND WOMEN, Waterloo Bridge Road. Letter of Governor required. *Secretary and Sup.*, R. G. Kestin.

SAMARITAN FREE H., 13, Lower Seymour Street, Portman Square.—For women; and at branch H., 1, Dorset St., Manchester Sq., for women and children. *Sec.*, George Scudamore. *Ma- trons*, Miss Butler and Miss Tidy.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS.

BRITISH LYING-IN H., Endell Street, St. Giles's. Patients to apply to subscribers for recom- mendation. *Secretary*, FitzRoy Gardner.

CITY OF LONDON H., City Road, E.C. (with training- school for nurses and midwives). In-patients must attend at the hospital on Wednesdays at 10; out-patients at 12. *Sec.*, R. A. Owthwaite.

GENERAL LYING-IN H., York Road, Lambeth. Patients exchange subscriber's letter on Wed- nesdays at 12. *Matron*, Miss Atkinson.

MOTHERS' LYING-IN HOME, 9, Juniper Street, Glamis Road, Shadwell, E. *Sec. and Lady Sup.*, Mrs. Ashton Warner.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL, AND MIDWIFERY TRAINING SCHOOL, Marylebone Road, N.W., for married women, and for the reception of unmarried women with their first child; married women are also attended at their own homes. Medical pupils, nurses, and midwives are trained; the midwives are spe- cially prepared for examination of the Obste- trical Society of London. *Sec.*, G. Owen Ryon.

ROYAL MATERNITY CHARITY, 31, Finsbury Square. *Secretary*, J. W. Long.

FEVER.

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. Established 1802. *Sec.*, Major W. Christie.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, &c.

HOSPITAL FOR EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, Portland Terrace, Regent's Park, near St. John's Wood Road Station. Paying patients received and treated. *Sec.*, H. Howgrave Graham.

NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury. Country branch, East End, Finchley. Special wards for patients in straitened circumstances at a charge of 21s. per week. Out-patients, M., Tu., W., and F. at 2. Visiting-days: Th. and Sun., 2 till 4. *Sec. & Gen. Director*, B. Burford Rawlings.

NATIONAL H. for Diseases of the Heart and Paralysis, 32, Soho Square. *Sec.*, Capt. F. Hanelley.
WEST END HOSPITAL for Diseases of the Nervous System, 70, Welbeck Street, Cavendish Square, W. *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer*, H. A. Dowell.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

BRITISH H. FOR DISEASES OF S., 61, Great Marlborough St., W.; South branch, 5, Newington Butts. Out-patients at the West—M. and F. at 2; and W. at 7 p.m. South branch—Wed. at 2; and M. and F. at 7. In-patients daily, at West branch, from 11 to 3. *Hon. Sec.*, E. Morton Daniel.

CENTRAL LONDON INSTITUTION FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, 227, Gray's Inn Road. *Physician*, Dr. Bait Meadows. *Hon. Sec.*, J. G. Fisher.

HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, 52, Stamford Street, Blackfriars, S.E. Out-patients M. and W. at 2; on Tu., Th., and F. at 1. Free and paying in-patients are received. *Sec.*, Samuel Hayman.

ST. JOHN'S H. FOR DISEASES OF S., 49, Leicester Square, W.C. Daily, except Sun., at 2 p.m.; and every week-night, except Saturday, at 7 p.m. Free and paying in-patients are received. *Secretary*, St. Vincent Mercier.

WESTERN DISPENSARY, 179, Great Portland Street. Patients seen at 2 on Tu., Fri. and Sat.; Th. at 7 p.m. *Secretary*, Arthur W. Adeney.

OPHTHALMIC.

CENTRAL LONDON O. H., 238A, Gray's Inn Road. Attendance daily, at 1 p.m. Accidents and urgent cases seen at all hours. *Sec.*, G. H. Leah.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, Bloomfield Street, Moorfields, E.C. Open free daily to the poor, from 8 to 10 a.m. Visiting-days: Mondays and Thursdays from 3 to 4. *Sec.*, Robert J. Newstead. *Lady-Supt.*, Mrs. Peel.

ROYAL SOUTH LONDON O. H., St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. Daily at 2. *Sec.*, C. Comyn.

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL, King William Street, West Strand. Attendance daily at 1 p.m. *Sec.*, T. Beattie-Campbell.

WESTERN O. H., 155, Marylebone Road. Free to indigent poor: *Sec.*, G. E. Manton.

CANCER.

CANCER HOSPITAL, Brompton. Poor persons admitted free; no letter of recommendation required. *Sec.*, W. H. Hughes. *Matron*, Miss A. Rogers. Patients seen daily at 2 p.m., except Sundays.

ST. SAVIOUR'S HOSPITAL, 10, Osnaburgh Street, Regent's Park, N.W. For the treatment of Cancer, Paralysis, and Nervous Diseases. *Medical and Surgical Cases* daily at 10 and 4, except Saturday, Drs. A. & S. Kennedy. Electro-vapour treatment by Mrs. C. M. Lawrence. *Sec.*, Miss E. Pottiers.

ORTHOPÆDIC (CLUB FOOT, SPINAL AND OTHER DEFORMITIES).

CITY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, Hatton Garden. For the gratuitous surgical treatment of poor persons of every nation, irrespective of their religion, suffering under Club Foot, Contractions and Distortions of the Limbs, Curvatures of the Spine, or other bodily deformities. *Sec.*, Ernest Dereuth.

NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC H. (FOR THE DEFORMED), 234, Gt. Portland St., Regent's Park, W. M., Tu., Th., and F. at 2 p.m., Wed. at 1. *Sec.*, Herbert Canning.

ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, 297, Oxford St., W. *Sec.*, B. Maskell.

DENTAL.

DENTAL HOSPITAL, Leicester Square, W.C. (Free). Open daily 9 till 11 a.m. *Treas.*, R. C. L. Bevan. *Sec.*, J. Francis Pink.

NATIONAL DENTAL HOSPITAL, 149, Great Portland Street, W. *Sec.*, Arthur G. Klugh.

THROAT AND EAR.

CENTRAL LONDON THROAT AND EAR, 330, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. *Sec.*, Richard Kershaw.

ROYAL EAR H., Frith Street, Soho. Out-patients seen Tu. and F., 9 to 12; M. and Sat., 3 to 5. In-patients daily. *Surgeons*, Dr. Pritchard and Dr. Matheson. *Sec.*, M. C. Puddy.

Pay Hospitals.

BOLINGBROKE HOUSE, Wandsworth Common. *Resid. Med. Officer and Sec.*, Cecil R. C. Lyster.

HAMPSTEAD HOME, H., AND NURSING INST., Parliament Hill Road.—To provide medical and surgical treatment on payment of from 12s. to 105s. weekly; also for the supply of trained nurses to private families. *Hon. Sec.*, R. A. Othwaite.

HOME HOSPITALS ASSOCIATION, for paying patients, 16, Fitzroy Sq. *Lady Sup.*, Mrs. Bluett. *Hon. Sec.*, T. A. Hind.

ST. THOMAS'S HOME, ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, Albert Embankment, S.E. *Resid. Med. Officer*, Dr. Edmunds.

[Many other Institutions also admit paying patients].

Miscellaneous.

FISTULA—**GORDON H.**, 278, Vauxhall Bridge Road. Free to necessitous poor. Special Wards for paying patients. Patients daily at 2; Tu. at 8. *Sec.*, A. S. Hincks.

FISTULA—**ST. MARK'S H.**, City Road. Males on Wed., Females on Th., at 8.45 a.m. *Matron*, Mrs. Palmer. *Sec.*, Arthur Leared.

LOCK HOSPITAL. Female Hospital and Asylum, Westbourne Green, Harrow Road. Admission daily from 10 to 5. Male Hospital and Out-patient department, 91, Dean St., Soho. Admission for In-patients daily from 10 to 4; Out-patients, Males, M., Tu., and W., 12 to 2; Females, F. and S., 12 to 1.30. *Sec.*, D. Harvie.

LONDON HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL SCHOOL, Great Ormond St., W.C. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours. *President*, Lord Ebury. *Chairman*, Major Vaughan Morgan. *Secretary*, G. A. Cross.

LONDON TEMPERANCE HOSPITAL, Hampstead Road, N.W. *Hon. Sec.*, Dawson Burns, D.D.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE, AND URINARY DISEASES, Henrietta St., Covent Garden. Patients seen M., Tu., Th., and F. at 2; W. and Sat. at 5; Females and Children, F. at 2. *Resident Medical Officer*, F. H. Norvill, M.B. *Sec.*, W. E. Scott.

SCROFULA—**ROYAL SEA-BATHING INFIRMARY**, Margate. Admission for 8 weeks on a Governor's recommendation, and payment of 40s. to 48s. *Sec.*, J. T. Walker, 30, Charing Cross.

SMALL-POX AND VACCINATION HOSPITAL, Highgate Hill, Upper Holloway, N.

FOR LUNATICS, &c.

BETHLEHEM, Lambeth Rd. Visiting-days; males 1st and 3rd Monday, females 2nd and 4th Monday in the month. *Resid. Physician*, George H. Savage, M.D. *Assist. Med. Officer*, R. Percy Smith, M.D. *Steward*, &c., G. H. Haydon.

ST. LUKE'S, Old Street. *Res. Medical Superintendent*, George Mickly, M.B. *Sec.*, Percy de Bathe, M.A.

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, Earlswood, Redhill; office, 36, King William St., E.C.

[Admission to the three preceding institutions is by election or payment.]

The following asylums are for the reception of pauper lunatics from the Poor Law Unions in the Home Counties:—

BANSTEAD LUNATIC ASYLUM, Surrey.
BROOKWOOD LUNATIC ASYLUM, Woking.
CITY OF LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM, Stone, near Dartford, Kent.
COLNEY HATCH ASYLUM, Colney Hatch.
EAST KENT LUNATIC ASYLUM, Chartham Downs.
HANWELL LUNATIC ASYLUM, Hanwell.
KENT COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM, Barming Heath.
WANDSWORTH LUNATIC ASYLUM, Upper Tooting.

INCURABLES.

BRITISH HOME FOR INCURABLES, Clapham; Office, 73, Cheapside. *Secretary*, Robert G. Salmond.

HOME FOR CONFIRMED INVALIDS, 31, Aubert Park, Highbury Park, N. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. Bubree.

HOME FOR INCURABLE AND INFIRM WOMEN, 21, New Ormond Street, W.C.

HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM, 50, Great Ormond Street, W.C.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, West Hill, Putney Heath. Seaside House, Marina, St. Leonards. Offices, 106, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. *Sec.*, F. Andrew.

ST. CYPRIAN'S HOME, 4, North Bank, N.W. *Lady Sup.*, Miss Ward.

ST. MARYLEBONE HOME FOR INCURABLES, 236, Marylebone Road, N.W. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. Underwood.

DISPENSARIES.

1801, *Bloomsbury*, 22, Bloomsbury Street.

1780, *City*, 46, Watling Street, Cheapside.

1780, *Finsbury*, Brewer St., Goswell Road, E.C.

1777, *London*, 21, Church Street, Spitalfields.

1782, *Public*, 59, Stanhope Street, Clare Market.

Royal General, 24, Bartholomew Close.

1821, *Royal South London*, St. George's Cross.

1817, *St. George and St. James*, 60, King Street,

Golden Square.

1810, *St. Pancras and Northern*, 126, Euston

Road, N.W.

1791, *Samaritan Society*, Whitechapel Road, E.

Surrey, Great Dover Street, Southwark.

1792, *Tower Hamlets*, Stepney, E.

1739, *Western*, Westminster, S.W.

1774, *Westminster General*, 9, Gerrard St., Soho.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD.

Offices—37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. *Clerk to the Managers*, W. F. Jebb.

ASYLUMS.—FOR IMBECILES:—

Leavesden, near Watford. *Med. Supt.*, H. Case, M.B.C.S.; *Clerk*, H. Chapman; *Matron*, Mrs. Van Buren; *Chaplain*, Rev. J. R. B. Watson. Caterham, Surrey. *Medical Superin.*, Dr. Elliott; *Steward*, W. Parkinson; *Clerk*, W. H. Pratten; *Matron*, Mrs. Mosely; *Chaplain*, Rev. W. Jones. Barenth, near Dartford. *Medical Superin.*, Dr. J. B. Dyer; *Steward*, W. Harper; *Matron*, Mrs. J. Dyer; *Chap.*, Rev. W. H. Langhorne.

FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN:—

Darenth. *Medical Superin.*, Dr. Fletcher Beach; *Steward*, W. Harper; *Matron*, Miss Wright.

FEVER AND SMALL-POX HOSPITALS:—

Eastern, The Grove, Homerton, E. *Med. Super.*, Dr. A. Collie; *Matron*, Miss Aston; *Steward*, A. Weston.

Northern, Winchmore Hill. *Steward*, Henry Jay; *Med. Supt.*, Dr. Bruce; *Matron*, Mrs. Barker.

North-Western, Haverstock Hill. *Med. Superin.*, Dr. Gayton; *Steward*, *Matron*, Miss H. Larsen.

Western, Seagrave Road, Fulham. *Medical Sup.*, Dr. Sweeting; *Steward*, T. Arrowsmith; *Matron*, Miss V. Clarke.

South-Western, Landor Road, Stockwell. *Med. Sup.*, P. H. McKellar, M.B.; *Steward*, W. Frost; *Matron*, Miss Smith.

South-Eastern, Old Kent Road. *Medical Superin.*, Dr. J. McComb; *Steward*, T. C. Monk; *Matron*, Miss E. E. Wilcox.

Hospital Ship, Long Reach, near Dartford. *Medical Superin.*, Dr. Birdwood; *Steward*, T. Chenoweth; *Matron*, Miss H. Wachter.

AMBULANCE STATIONS:—

Eastern, adjoining Eastern Hospitals. *Superin.*, W. Robinson.

South-Eastern, adjoining South-Eastern Hospitals. *Superin.*, T. G. Plumber.

Western, adjoining Western Hospitals. *Superin.*, W. Craig.

River Ambulance Service, South Wharf, Rotherhithe Street. *Superin.*, C. Thomson.

TRAINING SHIP:—

The *Ermouth*, off Grays, Essex. *Capt.-Superin.*, W. S. Bouchier, M.N.; *Steward & Storekeeper*, A. Thompson; *Master of Tender*, J. Hall.

Metropolitan Hospitals.

THE following tabular statement shows the status of the Metropolitan Hospitals, arranged alphabetically as they stand on the books of the Hospital Sunday Fund. With the exception of the three endowed hospitals, the management is usually vested in the Governors, who meet once a quarter, but the executive are a House Committee, elected annually, and meeting every week. As a rule, in the larger hospitals an annual subscription of three guineas or a donation of thirty constitutes a Governor; in the smaller hospitals the qualification is about a third of these sums. A Governor may attend and vote at the quarterly courts, and has a limited number of tickets for out-patients, but, generally, the admission into the wards rests with the out-

patient staff, subject, of course, to the accommodation available.

It will be noted that the total available number of beds is rarely utilized; but this is no proof that the wards are not often practically full, because, apart from the division into male, female, and children's wards, there are generally special wards, e.g., for ophthalmic, erysipelas, obstetric, or isolation cases, which are not interchangeable for general cases; besides, a margin must be kept for any sudden influx of accidents.

In the last column the assured income alone is shown with the Hospital Sunday allotment; the difference between this and the previous column shows how far each hospital is dependent upon voluntary public support.

The Hospitals of London.

DATE OF FOUNDATION, CHAIRMAN, MANAGERS, SECRETARIES, NURSING STAFF, NUMBER OF BEDS, PATIENTS BELIEVED, AVERAGE EXPENDITURE, AND ASSURED INCOME.

Name of Hospital and Address.	Chairman.	Resident Managers.	Secretary.	Nursing Staff.	Beds.	Patients, 1886.	Average Expenditure.	Assured Income.
				Srs. Nrs.	Ttl. occu- pied	In. Out.		
GENERAL HOSPITALS.								
1 1123 ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, (S.), (M.C.)	Sir S. H. Waterlow.	4 W. H. Cross, Clerk M. Morris, Steward.	5	7 8	9 10	11 12	13	14
1547 West Smithfield, E.C.	.....	.....	.....	29 179	676 533	7,172 160,081	£56,778	Full En- dwm't. 0s.
1553 *St. Thomas (M.C.) (renewd. 1871)	No information.	No information.	No information.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto, 0s.
Westminster Bridge, S.E.	H. H. Gibbs, Pres.	E. Lushington, Treas. J. C. Steele, m.d., Supt.	Henry Williams	.....	.....	.....	.....	from Ind. 0s.
1724 St. Thomas Street, Boro., S.E.	.....	.....	.....	19 135	650 410	5,904 37,000	£3,315	£383s.
(The above are Endowed.)								£968s.
1834 CHARING CROSS (M.C.)	.....	.....	A. E. Reade	9 33	175 115	1,618 23,101	£13,693	£968s.
West Strand, W.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£2,180s.
1867 FRENCH	H. Duval, Treas.	Sister Superior	E. Ruffer (hon.)	6	35 25	387	£2,661	£729s.
Leicester Place, W.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	to be op. Jan.
1846 GERMAN	E. Jacob	Senior Resident Medical Officer	Chr. Feldmann	12 2	125 107	1,663 24,854	£9,180	£70 A.
Dalston Lane, E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£1,364 s.
1856 GREAT NORTHERN CENTRAL	C. T. Murdoch, m.p.	Dr. Cowie, House Surgeon	W. T. Grant	1 8	33 284	328 8,737	£3,855	£16,718 A.
Caledonian Road, N.	.....	.....	The new hospital in the Holloway Road	will con- tain 150 be- ds. First por- tion to	.....	.....	.....	£208 B.
1884 ITALIAN, Queen Square, W.C.	Cav. G. B. Ortelli	.....	G. Ferrari (pro tem.)	5	20 12	169 2,092	£639	£237 A.
1839 KING'S COLLEGE (S.), (M.C.)	Rev. Dr. Wace	The Secretary	T. Mosse Macdonald	.....	.....	.....	.....	£290 B.
Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 A.
1740 THE LONDON (S.), (M.C.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 B.
Whitechapel Road, E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 A.
1836 METROPOLITAN FREE, Kingsland Road, N. (New Building, 1887)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 B.
MILLER HOSP. AND ROYAL KENT DISPENSARY, Greenwich, S.E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 A.
1783 NORTH-WEST LONDON	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 B.
Kenilworth Town Road, N.W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 A.
1878 TOPHAT	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 B.
East India Road, E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 A.
1828 ROYAL FREE	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 B.
Gray's Inn Road, W.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 A.
1733 St. George's (S.), (M.C.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 B.
Hyde Park Corner, S.W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 A.
1851 *St. Mary's, Paddington, W. (M.C.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 B.
SEANER'S Greenwich, E.E.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 A.
1821 MIDOLSEX (M.C.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 B.
Charles Street, W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 A.
1745 TOTTENHAM TRAINING	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 B.
Tottenham, N.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 A.
1867 UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (S.), (M.C.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 B.
Gower Street, W.C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 A.
1833 WEST LONDON	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 B.
Hammer-smith, W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 A.
1856 WESTMINSTER (S.), (M.C.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 B.
Broad Sanctuary, S.W.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 A.
1719	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£280 B.

The Hospitals of London—continued.

Name of Hospital and Address.	When opened	Chairman.	Resident Managers.	Secretary.	Nursing Staff.		Beds.	Patients, 1886.		Average Expenditure.	A. Assured Income. B. Hosp. S. Fund, 1887.
					Matron.	Srs.		In.	Out.		
CHEST HOSPITALS.											
City of London for Chest (S.), Victoria Park, E.	1846	3 Stephen Olding	4 H. G. Harsanyi, M.D., Res. Med. Officer H. D. Waugh, Kes. Med. Officer. P. M. O'Brien, House Physician	5 T. Storror-Smith Henry Dobbin Lionel Hill J. J. Austin	7 Miss H. G. Hetherington	8 Miss Florence Abbott, Lady Supt.	9 10 105	11 794	12 15,662	13 £10,371	14 { £253 A. £874 B. £2,875 A. £1,875 B. £312 B. £280 A. £200 B.
Consumption (M.S.), Brompion, S.W.	1841										
North London Consumption (S.), Hampstead.	1860										
Royal Hospital for Chest (S.), City Road, E. C.	1814										
CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS.											
ALEXANDRA (Hip Disease), (S.), Queen Square, W. C.	1866										
Edgware, (S.)	1866										
79, Gloucester St., Pimlico, S.W.	1874										
Chelsea, S.W.	1868										
East London (S.), Shadwell, E.	1869										
FYELINA, Southwark Bridge Road, S. E.	1875										
HOME FOR CHILDREN INCURABLE, Maids Vale, N. W.	1872										
HOME FOR SICK CHILDREN, Sydenham, S. E.	1882										
FOR SICK CHILDREN (S.), (M.S.), Great Ormond Street, W. C.	1867										
NORTH EASTERN, Paddington Green (S.)	1883										
QUEEN'S PLACE, W. VICTORIA, Queen's Road, Chelsea, S.W.	1876										
LYING-IN HOSPITALS.											
BRITISH LYING-IN, Endell Street, W. C.	1749										
CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN (S.), City Road, E. C.	1750										
GENERAL LYING-IN, York Road, Lambeth, S. E.	1740										
QUEEN CHARLOTTE LYING-IN, Marylebone Road, W. incor.	1782										
HOSPITALS FOR WOMEN.											
CHELSEA, Fulham Road, S. W.	1871										
HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN (S.), (M.S.), Solo Square, W. incor.	1842										
GROSVENOR, Vincent Square, S. W. New Hospital for Women (S.), 222, Marylebone Road, W.	1866										
	1872										

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14									
SAMARTAN FREE (S.)	1847	1851	1855	1857	1746	1746	1866	1869	1843	1894	1816	1886	1838	1841	1863	1874	1863	1849	1857	1873	1888	1861	
Lower Seymour Street, W.	1847	1851	1855	1857	1746	1746	1866	1869	1843	1894	1816	1886	1838	1841	1863	1874	1863	1849	1857	1873	1888	1861	
ROYAL H. FOR WOMEN & CHILDREN	1816	1851	1855	1857	1746	1746	1866	1869	1843	1894	1816	1886	1838	1841	1863	1874	1863	1849	1857	1873	1888	1861	
Waterloo Bridge Road, S.E.	1816	1851	1855	1857	1746	1746	1866	1869	1843	1894	1816	1886	1838	1841	1863	1874	1863	1849	1857	1873	1888	1861	
OTHER SPECIAL HOSPITALS.																							
CANCER (S.)																							
Fulham Rd., Brompton, S.W.																							
ST. SAUVOUR'S (CANCER)																							
Osnaburgh Street, N.W.																							
LONDON FEVER (S.)																							
Liverpool Road, N.																							
ST. MARK'S (FISTULA)																							
City Road, E.C.																							
*NATIONAL FOR HEART																							
Soho Square, W.																							
FEMALE LOOK																							
Westbourne Green, W.																							
MALE LOOK																							
Dean Street, Soho, W.																							
*EPILEPSY & NERVOUS DISEASES																							
Portland Terrace, N.W.																							
NATIONAL FOR EPILEPSY (S.)																							
Queen Square, W.C.																							
*CENTRAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC																							
GRY'S INN ROAD, W.C.																							
ROYAL LONDON OPTHALMIC (M.S.)																							
Moorgate, E.C.																							
ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC																							
King William St., W.C. (M.S.)																							
WESTERN OPHTHALMIC																							
Marylebone Road, W.																							
CITY OPHTHOPEDIC																							
Hatton Garden, E.C.																							
NATIONAL ORTHOPEDIC (for the																							
Deformed), Gt. Portland St., W.																							
ROYAL ORTHOPEDIC																							
Hanover Square, W.																							
FOUR SKIN DISEASES																							
69, Stamford Street, S.E.																							
ST. JOHN'S FOR SKIN (M.S.)																							
Leicester Square, W.C.																							
CENTRAL LONDON THROAT & EAR																							
48, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.																							
H. FOR DISEASES OF THE THROAT																							
Golden Square, W.																							
LONDON HOMOPATHIC																							
Great Ormond Street, W.C.																							
ROYAL S. LONDON OPHTHALMIC																							
St. George's Circus, S.E.																							
LONDON TEMPERANCE																							
Hampstead Road, N.W.																							
THE DENTAL (M.S.)																							
Leicester Square																							
NATIONAL DENTAL (M.S.)																							
146, Great Portland Street, W.																							

* Hospitals marked thus sent no direct information. M.S., with medical school.

† Statistics not possible this year, owing to moving into new building. M.C., with medical college attached.

S. in first column have a Samaritan Society for relief of poor convalescent and discharged patients.

BANK OF ENGLAND, FOUNDED 1694.

Capital, £14,553,000.

Rest on 26th October, 1887, £3,100,053.

The Total Dividends for the year ending 5th October, 1887, were at the rate of $9\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The Price of Bank Stock, 26th October, 1887, was £304.

NOTES in circulation, 26th October, 1887, £24,210,255. Notes unemployed, £10,824,670.

GOLD and SILVER Coin and Bullion, Head Office and all Branches, £20,092,263.

THE GOVERNOR, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, AND OTHER OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1887-88.

Governor, Mark Wilks Collet (£1,000).—Deputy Governor, William Lidderdale (£1,000).

DIRECTORS, each £500.

Addington, Right Hon. Lord.
Birch, John William.
Blake, Henry Wollaston.
Bonsor, Henry C. Orme, M.P.
Brooks, Herbert.
Campbell, William Middleton.
Crawford, Robert Wigram.
Currie, James Pattison.

Gibbs, Henry Hucks.
Gilliat, John Saunders, M.P.
Gladstone, Samuel Steuart.
Greene, Benjamin Buck.
Grenfell, Henry Riversdale.
Hambro, Everard Alexander.
Hankoy, Thomson.
Holland, Henry Lancelot.

Morley, Samuel Hope.
Palmer, Edward Howley.
Powell, David.
Prevost, Augustus.
Rothschild, Alfred Charles de.
Sandeman, Albert George.
Wallace, Alexander Falconer.
Wigram, Clifford.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Accountant, Samuel O. Gray.
Deputy do., Horace G. Bowen.
Assistant do., George Frederick Stutchbury.
Chief Cashier, Frank May.
Deputy do., Edward E. Baly.
Assistant do., Thomas Askwith.
Secretary, Hammond Chubb.
Deputy do., George F. Glennie.
Assistant Sec., John H. Bowman.
Principal Discount Office, George Augustus Drevar.
Do. Branch Banks Office, Edward M. Courtney.
Do. Bullion Office, Henry Boyer.
Do. Private Drawing Office, George Sanders.
Do. Public do., A. A. de Steiger.
Do. Bill Office, Martin Forster.

Principal, Issue Office, W. C. Tilly.
Do. Securities' do., N. J. Sperati.
Do. Intellers' do., H. J. Crickmay.
Do. Dividend Pay do., Owen Jones.
Do. Accountants' Bk. Note do., William Gill.
Do. Bank Stock, &c., do., A. G. Snellgrove.
Do. Consols do., Thomas A. Raynes.
Do. New & Red. 3% & 2½% Office, Joseph Henry Goodban and Augustus Bridger.
Do. India do., Henry Banton.
Do. Register do., William Henry Hooper.
Do. Power of Attorney do., R. G. Veasey.
Do. Postal Warrant do., Edward J. Francis.
Do. Cheque do., William Snellgrove.
Controller of Stock Offices,
Superintd. of Printing Office, Walter John Coe.

Western Branch, Burlington Gardens.

Agent, Sir Arthur N. Birch, K.C.M.G.
Sub-Agent, C. W. Baynes.

Law Courts Branch.

Agent, J. D. Finney.
Sub-Agent, W. T. Langford.

Country Branches.

MANCHESTER..... Agent, Geo. W. Moultrie.
Do. Sub-Agent, R. T. Hadow.
LIVERPOOL..... Agent, T. R. Stolterfoht.
Do. Sub-Agent, T. F. A. Agnew.
BIRMINGHAM Agent, F. F. Barham.
Do. Sub-Agent, M. A. Shee.
BRISTOL..... Agent, Fredk. Howard.
Do. Sub-Agent, Walter Nisbet.
LEEDS..... Agent, R. B. Turner.
Do. Sub-Agent, C. D. Macarthy.

PLYMOUTH..... Agent, H. H. Tremayne.
Do. Sub-Agent, R. T. West.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Agent, F. B. Fairley.
Do. Sub-Agent, W. B. Molyneux.

HULL..... Agent, Capt. G. R. Lemprière.
Do. Sub-Agent, H. A. N. Smith.

PORTSMOUTH..... Agent, H. S. J. Ross.
Do. Sub-Agent, G. C. Eveleigh.

The Bank of England was the first Joint-Stock Bank established in England, and having exclusive privileges in the Metropolis, granted by Royal Charter, it continued the only Joint-Stock Bank in London until 1834. At this date the London and Westminster Bank was founded, and proceeded so successfully that it was quickly followed by the formation of the London Joint Stock, the Union Joint Stock, London and County, &c. At the present time the total capital paid up and reserves of the various Joint Stock Banks amount to more than £150,000,000.

* The Banks with Limited Liability have their names printed in heavier type.

The Chartered Banks are also Limited.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Agra Bank, 35, Nicholas Lane.
 Alexander Fletcher & Co., 2, St. Helen's Pl.
 2 Alexanders & Co., 24, Lombard Street.
 3* Alliance Bank, Bartholomew Lane; 88, Kennington High Street; 239, Regent Street; 176, High St., Camden Town (<i>temporary</i>); 14, Sloane Square, Chelsea; 74, High Road, Kilburn; 30, Victoria Road, Battersea Park; 201, Earl's Court Road; 820, Holloway Road; & 1, The Triangle, Streatham.
 4 American Exchange in Europe, 449, Strand.
 5 Anglo-Austrian Bank, 31, Lombard Street.
 6 Anglo-Californian, 3, Angel Court, Bank.
 7 Anglo-Egyptian, 27, Clement's Lane.
 8 Anglo-Foreign Bg. Co., 2, Bishopsgate St. Within.
 10 Anglo-Italian, 3, St. Helen's Place, E.C.
 Armstrong & Co., 93, 95, Palmerston Bldgs.
 15 Australian Joint Stock, 2, King William St.
 16 Ayard and Rüfer, 39, Lombard Street.
 17 Bank of Africa, 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
 18 Bank of Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street.
 19 Bank of British Columbia, 28, Cornhill.
 20 Bank of British N. America, 3, Clement's Lane.
 21 Bank of Constantinople, 19, Gt. Winchester St.
 22 Bank of Egypt, 26, Old Broad Street.
 23* Bank of England, Threadneedle St.; <i>Western Branch</i>, 1, Burlington Gardens; <i>Law Courts Branch</i>, Royal Courts of Justice.
 24 Bank of Montreal, 22, Abchurch Lane.
 25 Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Broad St.
 26 Bank of New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria St.
 27 Bank of Roumania, 15, Moorgate Street.
 28 Bank of Scotland, 43, Lothbury.
 29 Bank of South Australia, 31, Lombard Street.
 30 Bank of Victoria, Austr., 28, Clement's Lane.
 33* Barclay, Bevan, Tritton & Co., 54, Lombard St. Baring Bros. & Co., 8, Bishopsgate St. Within. Barker, G., & Co., 35, Mark Lane. Baum Brothers, 207, Piccadilly. Bethnal Green Bank (T. F. Bradbrook), 117, Green Street, Bethnal Green. Biggerstaff, W. and J., 18, West Smithfield; 6, Bank Buildings; Metrop. Cattle Market; and Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford. Birkbeck, 29, Southampton Buildings, Holbn. Blockey (A.), Greig & Co., 33, Clement's Lane. Blydenstein, B. W. & Co., 55, Threadneedle St.
 41 British Linen Co., 41, Lombard Street.
 42 Brooks & Co., 81, Lombard Street.
 Brown (Alexander) & Co., 79, Lombard St.
 43* Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch Lane. Brown (John) and Co., 25, Abchurch Lane.
 44 Brown, Shipley & Co., Founders Ct., Lothbury. Burt (Frederick) and Co., 72, Cornhill.
 46* Capital & Counties, 39, Threadneedle St.; 25, Ludgate Hill; 68, Oxford Street; 195, Edgware Road; 35, King Street, W.C. Carlton Bank, 38, Finsbury Pavement.
 47* Central Bank of London, 52, Cornhill; 488, Bethnal Green Road; 1, Stamford St.; 74, Charterhouse Buildings; 91, Newgate St.; 31, High St., Shoreditch; Tooley St.; 110, High St., Whitechapel; and 237, Tottenham Court Road. Charing Cross Bank, 28, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.
 48 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, Hatton Court, Threadneedle St.
 49 Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, 65, Old Broad Street.</p> | <p>Cheque Bank, 20, King William Street, E.C. 20, Cockspur Street. Chick, Alfred Y., & Co., 58, Old Broad Street.
 51 Child and Co., 1, Fleet Street, Temple Bar.
 52* City Bank, Manager, Alfred George Kennedy, 5, Threadneedle St.; 61, Ludgate Hill; 34, Old Bond Street; 159, Tottenham Court Road; 221, Edgware Rd.; 7, Lowndes Terrace, Knightsbridge; Aldgate Buildings; 34, Holborn Viaduct; Great Eastern St.; Queen Victoria St.; and 100, 101, Fore St.
 53 Clydesdale Bank, 30, Lombard Street. Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing Cross. Cohn, Maurice, and Co., 27, Throgmorton St.
 54 Colonial Bank, 13, Bishopsgate St. Within.
 55 Colonial Bk. of New Zealand, 13, Moorgate St.
 56 Commercial B. of Scotland, 123, Bishopsgate St.
 57 Comm. Bk. of S. Australia, 24, Lombard St.
 58 Commercial B. Co. of Sydney, 18, Birchin Lane.
 59 Commercial B. of Australia, 1, Bishopsgate Street Within.
 60 Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, 52, Threadneedle Street.
 61* Consolidated Bank, 52, Threadneedle Street; 450, West Strand, Charing Cross. Continental Bank, 79, Lombard Street.
 62 Cook, Thos., & Sons, Ludgate Circus; 99, Gracechurch St.; 35, Piccadilly, and 445, Strand. Country Cheque Clearing Bank, 41, Coleman St.
 63 Coutts and Co., 59, Strand. Cox & Co., 1, Craig's Ct., Charing Cross, S.W.
 65 Crédit Lyonnais, 40, Lombard Street. Cripplegate Bank, 31, Whitecross St., E.C.
 67 Cunliffe (Roger), Sons, and Co., 6, Princes St. David (Corneille) & Co., 9, Fenchurch Avenue.
 68 Delhi and London B., 123, Bishopsgate St. Wn.
 69 Deutsche Bank, 1, Drapers' Gardens.
 70* Dimsdale, Fowler, & Co., 50, Cornhill.
 71 Dobree (Samuel) & Sons, 6, Tokenhouse Yd. Drummond, Messrs., 49, Charing Cross, S.W. Duff (William) and Co., 113, Cannon Street.
 72 English B. of the River Plate, 8, Old Jewry.
 73 English B. of Rio Janeiro, 22, Moorgate St.
 74 English, Scottish, & Australian, 73, Cornhill.
 75 Erlanger (Emile) and Co., 43, Lothbury. Findlay & Co., 46, Lombard Street.
 76* Fuller, Banbury, and Co., 77, Lombard St. German B. of London, 34, Old Broad Street. Gillett, Bros. and Co., 9, Birchin Lane. Gillig, Son, and Co., 9, Strand.
 80* Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co., 67, Lombard St. Gordon, Smith, and Co., 139, Cannon Street. Goslings and Sharpe, 19, Fleet Street. Grant and Co., 5, Lothbury. Grant, Maurice, 4, Moorgate Street. Green, Tomkinson, & Co., 32, Nicholas Lane.
 84 Grindlay and Co., 55, Parliament Street. Harwood, Knight, and Allen, 18, Cornhill.
 86 Herries, Farquhar, & Co., 16, St. James's St. Hickie, Borman, and Co., 14, Waterloo Place. Hill and Sons, 66, West Smithfield & Metropolitan Cattle Mkt., Cattle Mkt. Deptford; and Romford, Essex.
 89 Hoares and Co., 37, Fleet Street. Holt, Lawrie, and Co., 17, Whitehall Place.
 91 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard Street.
 92 Hopkinson and Sons, 3, Regent Street.
 93* Imperial Bank, 6, Lothbury; 10, Victoria Mansions, Westminster; 1, Sydney Pl., Old Oxford Sq.; 107, High St., Marylebone; 49, High St., Peckham; & 14, Promenade E. Dulwich</p> |
|--|--|

* Bankers marked thus * are Clearing Bankers.

- 94 Imperial Ottoman Bank, 26, Throgmorton Street.
- 95 International Bank of London, Winchester House, 50, Old Broad Street.
- 96 Ionian Bank, 33, Lombard Street.
Ironmonger & Clarke, 9, Old Broad Street.
Jay & Co., 8, Union Court, Old Broad Street.
Keyser, A., and Co., 21, Cornhill.
- 97 King, Henry S., & Co., 45, Pall Mall; and 65, Cornhill.
Kulba and Co., 16, Cornhill.
- 98 Lacy, Hartland, Woodbridge, & Co., 60, West Smithfield; 8 & 9, Bk. Bldgns., Islington Cattle Market; Bank Buildings, Deptford; and 98, Jamaica Road, S.E.
Ladenburg and Co., 6, Cophthall Court.
- 99 Land Mortgage Bank of India, 4, East India Avenue, E.C.
- 100 Land Mortgage Bank of Victoria, 17, King's Arms Yard, Moorgate Street, E.O.
Lazard, Bros. & Co., 9 & 10, Tokenhouse Yd.
Lazard, E. and Co., 35, Lombard Street.
- 101* Lloyds, Barnetts, and Bosanquet's Bank, Lombard Street, Manager, E. A. Hoare; 54, St. James' Street, S.W.; Hampstead; Pimlico; West Kensington; Enfield; Caterham; and Oxted.
London & Brazilian Bank, 8, Tokenhouse Yd.
- 102* London and County B. Co.; General Manager, William McKewan, 21, Lombard Street; 21, Hanover Square; 6, Albert Gate; Upper Street, Islington; 134, Aldersgate Street; 1, Connaught St., Edgware Rd.; 109 & 111, New Oxford St.; 34, Borough High St.; Sussex Pl., Queen's Gate; Kensington High St.; 180-2, Shoreditch High St.; 74, Westbourne Grove; 6, Henrietta St., Covent Garden; 165, Westminster Bridge Road; Deptford Broadway; Stratford Broadway; 324-5, High Holborn; Amhurst Road, Hackney; 52, East India Dock Rd.; 18, Newington Butts; 3, Victoria St., S.W.; 266-8, Pentonville Rd.; Blackheath; Croydon; Greenwich; Hammersmith; Norwood; Woolwich; 369-71, Brixton Road; 334, Harrow Road; 87, High St., Kingsland; 100, High St., Wandsworth; High St., Putney; West End Lane, West Hampstead; Ealing; 490-2, Holloway Rd.; and High Rd., Chiswick.
London and General Bank, 20, Budge Row.
- 103 London and Hanseatic Bank, 27, Lombard St.
London and North Western District Bank, 53, New Broad Street.
- 104 London and Provincial Bank, 7, Bank Buildings; 163, Edgware Rd.; South Kensington; 1, High St., Kingsland; Anerley; Beckenham; Blackheath; Canning Town; Enfield; Hackney; Lewisham; Leytonstone; Newington Green; Richmond; Staines; Stoke Newington; Stratford; Surbiton; Sutton; Teddington; Tottenham; Twickenham; Walham Green; Walthamstow; Wood Green; and Woolwich.
- 105 London and River Plate Bank, 52, Moorgate St.
- 106 London & San Francisco B., 22, Old Broad St.
- 107* London and South Western Bank, 7, Fenchurch Street; General Managers, G. T. Goodinge and W. Herbage; West End Branch, 27, Regent St.; Acton; Addiscombe; Anerley; Balham; Battersea; Battersea Park; Bermondsey; Bow; 275 & 465, Brixton Rd.; Camberwell Gn.; Park St., Camden Tn.; Chelsea; Chiswick & Turnham Gn.; Clapham Com.; Clapham Junction; 3, Garfield Terr., Clapton; Croydon; Ealing; 82, Finsbury Pavement; Finsbury Park; Forest Gate; Forest Hill; Hackney; Hammersmith; Hampstead; Hanwell; Harrow Road; Hendon; Highgate; 403, Holloway Road; Hornsey; Kensington; 228, Kentish Town Road; Kilburn; New Cross; Notting Hill; Oxford St.; High St., Peckham; Poplar, 193, E. India Dock Rd.; Putney; St. John's Wd.; Shepherd's Bush; South Hampstead; South Norwood; Stepney; Streatham; Sydenham; Tooting; Upper Norwood; Vauxhall; Wandsworth; W. Brompton; West Norwood; and Wimbledon.
- 108* London and Westminster Bank; Managers, W. Astle and H. F. Billingham; 41, Lothbury; 1, St. James's Square; 214, High Holborn; 6, Borough High St.; 130, High St., Whitechapel; 4, Stratford Pl., Oxford St.; 217, Strand; 91, Westminster Bridge Rd.; 1, Brompton Sq.; Victoria St., S.W.; 269, Upper Street, Islington, N.; 44 & 46, Hampstead Road; Westbourne Grove; and 114 & 115, Holborn.
- 110 London Bank of Mexico and South America, 144, Leadenhall Street.
- 111 London and Yorkshire Bk., Drapers' Gardens.
- 112 Lond. Chartered B. of Australia, 2, Old Broad St.
- 113* London Joint-Stock Bank; General Manager, William Frederick Narraway; 5, Princes St., Bank; 69, Pall Mall; 123, Chancery La.; Charterhouse St.; Cattle Market, Islington; Cattle Mrkt., Deptford; 2, Craven Rd., W.; 28, Borough High St.; and 87, Gt. Tower St.
- 114 London, Paris, & American Bank, 9, Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
London Trading Bank, 12, Coleman St., E.C.
Luke, Thomas and Co., Lm., 138, Leadenhall Street.
- 115 McGrigor, Sir C. R., and Co., 25, Charles Street, St. James's.
- 116 Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co., 75, Cornhill.
- 117* Martin and Co., 68, Lombard Street.
Maugham, John Halbert, 83, Lombard St.
Mayer, David & Co., 7, East India Avenue.
Maynard, Harris, & Co., 126, Leadenhall St.
- 118 Melville, Evans, & Co., 75, Lombard Street.
- 119 Mercantile B. of Sydney, 158, Leadenhall St.
- 120 Mercantile International Bank, 5, Cophthall Buildings, E.C.
- 121 Merchant Bkg. Co. of London, 112, Cannon St.
Middlesex Bg. Co., 89 & 90, Leadenhall St., E.C.
- 123 Morgan, J. S., and Co., 22, Old Broad Street.
- 124* National Bank, 13, Old Broad Street; 68, Gloucester Gardens; 9, Charing Cross; 189, High St., Camden Tn.; 286, Pentonville Rd.; 158, High St., Notting Hill; 21, Grosvenor Gardens; 276, Oxford St.; Harrow Road; 361, Goswell Road; and Harlesden.
- 125 National B. of Australasia, 149, Leadenhall St.
- 126 National Bank of India, 39A, Threadneedle St.
- 127 National B. of New Zealand, 71, Old Broad St.
- 128 National Bank of Scotland, 37, Nicholas Lane.
National Discount Company, 35, Cornhill.
National Financial Corp., 110, Cannon Street.
- 130* National Provincial Bank of England, 112, Bishopsgate St.; 212, Piccadilly; 53, Baker Street; 218, Upper St., Islington; Carey St., Lincoln's Inn; 88, Cromwell Road, S.W.; South Audley Street, W.; and 185, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
- 131 New London & Brazilian B. See London and Brazilian.
- 132 New Oriental Bank Corp., 40, Threadneedle St.

- Paley, Scriven, and Co., 34, Gt. St. Helens.
 Phillips, S., Sons, & Co., 110, Cannon St.
 Post, Martin, & Co., 5 & 7, Fenchurch St.
 133 Præds and Co., 189, Fleet Street.
 134* Prescott and Co., 62, Threadneedle Street.
 135 Provincial B. of Ireland, 8, Throgmorton Av.
 136 Queensland National Bank, 29, Lombard St.
 137 Ransom, Bouverie, & Co., 1, Pall Mall East.
 Reeves, Whitburn, & Co., 27, Clement's Lane.
 Reinhardt, C., and Co., 14, Coventry Street.
 138 Richardson and Co., 13, Pall Mall.
 140* Roberts, Lubbock and Co., 15, Lombard St.
 Ross, George, and Co., 80, Cornhill.
 Rothschild, N. M., & Sons, St. Swithin's La.
 141 Royal B. of Scotland, 123, Bishopsgate St.
 142* Royal Exchange Bank, 126, Cannon Street.
 Russian Bank, 32, Lombard Street.
 Samuel Montague and Co., 60, Old Broad St.
 Schuster, Son, & Co., 90, Cannon Street.
 144 Scott, Sir Sam., Bt., & Co., 1, Cavendish Sq.
 Seyd and Co., 38, Lombard Street.
 Shank, J., Metropolitan Cattle Market.
 Silver, S. W., and Co., 67, Cornhill.
 145* Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard St.
 146 Société Générale, 38, Lombard Street.
 147 Standard Bk. of South Africa, 10, Clement's La.
 Stilwell & Sons, 21, Great George St., S.W.
- 148 Town and Country Bank (of South Australia);
 Manager, Hy. D. Cook, 18, King William St.
 Truninger & Co., 41, Threadneedle Street.
 Turner, A. P., & Co., 50, Threadneedle St.
 Twining, R., & Co., 215, Strand.
- 150 Union Bank of Australia, 1, Bank Buildings.
 151* Union Bank of London; Managers, G. A.
 Tucker and R. Slater; 2, Princes Street;
 66, Charing Cross; 14, Argyll Place, Regent
 Street; 95, Chancery Lane; Holborn
 Circus; 67, Bishop's Rd., Bayswater; 89,
 Aldgate; and 97, Tottenham Court Road.
- 152 Union Bank of Scotland, 62, Cornhill.
 Union Bank of Spain and England, 21, Old
 Broad Street.
 Union Discount Co. of London, 38, Lombard St.
 Venables, Alfred, & Co., 29, Royal Exchange.
 Watson (Wm.) & Co., 27, Leadenhall Street.
- 153 Wells, Fargo, and Co., 99, Cannon St., E.C.
 155 Western Australian Bank, 31, Lombard St.
 White & Shaxson, 8, George Yard, E.C.
 Whiteley, William, Westbourne Grove.
- 156* Williams, Deacon, Thornton, and Co., 20,
 Birchin Lane.
 Wynne and Son, 31, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
 Yokohama Specie Bank, 84, Bishopsgate Wn.

Joint-Stock Banks.

NAME OF BANK.	When Established.	Capital authorized.	Shares of	Paid-up Capital.	Paid per Share.	Reserve.	Dividend for last com- plete year.	Price, Oct., 1887.
Adelphi Bank, Liverpool, L.	1861	£ 400,000	20	£ 130,110	£ 10	£ 47,500	7	£ 12½
Agra Bank (1833)..... L.	1867	1,000,000	10	1,000,000	10	200,000	4½	8½
Alliance Bank (1862) ... L.	1871	2,000,000	25	800,000	10	235,000	7	13
Anglo-Californian	1873	600,000	20	300,000	10	86,000	7	10
Anglo-Egyptian Bank ... L.	1864	1,600,000	20	1,800,000	10	none	5	9½
Anglo-Foreign Bkg. Co. ... L.	1872	420,000	7	420,000	7	90,000	7½	9½
Anglo-Italian..... L.	1866	80,000	8	60,000	6	6,000	7	7½
Ashton, Hyde & Glossop B. L.	1836	250,000	20	50,000	4	20,000	10	6
Australian Joint-Stock Bk..	1853	1,000,000	10	500,000	8	290,000	12½	17
Bank of Africa	1879	750,000	18¾	250,000	6¾	20,000	5	5¾
Bank of Australasia..... L.	1835	1,600,000	40	1,600,000	40	800,000	14½	96
Bank of Bolton	1836	1,000,000	20	267,607	8½	7,000	7½ & 2½	12 & 4¾
Bank of British Columbia..	1862	500,000	20	375,000	20 & 10	95,000	8	31½
Bk. of British North America	1836	1,000,000	50	1,000,000	50	226,362	7½	70
Bank of Constantinople....	1872	1,000,000	10	600,000	6	87,000	6	15
Bank of Egypt	1856	500,000	25	250,000	12½	85,000	9	15
Bank of Ireland..... L.	1783	3,000,000	100	3,000,000	100	1,034,000	11	274
Bank of Liverpool	1831	6,000,000	100	750,000	12½	324,141	14	33½
Bank of Montreal	1818	2,465,753	40	2,465,753	40	1,232,876	12	95
Bank of New South Wales..	1817	1,250,000	20	1,250,000	20	872,835	17½	70
Bank of New Zealand.....	1861	1,000,000	10	1,000,000	10	500,000	12½	15
Bank of Scotland	1695	4,500,000	Stock	1,250,000	Stock	775,000	13	323
Bank of South Australia, L.	1841	800,000	25	800,000	25	100,000	6	26½
Bank of Victoria (Australia)	1852	1,000,000	50	500,000	25	160,000	10	39½
Bank of Westmoreland	1834	250,000	100	25,680	12	15,000	15	28½
Bank of Whitehaven L.	1837	375,000	30	98,530	10	90,000	10	22½
Barnsley Banking Co..... L.	1832	300,000	25	60,000	5	32,268	10	11
Belfast Banking Co. L.	1827	2,000,000	125	400,000	25	348,463	20 & 8	101, 40½
Birm., Dudley & Dist. B. Co., L.	1836	4,000,000	20	345,000	4	211,994	10	6¾
Birmingham & Midlnd. B., L.	1836	2,400,000	60	333,637	12½	220,000	16	30
Birmingham Bankg. Co., L.	1866	2,860,000	50	286,000	5	312,000	15	12¾
Birmingham Jnt. Stk. B., L.	1861	3,000,000	100	300,000	10	427,977	20	39½
Bradford Banking Co. ... L.	1827	1,400,000	100	408,100	30	230,000	13½	79½
Bradford Com. Jt. Stk. B., L.	1833	1,500,000	100	279,000	25	150,000	11	55
Bradford District Bank ... L.	1862	1,000,000	100	297,885	35	200,000	10	70
Bradford Old Bank	1864	1,250,000	50	500,000	20	150,000	10	4
Bristol & West of England, L.	1879	1,000,000	20	150,000	7½	39,161	8	13

NAME OF BANK.	When Established.	Capital authorized.	Shares of	Paid-up Capital.	Paid per Share.	Reserve.	Dividend for last com- plete year.	Price, Oct., 1887.
		£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.	£
Bristol Joint Stock Bank, L.	1884	1,000,000	10	12,045	5	—	—	—
British Linen Co. Bank	1746	1,500,000	Stock	1,000,000	Stock	775,000	14	322
Bucks & Oxon Union Bk., L.	1866	600,000	25	80,000	5	32,000	20	21½
Burton, Ashbourn Un. B., L.	1839	750,000	50	130,000	10	109,500	20	37½
Bury Banking Company, L.	1836	1,000,000	25	180,000	6	100,000	13½	12½
Caledonian Banking Co., L.	1838	750,000	—	150,000	2½	58,000	7½	3½
Capital & Counties Bank, L.	1834	4,000,000	50	700,000	10	500,000	18	35
Carlisle City & District B., L.	1837	500,000	25	100,000	5	96,290	15½	15½
Carlisle & Cumbld. Bg. Co., L.	1836	400,000	20	100,000	5	70,000	16	17
Central Bank of London, L.	1863	1,000,000	10	125,000	5	98,500	10	11
Chartered Bk. of India, &c.,	1853	800,000	20	800,000	20	200,000	7	23
Chartered Merc. Bk. of India City Bank	1854 1855	1,500,000 4,000,000	25 40	750,000 1,000,000	25 10	105,000 500,000	5 10	17½ 20½
Clydesdale Bank	1838	5,000,000	50	1,000,000	10	428,000	10	17½
Colonial Bank (Chartered) . .	1836	2,000,000	100	600,000	30	130,000	10	37.
Colonial Bank of N. Zealand	1874	2,000,000	5	400,000	2	48,000	7	2½
Commercl. B. of Australia, L.	1866	2,000,000	10	1,000,000	4	570,000	12½ & 14	9 & 9½
Commercial B. of Cornwall, L.	1881	100,000	20	25,000	5	3,750	7	8 to 9
Commercl. B. of Scotland, L.	1810	5,000,000	100	1,000,000	20	550,000	14	57
Commrol. B. Co. of Sydney, L.	1834	600,000	25	600,000	25	725,000	25	113
Comptoir d'Escomp. de Paris	1848	3,200,000	20	3,200,000	20	800,000	9½	40½
Consolidated Bank	1863	2,000,000	10	800,000	4	221,809	10	7½
Cornish Bank	1879	250,000	50	48,930	15	20,000	7	31
County of Gloucester Bk., L.	1836	800,000	100	182,750	25	68,960	10	51
County of Stafford Bank, L.	1836	800,000	40	67,000	5 & 1	64,024	12½	11½
Coventry Union Bkg. Co. . .	1836	200,000	20	56,000	6½	25,000	12	14½
Craven Bank	1880	1,200,000	30	175,000	7	35,000	12½	21
Crédit Lyonnais	1863	8,000,000	20	4,000,000	10	2,400,000	6	13
Crompton & Evans' Union, L.	1877	1,000,000	20	200,000	4	104,275	15	13½
Cumberland Union B. Co., L.	1829	600,000	30	250,000	12½	160,000	15	36½
Delhi & London Bank	1844	500,000	25	337,625	25	none	3½	12
Derby & Derbysh. Bg. Co., L.	1833	375,000	25	78,125	6½	32,693	12	15½
Deutsche Bank	1870	3,000,000	30	3,000,000	30	810,630	9	49
Devon & Cornwall Bg. Co., L.	1832	1,000,000	200	200,000	40	186,500	18½	166½
Douglas & Isle of Man B., L.								
Eng. B. of Rio de Janeiro, L.	1863	1,000,000	20	500,000	10	200,000	10	12
English B. of River Plate, L.	1881	1,500,000	20	500,000	10	50,000	7½	13
Eng. Scot. & Aust. Chart. B.	1852	1,000,000	20	720,000	20	220,000	10	32
Exch. & Disc. Bk., Leeds, L.	1866	200,000	10	100,000	5	57,000	5	8½
Glamorganshire Bkg. Co., L.	1836	1,500,000	30	77,849	2½	5,000	5	—
Guernsey Com. Bkg. Co., L.	1835	80,000	100	28,000	35	28,000	5	83
Halifax & Huddersfield Un., L.	1836	1,000,000	40	250,000	10	50,000	5	—
Halifax Comml. Bkg. Co., L.	1836	300,000	20	150,000	10	100,000	10	21
Halifax Jnt. Stk. Bkg. Co., L.	1829	1,000,000	25	200,000	10	170,000	11½	24
Hibernian Bank	1825	2,000,000	20	500,000	5	2,251	1	2½
Hongkong and Shanghai . .	1865	1,500,000	28½	1,500,000	28½	780,000	15	46
Huddersfield Banking Co., L.	1827	1,700,000	100	410,575	25	198,000	10	58
Hull Banking Company, L.	1833	800,000	20	160,000	4	160,000	15s. pr. sh.	14½
Imperial Bank	1862	3,000,000	50	675,000	15	150,000	7	18½
Imperial Ottoman Bank . . .	1863	10,000,000	20	5,000,000	10	343,329	5	9½
Internat. Bk. of London, L.	1879	1,000,000	20	300,000	15	55,000	6	15—16
Knarshro' & Claro B. Co., L.	1831	400,000	25	42,740	5	44,000	15	17½
Lancashire & Yorksh. Bk., L.	1872	1,000,000	20	300,000	10	180,000	10	22½
Lancaster B. Co. (1st Jt. St. B.)	1826	300,000	25	275,000	25	25,000	25	118
Leamington & Warwicksh. L.	1835	500,000	50	40,000	10	24,058	12½	26
Leeds and County Bank . . .	1863	2,000,000	85 & 25	136,640	10 & 5	25,000	6	11 & 6
Leicestershire Bank, Co., L.	1829	1,000,000	25	400,000	10	155,000	10	21½
Lincoln & Lindsey Bg. Co., L.	1833	350,000	200, 50	114,432	70, 17½	144,432	16	245
Liverpool Com. Bkg. Co., L.	1833	1,000,000	20	350,000	10	200,000	11½	21½
Liv' pool Union Bank	1835	3,000,000	100	600,000	20	351,014	12½	47
Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk., L.	1865	5,000,000	50	750,000	8	360,000	15	21½
Loncl. B. of Mexic. & So. Am., L.	1877	500,000	10	250,000	5	15,000	5	4½
London and Brazilian	1862	1,250,000	20	625,000	10	300,000	12	17
London and County Bk., L.	1836	8,000,000	20	2,000,000	20	1,000,000	20	82½
London and Hanseatic B., L.	1873	666,000	20	333,000	10	68,000	6	11½
London & River Plate Bk., L.	1862	2,000,000	25	600,000	10	260,000	11	18½
London & Sth. Western B., L.	1862	1,000,000	50	300,000	15	90,000	7	22½
London & Westminster B., L.	1834	14,000,000	100	2,800,000	20	1,645,620	14½	64½
London Joint Stock Bank, L.	1836	12,000,000	100	1,800,000	15	1,153,215	12½	38

NAME OF BANK.	When Established.	Capital authorized.	Shares of	Paid-up Capital.	Paid per Share.	Reserve.	Dividend for last complete year.	Price, Oct., 1887.
		£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.	£
London Chart. B. of Australia	1852	1,000,000	20	1,000,000	20	140,000	6	23½
London & San Francisco B., L.	1880	420,000	7	420,000	7	45,000	5	5½
London & Provincial Bk., L.	1864	1,000,000	10	350,000	5	309,625	12½	14
London & Yorkshire Bk., L.	1872	551,000	9½	145,000	2½	6,000	5	2½
London, Paris & American, B., L.	1884	1,000,000	20	400,000	16	30,000	6	19
Manchester & County B., L.	1862	5,000,000	100	660,000	15	535,000	15	46½
Manchestr. & Lp'd Dist. B. Co., L.	1829	5,430,000	60	905,000	10	772,679	20	41¾
Manchester & Salford Bk., L.	1836	5,000,000	50	760,000	8	340,000	11½	18½
Manchester Joint Stk. B., L.	1873	500,000	20	102,300	6	50,000	11½	—
Manx Bank	1882	150,000	6	25,000	2	1,350	5	3
Mercantile Bank of Sydney	1869	300,000	4	300,000	4	165,000	9	6
Merchant Bkg. Co. of Lon., L.	1863	2,000,000	20	450,000	6	nONE	3	3¾
Moore & Robinson's Notts B., L.	1836	600,000	10	203,800	4	100,000	12½	10
Munster and Leinster B., L.	1885	1,000,000	5	150,000	2	5,151	4	2¾
National Bank	1835	7,500,000	50	1,500,000	10	231,322	10	19
National Bk. of Australasia	1858	2,000,000	5	1,000,000	4	670,000	15	9¾
National Bank of India	1863	2,000,000	25	465,250	12½	70,000	5	9½
National B. of N. Zealand, L.	1872	1,900,000	9	250,000	2½	nONE	5	1½
National Bk. of Scotland, L.	1825	5,000,000	Stock	1,000,000	Stock	67,000	15	307½
National Bank of Wales	1879	2,000,000	20	125,000	10	10,000	6	10¼, 10½
Nat. Prov. B. of England, L.	1833	12,037,500	75 & 6c	2,227,500	10½ & 12	1,415,000	19	44 & 51
New Oriental Bank Corp., L.	1884	2,000,000	10	500,000	10	120,000	5½	10½
Northamptonshire Bk. Co., L.	1836	500,000	25	100,000	5	51,619	10	10¾
Northamptonshire Union, L.	1836	900,000	30	240,000	8	217,441	£1 2 0	25
North & South Wales B., L.	1836	2,400,000	40	500,000	10	256,040	15	31½
North-Eastern Bkg. Co., L.	1872	1,020,000	20	235,950	6	60,676	£5 8 4	6
North of Scotland Bank, L.	1836	2,000,000	20	400,000	4	200,000	12½	10
Northern Banking Co., L.	1824	2,000,000	50	357,176	10	190,000	11	20¾
Nth. Western Bk., L'pool, L.	1864	1,080,000	20	405,000	7½	113,000	6	8¾, 9¾
Nottingham & Notts B. Co., L.	1834	1,200,000	20	300,000	5	40,000	10	—
Nottingham Jnt. Stk. B., L.	1865	1,000,000	50	150,000	10	78,000	10	20
Oldham Joint Stock Bk., L.	1880	1,000,000	20	78,000	2	52,000	10	5¾
Pares's Leicestersh. B. Co., L.	1836	1,000,000	25	350,000	12½ & 5	165,000	12½	32½, 13
Parr's Banking Co., L.	1865	2,800,000	100	560,000	20	300,000	17½	67½
Preston Banking Co., L.	1844	800,000	100	154,950	25	70,000	10	51
Provincial Bk. of Ireland, L.	1825	4,080,000	100, 20	540,000	12½, 10	174,000	10	18
Queensland National Bk., L.	1872	2,000,000	10	652,300	5	315,000	15	12¾
Royal Bank of Ireland	1836	1,500,000	50	300,000	10	200,000	11	—
Royal Bank of Scotland	1727	2,000,000	Stock	2,000,000	Stock	770,970	9	214
Sheffield Banking Co., L.	1831	1,000,000	50	333,375	17½	144,536	12½	46
Sheffield & Hallamshire Bk.	1836	1,000,000	100	210,000	25	89,772	11½	53¾
Sheffi. & Roth. Jt. St. B. Co., L.	1836	1,200,000	50	192,000	8	114,132	13	22
Sheffield Union Bkg. Co., L.	1843	600,000	40	150,000	10	10,000	7½	14¾
Société Générale	1864	4,800,000	20	2,400,000	10	480,000	5	18
Staffordshire Jnt. Stk. B., L.	1864	1,000,000	100	175,000	20	35,825	7½	—
Stamf., Spal., & Bost. B. Co., L.	1832	1,200,000	30	275,000	10	170,000	12	26
Standard Bk. of S. Africa, L.	1862	4,000,000	100	1,000,000	25	400,000	10	43½
Stuckey's Banking Co., L.	1826	615,000	100	303,950	50	260,000	—	—
Swaledale & Wensleydale, L.	1836	420,000	50	63,000	7½	50,267	20	20
Swansea Bank	1872	1,000,000	20	201,236	7	44,500	7	8½
Three Towns Bankg. Co., L.	1862	75,000	37½	25,000	12½	—	5	12½
Town & Cy. Bk. (Aberdn.), L.	1825	1,260,000	35	252,000	7	126,000	11¾	17½
Ulster Bank	1836	3,000,000	15	400,000	2½	467,116	18	—
Union Bank of Australia, L.	1837	4,500,000	75	1,500,000	25	980,000	13	64
Union Bank of London	1839	11,000,000	100	1,705,000	15½	850,000	12½	38
Union Bk. of Manchester, L.	1836	1,000,000	25	440,000	11	65,000	8	14½
Union Bank of Scotland, L.	1830	5,000,000	50	1,000,000	10	380,000	12	20½
Wakefield & Barnsl. Un. B., L.	1832	500,000	50	135,000	13½	147,000	15	40
Western Counties Bank	1885	200,000	10	80,000	4	—	5	—
West Riding Un. Bkg. Co., L.	1832	2,000,000	50	379,272	12	43,096	£1 2 0	22¾
Whitehaven Joint Stock Bk.	1829	300,000	100	45,000	15	44,605	30	68
Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co., L.	1835	2,000,000	50	400,000	10	400,000	22	44
Wolverh. & Staffrdsh. B. Co. L.	1832	1,000,000	50	100,000	5	100,000	15	11¾
Worcester City & Cty. B. Co., L.	1840	1,000,000	50	250,000	12½	90,000	9	15
York City & County Bk., L.	1830	1,000,000	50	300,000	15	278,412	16	50
York Union Banking Co., L.	1833	960,000	60	200,000	12½	138,000	17	44¾
Yorkshire Banking Co., L.	1843	1,500,000	50	312,500	12½	55,000	10	30

LIST OF COUNTRY BANKS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS.

The Numbers refer to the London Agents in List, pages 291-293.

* Banks with an Asterisk prefixed are open on Market Days and Fair Days only.

<p>Aberavon, London & Provincial Bk. 80 Glamorganshire Banking Co. 33 Aberayron, National Provincial 130 Aberdare, National B. of Wales 117 " London and Provincial 80, 104 " Wilkins & Co. 101 Aberavenny, National Provincial 130 Capital & Counties Bk. 46 Abercely, North & South Wales B. 108 Aberystwith, National Provincial 130 " North & South Wales Bank 108 " London & Provincial Bank 80, 104 Abingdon, London & County Bank 102 Gillett & Co. 80 Accrington, Man. & Lpool. Dist. Bk. 145 " Union Bank of Manchester 80 Addington, Manc. & Salford Bk. 158 Alecter, Capital and Counties Bk. 46 " Birmingham Banking Co. 108, 145 Adeburgh, Gurney & Co. 33 Alderley Edge, Union B. of Manch. 80 Aldershot, London and County 102 " Capital and Counties Bank 46 A'Yord (Linc.), Lincoln & Lindsey Bk. 134 Garfit, Claydon, & Co. 101 " Stamford, Spald., & Bos. B. Co. 33 Alfreton, Crompton & Evans' Un. B. 80 " Nottingham Joint Stock Bk. 151 Alendale Town, Cumb. Union B. Co. 33 Alnwick, Lambton & Co. 33 " Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co. 101 " North Eastern Banking Co. 80 " Woods & Co. 151 Alresford, Bulpett & Hall 33 " Capital and Counties Bank 46 Alston, Carlisle & Cumberland B. Co. 108 Alton (Hants), Capital and Counties 46 " Bulpett & Hall 33 Altrincham, Canliffes, Brooks, & Co. 42 " Parr's Banking Co. 80 " Lancashire and Yorkshire Bk. 3 Alvechurch, Worcester City & Cy. B. 80, 113 Amble, North-Eastern Banking Co. 80 Ambleside, Wakefield, Crewdson & Co. 140 " Bank of Westmorland 80 (Tu. Th. & Sa.) Lanc. Bkng. Co. 33 Amtuch, National Provincial 130 " Carnarvonshire District Bank 108 " Williams & Co. 140 Amptill, Sharples & Co. 33 Andover, Capital and Counties 46 " London and County 102 Appleby, Carlisle & Cumbld. B. Co. 108 " Cumberland Union Bank. Co. 33 Ardwick, Union B. of Manchester 80 " Manchester and Salford Bank 156 Arundel, Henty & Co. 140 " London and County 102 Ashbourne, Birm., Dud. & Dt. B. Co. 33, 156 " Burton, Uttox. Ash. Un. Bk. 140 " Crompton & Evans Union Bk. 80 Ashburton, Watts, Whidborne, & Co. 156 Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester. B. Co. 108 " Pares' Leicestershire Bk. Co. 145 Ashford, Pomfret, Burra, & Co. 145 " London and County 102 Ashton-under-Lyne, Ashton, & Co., Bk. 80 " Manchester and County Bank 151 " Manch. & Liverpool District B. 145 Aspatira, Cumberland Union Bank 33 Astwood, Worcester City & Co. Bk. Co. 80 " Capital and Counties Bank 46 Atherton, Leicestershire Bkng. Co. 108 " Worcester City Bank. Co. 80, 113 Atherton, Bank of Bolton 33 Athercliffe, Sheffield Union Bk. Co. 134 Atterborough, Gurney & Co. 33 Audlem, (Th.) Man. & Lpl. Dis. Bg. C. 145 " Downes & Co. 108 Azbridge, Stuckey's Banking Co. 140 " Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 108 Azminster, R. & E. Williams & Co. 156 " Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 108 Aylesbury, London and County Bk. 102 " Cobb & Co. 108 " Thomas Butcher & Sons 70 " Bucks and Oxon Union Bank 108 Aylsham, Gurney & Co. 33 Bacup, Manchestr. & County Bank 151 " Lancashire & Yorkshire Bank 8</p>	<p>Bakewell, Sheffid. & Rotheram B. 33, 108 " Crompton & Evans' Union Bk. 80 " Manchester and County 101 Baia, National Provincial Bk. 130 " North and South Wales Bank 108 Baldock, Wells, Hogge, & Lindsell 101 Bampton (Devon), Stuckey's Bk. Co. 140 " National Provincial 130 Banbury, London and County 102 " Birmingham Banking Co. 108, 145 " Cobb & Son 108 " J. C., & A. Gillett & Co. 80 " Bucks and Oxon Union Bank 108 Bangor, Williams & Co., Old Bank 140 " National Provincial Bk. 130 " Carnarvonshire District Bank 108 Banwell, Fox Bros. Fowler, & Co. 33 " Stuckey's Banking Co. 140 " Wilts & Dorset Bg. Co. (W. & S.) 118 Barmouth, North and South Wales 108 Barnard Castle, J. Backhouse & Co. 33 " National Provincial Bk. 130 " York City and County Bk. Co. 101 Barnet, London and County 102 Barnoldswick (W. & S.), Craven B. 70 Barnsley, Barnsley Banking Co. 101 " Wakefield & Barnsley Union B. 80 " London and Yorkshire Bank 151 Barnstaple, Marshall & Harding 70 " National Provincial Bk. 130 " Devon and Cornwall Bank 83 " Fox Brothers, Fowler, & Co. 33 Barrow-in-Furness, Lancaster Bank 83 " Cumberland Union Bank 83 " Wakefield, Crewdson, & Co. 140 Barton-on-Humber, Hull Bkng. Co. 46 Basingstoke, Capital and Counties 46 " London and County 102 " J. & C. Simmonds & Co. 156 Bath, Moger & Son (City Bank) 83 " Tugwell & Co. 70 " National Provincial Bk. 130 " Stuckey's Banking Co. 140 " Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 108 Batley, Huddersfield Banking Co. 145 " West Riding Union Bkng. Co. 108 Battle, London and County 102 " Mollineux & Co. 156 Bawmer, Wakefield, Crewdson, & Co. 140 Bawtry (Th.), Yorkshire Bkng. Co. 156 Beamister, R. & R. Williams & Co. 156 " Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 108 Beaumaris, National Provincial B. 130 Beccles, Gurney & Co. 33 " Lacons, Youell, & Co. 80 Beckenham, London and Provincial 104 " London and County 102 Bedale, Swald. & Wenslyd. Bkg. Co. 80 (Tues.) Backhouse & Co. 33 Bedford, Thomas Barnard & Co. 145 " London and County 102 Bedlington, North-East Bank. Co. 80 Bedminster, Nat. Provincial Bank 130 Bedworth, Leicestershire Banking Co. 108 Beeston (W. & S.) Notingham. Jt. St. 151 Bedford, North-Eastern Bank. Co. 80 Bellingham, North-Eastern Bk. Co. 80 Belvoir, Derby and Derbyshire Bk. 156 " Crompton & Evans' Union Bk. 80 Bentham (W. & F.) Lanc. Bkng. Co. 33 Berkeley, National Provincial Bk. 130 Berwick-on-Tweed, Woods & Co. 151 " National Bank of Scotland 80 " North-Eastern Banking Co. 80 Bethesda, National Provincial Bk. 130 " Carnarvonshire District Bank 108 Bettus-v-Coed (Fr.) N. & S. Wales B. 108 Beverley, Pease & Sons 80 " Yorkshire Banking Co. 156 " Beckett & Co. 80 " Hull Banking Co. 83 Bewdley, Birmingham & Midland B. 151 Bezahl, Beechings, Hodgkin & Co. 33 Bechill, Beechings, Martin & Co. 117 Bicester, Tubb & Co. 108 Bideford, National Provincial Bk. 130 " Devon and Cornwall Bank 83 " Fox Brothers, Fowler, & Co. 33 Bidford, Worcester City & County B. 113 Biggleswade, Wells, Hogge, & Co. 101</p>	<p>Biggleswade (W. & S.) Lond. & Cnty. 102 Billericay, Sparrow & Co. 33 Bilston, Staffordsh. Joint Stock Bk. 33 " Birmgham, Dud. & Dts. Bank 33, 156 Bingley, Bradford Old Bank 101 " Craven Bank 70 Birkenhead, North & S. Wales Bk. 108 " Parr's Banking Co. 80 " Bank of Liverpool 33 Birmingham, Lloyds, B. & B. Bk. 101 " Birmingham Banking Co. 108, 145 " Birmingham & Midland Bank 151 " Birmingham Joint Stock Bk. 113 " County of Stafford Bank 102 " The Bank of England 23 " National Provincial Bk. 130 " Birm., Dud. & Dist. Bkg. Co. 33, 156 " Goode, Marr, & Co. 93 " Worcester City and County Bk. 80 " Staffordshire Joint Stock Bk. 33 Birstal (Tu. & F.), Hddrafd. Bkg. Co. 145 " West Riding Union Bkg. Co. 108 Bishop Auckland, J. Backhouse & Co. 33 " National Provincial Bk. 130 Bishopstoke (W.), Wilts and Dorset 108 Bishopstortford, Gibson, Tuke, & Co. 70 " London and County 102 " Sparrow & Co. 33 " Peaser & Co. 134 Bishop's Castle, N. & S. Wales Bk. 108 " Birm., Dud., & Dist. B. Co. 33, 156 Bishop's Waltham, Gunner & Co. 33 Blackburn, Canliffes, Brooks, & Co. 42 " Lancashire and Yorkshire Bk. 3 " Manchester and Lpool. Dist. B. 145 " Manchester and County Bank 151 Blackheath, London and County 102 " London and Provincial 80, 104 Blackley, Union Bank of Manchester 80 Blackpool, Manch. & County Bank 151 " Lancaster Banking Co. 33 " Preston Banking Co. 151 Blaenau-Ffestiniog, Carnarvon Dist. 108 " North and South Wales Bank 108 Blaenavon, National Bank of Wales 117 Blandina, Capital and Counties Bank 46 Blandford, National Provincial B. 130 " Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 80 Blaydon-on-Tyne, Lambton & Co. 33 Blizwich, Staffordshire Joint Stock 33 " Lloyds, Barnettes, & B. Bank. 101 Blyth, Lambton & Co. 33 " Woods & Co. 151 Bodmin, Clymo, Trenry, West, & Co. 46 " East Cornwall Bank 156 Bogmor, London and County 102 Boltington (W. & F.), Manchester & Liverpool District Bank 145 Bolton, Manchester & Salford Bank 108 " Bank of Bolton 33 " Manchester and County Bank 151 " Union Bank of Manchester 80 Bootle (Liverpool), Parr's Bank. Co. 80 " North Western Bank 33 " Bank of Liverpool 33 Bootle (Cumb.), Wakefield, C., & Co. 140 " Cumberland Union Bank 33 Boroughbridge, York City & Cnty. Bk. 101 " Knaresbro' & Claro Banks. Co. 101 Boscombe, Wilts and Dorset Bank 80 Boston, Garfit, Claydon, & Co. 101 " National Provincial Bk. 130 " Stamford, Spaldg., & Boston B. 33 " Lincoln and Lindsey Bank 134 Boston Spa (M. W. F.), Yk. Cit. & Cy. B. 101 Botesdale, Gurney & Co. 33 Bourn, Peacock, Wilson, & Co. 101 " Stamford, Spaldg., & Boston B. 33 Bournewood, National Provincial Bk. 130 " R. & R. Williams Thornton & Co. 156 " Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 80 " Eliot, Pearce, & Co. 80 Bow, Devon and Cornwall Bank 33 Bowe (N. Devon), Devon & Cornwall B. 83 Bowness, Wakefield, Crewdson, & Co. 140 " Bank of Westmorland 80 Brackley, J. C., & A. Gillett & Co. 80 " Bucks and Oxon Union Bank 108 Bracknell, Stephens, Blandy, & Co. 101 Bradford (Lanc.), Maner. Jt. Stk. Bk. 140</p>
--	---	--

Bradford (Yorks.) Bradford Old Bk. 101	Burnham Tn. & S. Stuckey's Bkg. C. 140	Chewell (Man.) (Tu. Th. & Sa.), Man-
Bradford Banking Co. 108	Wilts & Dorset B. Co. (M. & Th.) 108	chester and Liverpool District . . . 145
Bradford Commercial Bkg. Co. 80	Burnley , Craven Bank 70	Cheddar (M. & F.), Wilts & Dorset B. 108
Yorkshire Banking Co. 156	Liathshire & Yorkshire Bank 3	Chesham Hill , Union Bk. of Mdnchr. 80
Bradford District Bank 145	Manchester and County Bank 151	Chesham , Lond. & County Bkg. Co. 102
Exchange and Discount Bank 108	Bury Port , Swansea Bank 102	Sparrow & Co. 33
Halifax Commercial Bank 156	Burton , Manch. & Liv. Dis. Bkg. Co. 145	Chell-nghom , Capital & Counties Bk. 46
Halifax Joint Stock Bank 113	Birm., Dud. & Dist. Bkg. Co. 23, 156	County of Gloucester Bk. 108, 140
Beckett & Co. 80	Burton-in-Trent , Burton, Uttoxeter,	National Provincial Bank 130
Craven Bank 70	and Ashbourne Union Bank 140	Worcestr. City & nty Bk. 80, 113
Bradford-on-Avon , Wilts and Dorset 108	Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bank 101	Chepstow , Lond. and Prov. B. 80, 104
Capital and Counties Bank 46	National Provincial Bank 130	National Bank of Wales 117
Braintree , Sparrow & Co. 33	Bury (Lanc.), Maner. & L'pl. Dist. Bk. 145	Chertsey , London and County 109
London and County 102	Union Bank of Manchester 80	T. Ashby & Co. 156
Brampton , Cumberland Union Bk. 33	Bury Banking Co. 80	Chesham , Thomas Butcher & Sons 68
Carlisle City and District Bank 80	Lancashire and Yorkshire Bk. 3	Cheshunt , Imperial Bank 93
Brandon (Th.), Gurney & Co. 33	Bury Port , Swansea Bank 102	Chester , Williams & Co. 140
Brecon , Wilkins & Co. 101	Bury St. Edmunds , Oakes, Bevan & Co. 33	Parr's Banking Co. 80
National Provincial Bank 130	National Provincial Bank 130	National Provincial Bank 130
Hughes & Morgan 108	Gurney & Co. 33	North and South Wales Bank 108
Brentford , London and County 102	Butt Docks , National Provincial 130	Chesterfield , Sheffield Banking Co. 145
Hull, Smith, Woodbridge Co. 80, 98	London and Provincial 80, 104	Sheffield Union Banking Co. 134
Brewood , London and County 102	Bristol and West of England 151	Crompton & Evans' Union Bk. 80
Sparrow & Co. 33	National Bank of Wales 117	Cher-lee-Street , North-Eastern Bk. 80
Brewer , Lloyds, B. and B. Bank 101	Buxton , Sheffield & Rotherham 33, 108	Chichester , Halsted, Woodbridge & Co. 101
Bridgend , National Provincial Bk. 130	Crompton & Evans' Union Bk. 80	London and County 102
National Bank of Wales 117	Manchester and County Bank 151	Capital and Counties Bank 46
London and Provincial 80, 104	Caerphilly , London & Provinc. Bank 80	Chippingham , Capital and Counties 46
Bridgorth , Cooper, Purton, & Sons 156	Caistor , Lincoln and Lindsey Bank 134	Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 108
Pritchard, Gordon, & Co. 101	Smith, Ellison, & Co. 145	Chipping Norton , Gilletts & Clunch 80
Worcester City & County B. 80, 113	Callington , Dingley & Co. 151	Birmingham Banking Co. 108, 145
Bridgewater , Stuckey's Banking Co. 140	East Cornwall Bank 156	Chipping Ongar , Sparrow & Co. 33
Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 108	Comm. Bank of Cornwall 140	Chipping Sodbury , Nat. Provincial 130
Fox Brothers, Fowler, & Co. 33	Calne , Wilts and Dorset Bank. Co. 108	Chislehurst, Martin & Co. 117
Bridlington , York Union Bank. Co. 80	Capital and Counties 46	Chorley , Lancaster Banking Co. 33
York City and County Bank. 101	Calstock , Gill, Morshead, & Co. 101	Manchester and Salford Bank 156
Bridlington Quay , York Union B. Co. 80	Camborne , Willeys & Co. 140	Preston Banking Co. 151
York City and County Bank. 101	Devon & Cornw. Banking Co. 33	Chorlton , Manchester & Salford Bk. 156
Bridport , R. & R. Williams & Co. 156	Cambridge , John Mortlock & Co. 145	Christchurch , Wilts & Dorset Bg. Co. 108
Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 108	Foster & Co. 134	Chulmleigh , Devon & Cornwall Bank 33
Brierley Hill , Birm. Banking Co. 108, 145	London and County 102	Chulmleigh (Fri.) , Nat. Provincial 130
Brigg, Smith, Ellison, & Co. 145	(Sat.) Fordham, Gibson, & Co. 133	Church , Union Bk. of Manchester 80
Brighouse , Halifax Comm. Bkg. Co. 156	Camelford , Dingley & Co. 151	Manchr. & L'pool. Dis. B. Co. 145
Halifax Joint Stock Bank 113	Clymo, Treffy, West, & Co. 140	Church Stretton (Th.), Eytton, B. & Co. 140
London and Yorkshire Bank. 151	East Cornwall Bank 156	Cinderford , Capital & Counties Bk. 46
Brightlingsea , Round, Green, & Co. 101	Campan , Capital & Counties Bank 46	Bristol and West of Eng. Bk. 151
Brighton , Hall & Co. 108	Cannock , Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. 101	Cirencester , County of Gloucester B. 101
London and County 102	Canterbury , Hammond & Co. 80	Capital & Counties Bk. 46
Capital and Counties Bank 46	London and County 102	Clacton-on-Sea , Mills, Bawtree, & Co. 80
(West. Rd.) Capital & Coun. Bk. 46	Cardif , National Provincial Bank 130	Clare , Oakes, Bevan, & Co. 33
(Preston), Hall & Co. 108	London and Provincial 80, 104	Gurneys, Alexander, & Co. 101
Briscaill (W. & Fr.), Lncstr. Bkg. Co. 33	Wilkins & Co. 101	Clay Cross (M.), Sheffield Bank. Co. 145
Briscaill-in-Witnell , Man. & Sal. B. 156	Bristol & W. of England Bk. 151	Crompton & Evans' Union Bk. 80
Bristol , Bank of England 23	National Bank of Wales 117	Clayton-le-Moors (Tu. & Fri.), Man-
Bristol & W. of England Bank 151	Cardigan, Wilkins & Co. 150	chester and Liverpool Dist. 145
Miles, Cave, & Co. 101, 134	National Provincial Bank 130	Cleator Moor , Bank of Whitehaven 50
Stuckey's Banking Co. 140	Carlisle, Carlisle & Cumberland Bk. 108	Cleckheaton , Huddersfield Bkg. Co. 145
National Bank of Wales 117	Carlisle City and Dist. Bank 80	West Riding Union Bkg. Co. 108
National Provincial Bank 130	Clydesdale Bank 53, 101	Cleobury Mortimer , Bir. & Mid. Bk. 151
London and South-Western Bank 107	Cumberland Union Bkg. Co. 33	Clevedon , Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 168
Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 108	Carmaithen , Wilkins & Co. 156	Stuckey's Banking Co. 140
Capital and Counties Bank 46	National Provincial 130	Clifton , National Provincial Bank 130
Briton Ferry , London and Prov. Bk. 80	London & Provincial Bank 80, 104	Stuckey's Banking Co. 140
Brixham , National Provincial Bk. 130	Carmanor , N. and S. Wales Bank 108	Miles, Cave, & Co. 101, 134
Devon and Cornwall Bank 33	Williams & Co., Old Bank 140	Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 108
Bromley , London and County 102	Carnewishire District Bank 151	Cliftonville , London and County 102
Bromsgrove , Worcest. City & Cty. 80, 113	Carneworth (M., W. & F.), Lanc. B. Co. 33	Clitheroe , Craven Bank 70
Birmingham Banking Co. 108, 145	Carshalton , Lond. and Prov. Bank 80	Manchester and County Bank 151
Bromyard , National Provincial B. 130	Cartmel (Th.), Lancaster Bkg. Co. 33	Clun (Salop), (Tues.), N. & S. Wales 101
Berwick & Co. 140	Castle Cary , Stuckey's Banking Co. 140	Coalville (Tu. & F.) Leicester Bg. Co. 108
Brosley , Pritchard, Gordon, & Co. 101	Castle Donington , Nott. Joint Stek. 151	Cockermouth , Carlisle City & Dis. Bk. 108
Brotton , North-Eastern Bank. Co. 80	Castleford , Leeds and County Bank 33	Cumberland Union Bkg. Co. 33
Broughton-in-Furns , Wakefield & Co. 140	Yorkshire Banking Co. 156	Coggeshall (T. F.), London & County 102
Cumberland Union Bank 33	Leatham, Tew, & Co. 33	Sparrow & Co. 33
Brough (F.) Staffordsh. Jt. St. Bk. 93	Castleton Fri. , Oldham Joint St Bk 130	Colchester , Mills, Bawtree, & Co. 80
Brushford (Tu.) Nat. Prov. Bank. 130	National Provincial Bank 130	London and County 102
Brynton , Stuckey's Banking Co. 140	Castleton, Isle of Man Bank. Co. 108	Round, Green, & Co. 101
Bryn-mawr , National Bk. of Wales 117	Dumbell's Banking Co. 86	Colford , Capital & Counties Bk. 46
Capital and Counties Bank 46	Maux Bank 130	Colleshill , Coventry Union Bkg. Co. 80
Buckingham , London and County 102	Catherham , Lloyds, Barnetts & B. 101	Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. 101
Bucks and Oxon Union Bank 108	Causton (Fri.) , York City & nty. Bk. 101	T. Ashby & Co. 156
Bartlett & Co. 108	Chadderton , Manch. & County Bank 151	Colnbrook , T. Craven Bank 70
Budeleigh Salterton , Wilts & Dorset 108	Chalford, Capital & Counties Bank 46	Manchester and County Bank 151
Builth , National Provincial Bank 130	Chapel-en-le-Frith , Manch. & Cty. B. 151	Colwyn Bay , Carnarvonshire Dist. B. 108
London & Provincial Bank 80, 104	Charl , Stuckey's Banking Co. 140	(F.), North & South Wales Bk. 108
Bungay , London & Provincial Bk. 80	Wilts and Dorset Bank 108	(Tu.) National Provincial Bk. 130
Gurneys, Birkbeck, & Co. 33	Charbury , Birm. Banking Co. 108, 145	Colyton , Wilts and Dorset B. (Tu. F.) 108
Burford , County of Gloucester Bank 140	Chartham , London and County 102	R. & R. Williams & Co. 156
Burgess Hill , Hall & Co. 108	London and Provincial B. 80, 104	Congleton , Manch. & L'pool. Dist. B. 145
Capital and Counties Bank 46	Chatteris , Gurney & Co. 33	Parr's Banking Co. 80
Burgh Line , J. Garfit, Claypon, & Co. 101	(Tu. & Fri.) National Provinc. 130	Compton , Wakefield, Crewdson, & Co. 140
Stamford, Spalding, & Bost. B. 33	Headle (Staff.), Maner. & L'pl. Dist. 145	Cornwall's Quay (Fri.), Nat. Prov. 130
	Birm., Dudley, & Dist. Bk. 33, 156	Consett , North-Eastern Bank. Co. 80

Consett, Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co. 101	Didcot, Hedges, Wells & Co. 108	Exmouth, Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 108
Conwy, National Provincial Bank 130	Didsbury, Union B. of Manchester 80	Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co. 33
Cornwall, Carnarvonshire District Bank 108	Disley, Manchester and County 351	Eye, Gurney & Co. 33
Corham, Wilts and Dorset Bk. Co. 108	Diss, Gurney & Co. 131	London and Provincial Bk. 80, 104
Capital and Counties Bank ... 46	London & Provincial Bk. 80, 104	Fairford, Capital & Counties Bank. 46
Corwen, North & South Wales Bk. 108	Dobross, Manchester & County Bk. 151	Fakenham, Gurneys & Co. 33
Covenry, Coventry Union Bkg. Co. 80	Dolcelly, North & South Wales Bk. 108	London & Provincial Bank 80, 104
Birm., Dud. & Dist. B. Co. 33, 156	National Provincial Bank ... 130	(Th.) National Provincial ... 130
Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. 101	Doncaster, Beckett & Co. 80	Falmouth, Williams, Wms., & Grylls 80
Worcester City & County ... 80, 113	York City and County Bank ... 101	Cornish Bank ... 145
Coubridge, National Provincial Bk. 130	Yorkshire Banking Co. 156	Devon and Cornwall Bank ... 33
London and Provincial Bk. 80, 104	London and Yorkshire Bank ... 151	Fareham, Capital and Counties ... 46
Coves, London and County Bank ... 102	Domington, *Lincoln and Lindsey ... 134	Farnham, Capital & Counties Bank 46
Capital and Counties Bank ... 46	Dorchester, Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 108	*London and County ... 102
Cradley Heath, Birm. Dud. & Dis. B. 23, 156	Williams, Thornton, & Co. 156	Farningham, London and County ... 102
Crabrook, London and County ... 102	Eliot, Pearce, & Co. 80	Farnworth, Bank of Bolton ... 33
Craven Arms, Eyton, Burton, & Co. 140	Stuckey's Banking Co. 140	Union Bank of Manchester ... 80
Birm., Dud., & Dis. Bkg. Co. 33, 156	Dorking, London and County ... 102	Farnington, County of Gloucester B. 101
Crawley (Th. & F.), London & Cnty. 102	Capital and Counties Bank ... 46	Faversham, London and County ... 102
(F.), Henty & Co. 140	Douglas (I. of M.) I. of Man Bkg. Co. 108	Hilton & Riden ... 134
Creddon, Devon & Cornwall Bank 33	Dumbell's Banking Co. 80	Felzaton, Gurneys, Alexandrs. & Co. 101
Fox Bros. Fowler & Co. 33	Manx Bank ... 130	(Th.) Bacon, Colbold & Co. ... 80
National Provincial Bank ... 130	Dover, London and County ... 102	Felton, North-Eastern Banking Co. 80
Downes & Co. 108	National Provincial Bank ... 130	Fenny Stratford (Th.) Bassett, Son, & Co. 33
Manchester & L'pool. Dis. Bk. 145	Douglas, Wilkins & Co. 130	Fenny, Manch. & L'pool District ... 145
Birmhm., Dud. & Dis. B. Co. 33, 156	Doverham, Gurney & Co. 33	Festiniog, Williams & Co. 140
Creukern, Stuckey's Banking Co. 140	London & Provincial Bk. 80	North and South Wales Bank 108
Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 140	Downton (S.), Wilts and Dorset ... 108	Filey (Th. & F.), York City & C. Bk. 101
Criccieth (Th.), Nth. & Sth. Wales Bk. 108	Driffield, Beckett & Co. 80	Finchley, London and County ... 102
(Th.), Nat. Provincial Bank ... 130	York Union Banking Co. 80	Fishguard, London & Provincial 80, 104
Crieh (Th. & F.), Derby & D. Bkg. Co. 150	York City and County Bank ... 101	Fleetwood, Lancaster Banking Co. 33
Crickhowell, National Provincial B. 130	London and Yorkshire Bk. 151	Freston Banking Co. 151
Cricklade, Capital & Counties Bank 46	Droitwich, Worcest. City & Cnty. 80, 113	Flint (Th. & Sat.), N. & S. Wales B. 108
Cromer, Gurney & Co. 33	Droptield, Sheff. & Rotherham B. 108	Folkestone, National Provincial ... 130
Crook (F.), J. Backhouse & Co. 33	Drumden, Manch. & Liv. Dis. B. Co. 145	Fordingbridge, Wilts & Dors. Bkg. Co. 108
(Th.) National Provincial Bank 130	Dudley, Birm. Dudley & Dist. Bk. 53, 156	Foucey, Willems, Trefry, & Co. 140
Crosshills (T. & F.), Craven Bank 70	Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bank ... 101	Commercial Bk. of Cornwall ... 140
Crowland, Stamford, Spalding, & Bost. 33	Dukinfield, Manch. & Liv. Dis. B. Co. 146	Framingham, Gurney & Co. 33
Crowley (Fri.), London & Yorksh. Bk. 151	Dulverton, National Provincial Bk. 130	Freshwater, (J. W.), Capital & Cnties. 46
(Fri.) York City & County Bk. 101	Dunmow, Sparrow & Co. 33	Frinton, Bank of Whitehaven ... 80
Croydon, London & County ... 102	Dunstable, London and County ... 102	Frodingham, Smith, Ellison, & Co. 145
Chasmore, Robinson, & Sons 151	Bassett, Son, & Harris ... 33	Frodsham (Th. & F.), Parr's B. Co. 80
London & South-Western ... 107	Dunster, Stuckey's Banking Co. ... 140	Frome, Stuckey's Banking Co. ... 140
Cuckfield, Hall & Co. 108	Durham, J. Backhouse & Co. 33	Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 108
Culmpton, Devon & Cornwall Bk. 33	National Provincial Bank ... 130	Gainsborough, Lincoln & Lindsey Bk. 134
Stuckey's Banking Co. 140	Dursley, County of Gloucester Bk. 80	Smith, Ellison, & Co. 145
(Wed.) National Prov. Bank ... 130	National Provincial Bank ... 130	Garstang (Th.) Lancaster Bkg. Co. 33
Cumamov, Glamorganshire Bkg. Co. 33	Earlestone (M.), Parr's Banking Co. 80	Preston Banking Co. 151
Culston (Cumber.), Cmlrind Union 33	Easingwood, Yorkshire Banking Co. 156	Garston, Parr's Banking Co. 80
Dutton, Lancaster Banking Co. 33	York Union Banking Co. 80	Gateshead-on-Tyne, National Prov. 130
Dutton-in-Furness, Cmlrind Union 33	Easibourne, Molineux & Co. 156	Lambton & Co. 33
Darlston, Staffordsh. Joint Stck. 33	London and County Bank ... 102	North-Eastern Banking Co. ... 80
Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bank 101	London and Provincial Bk. 80, 104	Gillingham, Wilts & Dorset Bk. Co. 108
Darlington, York City & Cnty. Bk. 101	East Grinstead, G. & G. S. Head ... 108	Stuckey's Banking Co. 140
J. Backhouse & Co. 33	Molineux & Co. 156	Gisborne, Manchester & Co. Bank 151
National Provincial Bank ... 136	East Loze, Clymo, Trefry, & Co. 140	*Craven Bank ... 70
J. & J. W. Pease ... 102	Eastwood & Langley Mill, Nott. Jt. St. 151	Glastonbury, Stuckey's Banking Co. 140
Dartford, London & County ... 102	Edbu Vale, Nat. Bank of Wales ... 117	Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 108
Dartmouth, National Provincial B. 130	Lon. and Provincial Bank ... 80, 104	Glossop, Manch. & L'pool. Dist. Bk. 145
Harris, Bulteel, & Co. 140	Eccles, Manchester & County Bank 151	Gloucester, County of Gloucester ... 140
Darwen, Manchester & County Bk. 151	Eccleshall, Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. 101	Capital & Counties Bk. 46
Lancashire & Yorkshire Bank 3	(Pri.), National Provincial ... 130	National Provincial Bank ... 130
Deventry, Northamptonsh. Un. Bk. 156	Man. & Liverpl. Dist. Bkg. Co. 145	Worcester City and County ... 113
Northamptonshire Bank. Co. 108	Kingston, London and Yorkshire 151	Glyn Neath, Nat. Bank of Wales ... 117
Daveley, Birm., D. & Dis. Bk. Co. 33, 156	Kenbridge, G. & G. S. Head ... 108	Gnosall, Birm., D., & Dist. B. Co. 33, 156
Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. 101	Essexford (Wed.) Nat. Prov. Bank. 130	Godalming, Mellersh & Co. 108
Dawlish, Watts, Whidborne, & Co. 156	Egham, Thomas Ashby & Co. 156	London and County ... 102
Devon and Cornwall Bank ... 33	Egremont, Cumberland Un. B. Co. 33	Goole, York City and County Bank 101
Deal, National Provincial Bank ... 130	Whitehaven Jt. Stk. Bkg. Co. 113	Leeds and County Bank ... 33
Delph, Manchester and County ... 151	Elland, Lancashire & Yorkshire Bk. 3	Leatham, Tew & Co. 33
Denbigh, National Provincial Bank 130	Ellesmere, Eyton, Burton, & Co. 140	Gosforth, Cumberland Union ... 33
North & South Wales Bank ... 108	(Th.) Nat. Provincial Bank ... 130	Gosport, Grant, Gillman, & Long ... 80
Denby Dale, Sheffield Union B. Co. 134	Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bank 101	London and Provincial ... 80
Denholme (W.), Craven Bank ... 70	Elswick, North Eastern Bank. Co. 80	Capital and Counties Bank ... 46
Denton, Manchester & County Bk. 151	Ely, John Mortlock & Co. 145	Grange, Wakefield, Crewdson, & Co. 140
Manchester & Liverpl. Dist. B. 145	Gurney & Co. 33	(F.) Lancaster Banking Co. ... 33
Derby, Derby & Derbysh. Bkg. Co. 156	Foster & Co. 134	Grantham, Stamford, Spalding, & Bost. 33
Samuel Smith & Co. 146	Emsworth, Capital and Counties ... 46	Hardy & Co. 101
Crompton & Evans Un. Bk. 33, 80	Enfield, London and Provincial ... 80	Leicestershire Banking Co. ... 108
Derby Commercial Bank ... 151	Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. 101	Grasmer, Wakefield, Crewdson, & Co. 140
Birm., Dud., & Dist. Bk. Co. 33, 156	Epping, Sparrow & Co. 33	Gravesend, London & County Bk. ... 102
Dereham, Gurney & Co. 33	Epsom, London and County ... 102	London and Provincial Bank ... 80
Lacons, Youell, & Co. 80	Epsworth, *Lincoln & Lindsey Bank 134	Grays (Essex), London & Provincial 80
London and Provincial Bk. 80, 104	Erith (M. & F.), London and County 102	Great Ayton (Th.), Nat. Provincial 130
National Provincial Bank ... 130	Esher, London and County ... 102	(Fri.) York City & Co. Bank ... 101
Devizes, Capital and Counties ... 46	Evesham, Capital & Counties Bk. ... 46	Great Berkhamstead, Lond. & Co. 102
Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 108	Worcester City Bkg. Co. ... 80, 113	Great Bridge, Lloyds, B., & B. Bk. 101
Devonport, Hodge & Co. 140	Exeter, Milford, Snow, & Co. 140	Great Harwood (W. & F.), Lanc. & York 3
Devon and Cornwall Bank ... 33	Devon and Cornwall Bank ... 33	Great Horton, Bradford Old Bank ... 101
National Provincial Bank ... 130	National Provincial Bank ... 130	Great Marlow (F.) Lon. & County ... 102
Dewsbury, Huddersfield Bkg. Co. 145	Sanders & Co. 33	Stephens, Blandy & Co. 101
West Riding Union Bkg. Co. 108	Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 108	Greenwich, London and County ... 102
Lancashire & Yorkshire Bank 3	Fox Bros., Fowler, & Co. 33	Greenland (Fri.), Lanc. & York. Bk. 3

<i>Greenland</i> , Halifax Joint Stock..... 113	<i>Hemel Hempstead</i> , Cobb, Part & Co. 108	<i>Hyde</i> , Manchester Joint Stock Bk. 140
<i>Grimsby</i> , Hull Banking Co..... 33	" Bucks and Oxon Union..... 108	<i>Hyde & Cross</i> , Consolidated Bank..... 61
" Smith, Ellison, & Co..... 145	<i>Hempock</i> (T.), Fox Bros. & Co..... 33	<i>Hyson Green</i> , Nottingham Jt. Stk. 151
" Yorkshire Banking Co..... 156	<i>Henley-in-Arden</i> , Birm. Bk. Co. 108, 145	<i>Hythe</i> (M. W. & F.), London & Cnty. 30
<i>Guernsey</i> , Commercial Banking Co. 108	<i>Hewley-on-Thames</i> (T. S.), Lon. & Cty. 102	<i>Ihr</i> , London and Yorkshire Bank..... 151
" Guernsey Banking Co..... 71	" J. & C. Simonds & Co..... 156	<i>Ilkeston</i> , Stuckey's Banking Co..... 140
" Capital and Counties..... 46	<i>Hereford</i> , National Provincial..... 130	<i>Ilfracombe</i> , National Provincial..... 130
<i>Guildford</i> , Capital and Counties..... 46	" Worcester City Banking Co. 80, 113	" Devon and Cornwall Bk. Co. 35
" London and County..... 102	" Capital & Counties Bk..... 46	" Fox Brothers, Fowler, & Co. 35
" Mellersh & Co..... 108	" Birm., Dud. & Dist. Bkg. Co. 33, 156	<i>Ilkeston</i> , Nottingham Joint Stock..... 151
<i>Guisborough</i> , York City & Cy. B. Co. 101	<i>Herne Bay</i> (Tu. & F.), Lon. & County 102	" Samuel Smith & Co..... 145
" National Provincial Bank..... 130	<i>Hertford</i> , London and County..... 102	<i>Ilkley</i> , Bradford Old Bank..... 101
<i>Guisley</i> (Tu. Th. & Sat.), Craven Bk. 70	" Sharples & Co..... 33	" Craven Bank..... 70
" (Tu. Th. & S.), Yorkshire Bkg. Co. 156	<i>Hexham</i> , Lambton & Co..... 33	<i>Ilminster</i> , Stuckey's Banking Co. 140
<i>Gunnislake</i> , Gill, Morhead, & Co. 101	" Cumberland Union Bank Co. 33	" Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 165
<i>Hadleigh</i> (Suffolk), Gurney, A. & Co. 101	" North-Eastern Bank..... 80	<i>Ilwley</i> (Mkt. & Fair days), L. & Cnty. 102
" Mills, Bawtree, & Co..... 80	<i>Heywood</i> , Manchester & Liverpool 145	<i>Islewich</i> , Bacon, Cobbold, & Co..... 80
<i>Halesham</i> (altern. W.), Lon. & Cnty. 102	" Union Bank of Manchester..... 80	" National Provincial Bank..... 130
<i>Haleswen</i> , Lloyds, B. & B. Bank. 101	" Bank of Liverpool..... 33	" Gurneys, Alexanders, & Co. 101
<i>Halesworth</i> , Lon. & Prov. Bk. 80, 104	" Bury Banking Co..... 80	<i>Ironbridge</i> , Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. B. 101
" Gurney & Co..... 33	<i>Highbridge</i> , Stuckey's Banking Co. 140	<i>Ipsleybridge</i> , Harris, Bulteel, & Co. 140
" Lacons & Co..... 80	" (M.) Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 108	<i>Jarrow-on-Tyne</i> , Dale, Young, & Co. 80
<i>Halifax</i> , Halifax Joint Stock Bk. 113	<i>Highgate</i> , Capital and Counties..... 46	" North-Eastern Banking Co. 80
" Halifax Commercial Bkg. Co. 150	" County of Gloucester Bank..... 108	<i>Jersey</i> , Channel Islands Bank..... 113
" Halifax & Huddersfield Union 80	<i>High Wycombe</i> , London & County 102	" Capital and Counties Bank..... 46
" London and Yorkshire Bank 151	" J. & C. Simonds & Co..... 156	" Commercial B., Robin Fros., 61
" Lancashire and Yorkshire..... 3	" Thomas Wheelock & Co..... 108	" Jersey Old Bank (Goldfray) 61, 145
<i>Halestead</i> , London and County..... 102	<i>Hinckley</i> , Leicester Banking Co. 108	<i>Keighley</i> , Bradford District Bank..... 145
" Sparrow & Co..... 33	" Parcs' Leicestershire Bkg. Co. 145	" Bradford Old Bank..... 101
<i>Haltwhistle</i> , Lambton & Co..... 33	<i>Hingham</i> Tu. & Fri., Gurney & Co. 33	" Claven Bank..... 70
" Cumberland Union Bank..... 33	<i>Hitchin</i> , London and County..... 102	" Kildon, Mills, Bawtree, & Co. 80
" Carlisle City & District Bank..... 80	" Shurples & Co..... 33	<i>Kendal</i> , Lancaster Banking Co. 140
<i>Handsworth</i> , Lloyds, B. & B. Bank. 101	<i>Hockley</i> , Birm., Dud. & Dist. Bk. 33, 156	" Wakefield, Crews-on, & Co. 140
<i>Hanley</i> , Manch. & Liv. Dist. Bk. Co. 145	<i>Hoddeston</i> , Sharples & Co..... 33	" Bank of Westmorland..... 80
" National Provincial..... 130	<i>Hodnet</i> (F.), Manc. & Livp. Dis. B. 145	<i>Kenilworth</i> , Lm. Priors & Wk. Bank 156
" Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. 101	<i>Holbach</i> , Gurney & Co..... 33	" Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bank. 101
<i>Harborne</i> , Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. 101	" Stanfrd, Spidg. & Boat Bkg. Co. 33	<i>Kewick</i> , Cumberland Un. Bkg. Co. 33
<i>Hartcliffe</i> (Th.), N. & S. Wales Bank 108	<i>Hollarn Hill</i> (M. W. & F.), Lanc. B. 33	" Carlisle & Cumberland Bkg. Co. 108
<i>Harteston</i> , Gurney & Co..... 33	<i>Hollinwood</i> , Manchester & Cnty. Bk. 151	<i>Kettering</i> , Leicestershire Bkg. Co. 101
" London and Provincial..... 80, 104	<i>Holmby</i> (M. W. & F.) Hudd. Bkg. Co. 145	" Eland & Eland..... 108
<i>Harting</i> , Gurneys & Co..... 33	" West Riding Union Bkg. Co. 108	" Northamptonshire Bkg. Co. 108
<i>Hartow</i> , Sparrow & Co..... 33	<i>Holnorton</i> , Whitehaven Bank..... 80	<i>Kidderminster</i> , Worcester C. & Co. 80, 113
<i>Harrington</i> , Cumberland Un. Bk. Co. 33	<i>Holwherry</i> , Dingley & Co..... 151	" Birm., Dud. & Dist. Bkg. Co. 33, 156
" Whitehaven Joint Stock Bank 113	" East Cornwall Bank..... 186	" Birmingham Banking Co. 108, 145
<i>Harrowgate</i> , Knaresbro' & Claro B. Co. 101	" Gill, Morhead, & Co..... 101	<i>Kidsproye</i> (Tu.), Nat. Provincial..... 130
" York City and County Bank. 101	" Devon & Cornwall Bk..... 33	<i>Kimberley</i> , Nott. Joint Stock..... 151
" Bradford Old Bank..... 101	<i>Holt</i> , Gurneys and Co..... 33	<i>Kinon</i> , Birmingham Banking Co. 145
<i>Harrow</i> , London and County..... 102	<i>Holthedge</i> , North & S. Wales Bank 108	<i>Kingsbridge</i> , Devon & Cornwall Bk. 35
<i>Hartend</i> , Fox Bros., Fowler, & Co. 33	" National Provincial Bank..... 130	" Bristol & West of England B. 151
<i>Hartlepool</i> , National Provincial..... 130	<i>Holwell</i> , North & S. Wales Bank. 108	" Wilts and Dorset..... 165
" J. Rackhouse & Co..... 33	" National Provincial Bank..... 130	<i>King's Heath</i> , Birm. & Midland Bk. 151
<i>Hartley Row</i> (F.), London & County 102	<i>Honiton</i> , National Provincial..... 130	<i>Kingston</i> (Surrey), London & Cnty. 102
<i>Harwich</i> , Cox, Cobbold, & Co..... 156	" London & S. Western Bank 107	" Shrubsole & Co..... 80
<i>Haslemere</i> , Mellersh & Co..... 108	<i>Horley</i> , G. & S. Head..... 108	<i>Kingswood</i> (Bristol), Stuckey's Bk. 140
<i>Hastingsden</i> , Mancr. & L'pl. Dis. B. 145	<i>Hornacastle</i> , Lincoln & Lindsey Bk. 134	" Bristol & West of England B. 151
" Lancashire & Yorkshire Bank 3	" Garrit, Claydon, & Co..... 101	<i>Kington</i> , Birm., Dud. & Dist. B. Co. 33, 156
<i>Hastings</i> , Beechings, Hodgkin, & Co. 33	<i>Hornsea</i> (M.), York City & Cty. Bk. 101	" Davies, Banks, & Co..... 140
" Capital and Counties Bank..... 46	<i>Horsham</i> , Henty & Co..... 140	<i>Kirkby Lonsdale</i> , Lancaster Bkg. Co. 33
" London & County..... 102	" London and County..... 102	" Wakefield, Crewdon, & Co. 140
<i>Hatfield</i> , Sharples & Co..... 33	<i>Horwich</i> , Union Bk. of Manchester 80	<i>Kirkby Moorside</i> , York Union..... 80
<i>Hatherleigh</i> , Dingley, Pearce, & Co. 52	" Bank of Bolton..... 33	" Beckett & Co..... 80
<i>Havant</i> , Capital and Counties..... 46	<i>Houghton-le-Spring</i> , N.-East. Bank 80	<i>Kirkby Stephen</i> , Bk. of Westmorland 80
<i>Haverfordwest</i> , Wilkins & Co..... 156	" Woods & Co..... 151	" Wakefield, Crewdon, & Co. 140
" London & Provincial Bank 80, 104	<i>Hounslow</i> , London & County Bank 102	<i>Kirkham</i> (Tu. & Fr.), Lanc. Bkg. Co. 33
" National Provincial Bank..... 130	<i>Hove</i> , Hall & Co..... 108	" Preston Banking Co..... 151
<i>Haverhill</i> , Oakes, Bevan, & Co. 33	" London and County..... 102	<i>Kirkoswald</i> , Cumberland Union..... 33
" (M. & F.) London and County 102	<i>Howden</i> , York City and County Bk. 101	<i>Kirton-in-Lindsey</i> , "Lncln. & Ld. B. 104
<i>Hawes</i> , Swaledale & W. Bank. Co. 80	" Yorkshire Banking Co..... 156	<i>Knaresborough</i> , Knar. & Claro B. Co. 101
" (Tu.) York City & Cty. Bank. 101	<i>Hoyle</i> , North and South Wales B. 108	" Bradford Old Bank..... 101
<i>Hawksworth</i> , London and County..... 102	<i>Hoyle</i> (S.), London & Yorks. Bk. 151	" (Wed.) York City & County B. 101
<i>Hawkhead</i> , Wakefield, Crewdon..... 140	<i>Hucknall Torkard</i> , Notts. Jt. Stk. B. 151	<i>Knights</i> , North & S. Wales Bank 108
<i>Haworth</i> (W. & S.), Craven Bank..... 70	" Samuel Smith & Co..... 145	" Birm., Dud. & Dist. B. Co. 33, 156
<i>Hay</i> , National Provincial Bank..... 130	<i>Huddersfield</i> , Yorkshire Bank. Co. 156	<i>Knutsford</i> , Union B. of Manchester 80
" Birm., Dud. & District Bk. 33, 156	" Halifax & Hudd. Un. Bkg. Co. 80	" Parr's Banking Co..... 80
<i>Hayfield</i> , Manchester and County 151	" Huddersfield Bank Co..... 145	<i>Lampeter</i> , National Provincial..... 130
<i>Hayle</i> , Bolitho, Sons, & Co..... 137	" West Riding Union Bank..... 108	" D. Jones & Co..... 140
<i>Haywards Heath</i> , Hall & Co..... 108	" Halifax Joint Stock Bkg. Co. 113	<i>Lancaster</i> , Lancaster Banking Co. 33
<i>Hazel Grove</i> (T. T. & S.) Man. & L'pl. B. 145	<i>Hull</i> , Pease & Sons..... 80	" Wakefield, Crewdon, & Co. 140
<i>Heanor</i> , Nott. Joint Stock Bank..... 151	" Samuel Smith & Co..... 145	<i>Landport</i> , Capital and Counties..... 46
<i>Hebburn</i> , North-Eastern Bkg. Co. 80	" Bank of England..... 23	" National Provincial Bank..... 130
<i>Hebden Bridge</i> , Halifax Jt. Stk. Bk. 113	" Yorkshire Banking Co..... 156	<i>Lanport</i> , Stuckey's Banking Co. 140
" Manch. & Liverpool Dist. Bk. 145	" Hull Banking Co..... 33	<i>Launceston</i> , Devon & Cornwall Bk. 33
<i>Beckmondwike</i> , Huddersf. Bkg. Co. 145	" London and Yorkshire Bank 151	" Dingley & Co..... 151
" Yorkshire Banking Co..... 156	" York City and County Bank..... 101	" East Cornwall Bank..... 156
<i>Heidnesford</i> , Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. B. 40	" Exchange and Discount Bank 108	" Gill, Morhead, & Co..... 101
<i>Heilstone</i> (Th.), Craven Bank..... 70	<i>Hulme</i> , Manch. & Salford Bank. 156	<i>Laxey</i> (M. & Th.), Dumbell's Bkg. Co. 80
<i>Helmsley</i> , York Union Bank..... 80	<i>Hungerford</i> , London and County..... 102	" Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bank. 101
" Beckett & Co..... 80	" Capital and Counties Bank..... 46	" Staffordshire Joint Stock..... 33
" Bain, Field, Hitchins, & Co. 83	<i>Hunstanton</i> , London & Provincial B. 80	<i>Leatherhead</i> (Fri.), London & County 102
" Cornish Bank..... 145	" (M., Th., & S.) Gurney & Co. 33	<i>Lehade</i> , Capital & Counties Bank 46
<i>Hemel Hempstead</i> (Th.), Lon. & Cty. 102	<i>Huntingdon</i> , Veasey & Co..... 33	<i>Ledbury</i> , National Provincial..... 130
	" London & County..... 102	" Capital & Counties Bank..... 46
	<i>Hyde</i> , Manch. & Liverpl. Dis. Bkg. Co. 145	

300 Country Banks in England and Wales, with their London Agents.

<p><i>Leeds</i>, Beckett & Co. 80 " Wm. Williams, Brown, & Co. 43 " Bank of England, & Co. 3 " Yorkshire Banking Co. 23 " Leeds and County Bank 156 " Exchange and Discount Bank 108 " National Provincial 130 " London and Yorkshire 151 " York City and County Bank 101 <i>Leek</i>, Man. & L'pool. Dist. Bkg. Co. 145 Parr's Banking Co. 80 <i>Lees</i>, Manch. and L'pool. Dist. Bank 145 " Union Bank of Manchester 80 <i>Leicester</i>, Leicestershire Bkg. Co. 108 " T. & T. Paget 80 " Pares' Leicestershire Bkg. Co. 145 " National Provincial Bank 130 " Stamford, Spalding, & Bost. B. 33 <i>Leigh</i>, Union Bank of Manchester 80 " Manch. & Liverpool Dist. Bk. 145 <i>Leighton Buzzard</i>, Lond. & County 102 Bassett, Son, & Harris 33 <i>Leintwardine</i> (Fri.), N. & S. Wales 108 <i>Leominster</i>, National Provincial 130 " Worcester City & County. 80, 113 <i>Lewes</i>, London and County 102 " Mollineux & Co. 156 <i>Lewisham</i>, London Provincial Bank 80 <i>Leyburn</i>, Swaledale & W. Bkg. Co. 80 " York City & County Bkg. Co. 101 <i>Leyland</i>, Lancaster Banking Co. 33 " (Fri.), Preston Banking Co. 151 <i>Leiston</i>, Lond. & Provincial Bk. 104 <i>Leitchfield</i>, National Provincial 130 " Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bank 101 <i>Lincoln</i>, Smith, Ellison, & Co. 145 " Lincoln and Lindsey Bank 134 " Stamford, Spaldg., & Boston Bk. 33 <i>Linlithy</i>, West Riding Un. Bkg. Co. 108 <i>Liskeard</i>, Devon and Cornwall Bk. 33 " Clymo, Treffry, West, & Co. 46 " East Cornwall Bank 156 " Commercial Bank of Cornwall 140 <i>Littleborough</i>, Union Bk. of Manch. 80 " Manchester & L'pool. Dist. Bk. 145 <i>Littlehampton</i>, Henty & Co. 140 " (Tu. & F.) Lon. & County Bk. 102 <i>Little Hulton</i>, Bank of Bolton 33 <i>Liverpool</i>, Parr's Banking Co. 80 " Adelphi Bank 52 " P. & B. Barnett 93 " Benas & Sons 52 " Brown, Shipley, & Co. 44 " Leyland & Bullins 140 " North-Western Bank 33 " Bank of Liverpool 33 " Bank of England 23 " J. E. Kneeshaw & Co. 107 " Liverpool Commercial Bkg. Co. 156 " Liverpool Union Bank. 101, 151 " Manch. & Livpl. Dist. Bkg. Co. 145 " National Provincial 130 " North & South Wales Bank 108 " Edward Yates & Co. 151 <i>Llanberis</i>, Carnarvonshire Dist. B. 108 <i>Llandudno</i>, D. Jones & Co. 140 " Glamorganshire Banking Co. 33 <i>Llandoverly</i>, National Provincial 130 " David Jones & Co. 140 <i>Llandrindog</i>, London & Prov. Bank 80 <i>Llandudno</i>, National Provincial 130 " Carnarvonshire Dist. Bk. 108 <i>Llandysul</i>, National Provincial 130 <i>Llanely</i>, Wilkins & Co. 101 " London and Provincial B. 80, 104 " Swansea Bank 102 <i>Llanerchymedd</i> (M. & W.), N. Prov. 130 <i>Llanfair Caereinion</i>, N. & S. Wales 108 <i>Llanfyllin</i>, North & South Wales B. 108 <i>Llanfynydd</i>, National Provincial 130 " Carnarvonshire Dist. Bank 108 <i>Llangollen</i>, North & S. Wales Bank 108 " Richards & Co. 130 <i>Llanidloes</i>, North & S. Wales Bank 108 " London and Provincial B. 80, 104 <i>Llanrwst</i>, North & S. Wales Bank, 108 " Carnarvonshire Dist. Bank 108 <i>Llanurtyd</i>, National Provincial Bk. 130 <i>Lockwood</i> (M. & Th.) Hddrstd. B. Co. 145 <i>London</i>, Gurney & Co. 33 <i>Loyus</i>, North-Eastern Bank 80 " National Provincial Bank 130</p>	<p><i>Long Eaton</i>, Notts Joint Stock Bk. 151 " Samuel Smith & Co. 147 <i>Long Melford</i>, Gurneys & Co. 101 <i>Long Preston</i>, Craven Bank. 70 " (Fringthly), Yorksh. Bngk. Co. 159 <i>Long Sutton</i>, National Provincial. 130 " Gurney & Co. 33 <i>Longridge</i> (Th.), Lancaster Bkg. Co. 33 " Manchester & Cty. Bngk. Co. 151 " Preston Banking Co. 151 <i>Longton</i>, Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. 101 " Birm. Dud. & Dist. Bk. Co. 33, 155 " Man. & L'pool. Dist. Bkg. Co. 145 <i>Loogtown</i>, Carlisle & Cumbld. Bk. 108 <i>Loose</i>, East Cornwall Bank 156 " Clymo, Treffry, West, & Co. 46 " Com. Bk. of Cornwall 140 <i>Lothwithiel</i>, East Cornwall Bank 156 <i>Loughborough</i>, T. & T. Paget 80 " Pares' Leicestershire Bkg. Co. 145 " Nottingham & Notts Bkg. Co. 108 " Leicestershire Banking Co. 108 <i>Loughton</i>, Imperial Bank 93 <i>Louth</i>, Lincoln & Lindsey Bank 134 " Garfit, Claypon, & Co. 101 <i>Lowestoft</i>, National Provincial 130 " Gurney & Co. 33 " Lacons, Youell, & Co. 30 " (South), Gurneys & Co. 33 <i>Ludlow</i>, Ludlow Foot, Halifax Jnt. Stk. 113 <i>Ludlow</i>, Exton Burton & Co. 140 " Worcester City & Cy. Bg. Co. 80, 113 " Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. 40 " Birin., Dudley, & Dist. Bk. 33, 156 <i>Luton</i>, London and County 102 " Sharples & Co. 33 <i>Lutterworth</i>, Pares' Leicester. B. Co. 145 " Lybney, Capital, & Counties Bk. 46 <i>Lyme Regis</i>, R. & R. Williams & Co. 156 <i>Lynton</i>, Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 108 " St. Barbe & Co. 140 <i>Lynn</i> (Tu. & Fri.), Lanc. & Yorks. Bk. 3 <i>Lynn</i> (King's), Jarvis & Jarvis 134 " Gurney & Co. 33 " London and Provincial B. 80, 104 <i>Lynton</i> (W.), Devon & Cornwall Bk. 33 <i>Lytham</i>, Preston Banking Co. 151 " Lancaster Banking Co. 33 " Manchester and County Bank 151 <i>Macclesfield</i>, Brocklehursts & Co. 108 " Manch. & Liverpl. Dist. Bg. Co. 145 " Parr's Banking Co. 80 <i>Machynlleth</i>, National Provincial. 130 <i>Maesteg</i>, London and Provincial. 80 " (Th.) National Provincial 130 " National Bank of Wales 117 <i>Maidenhead</i>, London and County. 102 " Stephens, Blandy, & Co. 101 <i>Maiden Newton</i>, Stuckey's Bkg. Co. 140 " R. & R. Williams & Co. 159 " (M. & Th.) Wilts & Dorset B. 108 <i>Maidstone</i>, London and County Bk. 102 " Wigam & Co. 145 <i>Maldon</i>, London and County 102 " Starrow & Co. 33 <i>Malmesbury</i>, Capital & Counties 46 " Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 108 <i>Malpas</i> (W.), National Provincial. 130 <i>Malton</i>, York City and County Bk. 101 " York Union Banking Co. 80 " Beckett & Co. 80 <i>Malvern</i>, Worcester. City & Cnty. 80, 113 " Berwick & Co. 140 <i>Malvern Link</i>, Worc. City & Cy. 80, 113 <i>Malvern Wells</i>, Worc. City & Cy. 80, 113 <i>Manchester</i>, Cunliffes, Brooks, & Co. 42 " Robinson, Coryton, & Co. 93 " James Sewell & Nephew 151 " Manchester and County Bank 151 " Bank of England 23 " Lancashire & Yorkshire Bank 3 " Manch. & L'pool. Dist. Bk. Co. 145 " Manch. and Salford Bk. 156 " National Provincial Bank 130 " T. Nash & Sons 70 " Union Bank of Manchester. 80 " Consolidated Bank 61 " Manchester Joint Stock Bank 140 " Adelphi Bank 52 " Lonnas, Jackson, & Co. 145 " John Stuart & Co. 142 <i>Manningtree</i>, London and County 102 " Gurneys, Alexanders, & Co. 101</p>	<p><i>Manfield</i>, Nottm. and Notts B. Co. 108 " Samuel Smith & Co. 145 " Crompton & Evans Un. Bank 33 <i>March</i>, Gurney & Co. 33 " National Provincial 130 <i>Margate</i>, Cobb & Co. 101 " London & County Banking Co. 102 <i>Market Bawth</i>, (W. & F.) Letch. B. Co. 108 <i>Market Drayton</i>, Manch. & L'pool. 145 " Birm., Dud. & Dist. Bg. Co. 33, 156 <i>Market Harboro'</i>, Leicestersh. Bk. 108 " Stamford, Spaldg., & Boston Bk. 33 <i>Market Rasen</i>, Lincoln. & Lindsey B. 134 " Smith, Ellison, & Co. 145 <i>Market Weighton</i>, York Un. Bkg. Co. 80 <i>Marlboro'</i>, Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 108 " Capital and Counties Bank 46 <i>Marple</i> (M. W. F.), Manch. & Liv. B. 145 <i>Marsden</i>, Halifax Joint Stock 113 " (Th.), Huddersfield Bkg. Co. 145 <i>Martock</i>, Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co. 108 " Stuckey's Banking Co. 140 <i>Maryport</i>, Cumberland Un. Bkg. Co. 33 " Carlisle City & District Bank 80 " Whitehaven Joint Stock Bank 113 <i>Masham</i>, Swaledale & W. Bkg. Co. 80 " Knaresboro' & Claro Bkg. Co. 101 <i>Matlock</i>, Derby & Derbyshire B. Co. 156 <i>Matlock Bath</i>, Crompton & E. Un. 80 <i>Matlock Bridge</i>, Sheff. & Roth. B. 33, 108 " Derby & Derbysh. Bkg. Co. 156 " Crompton & Evans Un. Bank. 80 <i>Melbourne</i>, Derby & Derbyshire B. 156 <i>Melkham</i>, Capital and Counties 46 " Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 108 <i>Meltham</i> (Th.), Huddersfield Bk. Co. 145 <i>Melton Mowbray</i>, Pares' Leicesters. 145 " Leicestershire Banking Co. 108 " Stamford, Spaldg., & Boston Bk. 33 " T. & T. Paget 80 <i>Menai Bridge</i>, National Provincial 130 <i>Mere</i>, Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co. 108 <i>Merthyr Tydvil</i>, Wilkins & Co. 101 " London and Provincial Bk. 80, 104 <i>Mevagissey</i>, Com. Bk. of Cornwall. 140 <i>Mexborough</i>, Sheffield Banking Co. 145 <i>Middleboro'</i>, York City & County Bk. 101 " National Provincial Bank 130 " J. Backhouse & Co. 33 " North-Eastern Banking Co. 80 <i>Middleton</i>, Union Bank of Manc'r. 80 " (Sat.) J. Backhouse & Co. 33 " (W. & S.) Oldham Jt. Stk. Bk. 33 <i>Middlewich</i>, Union Bank of Manch. 80 <i>Midhurst</i>, London and County 102 <i>Midsomer Norton</i>, Stuckey's B. Co. 140 <i>Milborne Port</i>, Stuckey's Bkg. Co. 140 <i>Mildenhall</i>, Oakes, Bevan & Co. 33 " Gurney & Co. 33 <i>Milford Haven</i>, Lon. and Provl. 80, 104 <i>Milton</i>, Cumberland Un. Bkg. Co. 33 " (M. W. & S.) Lanc. Bkg. Co. 33 <i>Milrow</i>, Manc. & L'pool. Dist. Bk. 145 <i>Milnabridge</i>, Halifax Jt. Stk. Bk. 113 " West Riding Union Bkg. Co. 108 <i>Milnthorpe</i>, Wakefield, Crewdson, & Co. 140 <i>Milverton</i>, Stuckey's Banking Co. 140 <i>Minehead</i>, Stuckey's Banking Co. 140 " Fox Bros., Fowler, & Co. 23 <i>Mirfield</i> (M. W. F.) Lond. & York Bk. 151 " (M. W. F.) Hddrstd. Bkg. Co. 145 " West Riding Union Bkg. Co. 108 <i>Mistley</i>, Gurneys, Alexanders, & Co. 101 <i>Mitcheidean</i>, Capital & Counties Bk. 46 <i>Modbury</i>, Harris, Buttel, & Co. 140 " Devon and Cornwall Bank 33 <i>Mold</i>, North and South Wales Bk. 130 " National Provincial Bank 130 <i>Moldgreen</i>, West Riding Un. Bkg. Co. 108 <i>Molesey</i>, T. Ashby & Co. 156 <i>Monmouth</i>, Capital & Counties Bk. 46 " Bromage & Co. 108 " National Provincial Bank 130 <i>Montgomery</i> (Th.), North & S. Wales 108 <i>Montpellier</i>, Worcester City & Cy. 80, 113 <i>Morecambe</i> (M. W. F.), Lancasr. B. Co. 33 <i>Moreton Hamstead</i>, Dingley & Co. 52 <i>Moreton-in-Marsh</i>, Capital & Cties. Bk. 46 " Birmingham Banking Co. 108, 145 <i>Morley</i>, London and Yorkshire Bk. 151 " Yorkshire Banking Co. 156 <i>Morpeth</i>, North-Eastern Bkg. Co. 80</p>
--	---	--

Country Banks in England and Wales, with their London Agents. 301

Morpeth, Woods & Co. 151	North Walsham, Gurney & Co. 33	Peterboro', Leicestershire Bkg. Co. 108
" Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co. 101	" London & Provincial Bk. 80, 104	" Stamford, Spalding & Boston B. 108
" Lambton & Co. 33	" Lacous, Youell, & Co. 80	Petersteele, London and County 102
Morrison, Glamorganshire Bk. Co. 33	Northwich, Un. Bank of Manchester 80	" Capital and Counties Bank 46
Moseley, Lloyd, Barnetts, & B. Bk. 101	" Parr's Banking Co. 80	Petworth, London and County 102
Moseley Road, Birm. and Midl. Bk. 151	Norwich, Gurneys & Co. 33	Peasey, Capital and Counties 108
Mossley, Manch. & Livrpl. Dist. Bk. 145	" National Provincial Bank 130	" (Tu. & F.) Wilts & Dorset B. Co. 46
Moss-Sidel (Manch.), Man. & Sulfd. B. 156	" Lacous, Youell, & Co. 80	Pickering, York Union Banking Co. 80
Mountain Ash, Nat. Bk. of Wales 117	" London & Provincial Bk. 80, 104	" Beckett & Co. 80
Mutley, H. Harris, Bulteel & Co. 140	Nottingham, Moore & Robinson Bk. 80	Plymouth, Harris, Bulteel, & Co. 140
Naisborough, Capital & Counties Bk. 46	" Samuel Smith & Co. 145	" Bank of England 23
Nantwich, Manch. & Livrpl. Dist. 145	" J. & J. C. Wright & Co. 140	" Devon & Cornwall Banking Co. 33
" Birm., Dud. & Dist. B. Co. 33, 156	" Hart, Fellows, & Co. 101	" Hodge & Co. 140
" Downes & Co. 108	" Nottingham & Notts Bkg. Co. 108	" Three Towns Banking Co. 93
Narberth, National Provincial Bk. 130	" Nottingham Joint Stock Bk. 151	" National Provincial Bank 130
" London & Provincial Bank 80, 104	Nuneaton, Birm., Dud. & Dis. B. 33, 156	" Batten, Carne, & Carne 108
Neath, Glamorganshire Banking Co. 33	" Leicestershire Banking Co. 108	" Wilts and Dorset Bank 108
" London & Provincial Bank 80, 104	Oakenfold, Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. B. 40	Plymouth, Harris, Bulteel, & Co. 140
" National Bank of Wales 117	" Birm., Dud., & Dist. B. Co. 33, 156	Pockington, York Union Bkg. Co. 80
Needham Market, Gurneys & Co. 101	Oakham, Stmf., Spald., & Bos. Bk. Co. 33	" Beckett & Co. 80
Nelson, Craven Bank 70	" Eaton, Cayley, & Co. 156	Portadown, Glamorgansh. Bkg. Co. 33
" Manchester & County Bank 151	" (Th.), Leicestershire Bkg. Co. 108	Portsmouth, Glamorgansh. Bg. Co. 33
" Lancashire & Yorkshire Bank 33	Ollham, Capital and Counties 46	Portsmouth, Leatham, Tew, & Co. 33
Neston (Thurs.), North and S. Wales 108	Okehampton, National Provincial 130	" Yorkshire Banking Co. 156
Nether Stowey, Stuckey's Bkg. Co. 140	" Dingley, Pearce, & Co. 52	" Leeds and County Bank 33
Newin, Carnarvonshire District Bk. 108	Olbury, Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. 101	Pontycanner, Nat. Bk. of Wales 117
Newark-on-Trent, Saml. Smith & Co. 145	Oldham, Manc. & L'pool. Dist. B. Co. 145	Pontypool, London & Provincial B. 80, 104
" Peacock, Willson, & Co. 101	" Manchester & County Bank 151	" Bristol and West of Eng. Bk. 151
" Nottingham & Notts Bkg. Co. 108	" Oldham Joint Stock 130	Pontypool, London and Provel. 80, 104
New Barnet, Sharples & Co. 33	" Union Bank of Manchester 80	" National Bank of Wales 117
Newbiggin-by-Sea, Nth.-Eastrn. B. 80	Ollerton (Notts), Beckett & Co. 80	Poole, National Provincial Bank 130
Newbury, Slocock & Co. 140	Olvey (Th.), Bassett, Son, & Harris 33	" Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 108
" London and County Bank Co. 102	Openshaw, Manch. & Salford Bank 156	Portsmouth (Pr.), National Provincial 130
Newcastle (Staff.), Manc. & L.I. Dist. 145	Ormskirk, Manch. & Salford Bank 156	Portland, Eliot, Pearce, & Co. 80
" National Provincial Bank 130	" Manch. & Livrpl. Dist. Bg. Co. 145	" R. & R. Williams & Co. 156
" Cheshire Banking Co. 76	" Preston Banking Co. 151	Portmadoc, National Provincial 130
Newcastle Emlyn, National Provl. 130	" Parr's Banking Co. 80	" Carnarvonshire Dist. Bk. 108
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Lambton & Co. 33	" Oldham Joint Stock 130	" North and South Wales Bk. 108
" Bank of England 23	Ossett, Wakefield & Barns. Un. Bk. 80	Port St. Mary (I. of M.), Dumbell's 80
" National Provincial Bank 130	Oswaldtwistle, Manch. & Coty. Bk. 151	" Isle of Man Banking Co. 108
" Woods & Co. 151	Oswestry, North & South Wales Bk. 108	Portsea, Grant, Gillman, & Long 80
" Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co. 101	" Croxon, Jones, & Co. 108	" Capital and Counties Bank 46
" North-Eastern Banking Co. 80	Odley, Yorkshire Banking Co. 156	" National Provincial Bank 130
" Dale, Young, Nelson, & Co. 80	" Bradford Old Bank 101	" London and Provincial B. 80, 104
New Cross, Lanc. and York. 33	" Craven Bank 70	Portsmouth, Grant, Gillman, & Long 80
Newent, Capital & Counties Bk. 46	Ottery St. Mary, L. and S.-W. Bk. 107	" Capital and Counties Bank 46
Newhaven, London and County 102	Oundle, Stamford, Spald., & Bos. Bg. Co. 33	" National Provincial Bank 130
Newmarket, Hammond & Co. 53	Oxford, London and County 102	" Bank of England 23
" (Tue.), Foster & Co. 134	" Gillett & Co. 80	" Preston Banking Co. 151
" (Tue.), Gurney & Co. 33	" Parsons & Co. 63	Prescot, Parr's Banking Co. 80
New Mills, Manch. & County Bk. 151	" Wooten & Co. 108	" Manchester and Salford 156
Newnham, Capital & Counties Bk. 46	" Birmingham Banking Co. 108, 145	Prestige, Worcester, C. & Cty. Bk. 80, 113
" Bristol & W. of England Bk. 151	Oxley, Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bank 101	Preston, Lancaster Banking Co. 33
Newport (I. of W.), Natl. Provincial 130	Padiham, Craven Bank 70	" Manchester & County Bank 151
" London and County Bank Co. 102	" Manchester and County Bk. 151	" Preston Banking Co. 151
" Capital and Counties Bank 46	Padstone, East Cornwall Bank 156	Pudsey, London and Yorkshire Bk. 151
Newport (Mon.) National Provincial 130	Paignton, Devon & Cornwall Bank 33	" Yorkshire Banking Co. 156
" London and Provl. Bk., Co. 80, 104	" Harris, Bulteel, & Co. 140	Pullbore (F. & G.), London & C. B. 102
" Bristol & West of England Bk. 151	Painiswick, Capital & Counties Bk. 46	Pullheli, National Provincial Bk. 130
" National Bank of Wales 117	Parkstone (M., Th.), Wilts & Dorset 108	" North & South Wales Bank 108
Newport (Salop), Nat. Provincial 130	Pateley Bridge, Yorkshire Bkg. Co. 156	" Carnarvonshire Dist. Bank 108
" Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. 101	" Bradford Old Bank 101	" Pugh, Jones & Co. 151
Newport Pagnell, Bassett, Son, & Co. 33	" Knaresboro' & Claro Bkg. Co. 101	Radcliffe (B. I. Manc. & Liv. Dis. B. C.) 140
New Quay (Cornwall), Wilyams & Co. 140	" Peal (I. of M.), Isle of Man Bkg. Co. 108	" Union Bank of Manchester 80
" Cornish Bank 145	" Dumbell's Banking Co. 80	" Bury Banking Co. 80
" (Th.), National Provinc. Bk. 130	Manx Bank 130	Radford, Nottingham Jt. Stk. Bk. 151
New Radnor, Birmingham, Dudley, & Dist. Bk. (M., Tu., F. & S.), 33, 156	Pembroke, London & Provincial 80, 104	Radstock, Stuckey's Banking Co. 140
New Swindon, Wilts & Dorset Bk. 108	" (W. & S.), National Provincial 130	Radstobottom, Manc. & L. Dist. B. Co. 145
" Capital & Counties Bank 46	Pembroke Dock, London & Provl. 80, 104	" Lancashire & Yorkshire Bank 33
Newton Abbot, Devon & Corn. Bk. 83	" National Provincial Bank 130	" Bury Banking Co. 80
" Harris, Bulteel, & Co. 140	Penarth, London & Provincial. 80, 104	Ramesey (Hunts), Vensey & Co. 2
" Watts, Whidborne, & Co. 156	Pendlebury, Un. B. Manchester 80	" National Provincial (W.) 130
" Wilts and Dorset 108	Pendleton, Lanc. & Yorkshire Bank 3	Ramesey (I. of Man), I. of Man Bg. Co. 108
Newton-le-Willows (S.) Parr's Bg. Co. 80	Penistone, Sheffield Union Bkg. Co. 134	" Dumbell's Banking Co. 80
Newton Heath (Man.) Man. & Salford 156	Penkridge, Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. B. 101	" Manx Bank 130
Newton, National Provincial Bk. 130	Penmaenauwr (Th.), Natl. Provl. 130	Ramsgate, National Provincial Bk. 130
" North and South Wales Bk. 108	Penrhyn Deudraeth, Carnar. D. Bk. 108	" Hammond & Co. 111
Normanton (M. & Th.) Leeds & Cnty. 33	Penrith, Cumberland Un. Bkg. Co. 33	Ravensthorpe T. Th. & S., Ln. & Y. B. 80
Northallerton, J. Backhouse & Co. 33	" Carlisle & Cumberld. Bkg. Co. 108	Raustenall, Manch. & County Bk. 151
" York City & County Bkg. Co. 101	" Whitehaven Joint Stock Bk. 113	Reading, Capital and Counties 46
" Yorkshire Banking Co. 156	Penryn, Williams, Williams & Grylls 80	" London and County 102
Northampton, Northamptonshire Un. B. 156	" Cornish Bank 145	" J. & C. Simonds & Co. 156
" Northamptonshire Bkg. Co. 108	Penre, London and Provincial 80, 104	" Stephens, Blaudy, & Co. 101
" Stamford, Spalding & Boston Bk. 33	" National Bank of Wales 117	Rearcar, National Provincial Bank 130
Northleach, Capital & Counties Bk. 46	Penybont, Davies, Banks, & Co. 140	Redditch, Capital & Counties Bk. 46
North Molton, Nat. Provincial Bk. 130	Pen-y-groes, North & S. Wales Bk. 108	" Birmingham Banking Co. 108, 145
North Shields, Woods & Co. 151	" Batten, Carne, & Carne 108	Redhill, London and County 102
" National Provincial Bank 130	" Devon & Cornwall Bank 33	Redland, Capital and Counties Bank 46
" Lambton & Co. 33	" Cornish Bank 145	" Stuckey's Banking Co. 140
" Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co. 101	Pershore, Worcester City Bk. Co. 80, 113	Redruth, Jno. Mich. Williams & Co. 80
North Sunderland, N.-E. Bkg. Co. 80	" Capital & Counties Bank 46	" Devon and Cornwall Bank 33
North Tawton (Th.), Nat. Provl. Bk. 130	Peterboro', National Provincial 130	" Bain, Field, Hitchins, & Co. 93
	" Eaton, Cayley, & Co. 156	" Cornish Bank 145

302 Country Banks in England and Wales, with their London Agents.

<i>Accpham, Gurney & Co. (closed S.)</i>.....101	<i>Salé (Cheshire), Parr's Banking Co.</i> 80	<i>Smith (Th.), Leeds & County Bank</i> 33
<i>Adgate, London and County</i>.....102	<i>Cunliffes, Brooks, & Co.</i>.....42	<i>(Th.), York City & Cty. Bk.</i>.....101
<i>Adford, Beckett & Co.</i>.....80	<i>Salford, Manch. & Salford Bank</i>.....156	<i>Soham (Tu. & Fri.), Gurney & Co.</i>.....33
" Nottingham & Notts Bnk. Co. 108	" T. Nash & Sons.....70	<i>Solithull, Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk.</i> 101
" Sheffield Union Banking Co. 134	" Union Bank of Manchester.....80	<i>Somerton, Stuckey's Banking Co.</i>.....140
<i>Adyader, North & S. Wales Bank</i> 108	" Consolidated Bank.....61	" Wilts and Dorset Banking Co. 108
" Davies, Banks, & Co.....140	<i>Salisbury, National Provincial</i>.....130	<i>Southall, Hull, Smith, & Co.</i>.....88, 80
<i>Adyl, North & South Wales Bank</i>.....108	" Capital & Counties.....46	<i>Souham, Lymington & Wark. Bk. Co.</i> 156
" London and Provincial B. 80, 104	" Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 108	" Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. ....101
<i>Admney, Lon. & Provincial</i>.....80, 104	" Pinckney Brothers.....33	<i>Southampton, Capital & Counties</i>.....46
<i>Admond, (Surrey), Lond. & County</i> 102	<i>Saitash (T. & Fr.), Harris & Co.</i>.....140	" Maddison, Atherley, & Co. 101, 140
" London & Provincial Bank 80, 104	<i>Saltburn, York City & County Bk.</i> 101	" National Provincial Bank.....130
<i>Admond, (Yks.), Swale & Wen's Bk.</i> 80	" (M. W. S.) National Provincial 130	" Wilts & Dorset Bank.....108
" Roper & Priestman.....33	<i>Sandbach, Manch. & L'pool D. Bk.</i> 145	<i>South Bank, J. Backhouse & Co.</i>.....33
<i>Admansworth (F.), Lon. & County</i> 102	" Parr's Banking Co.....80	" York City & County Bank.....101
<i>Admington, Nottingham Joint Stock</i> 151	<i>Sandgate (Shucliff, C.), Jenner & Co.</i> 102	<i>Southboro, Beechings & Co.</i>.....33
<i>Adnwood, National Provincial</i>.....130	<i>Sandon, Capital & Counties Bank</i> 46	<i>South Cave, Yorkshire Bank. Co.</i>.....156
" Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 108	<i>Sandrich (M. W.), London & County</i> 102	<i>Southend, Sparrow & Co.</i>.....80
<i>Adpley, Nottingham Jt. Stock Bank</i> 151	" (M. W. F.) National Provincial 130	<i>Southminster, Sparrow & Co.</i>.....33
" Samuel Smith & Co.....145	<i>Sawbridge, North, Gibson, Tuke, & Co.</i> 70	<i>South Molton, National Provincial</i> 130
<i>Adpon, York City and County Bk.</i>.....101	<i>Saxminham, London & Provincial</i> 80	" Fox Brothers, Fowler, & Co. ....33
" Knaresboro' & Claro Bkg. Co. 101	" Gurney & Co.....33	<i>South Petherton, Stuckey's Bkg. Co.</i> 140
" Yorkshire Banking Co.....156	<i>Scarboro', Woodall, Hebden, & Co.</i> 33	<i>Southport, Manch. & Salford Bank</i> 156
" Bradford Old Bank.....101	" York City & County Bank.....101	" Manch. & L'pool. District Bank 147
<i>Adpounden, Halifax Joint Stk. Bk.</i> 113	" York Union Banking Co.....80	" Parr's Banking Co.....80
<i>Ripon (Sat.) National Provincial Bk.</i> 130	<i>Scaebome, North & S. Wales Bank.</i> 108	" Preston Banking Co.....151
<i>Adobertsbridge (Th.), London & Cty.</i> 102	<i>Seaham, Woods & Co.</i>.....151	<i>Southsea, National Provincial</i>.....130
" Molineux & Co.....156	<i>Seaton, R. & R. Williams & Co.</i>.....156	" Grant, Gillman, & Long.....80
<i>Adoldale, Lancashire & Yorksh. B.</i> 3	" (T. & F.) Wilts & Dorset Bank 108	" Capital & Counties Bank.....46
" Manch. & Liverpl. Dist. Bank 145	<i>Seaburg, Wakefield, Crewdson, & Co.</i> 140	<i>South Shields, National Provincial</i> 130
" Union Bank of Manchester.....80	" Bank of Westmorland.....80	" Dale, Young, Nelson, & Co. ....80
" Manchester and Salford Bank 108	<i>Selby, York City & County Bank.</i> 101	" Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co. ....101
" Oldham Joint Stock Bank.....130	" Yorkshire Banking Co.....156	" Woods & Co.....151
<i>Adolchester, London & Provincial</i> 80, 104	<i>Settle, Yorkshire Banking Co.</i>.....156	<i>South Shore, Manchester & County</i> 151
" London & County.....102	" Craven Bank.....70	<i>Southwell, Nottingham & Nts. Bkg. Co.</i> 108
<i>Adoldford, Sparrow & Co.</i>.....102	<i>Sevenoaks, London & County</i>.....102	" Samuel Smith & Co.....145
<i>Adold Ferry, North & S. Wales B.</i>.....108	<i>Shaftesbury, National Provincial.</i> 130	<i>Southwell, Gurney & Co.</i>.....33
<i>Adoldford, London & County</i>.....102	" Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 108	" Lacous, Youell, & Co.....80
<i>Adoldson, Capital & Counties Bk.</i>.....46	<i>Shanklin, Capital & Counties Bank</i> 46	<i>Sowerby Bridge, Lancashire & York.</i> 3
" Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 108	<i>Shaw, Whitehaven Joint Stock Bk.</i> 113	" Halifax Joint Stock Bk. Co. ....113
<i>Adold, Capital & Counties Bk.</i>.....46	<i>Shave, Union Bk. of Manchester</i>.....80	<i>Spalding, Nat. Provincial Bank</i>.....130
" National Provincial Bank.....130	" Oldham Joint Stock Bank.....130	" Stanfrd., Spalding, & Boston B. 33
" Worcester City & County.....80, 113	<i>Sherrwas, London & County</i>.....102	" Garfit, Clayton, & Co. ....101
<i>Adoldbury, Hodskin, Barnett, & Co.</i> 101	<i>Sheffield, Sheffield Banking Co.</i>.....145	<i>Spennymoor, North-Eastern Bank</i> 80
" North-Eastern Banking Co. ....80	" Sheffield & Hallamsh. Bank.....80	" (M. W. & F.) Nat. Provincial.....130
<i>Adoldherham, Sheffield & Roth.</i>.....33, 108	" Sheffield & Roth. Bkg. Co. 33, 108	<i>Spilsby, Lincoln & Lindsey Bank</i>.....134
" Sheffield Banking Co.....145	" Sheffield Union Banking Co. 134	" Stam. Spldng. & Bostn. Bkg. Co. 33
" Sheffield Union Banking Co. 134	" Birm., Dud., & Dist. Bkg. Co. 33, 156	" Garfit, Clayton, & Co. ....101
<i>Adoldthell (W. & S.), Leices. Bkg. Co.</i> 108	" London & Yorkshire Bank.....151	<i>Spitford, Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk.</i> 101
<i>Adoldton, Fordham, Gibson, & Co.</i>.....33	<i>Shepton Mallet, Wilts & Dorset B.</i> 108	" Man. & L'pool. Dist. Bkg. Co. 145
" (Wednesdays) Foster & Co. ....134	" Stuckey's Banking Co.....140	" Birm., Dud. & Dis. Bk. Co. 33, 156
<i>Adoldton, Union Bank of Manchester</i> 80	<i>Sherrborne, National Provincial</i>.....130	<i>Staines, Thomas Ashby & Co.</i>.....156
<i>Adoldy, National Provincial Bank</i>.....130	" Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 108	" London and Provincial.....80
" Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. ....101	<i>Sherrburn (W.), York City & Cty. Bk.</i> 101	<i>Stainland (Th.), Lane, and York</i>.....3
<i>Adoldley, National Provincial Bk.</i>.....130	<i>Shinall, Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk.</i> 101	<i>Staitheas (Fri.), York City & Coy. Bk.</i> 101
" Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. ....101	<i>Shiptly, Bradford Old Bank</i>.....101	" (Sat.), North Eastern Bk. Co. ....80
<i>Adoldcorn, Parr's Banking Co.</i>.....80	" Yorkshire Banking Co.....156	<i>Stabridge, National Provincial</i>.....130
<i>Adoldthin, North & S. Wales Bank</i>.....108	<i>Shipton, Worcester City B. Co.</i> 80, 113	" R. & R. Williams & Co. ....156
" London & Provincial Bank 80, 104	" Birmingham Banking Co. 108, 145	<i>Stalybridge, Man. & Liv. Dist. Bk.</i> 145
<i>Adoldyde (I. of W.), National Provincial</i> 130	<i>Sholley Bridge, Hodskin & Co.</i>.....101	" Manchester & County Bank.....151
" Capital & Counties Bank.....46	" North Eastern Banking Co. ....80	<i>Stamford, Northamptonsh. Bk. Co.</i> 108
<i>Adoldy, London & County</i>.....102	<i>Sherrisbury, National Provincial</i>.....130	" Stamford, Spalding & Boston B. 33
" Curtis, Pomfret, & Co.....145	" Birm., Dudley, & Dis. B. Co. 33, 156	" Eaton, Cayley, & Co. ....156
<i>Adoldron Walden, London & County</i> 102	" Eytton, Burton, & Co. ....140	<i>Stanhope (P.), J. Backhouse & Co.</i>.....33
" Gibson, Tuke, & Gibson.....70	" Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. ....101	<i>Stanley, Nottingham Joint Stk.</i> 151
<i>Adold Abans, London & County</i>.....102	<i>Sidmouth, London & S. Western</i>.....107	<i>Stenning (Herts), Sharples & Co.</i>.....33
" Smith, Marten, & Co.....145	" Devon & Cornwall Bnk. Co. ....33	<i>Stepping, Henty & Co.</i>.....140
<i>Adold Anny's-on-a, Preston Bkg. Co.</i> 151	<i>Sidloth, Cambrid. Union Bkg. Co.</i>.....33	" (alternat. M.), London & Cty. 102
<i>Adold Asshe's (Pri.), N. & S. Wales Bank</i> 108	" Carlisle City & District Bank.....80	<i>Stockport, Manchstr. & Liverpol.</i> 145
" (Fri.), National Provincial.....130	<i>Sidons (Tu. & Fr.) Craven Bank</i>.....70	" Manchester and County Bank 151
<i>Adold Austell, Devon & Cornwall</i>.....156	<i>Sidderdale (Tu. & Fr.), Manchester</i>.....145	" Union Bank of Manchester.....80
" East Cornwall Bank.....156	" & Liverpol. Dist. Bank.....102	<i>Stockton, J. Backhouse & Co.</i>.....33
" Coode, Shilson, & Co.....140	<i>Sittingbourne, London & County</i>.....145	" York City & County Bank. Co. 101
" Williams, Troffy, & Co.....140	" Vallance & Payne.....101	" National Provincial Bank.....130
<i>Adold Blacey, Corn. Bk. of Cornwall</i>.....140	<i>Skogness, Garfit, Clayton, & Co.</i>.....101	" North Eastern Banking Co. ....80
<i>Adold Clear, London & Provincial</i> 80, 104	" Stamford, Spald., & Boston Bk. 33	<i>Stoke, National Provincial Bank</i>.....130
<i>Adold Columb, Wilyams & Co. (Minsr. B.)</i> 140	<i>Skilmerdale, Preston Banking Co.</i> 151	" Manch. & Liverpl. Dist. Bank. 145
" Cornish Bank.....145	<i>Skellon (Wed.), National Provincial</i> 130	<i>Stokesley, York City & County B. Co.</i> 101
" St. Helena, Parr's Banking Co. ....80	<i>Skipton, Yorkshire Banking Co.</i>.....156	" National Provincial Bank.....130
" Manchester & Salford Bank.....156	" Craven Bank.....70	<i>Stone (Staff), National Provincial</i> 130
<i>Adold Lees (Cornwall), Bolitho, Sons & Co.</i> 137	" Leeds and County.....33	" Man. & Liv. Dist. Bkg. Co. 145
" Batten, Carne, & Carne.....108	<i>Slaitheite (M. W. F.) Halifax Jt. Sk.</i> 113	<i>Stonhouse (Devon), Three Towns Bk.</i> 33
<i>Adold Iv's (Hants), Foster & Co.</i>.....134	" Huddersfield Banking Co. ....145	" Harris, Buptel, & Co.....140
" (M.) London & County.....102	" West Riding Union Bkg. Co. 145	<i>Stonhouse, Capital & Counties Bk.</i> 46
" Veasey & Co.....102	<i>Sleaford, Peacock, Wilson, & Co.</i>.....101	" (W.), National Provincial.....130
<i>Adold Just, Bolitho, Sons & Co.</i>.....137	" Lincoln & Lindsey Bank.....124	<i>Stony Stratford (Tu. F.), L. & County</i> 102
" Batten, Carne, & Carne.....108	" Stamford, Spalding & Boston Bk. 33	" Bucks & Oxon Union Bank.....108
<i>Adold Leonard's, London & County</i>.....102	<i>Slough, London & County</i>.....102	" Bartlett & Co.....108
" Beechings, Hodskin, & Co. ....33	" Hull, Smith, Woodbridge, & Co. ....80	<i>Stourbridge, Birm. & Midland Bk.</i> 151
<i>Adold Mary Church, Devon & Cornw. B.</i> 33	<i>Smallthorpe (Birm.), Birm. & Mid. Bk.</i> 151	" Birmingham Banking Co. 108, 145
<i>Adold Neads (Tu. Th. & S.), London & Cty</i> 102	<i>Smethwick, Birm. D. & Dis. Bk. Co.</i> 33, 156	<i>Stourport, Birm. Banking Co.</i> 108, 145
" Veasey & Co.....33	" Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. ....101	<i>Stowmarket, Oakes, Bevan, & Co.</i>.....33
" Wells, Hodge, & Co.....101	<i>Smithfield Market, Man. & Salford</i> 156	" Gurney & Co.....33

<i>Stow-on-the-Wold</i> , Cptl. & Cnties. B. 46	<i>Torquay</i> , Devon & Cornwall Bank. 33	<i>Waterfoot</i> , Lanc. & Yorkshire Bank 3
<i>Strangeways</i> , Manch. & Salfd. Bk. 156	" National Provincial. 130	" Manchester and County. 151
<i>Stratford-on-Avon</i> , Lloyds, B. & B. 101	" Vivian, Kitson, & Co. 76	<i>Waterloo</i> , Parr's Banking Co. 80
" Birmingham Banking Co. 108, 146	" Bristol & West of England Bk. 161	<i>Watford</i> , London & County. 102
<i>Stratton</i> , Dingley & Co. 151	" Wilts and Dorset. 108	" Bucks & Oxon Union Bank. 108
" East Cornwall Bank. 156	<i>Torrington</i> , National Provincial. 130	<i>Walth (Rothrm.)</i> , (F.), Barnsley B. Co. 101
<i>Street</i> , Stuckey's Banking Co. 140	" Fox Brothers, Fowler, & Co. 33	<i>Wallington</i> (W.), Bucks & Oxon U. B. 105
" (T. & F.), Wilts & Dorset B. Co. 108	" Devon & Cornwall Bank. 33	<i>Watton</i> (W.), National Provincial. 130
<i>Stretford</i> , Man. & Salford Bkg. Co. 156	<i>Toines</i> , National Provincial. 130	" Gurney & Co. 33
<i>Stroud</i> , Capital & Counties Bk. 46	" Devon & Cornwall Bank. 33	<i>Waverley</i> , Bank of Liverpool. 33
" County of Gloucester Bkg. Co. 108	" Harris, Bulteel, & Co. 140	<i>Wadmore</i> , Stuckey's Banking Co. 140
" Bristol and W. of England B. 151	<i>Toucester</i> , Moxon & Percival. 156	" (Th.) Wilts & Dorset Bank. 101
<i>Studley</i> , Birm. Banking Co. 108, 145	<i>Towen</i> (Th. & Fri.), Nat. Provincial. 130	<i>Wadbury</i> , Staffordsh. Jt. St. Bk. 33
<i>Sturminster</i> , R. & R. Williams & Co. 156	<i>Tradegar</i> , London & Provincial. 80, 101	" Birmingham & Midland Bk. 151
" National Provincial Bank. 130	" National Bank of Wales. 117	" Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bank. 101
<i>Sudbury</i> , Oakes, Bevan & Co. 33	<i>Tregaron</i> , London & Provincial. 80, 101	<i>Wallingford</i> , Northants Bnks. Co. 108
" (Th.) London & County. 102	<i>Treharris</i> , Nat. Bank of Wales. 117	" Northamptonshire Union Bk. 156
" Gurneys, Alexanders, & Co. 101	<i>Trerbert</i> , London & Provincial. 80, 104	<i>Wallington</i> (Salop.), Birmingham,
<i>Sunbury</i> (M. W. F.), Thos. Ashby & Co. 156	" National Bank of Wales. 117	" Dudley & District Bk. 33, 156
<i>Sunderland</i> , Lambton & Co. 33	<i>Treorchy</i> , National Bank of Wales. 117	" Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. 101
" J. Backhouse & Co. 33	" Thomas Butcher & Sons. 47	<i>Wellington</i> (Som.), Stuckey's B. Co. 140
" National Provincial Bank. 130	<i>Trowbridge</i> , Capital & Counties. 46	" Fox Brothers, Fowler, & Co. 33
" Woods & Co. 151	" Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 108	<i>Wells</i> (Norfolk), Gurneys & Co. 33
<i>Surbiton</i> , London & County Bank. 102	<i>Truro</i> , Williams & Co. (Miners' B.). 140	" London & Provincial Bank. 80
" London & Provincial Bank. 80	" Devon & Cornwall Bank. 33	<i>Wells</i> (Somerset), Stuckey's Bkg. Co. 140
<i>Sutton</i> (Ashfield), Notts. & Notts. Bk. 101	" Cornish Bank. 145	" Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 108
" Samuel Smith & Co. 147	" Williams, Williams, & Grylls. 89	<i>Welshpool</i> , N. & S. Wales Bank. 101
<i>Sutton</i> (Surrey), London & Prov. 80	<i>Tunbridge Wells</i> , London & County. 102	" Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bank. 101
<i>Sutton Bridge</i> (Linc.), Gurney & Co. 33	" Beechings, Hodgkin, & Co. 33	<i>Wem</i> , National Provincial Bank. 130
<i>Sutton Coldfield</i> , Lloyds, B. & B. Bk. 101	" Molinoux & Co. 150	" Birm. Dud., & Dis. Bkg. Co. 33, 156
<i>Swadlowclough</i> , Leicestersh. Bank. Co. 108	<i>Tunwath</i> , M. & L. Dist. Bkg. Co. 145	<i>Wentlock</i> (M. W. & F.), Cooper & Purton. 156
<i>Swanage</i> , Gurney & Co. 33	" National Provincial. 130	<i>Wesley</i> , Capital & Counties Bank. 46
<i>Swansea</i> , R. & R. Williams & Co. 156	<i>Tuxford</i> , Sheffield Union Bk. Co. 134	<i>W. Brownrich</i> , Birmngh. & Dudley. 33, 156
<i>Swansea</i> , Glamorganshire Bkg. Co. 33	" Beckett & Co. 80	" Staffordshire Joint Stock Bk. 33
" Swansea Bank. 102	<i>Twickenham</i> , Lond. & Provincial. 80, 104	" Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bank. 101
" Bristol & West of Eng. B. 151	<i>Tyloxley</i> , Union Bk. of Manchester. 89	<i>West Hartlepool</i> , N.-Eastn. Bk. Co. 81
" National Bank of Wales. 117	<i>Type Dock</i> , Hodgkin, Barnett, & Co. 35	" J. Backhouse & Co. 33
<i>Swindon</i> , Capital and Counties. 46	<i>Uckfield</i> , Molinoux & Co. 156	" National Provincial Bank. 130
" County of Gloucester Bkg. Co. 108	<i>Uckfield</i> , Fox Bros., Fowler, & Co. 33	<i>West Malling</i> (F. & Fairs), Ln. & Cy. 102
" Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 108	" Stuckey's Banking Co. 140	<i>Wathourne</i> (M., Th.), Wilts & Dorset. 101
<i>Swinton</i> (M. W. S.), Lanc. & York. B. 101	<i>Ulverston</i> , Lancaster Banking Co. 33	<i>Westbury</i> , Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 108
<i>Tadcaster</i> , Bradford Old Bank. 101	" Wakefield, Crewdon, & Co. 140	" Capital & Counties Bank. 46
" (Mon.) York City & County Bk. 101	" Cumberland Union Bkg. Co. 33	<i>Weston-rham</i> , London & County. 101
<i>Talgarth</i> (Fri.), National Provincial. 130	<i>Upper Mill</i> , Manch. & County Bk. 151	<i>Weston-on-Sea</i> , Cobb & Co. 101
<i>Tanworth</i> , National Provincial Bk. 130	<i>Uppingham</i> , Stamford, Sp. & Bost. 33	<i>Westwigham</i> , Bank of Bolton. 33
" Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bank. 101	" Eaton, Cayley, & Co. 156	" (W. & S.), Parr's Banking Co. 80
<i>Tarporley</i> (Th.), National Provinc. 130	" Leicestershire Banking Co. 108	<i>Weston-super-Mare</i> , Stuckey's B. Co. 140
<i>Taunton</i> , Stuckey's Banking Co. 140	" Capital & Counties Bank. 46	" Fox Brothers, Fowler, & Co. 33
" Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co. 33	<i>Uk</i> , London & Provincial Bk. 80, 104	" Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 108
" Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 108	" Capital & Counties Bank. 46	<i>Wetherby</i> , Yorkshire Banking Co. 156
" Fox Brothers, Fowler, & Co. 33	<i>Uloxeter</i> , Birmingham, Dudley &	" Knaresbro' & Claro Bkg. Co. 101
<i>Tavistock</i> , Devon & Cornwall Bank. 33	" District Bkg. Co. 33, 156	<i>Weybridge</i> (M., W. S.), Lon. & Cty. 102
" Gill, Morshead, & Co. 101	" Burton, Uttox. & Ashbourne	<i>Weymouth</i> , Eliot, Pearce, & Co. 80
" Dingley & Co. 151	" Union Bk. 140	" Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 108
<i>Teddington</i> , London & Provincial. 80	<i>Uzbridge</i> , Hull, Smith, & Co. 80, 98	" R. & R. Williams & Co. 156
<i>Teignmouth</i> , National Provincial. 130	" London & County. 102	" Stuckey's Banking Co. 140
" Devon and Cornwall Bkg. Co. 33	<i>Ventnor</i> , Capital & Counties Bank. 46	<i>Whitby</i> , York City & County Bank. 101
" Watts, Whidborne, & Co. 156	" (M. W. F.), National Provincial. 130	" Simpson, Chapman, & Co. 33
<i>Tenbury</i> , Wor. City & Cy. Bk. Co. 80, 113	<i>Wadebridge</i> , East Cornwall Bank. 156	" National Provincial Bank. 130
" Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. 101	" Clymo, Treffry, West, & Co. 46	<i>Whitechurch</i> (Salop.), Nation. Provin. 130
<i>Tenby</i> , London & Provincial B. 104, 80	<i>Wainfleet</i> , Sturdf., Spald., & Boston. 33	" Birm., Dud., & Dis. Bk. Co. 33, 156
" National Provincial. 130	<i>Wakenfield</i> , Wkfd. & Barnsley U. B. 80	" Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bank. 101
<i>Tenterden</i> , London & County. 102	" Leeds & County Bank. 33	<i>Whitefield</i> , Bury Banking Co. 80
" Curtis & Co. 145	" Leatham, Tew, & Co. 33	<i>Whitehaven</i> , Bank of Whitehaven. 80
<i>Telbury</i> , County of Gloucester Bk. 108	" York City & County Bk. 101	" Whitehaven Joint Stock Bk. 113
<i>Tewkesbury</i> , Capital & Counties Bk. 46	<i>Wallingford</i> , Hedges, Wells, & Co. 108	" Cumberland Union Bnkg. Co. 33
" Lechmere & Co. 140	" London & County. 102	" Clydesdale Bank. 53, 101, 102
<i>Thame</i> , Bucks & Oxon Union Bank. 108	<i>Walsall</i> , Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. 101	<i>Whitstable</i> , Hammond & Co. 80
" Cobb, Bartlett, & Co. 108	" Staffordshire Joint Stock Bk. 33	<i>Whitlessa</i> (Th. & F.), Nat. Provinc. 130
" (Tu. & F.), London & County. 102	" Birmingham Banking Co. 108, 145	" Gurney & Co. 33
<i>Thetford</i> , Oakes, Bevan, & Co. 33	" Waltham Abbey, Imperial Bank. 93	<i>Whitworth</i> , Manch. & L'pool. Dist. B. 145
" Gurney & Co. 33	" Waltham Cross, Imperial Bank. 93	" Union Bank of Manchester. 80
<i>Thirsk</i> , Yorkshire Banking Co. 156	<i>Walthamstow</i> , London & Provincial. 80	<i>Widnes</i> , Parr's Banking Co. 80
" York Union Banking Co. 80	<i>Walton</i> (Liverpool), N. & S. Wales B. 108	" Wigan, Parr's Banking Co. 80
" York City & County Bank. 101	" Bank of Liverpool. 33	" Manchester & L'pool District. 145
<i>Thornbury</i> , Harwood & Co. 108	<i>Walton-on-Naze</i> , Mills, Bawtree & Co. 80	" Manch. & County Bank. 151
<i>Thorne</i> (W. & F.), Yorkshire Bk. Co. 156	<i>Walton-on-Thames</i> , T. Ashby & Co. 156	<i>Wigton</i> , Bank of Whitehaven. 80
" Beckett & Co. 80	" Wantage, London & County. 102	" Carlisle & Cumberland B. Co. 108
<i>Thornon</i> , Bradford Old Bank. 101	<i>Wardle</i> (Th.), Oldham Jnt. Stk. Bk. 130	" Cumberland Union Bk. Co. 33
<i>Thranston</i> , Northants. U. Bk. 156	" Ware, London & County. 102	<i>Widenedhall</i> , Staffrsh. Jt. Stock Bk. 33
" Eland & Eland. 33	<i>Wareham</i> , National Provincial. 130	" Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bank. 101
<i>Thrislewell</i> , Manchester, & County B. 151	" R. & R. Williams & Co. 156	<i>Williton</i> , Stuckey's Banking Co. 140
<i>Tipton</i> , Bir. Dud. & Dis. Bkg. Co. 33, 156	" Warrimster, Capital & Counties. 46	" Winstan, Union B. of Manchester. 80
<i>Tisbury</i> (Th.), Wilts & Dorset B. Co. 108	" Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 108	<i>Wilton</i> (Th.), Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 108
" (Th.), National Provincial. 130	<i>Warrington</i> , Parr's Banking Co. 108	" Wimbome, Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 108
<i>Tiverton</i> , National Provincial. 130	" Manch. & Liverpool Dist. Bk. 145	" National Provincial Bk. 130
" Stuckey's Banking Co. 140	" Lancashire & Yorksh. Bank. 3	<i>Wincanton</i> , Stuckey's Banking Co. 140
" Devon & Cornwall Bank. 33	<i>Warwick</i> , Lloyds, Barnetts, & B. Bk. 101	" Wilts & Dorset Banking Co. 108
<i>Toddington</i> (S.), Bassett, Son, & Harris. 33	" Leam. Priors & Wrwick. Bk. Co. 156	<i>Winchcomb</i> , Capital & Counties Bk. 46
<i>Todmorden</i> , Man. & Liv. Dis. Bkg. Co. 145	" Staffordshire Joint Stock. 33	<i>Wincchester</i> , London & County. 102
" Lancashire & Yorkshire Bank. 3	<i>Watchet</i> , Fox Bros., Fowler, & Co. 33	" Capital & Counties Bank. 46
<i>Tonbridge</i> , Beechings, Hodgkin, & Co. 33	" (Th.) Wilts & Dorset Bkg. Co. 108	" Bulpett & Hall. 33
" London & County. 102		" Deane & Co. 156

Windermere, Lancaster Bkng. Co. 33
 Wakefield, Crewsdon, & Co. 140
 Windsor, London & County 102
 " Neville Reid & Co. 156
 Winsford, Union B. of Manchester 80
 " Parr's Banking Co. 80
 Winslow (W. & S.), Bartlett & Co. 108
 " Bucks & Oxon Union Bank 108
 Winton (W.), York City & Cnty. 101
 Wivkworth, Moore & Co.'s B. Co. 145
 " Crompton & Evans' Union Bk. 80
 Wisbeck, National Provincial. 130
 " Gurney & Co. 33
 Witham, Mills, Bawtree, & Co. 80
 " W. & R. Fox Bros., Fowler, & Co. 83
 " National Provincial Bank 130
 Withington, Manchester & Cnty. B. 151
 Withgrove, National Provincial. 130
 Witley, Gilletts & Clinch 80
 " Birmingham Banking Co. 108, 145
 Wivelcombe, Stuckey's Bkg. Co. 140
 " W. Hancock & Son 108
 Woburn (F.), Bassett, Son, & Harris 33
 " London & County 102
 Woking (Tu. Th. S.), T. Ashby & Co. 156
 " Capital and Counties 46
 Wokingham, J. & C. Simonds & Co. 156

Wolsingham, J. Backhouse & Co. 33
 Wolterhampton, Wmptn. & Staffs. B. 156
 " County of Stafford Bank 80
 " Lloyds, Barnetts, & Bos. 101
 " Staffordshire Joint Stock 33
 " Birm., Dud., & Dis. Bkg. Co. 33, 156
 Wombwell (Fr.), London & Yorksh. 151
 Woodbridge, Bacon, Cobbold, & Co. 80
 " Gurneys, Alexanders, & Co. 101
 Woodford, Imperial Bank 93
 " Woodstock, J. C., & A. Gillett & Co. 80
 " Wooler, North-Eastern Bank 80
 " Woolwich, London & County 102
 " London & Provincial Bank 104
 " Capital & Counties Bank 46
 " Wootton-Bassett, Wilts & Dorset B. 108
 " Capital & Counties Bank 46
 Worcester, City & County 80, 113
 " Berwick & Co. 140
 " National Provincial Bank 130
 " Birmingham Banking Co. 108, 145
 Workington, Cumbldr. Union B. Co. 33
 " Carlisle City & Dist. Bank 80
 " Bank of Whitehaven 80
 " Clydesdale Bank 53, 101
 Workop, Beckett & Co. 80
 " Nottingham & Notts. Bkg. Co. 108

Worthing, Henty & Co. 140
 " London & County 102
 " Wotton-un-Edge, Natn. Provincial 130
 " County of Gloucester Bank 80
 Wrentham, Gurney & Co. 33
 Wrexham, National Provincial 130
 " North & South Wales Bank 108
 " Wrotham (F.), London & County 102
 " Wymondham, Gurney & Co. (Clos'd.S.) 33
 Yarmouth (Norfolk), Gurney & Co. 33
 " Lacoux, Youell, & Co. 80
 " London & Provincial Bank 80, 104
 " National Provincial Bank 130
 Yarmouth (I. W.), (Th.), Wilts & Do. 108
 Yatton (M.), Wilts & Dorset Bank 108
 Yeading, Yorkshire Banking Co. 156
 " Bradford Old Bank 101
 Yeovil, Wilts and Dorset Bkg. Co. 108
 " Stuckey's Banking Co. 140
 " R. & R. Williams Thornton & Co. 156
 York, Yorkshire Banking Co. 156
 " York City & County Bank 101
 " York Union Banking Co. 80
 " Beckett & Co. 80
 " National Provincial Bank 130
 York Town (Surrey), Simmonds 156
 " Italyfera, Swansea Bank 102

BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES IN SCOTLAND.

Bank of Scotland.—Head Office, Edinburgh, Bank-st. *London Branch,* 43, Lothbury. *Branches:* Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alyth, Annan, Arbroath, Ardrossan, Auchterarder, Auchtermuchty, Ayr, Barrhead, Beaulieu, Bellshill, Blackford, Blairgowrie, Brechin, Buckleyvie, Callander, Campbeltown, Carnoustie, Castle-Douglas, Coldstream, Coupar-Angus, Crieff, Dumfries, Dundee, Dingwall, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dunblane, Dundee, Dunfermline, Dunkeld, Duns, Dysart, Elgin, Falkirk, Forfar, Fort William, Fraserburgh, Galashiels, Gatehouse, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Inverleith, Inverness, Jedburgh, Kelso, Killin, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Kirkcubright, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Lamnash, Lasswade, Lauder, Leith, Lockerbie, Lossiemouth, Milngavie, Moffat, Montrose, Motherwell, New Cumnock, Oban, Paisley, Peebles, Perth, Pitlochrie, Port Glasgow, Rothesay, St. Andrews, Saltcoats, Slamannan, Stirling, Stonehaven, Strathaven, Tain, Thurso, Udington, West Linton, Wick. *London Agents:* Bk. of England, Coutts & Co., Smith, Payne, & Smiths.

Royal Bank of Scotland.—Head Office, in Edinburgh, 36, St. Andrew-st.; in Glasgow, Royal Exchange-st. *London Branch:* 123, Bishopsgate-street. *Within.* Branches: Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alloa, Alyth, Arbroath, Ardrossan, Ayr, Ayton, Bathgate, Biggar, Blairgowrie, Borrowstounness, Brechin, Broughty-Ferry, Buckhaven, Campbeltown, Campsie, Catrine, Coatbridge, Crawfordjohn, Cumbernauld, Cumnock, Cupar, Dalkeith, Dalmeny, Douglas, Doune, Drymen, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunfermline, Duns, Ecclefechan, Elgin, Eyemouth, Falkirk, Forfar, Forres, Galashiels, Girvan, Glamis, Glasgow (and branches), Govan, Granton (near Edinburgh), Grantown, Greenlaw, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Hawick, Inverness, Irvine, Islay (Pt. Ellen), Jedburgh, Johnstone, Kelso, Kilmalcolm, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kinross, Lanark, Largs, Leith, Lesmahagow, Leven, Loches, Lockerbie, Maryhill, Maybole, Meigle, Melrose, Montrose, Mumloch, Musselburgh, Nairn, Newton St. Boswells, Newmilns, New Cumnock, Newhaven (Edinb.), Paisley, Partick, Perth, Port Glasgow, Portobello, Prestonpans, Rothesay, St. Andrews, Saltcoats, Sanquhar, Stewarton, Stirling, Strathaven, Tighna-

brauch, Tranent, Wishaw. *London Agents:* Bank of England, Coutts & Co.

British Linen Company Bank.—Head Office, 38, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh. *London Office:* 41, Lombard-street, E.C. *Branches:* Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alexandria (Dumbar-ton-shire), Annan, Arbroath, Ayr, Balfron, Berwick-on-Tweed, Brechin, Broxburn, Carluke, Castle-Douglas, Coldstream, Crieff, Cupar (Fife), Dalry (Ayrshire), Dumbar-ton, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dundee, Dunfermline, Du-noon, Duns, Elgin, Falkland, Forfar, Forres, Fort William, Forth, Freuchie, Galashiels, Galston, Girvan, Glasgow, Golspie, Govan, Greenock, Hadding-ton, Hamilton, Hawick, Helmsdale, Inverness, Irvine, Jedburgh, Kelso, Kilmarnock, Kincorth, Kingussie, Kinross, Kirkcaldy, Kirm, Kirriemuir, Lanark, Lanholm, Largs, Leith, Lesmahagow, Linlithgow, Loan-head, Melrose, Moffat, Montrose, Motherwell, Nairn, Newcastleton, Newton Stewart, Newtown St. Bos-wells, North Berwick, Paisley, Peebles, Perth, Pollokshaws, Port William, Renton, St. Boswells, San-quhar, Selkirk, Stirling, Stornoway, Stranraer, Tain, Thornhill, Thurso, Troon, Udington, Wick, Wigtown, Wishaw, Wooler. *London Agents:* Bank of England, Smith, Payne, & Co.

Commercial Bank of Scotland, Limited.—Head Office, Edinburgh, George-st. *London Office:* 123, Bishop-gate-st. *Branches:* Aberdeen, Aber-deely, Abington, Alloa, Annan, Anstru-er, Arbroath, Ayr, Ayton, Balmacara, Banff, Beaulieu, Belth, Biggar, Blairgowrie, Bonhill, Burntisland, Callander, Cambuslang, Campbeltown, Carnwath, Colinsburgh, Crail, Crieff, Cromarty, Cupar, Dalkeith, Douglas, Dumbar-ton, Dumfries, Dunbar, Dundee, Dunfer-mine, Earlston, Elgin, Eyemouth, Falkirk, Forfar, Galashiels, Girvan, Glasgow (and branches), Grange-mouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Hawick, Invergor-don, Inverness, Jedburgh, Kelso, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Kirkcaldy, Kirkcub-right, Kirkintilloch, Kirkwall, Lanark, Leith, Lerwick, Leven, Linlith-gow, Lochboisdale (South Uist), Lockerbie, Lybster, Markinch, Mauch-line, Maybole, Meigle, Melrose, Mon-trose, Musselburgh, Newburgh (Fife-shire), Oban, Paisley, Partick, Peebles, Perth, Peterhead, Pitlochrie, Pollok-shaws, Rutherglen, St. Andrews, St. Clairtown, Selkirk, Shotts, Stirling, Stranraer, Stromness, Tain, Thurso,

Turriff, West Calder, West Kilbride, Whitburn, Wick, Wishaw. *Sub-Branches:* Alass, Ballantrae, Castle-town (Caithness), Chirnside, Comrie, Lauder, Lenzie, Newtyle. *London Bankers:* Bank of England; London & Westminster Bank, Lim.; Coutts & Co.

National Bank of Scotland, Limited.—Edinburgh, 42, St. Andrew-sq.; *London Office,* 37, Nicholas-lane. *Branches:* Aberdeen, Airdrie, Alloa, Anstruther, Ayr, Banff, Bath-gate, Berwick, Biggar, Brechin, Burn-tisland, Carluke, Castle-Douglas, Cellar-dyke, Coatbridge, Coupar-Angus, Cowdenbeath, Cupar, Dalkeith, Ding-wall, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunfermline, East Linton, Elie, Falkirk, Fauldhouse, Forfar, Forres, Fort William, Gala-shiels, Girvan, Glasgow (and district branches), Glenluce, Govan, Grantown, Greenock, Hawick, Inverary, Inver-ness, Islay, Jedburgh, Johnstone, Kelso, Kilmarnock, Kilsyth, Kirk-caldy, Kirkcubright, Kirkintilloch, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Langholm, Largo, Leith, Leven, Lochmaben, Loch-winnoch, Montrose, Musselburgh, Nairn, Newton-Stewart, Oban, Paisley, Partick, Pathhead, Perth, Pittenweem, Portobello, Portree, Rutherglen, Selkirk, Stirling, Stornoway, Stranraer, Stromness, Thurso, Ullapool, White-horn, Wigtown. *London Agents:* Glyn & Co., Coutts & Co., Union Bank.

New Oriental Bank Corporation, Ltd.—23, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

Union Bank of Scotland, Limited.—Head Office: in Glasgow, 191, Ingram-st.; in Edinburgh, George-st. *Lon-don:* 62, Cornhill. *Branches:* Aber-deen, Aberfeldy, Aberlour, Alloa, Alva, Ardrossan, Auchterarder, Auch-termuchty, Ayr, Ballater, Banchoy, Banff, Barrhead, Barrhill, Bathgate, Beith, Blair-Athole, Blairgowrie, Braemar, Brechin, Bridge of Allan, Buckie, Castle-Douglas, Coatbridge, Coupar-Angus, Crieff, Cullen, Dal-beattie, Dalry (Ayrshire), Dalry (Gal-loway), Darvel, Doune, Dumbar-ton, Dumfries, Dunblane, Dundee, Dun-keld, Dunning, Dunoon, Edzell, Elgin, Ellon, Errol, Fochabers, Forfar, Fraserburgh, Galston, Gate-house, Girvan, Gourcock, Govan, Greenock, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Huntly, Inverary, Inverness, Inver-urie, Irvine, Johnstone, Keith, Killin, Kilmarnock, Kincardine, Kirkcaldy, Kirkwall, Kirriemuir, Ladybank, Largs, Larkhall, Leith, Lerwick, Leslie, Lochgelly, Lochgilphead, Mac-

duff, Maryhill, Maybole, Mearns, Millport, Moffat, Moniaive, New Pittsliigo, Paisley, Partick, Perth, Peterhead, Pitlochrie, Port-Glasgow, Portsoy, Renfrew, Roseheart, St. Margaret's Hope, Sealloway (Shetland), Shawlands (Glasgow), Stewarton, Stirling, Stonehouse, Strachur (Lochfine), Stranraer, Strathaven, Stronness, Tarbert, Tarland, Thornhill, Tillicoultry, Troon, Turriff, Wick. *London:* Bank of England, Coutts, Glyn.

Glydesdale Bank, Limited.—*Head Office,* St. Vincent-place, Glasgow. *Branches:* Edinburgh, 29, George-st. *London Office:* 30, Lombard-st., E.C. *Branches:* Airdrie, Alexandria, Alloa, Anstruther, Arbroath, Ayr, Baillieston, Beith, Blantyre, Borrowstounness, Bothwell, Brechin, Bridge of Weir, Carnarheltown, Carlisle, Coatbridge, Crieff, Cumnock, Cupar, Dalkeith, Dalry, Denny, Dollar, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Dundee, Dunlop, Dunoon, Eaglesham, East Kilbride, Falkirk, Garliestown, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Helensburgh, Holytown, Innellan, Inverkeithing, Irvine, Kilbarchan, Kilbirnie, Kilmarnock, Kilwinning, Kinross, Kirm, Lanark, Leith, Lochgilphead, Locker-

bie, Midcalder, Milnathort, Motherwell, Muirkirk, Neilston, New Galloway, Newmilns, Newton-Stewart, North Berwick, Oban, Paisley, Penicuik, Perth, Pittenweem, Pollokshaws, Port Glasgow, Portobello, Renton, Rothiesay, St. Andrews, South Queensferry, Stewarton, Stirling, Stranraer, Strone, Tillicoultry, Tobermory, Wemyss Bay, West Kilbride, Whitehaven, Withorn, Wigtown, Wishaw, Workington.

Town and County Bank, Limited.—*Head Office,* in Aberdeen. *Branches:* Alford, Auchinblae, Auchmagatt, Badenscoth, Ballater, Banchoy, Banff, Bervie, Brora, Eucie, Cumines-town, Dufftown, Durno-Pitcaule, Dundee, Echt, Ellon, Fochabers, Fraserburgh, Fyvie, Golspie, Huntly, Insh, Inverness, Inverurie, Keith, Kemnay, Kildrummy, Laurencekirk, Lybster, Methlie, Mintlaw, Montrose, Newburgh, New Deer, Newmill-Keith, Old Meldrum, Perth, Peterhead, Rhynie, Stonehaven, Strathdon, Strichen, Tarland, Tarves, Torphins, Thurso, Turriff, Udry, Woodside, Wick. *London Agents:* London Joint Stock Bank, Limited. **North of Scotland Bank, Limited.**

BANKS AND THEIR BRANCHES IN IRELAND.

PRIVATE BANKS IN DUBLIN.

BALL & Co.—Henry-street. *London Agents,* Ransom, Bouverie, & Co. **BOYLE, LOW, MURRAY & Co.**—35, College-green. *London Agents,* Williams, Deacon, & Co.

GUINNESS, MAHON, & Co.—College-green. *London Agents,* Alliance Bank.

JOINT-STOCK BANKS.

Bank of Ireland.—*Head Office,* College-green, Dublin. *Branches:* Arklow, Armagh, Baginbally, Ballinaghy, Ballina, Ballinasloe, Ballinrobe, Banagher, Bandon, Belfast, Boyle, Callan, Carlow, Castlebar, Castleblayney, Cavan, Charleville, Clonakilty, Clones, Clonmel, Cork, Derry, Drogheda, Dundalk, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Galway, Gorey, Kilsbeggan, Kilkenny, Limerick, Listowel, Longford, Mallow, Maryborough, Middleton, Mitchelstown, Mount Bellew, Mountmellick, Mullingar, Navan, Newry, New Ross, Omagh, Portadown, Queenstown, Roscommon, Roscrea, Skibbereen, Sligo, Thurles, Tipperary, Tralee, Trim, Tullamore, Waterford, Westport, Wexford, Youghal. *London Agents:* Bank of England, Coutts & Co.

Hibernian Bank, Limited.—25, College-green. *Branches:* Thomas-st. and Sackville-st., Dublin. *County Branches:* Abbeylisle, Ardee, Armagh, Athy, Ballaghaderin, Bray, Cookstown, Cork, Drogheda, Edenderry, Fintona, Granard, Kells, Kilkenny, Letterkenny, Loughrea, Mill-hill, Monaghan, Monasterevan, Mullingar, Naas, Navan, Parsonstown, Portumna, Rathfriland, Strabane, Swinford, Tubercurry, Tullamore, Wicklow. *Sub-Branches:* Ballinakill, Ballinasloe, Banagher, Castleberg, Charlestown, Clara, Dunloer, Durrow, Kildare, Slane, Stewartstown, Thomastown, Woodford. *London Agents:* Lloyds, Barnetts, & Bosanquet's Bank.

Royal Bank of Ireland, Limited.—*Head Office,* Foster-place, Dublin. *Smithfield Branch,* 23 & 24, Arranquay. *Sackville-st. Branch,* 63 and 64, Upper Sackville-street. *Corn Market Branch,* 14 and 15, Corn-market. *Kingstown Branch,* 102, Upper George-street. *North Wall Branch,* 46, North Wall. *London Agents:* The London and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Monster and Leinster Bank, Limited.

—*Head Office,* Cork. *Branches:* Bandon, Bantry, Bruff, Castletown, Charleville, Drogheda, Dublin, Dungarvan, Dunmanway, Fermoy, Fethard (Co. Tipperary), Hospital, Kenmare, Kildysart, Kilsnane, Killarney, Kilmallock, Kinsale, Limerick, Macroom, Middleton, Mitchelstown, Mountrath, Naas, Nenagh, Newmarket (Co. Cork), Rathdowney, Rathkeale, Skibbereen, Tallow, Tarbert, Tipperary. *London Bankers:* Union Bank of London.

Provincial Bank of Ireland,

Lim.—*Head Office,* 8, Throgmorton-avenue, London. *Dublin Office,* 5, College-street, and 96, Capel-street. *Branches:* Armagh, Athlone, Ballina, Ballymena, Ballyshannon, Banbridge, Bandon, Bantry, Belfast, Bundoran, Carrick-on-Shannon, Carrick-on-Suir, Cavan, Clonmel, Clonmel, Coleraine, Coochill, Cork, Drogheda, Dungannon, Dungarvan, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Enniskillen, Fermoy, Galway, Kanturk, Kilkenny, Killaloe, Kilsrush, Kinsale, Limerick, Listowel, Londonderry, Mallow, Monaghan, Nenagh, Newcastle (Co. Limerick), Newry, Omagh, Parsonstown, Skibbereen, Strabane, Sligo, Swinford, Templemore, Tipperary, Tralee, Warrenpoint, Waterford, Wexford, Youghal.

National Bank.—*Head Office,* 13,

Old Broad-st., London. *Dublin Office,* 34, College-green. *Branches:* Abbeyfeale, Athlone, Athy, Ballaghaderin, Ballina, Ballinasloe, Ballymahon, Balinglass, Belfast, Boyle, Bruff, Cahir, Cahirciveen, Carlow, Carrickmacross, Carrick-on-Suir, Cashel, Castlebar, Castlecomer, Castleisland, Castlereagh, Charleville, Claremorris, Clifden, Clonakilty, Clonmel, Cork, Dingle, Doneraile, Dundalk, Dungarvan, Dunmore, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Ennistymon, Fermoy, Galway, Gorey, Gort, Graigue, co. Kilkenny, Headford, Kanturk, Kells, Kilkenny, Killarney, Killorglin, Kilsrush, Kings-town, Limerick, Lismore, Listowel, Longford, Loughrea, Macroom, Mallow, Middleton, Millstreet, Miltown, Malbay, Mitchelstown, Moate, Mountmellick, Mullingar, Nenagh, Newbridge, Newcastle, New Ross, Newtownbarry, Parsonstown, Portlargo,

ton, Rathkeale, Rathmines, Roscommon, Roscrea, Scariff, Stokescown, Templemore, Thurles, Tipperary, Tralee, Tuam, Tullow, Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow.

Northern Banking Company, Lim.

—*Head Office,* Belfast. *Branches:* Armagh, Ballinborough, Balbriggan, Ballinaghy, Ballinamore, Ballybofey, Ballycarry, Ballycastle, Ballyclearie, Ballymena, Ballynahinch, Banbridge, Carrindonagh, Carrickfergus, Carrick-on-Shannon, Castlewellsan, Clady, Clones, Coleraine, Comber, Cushendall, Downpatrick, Dromore, Dungiven, Dungleo, Fintona, Fivemiletown, Hillsborough, Irvinestown, Keady, Killea, Larne, Limavady, Lisburn, Londonderry, Lurgan, Magherafelt, Mohill, Newry, Newtonstewart, Oldcastle, Ramelton, Randalstown, Raphoe, Royal Avenue (Belfast), Strokestown, Virginia. *London Agents:* Glyn, Mills, Currie, & Co.

Belfast Banking Company, Limited.

—*Head Office,* Belfast. *Branches:* Antrim, Armagh, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Ballyshannon, Bangor, Bushmills, Castleblayney, Coleraine, Cookstown, Crossmaglen, Donegal, Drogheda, Dundalk, Dunfinghy, Dungannon, Enniskillen, Kilskeel, Larne, Letterkenny, Limavady, Londonderry, Lurgan, Magherafelt, Monaghan, Moville, Navan, Newry, Newtownards, Portadown, Portaferry, Rathfriland, Saintfield, Strabane, Tandragee. *London Agents:* Union Bank of London, Limited.

Ulster Bank, Limited.—*Head Office,*

Belfast. *Branches:* Castle St., Belfast, Antrim, Ardee, Armagh, Arva, Athboy, Aughnacloy, Ballina, Ballinrobe, Ballyjamesduff, Ballymena, Ballymoney, Ballymote, Banbridge, Belturbet, Carrickmacross, Castleberg, Castlepollard, Castlereagh, Cavan, Clones, Cookstown, Coochill, Donegal, Downpatrick, Dromore, co. Tyrone, Dublin, Edenderry, Enniskillen, Garvagh, Glenties, Granard, Killybegs, Larne, Letterkenny, Lisburn, Lisnaskea, Londonderry, Longford, Lurgan, Maghera, Manorhamilton, Monaghan, Naas, Newtownards, Omagh, Portadown, Sligo, Stewartstown, Strabane, Trim, Tuam, Westport. *London Agents:* Prescott, Grote, & Co., and London & Westminster Bank, Lim.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN BANKS, WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS.

N.B.—The numbers given in the following List refer to the Banks in London on which the Colonial or Foreign Banks draw. See List of London Bankers, pages 201-3. The addresses there given are those of the Head Offices in London. Most Bankers in the United Kingdom issue drafts on all the leading Colonial and Foreign Banks.

- Abbeville.**—Monchaux & Bignon, 60.
Aberdeen (Cape).—St. B. of S. Afr., 147.
Aberdeen (S. Australia).—Bk. of Australasia, 18.
Adavale (Queensld.)—Queensland National Bank, 136.
Adelaide.—Bk. of Australasia, 18; Bk. of South Australia, 29, 108; Eng. Scot. & Aust. Ch. B., 74; B. of N. S. W., 25; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 125; Union B. of Aust., 150; Tn. & Count. B., 148; B. of Adelaide, 132; B. of N. Zea., 23, 26; Com. Bk. of Aust., 69.
Adelaide (Cape).—St. B. of S. Africa, 147.
Adelong.—Bk. of New S. Wales, 25; Com. Banking Co. of Sydney, 58.
Aden.—Luke Thomas & Co., 24; New Oriental Bk. Corp., 132.
Adrianople.—Imperial Ottoman B., 94.
Agra.—Agra Bk., 80; Bk. of Bengal, 63; Uncovenanted Service Bank, 97.
Aix-en-Provence.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Aix-la-Chapelle.—Société Générale, 102, 146.
Aix-les-Bains.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Caisse Commerciale de Chambéry, 63.
Ajaccio.—Bozzo Costa Bros., 108.
Akaroa.—Bank of New Zealand, 23, 26.
Akyab.—Bank of Bengal, 63; Chartd. Bank of India, 48, 52.
Alais.—Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Albany.—Union Bk. of Australia, 150; National B. of Australasia, 113.
Albert Park (Vic.)—Eng., Scottish & Aust. Chart., 74; Nat. Bk. Aust., 125.
Albion Park (N.S.W.)—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Ch., 74.
Albury. B. of New S. Wales, 25; Com. B. of Sydney, 58; B. of Australasia, 18; Australian J. S. B., 15.
Alinga.—Bank of Adelaide, 132.
Alencon.—Société Générale, 146.
Alippo.—Gurunli & Co.
Alexandra (N.Z.)—Bank of New Zealand, 26.
Alexandra (Vic.)—Un. B. of Aust., 150.
Alexandria.—B. of Egypt, 22, 30; Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Anglo-Egyptian B., 7; Fairman & Co., 46, 97; Imp. Ottoman B., 94; L. Muller, 61.
Alpiers.—Modeste Garro & Rey; Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Thos. Cook & filis, 62.
Alicante.—Cumming Bros., 113, 151.
Alic.—Stand. Bank of S. Africa, 147.
Alival (North).—Bank of Africa, 17; Standard B. of South Africa, 147.
Allahabad.—Bank of Bengal, 63; Agra Savings Bank, 151; Allahabad Bank, 132; Uncovenanted Service Bk., 97.
Allandale (Vic.)—Un. B. of Aust., 150.
Alliston (Ont.)—Bk. of Hamilton, 128.
Allora.—Australian Joint St. Bk., 15.
Almeria.—Barron & Co.
Almonte (Canada).—B. of Montreal, 24.
Amberley.—Bank of New Zealand, 26.
Amherst.—Bank of Nova Scotia, 156.
Amiens.—Louis Samson & Co., 142; F. Dufétel & Co.; Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Société Générale, 146.
Amoy.—Hong Kong Bk. Corp., 102.
Amsterdam.—Determeyer Wealings & Son; Blydenstein & Co., 39; Hope & Co., 3, 108; B. de Paris et Pays B., 93; Kas Vereeniging, 151; Netherland Trading Soc., 151; Lipmann, Rosenthal & Co., 95.
Ancona.—L. Claasen & Co., 113; Yarnk & Almagia, 102.
Angoston.—Com. B. of So. Aust., 57; Nat. B. of Aust., 125.
Angers.—Vve. Bougère et Fils, 63, 86; Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Société Générale, 146.
Angoulême.—Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Annapolis.—Union Bk. of Halifax, 108; Bank of Nova Scotia, 156.
Annerly.—Soc. Gén., 146; Créd. Lyon., 65.
Annonay.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Antigonishe.—Merchants' Bank, 53.
Antigua.—Colonial Bank, 54.
Antwerp.—H. A. de Bary & Co., 3; Van Lith & Co.; J. B. Bischoffshelm; Lemme & Co.; B. d'Anvers, 108; B. Centrale Anversoise, 93.
Appal (S. Aust.)—Eng. Sc. & Aus. Ch. 74.
Araluen.—B. of New So. Wales, 25.
Aramac.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 136.
Ararat.—B. of N. S. W., 25, 113; Lon. Ch. B. of Aust., 112; B. of Victoria, 30.
Araochon.—Frederic Audap, 108, 151.
Archa.—Bank of New Zealand, 26.
Arrossan (S. Aust.)—Town & Co. B., 148.
Arles.—Société Générale, 146.
Arimdale.—Bk. of New South Wales, 25; Australian Joint Stock Bk., 15; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58.
Arnprior.—Bank of Ottawa, 3.
Arno (N. Z.)—Bk. of N. Zealand, 26.
Arras.—Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Arrow.—Bank of New Zealand, 26.
Ashburton (N.Z.)—Un. Bk. of Aust., 150; Bk. of N. Zealand, 23, 26; Bk. of Australasia, 18.
Ashfield.—Australian Jt. St. Bk., 15.
Athens.—Ionian B., 96, 108; B. of Constantinople, 21; T. Cook & Son, 62.
Auburn.—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113; Eng., Scot., & Aust. Ch. B., 74.
Auckland.—B. of Australasia, 18; Col. B. of N. Z., 151; B. of N. S. W., 25, 113; Bk. of N. Z., 26; Nat. B. of N. Z., 23; Union B. of Australia, 80, 150.
Augeburg.—Friedr. Schmid & Co., 95.
Aurora.—Federal Bk. of Canada, 128.
Austin (Nevada).—Paxton & Curtis, 6.
Auxerre.—Société Générale, 146.
Avenal.—Com. B. of Australia, 59.
Avignon.—Thomas Frères, 102; Société Générale, 146.
Avoca.—Bank of Victoria, 30.
Ayranche.—Gilbert Jeune Filis, 63.
Aylmer (Ontario).—Molson's Bk., 3.
Bacchos Marsh.—N. B. Australasia, 113.
Baden (Suisse).—Bank in Baden.
Baden-Baden.—G. Muller & Cons., 146; F. S. Meyer, 63.
Badulla.—New Oriental Bk. Cor., 132.
Bahia.—London & Brazil, B., 80, 131; Banco Mercantile de Bahia, 102.
Bairnsdale.—B. of Victoria, 30; Bk. of Australasia, 18; Nat. B. of Australasia, 113; Col. B. of Australasia, 113.
Balaklava (S. Aust.)—N. B. Aust., 113.
Balclutha (N.Z.)—Col. B. of N. Z., 151; Nat. B. of N. Z., 23; B. of N. Z., 26.
Balkan.—Com. Bank of Australia, 59.
Balrath Victoria.—B. of Australasia, 18; B. of New S. Wales, 25, 113; Union B. of Australia, 150; B. of Victoria, 30; Lon. C. B. of Australia, 112; Col. B. of Australasia, 107, 113; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113; Com. B. of Australia, 59; City of Melbourne B., 141.
Ballina (N.S.W.)—Australian Jt. St. Bk., 15; Com. Bkg. Co. Sydney, 58.
Balmain.—B. of New South Wales, 25; Eng., Scot., & Aust. Ch. Bk., 74.
Balmain West.—Eng., Scot., & Aust., 74; Bk. of New S. Wales, 25.
Balranald.—Australian Jt. Stock 15.
Baltimore. Brown, Bros., & Co., 44.
Barbados.—Colonial Bank, 54.
Barboston.—Bank of Africa, 17; Stand. Bank of South Africa, 147.
Barcelonne.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 136.
Barcelona.—Y. Girona, 108; Union B. of Spain & England.
Barclay.—Uncovenanted Serr. B., 97.
Barclay East.—Stand. Bk. So. Afr., 147.
Bar-luc.—Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Barraba (N.S.W.)—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 58.
Barrie.—B. of Toronto, 52; Comm., 102.
Basle.—Passavant & Co.; Bank Com. Batavia.—Ch. Bk. of India, 48, 52; Bk. of Rotterdam, 151; Ch. Merc. Bk. of India, &c., 49, 113; Hongkong & Shanghai B., 91; Netherlands Trading Society, 151.
Bathurst (N.S.W.)—Australian J. S. B., 15; B. of N. S. Wales, 25; Com. B. of Sydney, 58; City B. of Sydney, 113.
Bayonne.—F. de Fonclair & Fils, 102; Société Générale, 146.
Beaumont.—Bk. of N. S. Wales, 25.
Beaconsfield.—Stand. B. of S. Afr., 147.
Beaufort (Victoria).—B. of Victoria, 30.
Beaufort West (S. Africa).—Stand. Bk. of S. Africa, 147; Bk. of Africa, 17.
Beaune.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Beauvais.—Société Générale, 146.
Bedford (S. Afr.)—Std. Bk. S. Afr., 147.
Bechoorah (Vic.)—B. of Australasia, 18; B. of N. S. W., 25; B. of Vic., 30.
Beelton (Queensland).—Nat. Bk., 136.
Beeton (Canada).—Hamilton Bk., 128.
Bega.—B. of N. S. Wales, 25; Com. B. of Sydney, 58; Aust. J. S. B., 15.
Belfast (Vic.)—B. of Austasia, 18; B. of Vict. 30; Col. B. of Austasia, 113.
Belfort.—Société Générale, 146.
Belgajo.—Greppi & Co., 108.
Belleville.—Bank of Montreal, 24; Merchants' Bank, 53; Bk. of Commerce.
Belleville-sur-Saone.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Benalla.—B. of N. S. Wales, 25; Nat. B. of Australasia, 125; Colonial Bank of Australasia, 107, 113.
Benares.—Bank of Bengal, 63.
Berbec.—British Guiana Bank, 145; Colonial Bank, 54.
Bergen.—A. C. Mohr & Son, 62, 113; A. Grieg & Son; Bergen Credit B., 151.
Berlin.—Abel & Co., 67; Moser & Co., 151; Deutsche Bk., 69; Deutsche Uebersee Bk., 69; Schickler frères, 151; Freidlander & Sommerfeld, 4; B. für Handel & Ind.
Berlin (Canada).—M. B. of Canada, 53; Canadian Bank of Commerce, 28.
Berne.—Marcuard & Co.
Berrima.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58.
Berwick.—Com. Bank of Australia, 59.
Beaumont.—Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Bethlehem.—Bank of Africa, 17.
Bex.—George Glas.
Beypour.—Imp. Ottoman Bank, 94; Henry Heald & Co., 65.
Beziers.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Biarritz.—E. H. W. Bollaris, 108.
Bingara (N.S.W.)—Com. B. Sydney, 58.
Birdsville (Queensland).—Town & Country Bank, 143.
Birregurra.—Col. B. of Aust., 107, 113.
Blackall (Queensland).—Nat. Bank, 136; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 25.
Blackwood (Vic.)—N. B. of Austasia, 113.
Blayney (N.S.W.)—Com. B. Sydney, 58; Austral. Jt. Stock, 15.
Blenheim.—Bk. of New Zealand, 23, 26; Nat. B. of N. Z., 141; Col. B. of N. Z., 55; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 25.
Bloemfontein.—B. of Africa, 17; Nat. Bank of Orange Free State, 147.
Blois.—M. Blanchon, 80; Société Générale, 146.
Blumberg.—Bank of Adelaide, 132.
Bodie (Cal.)—G. W. Peuter, 6.
Bologna.—L. Gavaruzzi & Co., 108.
Bombala.—B. of N. S. W., 25; Com. B. of Sydney, 58; Aust. J. S. B., 15, 130.
Bombay.—Agra B., 1, 80, 129; Ch. Merc. B. of India, &c., 23, 49, 113; Comptoir d'Escompte, 151; Grindlay, Groom & Co., 84; Hong Kong & Shanghai B., 102; Nat. Bk. of India, 126, 129; New Oriental Bk. Corp., 132, 151; King, King & Co., 97; Char. B. of India, 48.

- 52; Land Mortgage B. of India, 99; W. Watson & Co.; Thomas Cook & Son, 62.**
Bonn.—Jonas (Ahn), 151.
Boholero Centre.—Bk. of Adelaide, 132.
Boholero.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Ch. B. 74.
Boort.—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113.
Bordeaux.—J. Violett & Cie., 151;
 Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Société Générale, 146; A. Lafaruge & Co., 124.
Border Town.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 113; Bk. of S. Australasia, 29, 108.
Bozohof.—Nat. B. Orange Free State, 147.
Boston (U.S.).—Brown, Bros. & Co., 41; Blake, Bros.; Kidder, Peabody, & Co.; Page & Co.; Foote & French, 118; Maverick Nat. Bank, 52; Thos. Cook & Son, 62; Munroe & Co., 3; Traders National Bank, 151.
Boulogne-sur-Mer.—Adam & Co., 63, 108; Société Générale, 146.
Bourville.—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 58.
Boury.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Bouryca.—Société Générale, 146.
Bourke.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 55; Australian J. S. B., 15 B. of N. S. W., 25; L. Ch. B. of Australasia, 112; Mero. Bk. of Sydney, 119.
Bowen (Queensland).—B. N. S. Wales, 25; Australian J. S. B., 15.
Bowmanville.—Ontario Bank, 3; Dominion Bk., 123.
Bovald (N.S.W.).—Com. B. of Sydney, 58.
Bouranville.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58.
Box Hill (Vic.).—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Ch. 74.
Bradford (Canada).—Standard Bk., 93.
Braidwood (N.S.W.).—Bk. of N. S. W., 25; Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney, 58.
Brampton (Canada).—Merchants' B., 53; Dominion Bank, 128.
Brandon (Can.).—Imp. B. Canada, 101; Merchants Bank of Canada, 63.
Brantford.—Bk. B. N. America, 20; B. of Montreal, 24.
Branzholm.—Col. B. of Australasia, 113.
Bremen.—Deutsche B., 69; Deutsche National B., 151; Bremer B., 151.
Breslau.—Eichhorn & Co.
Brest.—Lemonnier and Co.; Société Générale, 146.
Brewarrina (N. S. W.).—Com. B. of Sydney, 63; B. of N. S. W., 25.
Bridgetown.—Bk. of Nova Scotia, 156.
Bridgewater (Canada).—Merch. Bk., 53.
Bright (Vic.).—Nat. B. Australasia, 113.
Bright (Vic.).—B. of Australasia, 113.
Brighton (Vic.).—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Ch. Bk., 74.
Brighton (S. Aust.).—Com. B. of Aus., 59.
Bridget.—E. Dimsie, 97.
Brisbane (Queensland).—B. of Australasia, 113; Australian J. S. B., 15 B. of New S. Wales, 25; Union B. of Australasia, 150; Com. B. of Sydney, 58; Quidland Nat. Bk., 136; Lond. C. B. of Aus., 112; Merc. of Sydney, 119; Com. B. of Aus., 59; Royal Bank of Queensland, 113.
Brisbane (South).—Un. B. of Aus., 150; B. of N. S. W., 25.
Britstown (S. Afr.).—St. B. of S. Afr., 147.
Brockville (Canada).—B. Montreal, 24; Molson's Bank, 3; B. Ontario, 24.
Broken Hill (N.S.W.).—Tn. & Country B., 148; B. of Australasia, 113; Com. of Aus., 59; Un. B. of Aus., 150.
Broughton Creek (N.S. Wales).—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Chartered Bank, 74; Com. Banking Co. of Sydney, 58.
Brousa.—Imperial Ottoman Bk., 94.
Bruges.—English Bank, 117.
Brinn.—Anglo-Austrian Bank, 5.
Brunterton.—Nat. Bk. of N. Zealand, 23; Bk. of New Zealand, 26.
Bruswick.—Lobbecke & Co.
Brunswick (Vic.).—Com. B. of Aus., 59; Colonial Bk. of Aus., 107, 113.
Brunswick, N.—Com. B. of Aus., 59.
Brussels.—Bigwood & Moran, 102, 151; Brugmann Fils, 108, 140; B. de Paris et des Pays Bas, 93; Thos. Cook et Fils, 62.
Bruthen (Vic.).—Bank of Victoria, 30.
Bucharest.—Bank of Roumania, 27.
Budapest.—Anglo-Austrian Bank, 5; Hungarian Disc. & Exchange B., 65.
Buenos Ayres.—Lond. & River Plate, 105; Eng. Bk. of R. Plate, 72; Carabassa & Co., 151; Deutsche Uetzersee Bk., 69.
Buffalo (U. S. A.).—German Bank of Buffalo, 3; Bank of Buffalo, 151.
Bullit.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Ch. Bk., 74.
Bulls.—Bank of New Zealand, 26; B. of N. S. Wales, 25.
Bunbury.—West Australian Bk., 29.
Bundaberg.—Queensland Nat. B., 136; B. of N. S. Wales, 25; Com. B. of Sydney, 58; Union B. of Aus., 150.
Bundarra.—Australian Jt. Stock, 15.
Bungendore.—B. of New S. Wales, 25.
Bunningong.—Nat. B. of Aus., 113.
Burghersdorp.—Stan. B. S. Africa, 147.
Burketown (Queensland).—Queensland National Bank, 136.
Burnie, Emu Bay.—B. Australasia, 18.
Burnley (Vic.).—B. of Australasia, 18.
Burrangong.—Com. B. of Sydney, 58.
Burrangong (N.S.W.).—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Ch., 74.
Burroca (N.S.W.).—B. of N. S. Wales, 25; Com. Bg. Co. of Sydney, 58; Union B. of Aus., 150.
Burwood (S. Aust.).—Tn. & Country Bank, 148.
Burwood.—Australian Jt. Stk. B., 15.
Busbottle.—Queens. Nat. Bk., 136.
Butz.—Wm. Shaw & Co., 52, 151.
Cuen.—E. F. Guilbert & Co., 80, 102; Soc. Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Cairns.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 136; Bank of Australasia, 18; Bank of N. S. Wales, 25.
Cairo.—Bk. of Egypt, 22; Imp. Ottoman Bk., 94; Anglo-Egypt B., 75; Fairman & Co., 46, 97; Crédit Lyonnais, 65; L. Muller, 61; Thos. Cook & Son, 62.
Calcutta.—Bellart & Son, 108.
Calcutta (S. Pierre).—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Calcutta.—Agr. B., 1, 80; B. of Bengal, 23, 63; Ch. B. of India, &c., 48, 52, 128; Ch. Mer. B., 113; Land Mortgage Bk. of I., 99; Comptoir d'Escompte, 151; Delhi & Lond. B., 67, 151; Nat. B. of India, 126; New Oriental B. Corp., 132, 151; Gillanders & Co., 63; Grindlay & Co., 84; King, Hamilton, & Co., 97; Hongkong & Shanghai Bk., 102; Thos. Cook & Son, 62.
Caledon.—Stand. B. of S. Africa, 147.
Calcutta (N.W.T.).—Bnk. of Mon., 24.
Callington (S. Aust.).—Tn. & Country B., 148; Com. of Aus., 59.
Calonge.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 113; Tn. & Country Bank, 148.
Camberwell (Victoria).—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Ch. B., 74.
Cambray.—Société Générale, 146.
Cambridge.—Bk. of New Zealand, 26; Col. B. of New Zealand, 151.
Camden.—Bank of New South Wales, 25; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58.
Campbell Town.—B. of Australasia, 18.
Campbell Town (N.S.W.).—B. of New South Wales, 25; Com. Bank of Sydney, 58.
Camperdown.—Col. Bank of Australasia, 107, 113; Bank of Victoria, 30.
Candelo.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 58.
Cannes.—Taylor & Riddett, 151; A. Lacroix & Roissard, 137; Thos. Cook & Son, 62; Banque du Commerce; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Cannington (Canada).—Standard B., 93.
Capetown.—Cape of Good Hope Bank, 108; Stand. B. of S. Africa, 147; Union Bank, 3; Bank of Africa, 17.
Carassone.—Société Générale, 146.
Carcar.—City Bk., Sydney, 113; Com. Bk. Co. of Sydney, 58.
Cardwell.—Bank of N. S. Wales, 112.
Cardbrook.—Lon. Ch. B. of Aus., 112.
Carleton Place.—Bank of Ottawa, 3.
Carlsbad.—Benedikt Bros., 108.
Carlsbamm.—Skanes Enskilda B., 151.
Carlsruhe.—G. Muller & Co., 146.
Carlton (Victoria).—Lon. Ch. B. of Australia, 112; B. of Victoria, 30; Com. B. of Australasia, 59; Col. B. of Australasia, 107, 113.
Carnarvon (S. Afr.).—St. Bk. of S. A., 147.
Carrieton.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 113.
Carson City (Nev.).—Wells, Fargo, & Co., 153.
Casterton.—Bank of New Zealand, 26.
Cashel.—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113.
Casino.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 58; Aust. Jt. St. Bk., 15.
Casoli (Hesse).—Goldschmidt Bros., 62.
Casterton.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 113.
Bank of Victoria, 30; Colonial Bank of Australasia, 107, 113.
Castlemaine (Victoria).—B. of Australasia, 18; B. of New S. Wales, 25; B. of Victoria, 30; Col. B. of Australasia, 107, 113; Nat. B. of Australasia, 125.
Cathcart (S. Afr.).—St. B. of S. A., 147.
Cawnpore.—Bank of Bengal, 63.
Cephalonia.—Ionian B., 96; Barff, 102.
Ceres (S. Africa).—St. B. of S. Afr., 147.
Cette.—E. Hougouier, Fils, & Leenhardt, Soc. Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Ceylon.—New Oriental Bk. Corp., 132; Chart. M. B. of India, &c., 49.
Chavonnes-sur-Meuse.—Meulien & Lagardière; Société Générale, 146.
Châlons.—Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Chambray.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Channonville.—Soc. Anon. des Hôtels.
Charleston (S. C.).—B. of Charleston, 52.
Charleston.—Bk. of N. S. Wales, 113; B. of New Zealand, 26.
Charleville.—Queensland Nat. Bank, 136; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 58.
Charleville.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Charlottetown.—Merchants' Bank of P. Edward Island, 52; Merchants' B. Canada, 53; Union B. of P. E. Island, 115.
Charlton (Vic.).—Bk. of New S. Wales, 25; B. of Vic., 30; Com. B. of A., 59; Bank of Australasia, 18.
Chartres Towers (Queensland).—Bk. of N. S. Wales, 25; Queens. Nat. B., 63; Aust. Jt. St. Bk., 15; B. of Aus., 18; Lond. Ch. of Aus., 112; Un. Bk. of Aus., 150.
Chartres.—Société Générale, 146.
Chatham (Canada).—Merchants' B., 53; Bank of Commerce, 28.
Chatham (N.B.).—Bk. of Montreal, 24.
Chatham (Ont.).—Bk. of Montreal, 24.
Chatsworth (N.S.W.).—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 58.
Chellaham (Vic.).—Eng., Scot., and Aust. Ch. Bk., 74; Nat. B. of Aus., 125.
Cherbourg.—Société Générale, 146.
Cheriton.—Bank of Australasia, 18.
Chicopee.—Smith, 52; First Nat. B., 52; Un. Nat. Bank, 52; Bk. of Montreal, 24; Metrop. Nat. B., 118, 151; Continental Nat. Bk., 151; Bank of New Brunswick, 151; G. H. Koch, 4; Merchants Loan & Trust Co. B., 151; Bk. of Brit. N. America, 20.
Chilian.—National Bank of Chili, 52.
Chiltern.—Bk. of Australasia, 25; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 25.
Christchurch.—Bk. of Australasia, 18; Union B. of Australasia, 150; B. of N. Z., 26; B. of New S. Wales, 25; Nat. Bk. of N. Z., 3; Col. B. of N. Z., 151.
Christiania.—T. J. Hefftey & Son, 65, 113; N. A. Andresen & Co., 151; Den Norske Credit B., 151; S. C. Andersen.
Christianstadt.—Enskilda Bk., 95, 151; Skanes Enskilda Bank, 151.
Cincinnati.—Gilmore, 151; First Nat. Bank, 52.
Clare.—Eng., Scot., and Aust. Chart. Bk., 74; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113.
Clarence Town (N.S.W.).—Austral. Jt. Stock, 15.
Clermont.—Bank of N. S. Wales, 25; Australian Joint Stock, 15.
Clermont-Ferrand.—Soc. Générale, 146.
Cleveland (Ohio).—E. B. Hale & Co., 3; Lapprecht, Hayes, & Co., 4.

- Clifton Hill*.—Lond. Chardt. Bank of Australia, 112; Nat. B. of Aust., 125.
- Clifton (N. Z.)*.—Bank of N. Z., 23, 26.
- Clinton (Ontario)*.—Molson's Bank, 3.
- Cloncurry*.—Queensland Nat., 136.
- Clunes (Victoria)*.—Lon. Ch. B. of Australia, 112; Nat. B. of Australasia, 113; Union Bank of Australia, 150.
- Cootacook (Canada)*.—Eastern Townships Bank, 128.
- Cobar*.—Australian Jt. Stock Bk., 15; Commercial Bank of Sydney, 58.
- Cobargo*.—Australian Jt. Stock Bk., 15.
- Coblenz*.—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 125.
- Coblenz*.—A. Jordan.
- Coburg*.—Schraidt & Hoffmann.
- Coburg (Canada)*.—Bank of Toronto, 52; Dominion Bank, 128.
- Coburg (Vic.)*.—Com. Bk. of Australia, 59.
- Coenadua*.—Chartd. Merc. B., 23, 48, 113.
- Cocac*.—Credit Lyonnais, 65.
- Cocimbra*.—London and Brazilian, 131.
- Coire*.—Banque des Grisons, 108.
- Colac*.—Nat. B. of Australia, 113; B. of Vic., 30; Col. B. of Australasia, 113.
- Colborne (Canada)*.—Standard Bk., 93.
- Coleraine*.—Nat. Bank of Australasia, 113; Bank of Victoria, 30.
- Colerberg*.—Stand. B. of S. Africa, 147.
- Collingwood*.—Eng., Scot., & Austr. Ch. B., 74; Nat. B. of Aust., 113; Bk. of N. S. W., 113; Com. B. of Aust., 59; Un. B. of Aust., 150; B. of Aust., 18.
- Collingwood (Canada)*.—B. of Commerce, 28; B. Toronto, 52.
- Colony*.—Schaafhausen's U. B.; Thos. Cook & Son.
- Colombo*.—Ch. Merc. Bk., 113; New Oriental B., 132, 151; Chart. B. of India, 48, 52; Nat. B. of India, 126.
- Colombo-Lyttelton (N. S. W.)*.—Aust. Jt. Stock, 15.
- Como*.—Teodoro Giorgetti & Co.
- Conception*.—National Bk. of Chili, 52.
- Conobolia*.—Australian Jt. Stk., 15.
- Constance*.—Macaire & Co., 63.
- Constantine*.—Société Générale, 146.
- Constantinople*.—Imp. Ottoman B., 94; B. of Constant., 27; Thos. Cook & S., 62; A. H. Scaife, 97; Credit Lyon., 65.
- Cooktown*.—Queensland Nat. Bank, 136; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 25.
- Cooktown*.—Un. Bk. of Aust., 150.
- Coona*.—B. of N. S. W., 25; Com. B. of Sydney, 58; Austr. Jt. St. B., 15.
- Coombarabara*.—Australian Jt. St. B., 15; Com. Bank Co. of Sydney, 58.
- Coolamundra (N. S. W.)*.—Bank of N. S. W., 25; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 58; City Bk., Sydney, 113.
- Cape Cape*.—Col. B. of Australasia, 113.
- Copenhagen*.—Private B., 115; Danske Landmandsbank Hypothek og Vekselbank, 102; Industry Bk., 128.
- Coraki*.—Com. B. of Syd., 58; Aus. Jt. St., 15.
- Corfu*.—Ionian B., 96; Barff & Co., 102.
- Corwall (Canada)*.—Bk. of Montreal, 24; Ontario Bank, 3.
- Coromandel*.—Bk. of New Zealand, 26.
- Corop*.—Bank of Victoria, 30.
- Corowa (N. S. W.)*.—Bank of Australasia, 18; Bank of N. S. Wales, 25.
- Corunna*.—Nicholas M. del Rio, 63.
- Cosack*.—Union B. of Australia, 150.
- Cowanville (Cnda.)*.—E. Towns, B., 128.
- Coona*.—Aust. Jt. Stk. Bk., 15; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 58; B. of N. S. W., 25.
- Cracow*.—A. Hoelzel.
- Cradock (S. Africa)*.—Stan. B. S. Afr. 147; Bk. of Afr., 17.
- Cradock (S. Aust.)*.—B. of Adelaide, 132.
- Cranbourne (Vic.)*.—Com. B. of Aust., 59.
- Cresswick (Victoria)*.—B. of N. S. W., 25; Bk. of Australasia, 118; Com. Bk. of Aust., 52; City of Melbourne B., 141.
- Creswick*.—Beckhard & Sons, 151.
- Cromwell*.—Col. B. of N. Z., 151; B. of N. Z., 26; Bank of N. S. Wales, 25.
- Cromstadt*.—Nat. B. Orange Free St., 147.
- Crookwell (N. S. W.)*.—B. of N. S. W., 25; Eng., Scot., & Australian Bank, 74.
- Croydon*.—Queensland Nat., 136; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 25.
- Crystal Brook*.—Nat. B. Austrasia, 113.
- Cudal*.—Commercial B. of Sydney, 58.
- Cumberland*.—Queensland Nat., 136; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 25.
- Cundl town*.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58.
- Cunnamulla*.—Comm. Bk. of Sydney, 58; Queensland Nat. B., 136.
- Currumulla*.—Bank of Adelaide, 132.
- Cyprus*.—Imp. Ottoman B., 94; Anglo-Egyptian Bank, 7; Turner & Co., 97.
- Dacca*.—Bank of Bengal, 63.
- Dalby*.—Com. Bk. Co. of Sydney, 58; Queensland Nat. Bank, 61; Australian Joint Stock Bank, 15.
- Damascus*.—C. Marcopoli, 102; Ottoman Bank, 94.
- Dandenong*.—Com. B. of Australia, 59; Colonial Bk. of Australasia, 107, 113.
- Danevirke*.—Bk. of New Zealand, 26.
- Danzig*.—Gibson & Co., 108, 151.
- Darjavelle*.—Bk. of New Zealand, 26.
- Darjeeling*.—Delhi & London Bk., 63.
- Darmstadt*.—Bank für Handel und Industrie.
- Daylesford*.—Bk. of Victoria, 30; Col. Bk. of Australasia, 107, 117; Union Bank of Australia, 150.
- Delegate*.—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 58.
- Delhi*.—Delhi & London Bank, 68, 151; Bank of Bengal, 63.
- Deloraine (Tasmania)*.—Com. Bk., 25.
- Demerara*.—Colonial Bk., 54; British Guiana Bank, 145.
- Deniliquin (N. S. Wales)*.—Australian Joint Stock, 15; Bk. of New South Wales, 25; Lond. Char. B. of Australia, 112; Union Bk. of Australia, 150.
- Diamond Creek*.—Com. B. of Aust., 59.
- Diamond Fields, Kimberley*.—Stand. B. of S. Africa, 147; Cape of Good Hope B., 108; Bank of Africa, 17.
- Dieppe*.—Fredk. Chapman, 1, 108; St. Hilaire, Dufour, & Co., 63; Société Générale, 146.
- Digby*.—Nova Scotia Bank, 156.
- Dijon*.—Guiot & Co.; Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Société Générale, 146.
- Dimba*.—Col. B. of Australia, 107, 113; Nat. Bk. of Aust., 125.
- Dinan*.—St. Gal, 52.
- Dinard*.—Jt. E. O'Rourke, 108, 113.
- Dominica*.—Colonial Bank, 54.
- Donald*.—Bank of Victoria, 30; Col. Bank of Australasia, 107, 113.
- Doncaster*.—Eng., Scot., & Aust., 74.
- Dookie*.—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113.
- Dordrecht (S. Afr.)*.—Stand. B. S. A., 147.
- Douai*.—Société Générale, 146.
- Drake (N. S. W.)*.—Aust. Jt. Stock, 16.
- Dresden*.—R. Thode & Co., 80, 151.
- Drotheim*.—H. Knudtson & Co.
- Drouin (Victoria)*.—Bank of Australasia, 18; Com. B. of Australia, 59.
- Drysdale*.—Col. B. of Australasia, 107, 113.
- Dubbo*.—B. of N. S. Wales, 25; Com. B. of Sydney, 58; Aust. Jt. St. B., 15.
- Dundas (Can.)*.—Bk. of Commerce, 28.
- Dunedin (Otago)*.—Union Bk. of Australasia, 150; Bk. of Australasia, 18; Bk. of N. S. W., 25; Bk. of N. Z., 26; Nat. Bk. of New Zealand, 28; Col. Bk. of New Zealand, 151.
- Dunedin (North)*.—B. of N. Zealand, 26; Nat. Bk. of New Zealand, 23, 25; Bank of Australasia, 18.
- Dunlop*.—Com. Bank of Sydney, 58; Bank of N. S. Wales, 25.
- Dunkeld*.—Col. Bk. of Austral., 107, 113.
- Dunkirk*.—J. I. Cuenin & Sons, 102; Soc. Générale, 146; Crédit Lyon., 65.
- Dunwillie (Can.)*.—Bk. of Commerce, 28.
- Dunolly*.—Bank of Victoria, 30; Lond. Chartered Bank of Australia, 112.
- Dunville*.—Imp. Bank of Canada, 40.
- Durban (Natal)*.—B. of Africa, 17; Natal B., 108; Standard B. of S. Africa, 147.
- Durham Oz.*.—Col. B. of Aust., 107, 113.
- Düsseldorf*.—Bergische Mark Bank.
- Du Toits Pan.*.—Cape of G. Hope B., 108.
- Eaglehawk (Vic.)*.—B. of New South Wales, 25; New Oriental B., 132.
- 151; Bk. of Victoria, 30; Com. Bk. of Aust., 59.
- East Charlton*.—Bk. of Australasia, 18.
- East London (S. Africa)*.—Stan. B. S. Afr., 147; Bank of Africa, 17; Cape of Good Hope Bank, 108.
- Edinburgh (Sgd.)*.—Eng., Scot. & Aust., 74.
- Kelena (Vic.)*.—B. of N. South Wales, 25; Bk. of Vic., 30; London Char. Bk. of Australia, 112; Com. Bk. of Aust., 59; Col. Bk. of Australia, 112.
- Elen (N. S. W.)*.—Aust. Jt. Stock, 15.
- Edinburgh (S. Aust.)*.—Nat. B. of A., 125.
- Keorton*.—Union Bk. of Australia, 150.
- Eberfeld*.—Von der Heydt, Kersten, & Söhne, 16.
- Elbeuf*.—Société Générale, 146.
- Eliston*.—Com. B. of S. Australia, 57.
- Elmore (Victoria)*.—Bk. of New South Wales, 25; Bank of Victoria, 30.
- Elora (Canada)*.—Merchants' Bk., 63.
- Esterwick*.—Eng., Scot. & Aust., 74.
- Eltham*.—Com. B. of Australia, 59.
- Emden*.—Y. & B. Brons, 108, 112.
- Emerald Hill*.—Eng., Scot., & Austr. Ch. B., 74; Nat. B. of Australia, 113.
- Ems*.—Becker & Jung, 151; L. J. Kirchberger; M. Berlé & Co., 102.
- Enmore (N. S. W.)*.—Aust. Jt. Stk., 15.
- Enperay*.—Société Générale, 146.
- Epinal*.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
- Eprom (Vic.)*.—Bank of Victoria, 30.
- Esk*.—Queensland National, 136.
- Essenden*.—Eng., Scot. & Aust., 74.
- Estcourt (Natal)*.—St. B. S. Africa, 147.
- Eudunda*.—National B. of Australasia, 125; B. of South Australia, 29, 108.
- Eureka*.—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113.
- Exchange Corner (N. S. W.)*.—Aust. Joint Stock, 15.
- Exeter (Ontario)*.—Molson's Bank, 3.
- Falmouth*.—Colonial Bank, 54.
- Farina (S. Aus.)*.—Town & Contry, R. 148.
- Fauresmith*.—Bank of Africa, 17.
- Featherston (N. Zealand)*.—B. of Australasia, 18; B. of New Zealand, 26.
- Feilding (N. Z.)*.—Bk. of Australasia, 18; Bank of New Zealand, 26.
- Fergus (Canada)*.—Imperial Bk., 101.
- Ferrymount*.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58.
- Fingal*.—Bank of Australasia, 18.
- Fiteroy*.—B. of Victoria, 30; L. Ch. B. of Australia, 112; B. of N. S. Wales, 25; Eng., Scot. & Aust. Ch. B., 74.
- Flemington (Vic.)*.—English, Scottish, and Australian Ch. Bank, 74.
- Florence*.—French & Co., 80; Maquay, Hooker, & Co., 97, 151.
- Fontainebleau*.—Société Générale, 146.
- Footscray*.—Hong Kong and Shanghai Bk., 91; Chartd. B. of India, 48, 52; Comptoir d'Escompte, 97, 151.
- Footscray*.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 125; Colonial B. of Australasia, 107, 113; Com. B. of Aust., 59.
- Forbes (N. S. W.)*.—Aus. Jt. St., 15; B. of N. S. W., 25; Com. B. of Sydney, 58.
- Fort Beaufort*.—Stand. B. S. Afr., 147.
- Fort Wayne*.—Hamilton Bank, 63; Hamilton National Bank, 115.
- Fortitude Valley*.—Queens. Nat. B., 136; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58.
- Foxton (N. Zealand)*.—Bank of Australasia, 18; Bank of N. Zealand, 26.
- Frankfort-on-M.*.—Feist Bros. & Sons, 102; Sachs & Hochheimer, 151; Deutsche Bank, 69.
- Frederickton (N. B.)*.—B. of Brit. North Amer.; People's B. of New Brunswick, 151.
- Frederickton (N. S. W.)*.—Aust. Joint Stock, 15.
- Freiburg (Baden)*.—Credit Bank.
- Fremanle*.—Union B. of Aust., 80; Nat. B. of Australia, 113; W. Aust. B., 29; Bk. of N. S. W., 25.
- Fresno (California)*.—Farmers' Bk., 6.
- Friburg (Switz.)*.—F. Vogel.
- Fyzabad*.—Bank of Upper India, 151.
- Galatz*.—Bank of Roumania, 27.
- Galle (Ceylon)*.—Chartd. Merc. B., 113; New Oriental Bk. Corp., 132, 151.
- Galt*.—B. of Comm.; Merchants' B., 63.

Galveston (Texas).—Texas Bkg. Co., 113.
Gananoque (Canada).—Merchants B. 55.
Gaspé Basin.—La Banque Nat., 128.
Gawler.—Bank of South Australia, 29; Nat. Bk. 125; B. of Adelaide, 132.
Gayndah.—Com. B. of Sydney, 58.
Geelong (Victoria).—B. of Australasia, 18; B. of N. S. Wales, 25; Col. B. of Australia, 107, 113; London Chart. Bk., 112; Com. Bk. of Aus., 59; Nat. B., 124; Union B., 150; B. of Victoria, 30.
Geneva.—L. Pavarin, 151; Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Lombard Odier & Co.; J. Bates & Co.; Thos. Cook & Fils, 62.
Genoa.—Granel, Brown, & Co., 28.
George Town.—S. B. of S. Africa, 147.
George Town (Canada).—B. of Hamilton, 128; Merchants B. of P. E. I., 93.
George Town (S. Aust.).—Nat. Bk. of Australia, 118; B. of S. Aust., 29.
Georgetown (Qsld.).—B. of N. S. W., 25.
Geraldine (N. Zealand).—B. of New S. Wales, 25; B. of New Zealand, 26.
Geraldton.—Union Bk. of Australia, 150; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 113; West. Aust. B., 29 Queens. Nat., 136.
Germanton.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 68.
Ghent.—Bank of Flanders.
Gibraltar.—J. Saccone, 108; Thomas Moseley & Co., 102; A. L. Galliano, 16.
Girilambone.—Aust. Jt. Stk. Bk., 15.
Gisborne.—B. of N. Zealand, 23, 26; Union B. of Australia, 150; Bk. of New S. Wales, 25; Com. B. of Aust., 59.
Gladstone (Queensland).—Aust. Jt. S., 15.
Gladstone (S. A.).—B. of S. Aust., 29; Com. B. of S. Aust., 62; Eng., Scot. & Aust., 74.
Glebe.—Australian Jt. St. Bk., 15.
Glen Innes.—Aust. Jt. St. B., 15; B. of N. S. W., 25; Com. B. of Sydney, 58.
Glenelg.—Com. B. of S. Australia, 52; Bank of Adelaide, 132.
Goderich (Canada).—Bk. of Montreal, 24; Bank of Commerce, 28.
Gooswa.—B. of S. Australia, 29, 108.
Gooswandi (Qsld.).—Bk. N. S. W., 25.
Gordon (N. Z.).—Bk. of Australasia, 18.
Gordon (Vic.).—Lon. Ch. B. of Aust., 112.
Gore (N. Z.).—B. of Australasia, 18; B. of N. Z., 26; Col. B. of N. Z., 46, 151.
Gosford.—Merc. Bk. of Sydney, 119.
Gottenburg.—Scand. Cred. Co., 113, 130; Aktiebolag, Goteburgs, Köpmans Bank, 62.
Gottingen.—Klettwig, Benfey, 102.
Goulburn (N. S. W.).—Australian Jt. St. B., 15; B. of N. S. Wales, 25; Com. B. of Sydney, 58; Oriental B., 132; Eng., Scot. & Aust. Ch. B., 74.
Graaf Reinet (S. Africa).—Stand. Bk. of S. Afr., 147; B. of Afr., 17; Cape of Good Hope, 108.
Grafton.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58; B. of N. S. W., 25; Australian Jt. St., 15.
Grahamstown (S. Africa).—Stand. Bk. of S. Afr., 147; B. of Afr., 17; Cape of Good Hope, 108.
Granada.—Rodriguez y Acosta.
Granby (Canada).—East Towns B., 128.
Granville.—J. Fosse & Co.
Granville (N. S. W.).—Com. Bk. Co. of Sydney, 58; Austral. Jt. Stk. Co., 15.
Grass.—Jusbert & Co.; Crédit Lyon., 65.
Grass.—Charles Greinitz.
Greenock.—Com. B. of S. Australia, 57.
Greenada.—Colonial Bank, 54.
Grenfell.—B. of N. S. W., 25; Aus. Jt. St. B., 15; B. of Aust. B., U. B. of Aust., 150.
Grenoble.—Gaillard & Son, 108; Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Société Générale, 146.
Greyhound.—B. of N. S. Wales, 25; B. of N. Zealand, 23, 26; Nat. B. of N. Zealand, 23, 35; Un. B. of Aus., 150.
Greytown.—B. of New Zealand, 23, 26.
Greytown (S. Afr.).—Stan. B. S. Afr., 147.
Guadalajara and Guanajuato.—Lon. B. of Mexico, 110; Banco Nacional de Mexico, 80.
Guelph (Canada).—B. of Montreal, 24; Ontario Bank, 3; Bank of Commerce, 28; Federal Bank, 128.
Guimaraes (Portugal).—L. & Brazil, 131.

Guingamp.—E. Desjars Fils, 71.
Gulbong.—Australian Joint Stock, 15; Bk. of New South Wales, 25.
Gumeracha.—B. of S. Australia, 29, 108; Bank of Adelaide, 132.
Gundagai.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58; Bk. of New South Wales, 25.
Gunnedah.—Bk. of New S. Wales, 25; Commercial Bk. Co. of Sydney, 58.
Gunningup.—Com. Bk. Co. of Sydney, 58.
Gympie (Queensland).—Bank of New South Wales, 25; Queensland Nat. Bank, 136; Australian Jt. Stock, 15; Union Bank of Australia, 150.
Hague.—Scheurleer & Sons; P. J. Landry, 98.
Halembie.—Bk. of New Zealand, 26.
Hallamulla.—New Oriental B. C., 132.
Halifax (Nova Scotia).—Bk. of Brit. N. America, 20; B. of Nova Scotia, 156; Merchants B., 93; People's B., 151; Union B. of Halifax, 108; Halifax B., 3; Bk. of Montreal, 24.
Hamburg.—Berenberg & Co., 151; Vereins Bank, 151; L. Behrens, 30; Deutsche B., 69; Hesse, Newman, & Co.; H. C. Smith, 98; Witt & Cohen, 98.
Hamilton (Canada).—B. of Hamilton, 128; B. of Montreal, 24; B. of Brit. North America, 20; Merchants Bk., 53; Canadian Bank of Com., 28; Federal Bk., 128; Molson's Bk., 3.
Hamilton (N. Z.).—Bank of New Zealand, 23, 26; Un. B. of Australia, 150.
Hamilton (Victoria).—Bk. of Vict., 30; Nat. Bk., 125; Nat. Bank of Aust., 113; Col. Bk. of Australasia, 107, 113.
Hamley Bridge.—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 113.
Hammond.—Bank of Adelaide, 132.
Hampden (N. Z.).—Col. Bk. of N. Z., 55.
Hankow.—Chartd. Bk. of India, 48, 52; Hongkong & Shanghai B., 91; Comptoir d'Escompte, 60.
Hanover.—Bk. of Hanover, 69, 95, 151.
Hanover (S. Afr.).—St. B. of S. A., 147.
Harrismith.—Nat. B. Or. Free St., 147.
Harrison (Canada).—Standard Bk., 93.
Harrow.—Bank of Victoria, 30.
Hastings.—Bk. of New Zealand, 26; Un. B. of Aust., 150; B. of N. S. W., 25.
Havana.—Industrial, 145; More, Ajuria, & Co.; Francke Nios & Co., 58.
Havre.—Crédit Havraie, 151; Devot & Co., 102, 108; Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Société Générale, 146.
Hawera (N. Z.).—B. of New Zealand, 26; B. of Australasia, 18; B. of New S. Wales, 25; Un. B. of Aust., 150.
Hawker.—Com. B. of S. Australia, 57; Bank of Adelaide, 132.
Hawkes Bay.—Union B. of Australia, 150; Bank of New Zealand, 26.
Hawthorn.—Eng., S., & A. Chart. B., 74; Nat. B. of Aust., 125; Com. B. of Aust., 59.
Hay.—Australian Jt. St., 15; Union B. of Australia, 80, 150; L. Chartd. B. of Australia, 112; B. of N. S. W., 25.
Haymarket.—Com. Bk. of Australia, 59; Australian Joint Stock Bk., 15; Merc. Bank of Syd., 119; Eng., Scot., and Aust. Ch. Bk., 74; B. of N. S. W., 25.
Heathcote.—Bank of Victoria, 30; Com. Bank of Australia, 59.
Heidelberg.—Köster's Bank, 63.
Heidelberg.—Com. B. of Australia, 59.
Heidelberg (S. A.).—S. B. of S. Afr., 147.
Heilbron.—Nat. B. Orange Free St., 147.
Helena (Montana).—Merchants' Nat. Bank, 6; First Nat. Bank, 118.
Helsingborg.—Skanes Enskilda B., 151.
Herberton.—Queensland Nat. Bank, 136; Bank of Australasia, 18.
Hergott Springs (S. Aust.).—Town & Country Bank, 148.
Heyfield (Vic.).—Bank of Victoria, 30.
Hill End (N. S. W.).—Com. B. of Sydney, 58; Australian Joint Stock, 15.
Hillston.—Australian Jt. Stk. Bk., 15.
Hindmarsh (S. Aust.).—Nat. Bank of Australia, 118; B. of Adelaide, 132.
Hioyo.—Hongkong & Shang. Bk. Cor., 102; New Oriental Bank, 132, 151.

Hobart.—Bk. of Australasia, 18; B. of Van Diemen's Land, 108; Commercial Bk., 25; Un. Bk. of Aus., 80, 150.
Hobbs S.—Com. B. of Aust., 59.
Hokitika.—Un. B. of Australia, 150; B. of N. S. W., 25; B. of N. Zealand, 26; Nat. Bk. of New Zealand, 23, 127.
Hollister.—Bank of Hollister, 8.
Homburg.—J. & W. Goldschmidt, 151.
Homburg.—Société Générale, 146.
Hongkong.—Chartd. Merc. Bk. of Ind. &c., 49; Char. Bk. of India, &c., 48, 128; Comptoir d'Escompte, 151; New Oriental Bk. Cor., 152, 151; Hongkong and Shanghai, 91, 102.
Honolulu.—Claus Spreckels & Co., 6.
Hortown (S. Afr.).—Stan. B. of S. Afr., 147.
Horsham.—L. Chartd. B. of Australia, 112; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113; B. of Victoria, 30; Com. B. of Australia, 59; Col. B. of Australasia, 107, 113.
Hotham.—Bank of Victoria, 30.
Howlong.—Bank of Australasia, 18.
Hughenden.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 136; Bank of Australasia, 18.
Humansdorp.—Stnd. B. S. Africa, 147.
Hutt.—Bank of New Zealand, 26.
Hyderabad.—Bank of Bengal, 63.
Hyers.—Eng. B.; R. J. Corbett, 151.
Impersoll.—Impr. Bk. of Canada, 101; Merch. Bk. of Canada, 53.
Ingham.—Queensland Nat. Bank, 136.
Inglewood (Victoria).—Bank of New S. Wales, 25; Bank of Victoria, 30.
Innsbruck.—Payr & Sonvico, M. Löwe.
Invercargill.—Union Bk. of Australia, 150; B. of N. S. W., 25; B. of N. Z., 26; Nat. Bk. of N. Z., 23, 35; B. of Australasia, 18; Col. B. of N. Z., 46, 151.
Inverell.—Com. B. of Sydney, 58; Aust. Jt. St., 15; Bank of N. S. W., 25.
Ipswich (Queensland).—B. of Australasia, 18; Aust. Jt. St. B., 15; Bk. of N. S. W., 25; Queensland Nat. B., 136.
Iquique.—Mercantile Intl. Bank, 121; Banco de Valparaiso, 102; Nat. Bk. of Chili, 52.
Ipsford (Queensland).—Queensland Nat. Bank, 136.
Jagers.—New Oriental B. Corp., 132, 151.
Jafrafontein.—Bank of Africa, 17.
Jamaica.—Colonial Bk., 54.
James Town (S. Aust.).—Nat. Bank of Australasia, 113; B. of S. Australia, 29, 108; Town and Country Bk., 148.
Jamieson.—Col. B. Australasia, 107, 113.
Jerilderie (N. S. Wales).—Bk. of Australasia, 18; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 25.
Jerusalem.—M. P. Berghheim & Sons, 108, 113, 151; Thos. Cook & Son, 62.
Johannesburg.—Bk. of Afr., 17; Stand. Bk. of S. Afr., 147.
Joliette (Can.).—Banque D'Hochlegre.
Jubbulpore.—Delhi & London Bk., 67.
June.—Union Bk. of Australia, 150; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 25.
Junj Jung.—Nat. B. of Aust., 125.
Kadina.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 113; Bank of South Australia, 28, 108.
Kaipouri (N. Z.).—B. of New Zealand, 26.
Kaikoura (N. Z.).—B. of N. Zealand, 26.
Kaitangata.—Col. Bk. of New Zealand, 55.
Kamloops.—Bk. of B. Columbia, 19.
Kandy (Ceylon).—Chartered Merc. B., 113; New Oriental Bank, 132, 151.
Kangaroo Valley.—Com. Bkng. Co. of Sydney, 58.
Kanira.—Com. Bank of Australia, 59.
Kansas City (Mo.).—National Bank, 118.
Kapunda.—Eng., Soc. & Austrn. Chartered Bank, 74; B. of Adelaide, 132; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 113.
Katamatit (Vic.).—B. of Austrlia, 18.
Kava Kava (N. Z.).—B. of N. Z., 26.
Kelso (N. Z.).—B. of New Zealand, 26.
Kempsey.—Com. Bank of Sydney, 59; Australian Joint Stock, 15; Eng., Scot., and Australian Chrt'd. Bk., 74.
Kentville.—Bank of Nova Scotia, 156.
Kerang.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 113; Bank of Victoria, 30.
Kew.—Eng., Scot., & Austr. Char. B., 74; Nat. B. of Aust., 125.

Kiama.—Eng., Sco., & Austral. Chartl. Bk., 74; Com. Bank of Sydney, 68; City Bank, Sydney, 113.
Kilmore.—B. of Victoria, 50; Col. B. of Australasia, 107, 113.
Kimberley. see *Diamond Fields*.
Kincaidine (Can.).—Merchants' Bk., 53.
King Williamstown.—Stan. Bk. S. Af., 147; B. of Afr., 17; Cape of G. Hope, 108; Kaffrarian Col. Bank, 151.
Kingston (Canada).—Bk. of Montreal, 24; Merchants' Bank, 53; Bank of Brit. N. America, 20; Federal, 128.
Kingston (Jamaica).—Colonial Bk., 55.
Kingston S. Aus.—B. of S. Aust., 29, 108; Bank of Adelaide, 132.
Kingston (Vic.).—B. of Australasia, 18.
Kisumu.—F. Feustel.
Kisumu (S. Afr.).—Stan. B. S. Af., 147.
Kisumu (N.S.W.).—B. of Australasia, 18; Nat. Bk., 125.
Koroti (Victoria).—B. of Australasia, 18; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 113; Colonial Bk. of Australasia, 107, 113.
Korowai (Vic.).—Bk. of Australasia, 18.
Kumara (N. Z.).—B. of N. Zea., 26; B. of N. S. W., 25.
Kurrachee.—Agra Bank, 1; National Bank of India, 126.
Kwabram (Vic.).—Bk. of Victoria, 30.
Kyabram (Victoria).—Bank of New S. Wales, 25; Nat. B. of Aus., 125; Bk. of Victoria, 30; Col. B. Aust., 107, 113.
Lady Grey.—Stand. B. of S. Afr., 147.
Ladysmith.—Nat. B. Orange Fr. St., 147.
Ladysmith (S. Africa).—Natal Bk., 108; Stand. Bk. of S. Afr., 147.
Lahore.—Agra Bk., 1; S. Bk. of Bengal, 63; Punjab B., 132; Alliance Bk. of Simla, 3.
Ladby.—Queensland Nat., 136.
Lambton.—Aust. Jnt. Stk. Bank, 15.
Lancefield.—Com. B. of Australia, 69; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 113.
Landsborough.—Victoria Char. B., 112.
Landskrona.—Skanes Enskilda B., 151.
Larnaca (Cyprus).—Anglo-Egypt. B., 7; Imperial Ottoman Bank, 94.
Larobeh (Tasmania).—B. of Australasia, 18; Union Bank Australia, 80, 150.
Lauceston (Tasmania).—Bk. of Australasia, 18; Bank of Van Diemen's Land, 108; Commercial Bk.; Union Bank of Australia, 150.
Laura.—Bank of South Australia, 29, 108; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 113.
Lausanne.—H. S. Marcel, 151; Canton Bank, 102.
Lawrence (N. S. W.).—Aust. Jt. Stk., 15.
Lawrence (N. Z.).—B. of N. Z., 26; Col. B. of N. Z., 46, 151; Bk. N. S. Wales, 25.
Leamouth (Vic.).—Nat. B. of Aust., 113.
Leasbury (Fla.).—Morrison, Stapleton & Co., 118.
Leiston (N. Z.).—B. of New Zealand, 26.
Leitoy (Tasmania).—Com. Bank, 25.
Lephorn.—Maquay & Co., 151; Macbean & Co., 63.
Leichardt (N. S. W.).—Bk. of Austr., 18.
Leipzig.—Becker & Co., 151; Frege & Co., 104; Leitziger Disconto. Ges., 5, 69; Knauth, Nachod, & Kuhne, 3.
Leuka (Fiji).—Bank of New Zea., 26.
Lige.—De Sauvage, Vercour, & Co.
Lille.—Société Générale, 146; Verley Decroix & Co.; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Lillimur, N.—Com. B. of Australia, 59; Colonial Bk. of Australasia, 107, 113.
Lima.—Lon. Bk. of Mexico & S. A., 110.
Limasol.—Ottoman Bank, 94.
Limoges.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Société Générale, 146.
Lindenow.—Col. B. Australasia, 107, 113.
Lindsay (Canada).—B. of Montreal, 24; Ontario Bank, 3.
Linton (Victoria).—B. of N. S. Wales, 25.

Lisbon.—London & Brazilian B., 131; H. G. Scholtz; Banco Lusitano, 3; Banco de Portugal, 102; W. P. Custance, 151.
Lismore (N. S. W.).—B. of New S. W., 75; Com. B. of Syd., 58; Aust. Jt. Stk., 15.
Listowel (Canada).—B. of Hamilton, 128.
Lithgow.—Com. Bank of Sydney, 58.
Liverpool.—Bk. of New S. Wales, 25; Commercial Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 58.
Liverpool (Can.).—B. of Nova Scotia, 156.
Lobethal.—Com. B. of S. Aust., 57; Bk. of Adelaide, 132; Nat. B. of Aust., 125.
Lockport (Nova S.).—People's Bk., 151.
London (Canada).—Merchants' Bank, 53; Bk. of Brit. North America, 20; Bk. of Commerce, 28; Molson's B., 3; B. of Montreal, 24; Federal, 128.
Longford (Tasmania).—Comml. B., 25.
Lorient.—Société Générale, 146.
Los Angeles.—Cnty. B., 6; First Nat. B., 119; South California Nat. Bank, 6.
Louisville.—Louisville Bkng. Co., 118.
Lutwick.—Gebrüder Müller, 108, 151.
Lucan (Canada).—B. of Commerce, 28.
Lucerne.—Crevelli & Co.; Thos. Cook & Son, 62.
Lucknow.—B. of Bengal, 63; Delhi & Lon. B., 68; B. of Upper India, 151.
Lugano.—Swiss-Italian Bank, 80.
Lund.—Skanes Enskilda Bank, 151.
Lunenburg (Can.).—Merchants' B., 63; Halifax Banking Co., 3.
Lydberg (Transal.).—St. B.S. Afr., 17.
Lyell (N. Z.).—B. of N. Zealand, 23, 26; Nat. B. of New Zea., 23.
Lyndoch.—Com. B. of S. Australia, 57; Eng., Scot., & Aust. Bk. 74.
Lyons.—Hongkong and Shanghai B., 91; Aynard & Ruffer, 16; Comptoir d'Escompte, 151; Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Société Générale, 102, 146.
Lytelton (N. Z.).—Bk. of New Zealand, 23, 26; Union Bank of Australia, 150.
Macarthur.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 113.
Mackay (Queensland).—Australian Jt. Stock, 15; Union Bank of Australia, 150; Comm. Bank of Sydney, 58; Queensland National Bank, 136.
Maclennan (N. S. W.).—Bk. of N. S. Wales, 25; Aust. J. St., 15; Crédit Lyonn., 65.
Macon.—Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Madeira.—Krohn Bros. & Co., 63, 102, 134, 141; Blandy Bros. & Co., Cossart, Gordon, & Co., 108.
Madras.—Agra Bank, 1; Arbuthnot & Co., 63; Chartered Mercantile, 113; Commer. & Land Mortgage Bank, 3; Binny & Co., 84; New Oriental B. Corp., 132; National B. of India, 125.
Madrid.—Bayo & Co.; Weissweiler & Bauer, 102; Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Union Bank of Spain and England.
Mafra.—Nat. Bk. of Austlia, 113; B. of Vic., 30; Com. B. of Australia, 60.
Magdeburg.—Teetzmann & Co.
Maharaja.—Imperial Ottoman B., 94.
Mahé-Seychelles.—New Oriental Bk. Corp., 132.
Mailand (Can.).—Merchants' Bk., 63.
Mailand (N. S. W.).—B. of Australasia, 18; B. of N. S. W., 25; Com. Bank of Sydney, 58; Aust. Jt. St. Bank, 15.
Mailand (S. Aust.).—B. of S. Aust., 29; Aust. Jt. St., 15.
Majorel (Victoria).—Lnd. Chtd. B., 112.
Malacca.—Ch. Mer. B. of Ind., & Co., 49.
Malaga.—Huelin & Son, 102; Juan Giro; J. Clemens & Son, 113.
Maldon (Victoria).—Bk. of New South Wales, 25; Bank of Victoria, 30; London Chartered Bk. of Australia, 112.
Malilla.—Bank of Adelaide, 132.
Malmebury (S. Afr.).—S. B. of S. A., 147.
Malmo.—Skanes Enskilda Bank, 151.
Malmesbury.—B. of New S. Wales, 25.
Malta.—J. Bell & Co., 108; Anglo-Egypt. B., 7; C. B. Eynaud, 61; Rose & Co., 108; Coppini & Bro., 97; T. Cook & Son, 62.
Malvern (Vic.).—Eng., Scot. & Aust. Bank, 74.

Mania (N. Z.).—Bank of N. Zealand, 26; Bank of Australasia, 18.
Mandurara (N. S. W.).—Aust. Jt. St., 16.
Mangawhare (N. Z.).—B. of N. Zea., 2.
Manila.—Hongkong and Shanghai B., 91, 102; J. M. Tusson & Co., 151; Chartered Bank of India, 48, 52, 128.
Manly.—Merch. Bk. of Sydney, 119; Austr. Jt. St., 15.
Mannheim.—Köster's Bank, 63.
Manum.—Bank of Adelaide, 132.
Manoro.—Bk. of S. Australia, 29, 108.
Mans (L.).—Société Générale, 146.
Mansfield (Vic.).—Bank of New South Wales, 25; Col. B. of Australia, 113.
Mayburg.—Queensland Nat., 136.
Markham (Canada).—Standard B., 93.
Marree (S. Aust.).—Town & Country Bank, 148.
Marricksville (N.S.W.).—Bank of Australasia, 18.
Marrickville (S. Aust.).—Town & Ctry. B., 148.
Marselles.—Folsch & Co., 151; Salavy & Co.; Liquier & Co.; Société Générale, 146; Comptoir d'Escompte, 151; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Marton (New Zealand).—B. of Australasia, 18; Bank of New Zealand, 26.
Marulan.—Eng., Sc., & Aust. C. B., 74.
Maryborough (Queensland).—Bank of New South Wales, 25; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58; Australian Joint Stk., 15; Union Bank of Australia, 150; Queensland National Bank, 61; Bk. of Australasia, 18.
Maryborough (Victoria).—Lond. Chtd. Bank of Australia, 112; Bank of Victoria, 30; Un. B. of Australia, 150.
Masterton (N. Z.).—B. of Austral., 18; B. of N. Zealand, 26; B. of N. S. Wales, 25.
Matale.—Chart. Merc. B. of India, 113.
Mataura (N. Z.).—B. of N. Zealand, 26.
Mauritius.—Commerc. Bk., 101; New Oriental Bank Corporation, 132, 152.
Mayence.—G. L. Kayser, 151.
Maytown.—Queensland Nat. Bank, 136.
Maytlan.—London B. of Mexico, 110.
Meaford (Ontario).—Molson's Bank, 3.
Meerut.—Bank of Upper India, 151.
Melbourne.—Bank of Australasia, 18; Eng., Scot., & Aust. Bk., 74; Bank of N. S. W., 25; B. of Victoria, 30; Col. B. of Australasia, 107, 113; Lon. Chart. Bk., 112; National Bk., 113; New Oriental B. Corp., 132, 151; Union B., 150; B. of N. Zea., 23, 26; Comptoir d'Escompte, 151; Land Mortgage B. of Victoria, 100; Com. B. of Australia, 62; City of Melbourne Bank, 141; Commercial Bk. of S. Australia, 67.
Melrose.—Bank of S. Australia, 29, 108.
Memel.—H. Fowler & Co.
Memphis (U.S.A.).—Manhattan B., 3.
Menindee.—Aust. Joint Stk. Bk., 15.
Mentone.—Bank of M. & F. Palermo; Crédit Lyonn., 65.
Merced.—Security Savings Bank, 6.
Merida.—National Bank Mexico, 80.
Merriva.—Bk. of New Sou. Wales, 25.
Messina.—D'Manganaro et Figli, 71.
Mets.—Banque de Metz.
Mexico.—L. B. of Mexico & S. Am., 110.
Middelburg.—Stand. B. of S. Africa, 147; Bank of Africa, 17.
Milan.—Ulrich & Co., 47; C. F. Brot; A. Comerio, 33, 63, 108, 151.
Miller's Point (N. S. W.).—Aust. Jt. St., 15.
Millicent.—Eng., Sco., & Austrn. Chrt. Bk., 74; Bk. of S. Australia, 23, 108.
Milthorpe.—B. of N. S. Wales, 25.
Milperkna.—Coml. Bk. of Sydney, 58.
Milton.—Coml. B. of Sydney, 58; Eng., Scot., & Aust. Chartered Bank, 74.
Milton (Canada).—B. of Hamilton, 128.
Milton (N. Z.).—Nat. B. of N. Z., 23, 25.
Minatola (South Aust.).—Nat. Bank of Aust., 113.
Minyip.—Col. B. of Australasia, 113.
Mintaro (S. Aust.).—Nat. B. of Aust., 113.
Mitchell (Canada).—Merchants' B., 113.
Mitchell (N. S. W.).—Com. Bkg. Co. of Syd., 58; Queensland Nat., 136; Aust. Joint Stock, 15.

Mittagong (N.S.W.).—Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 65.
Moama (N.S.W.).—Bk. of N.S.W., 25; Aust. Jt. Stk., 15.
Mobile (Alabama).—Bk. of Mobile, 156.
Mobile (S. Aust.).—Town & City Bk., 148.
Moe (Vic.).—Bk. of Australasia, 18.
Molong.—Australian Jt. Stock Bank, 16; Commercial Bk. of Sydney, 58.
Monaco.—Vve. Adolph, Lacroix, & Co., 60.
Moncton (Canada).—B. of Montreal, 24; Bank of Nova Scotia, 156.
Montage (Pr. Edu. Is.).—Union of Fr. Edw. Is., 151.
Montauban.—Société Générale, 146.
Montego Bay.—Colonial Bank, 54.
Montevideo.—Société Générale, 146.
Montevideo.—London & River Plate B., 105; London and Brazilian, 131; English Bank of River Plate, 72.
Montpellier.—E. Blouquier, Sons, & Co.; Soc. Génér., 146; Crédit Lyon., 65.
Montreal (Canada).—B. of Brit. N. Am., 20; Merchants' Bk., 53; B. of Montreal, 24; Ontario Bank, 3; Bank of Toronto, 52; La Banque du Peuple, 3; Union Bk., 3; Molson's Bk., 3; Quebec Bk., 28; B. d'Hocheleg, 53; B. of Commerce, 28; La Bqe. Nat., 128; La Banque Jacques Cartier, 80.
Montreux.—J. Dubochet Fils, 108, 151.
Moonee Ponds.—Nat. B. of Aust., 125.
Moonta (S. Australia).—B. of S. Australia, 29, 108; Nat. B. of Aust., 113.
Mooroopna (Victoria).—B. of Australasia, 18; Com. Bk. of Australasia, 59.
Moore (N.S.W.).—B. of N.S.W. Wales, 25; Com. Banking Co. of Sydney, 58.
Morgan (S. Aust.).—B. of Adelaide, 132.
Mornington.—Col. B. of Aust., 107, 113.
Morpeth.—Com. Bank of Sydney, 58; Australian Joint Stock Bank, 15.
Morrisburg (Ontario).—Molson's B., 3.
Mortlake.—Bank of Victoria, 30.
Moruya (N.S.W.).—Bank of New S. Wales, 25; Com. B. C. of Sydney, 58.
Morwell (Vic.).—B. of Australasia, 18.
Moscow.—Wogau & Co.; M. Anderson & Co., 63; Volga Kama Com. Bk., 143.
Mosgiel (N.Z.).—Nat. B. of N. Zealand, 23, 35; Bank of New Zealand, 26.
Moss Vale.—Coml. Bk. of Sydney, 58; Eng., Scot., & Aust. Ch. Bank, 74.
Mossel Bay.—Stan. B. of S. Africa, 147.
Motueka (N.Z.).—B. of N. Zealand, 26; Colonial Bank of New Zealand, 56.
Moulins.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Moulmein.—Bank of Bengal, 63.
Mount Barker.—B. of Australasia, 18; Nat. B. of Australasia, 113; Com. B. of S. Aust., 57.
Mount Forest (Can.).—Ontario Bk., 3.
Mount Gambier.—Eng., Scot., & Australian Ch. Bk., 74; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113; Town and Country Bank, 148; Com. of Aust., 50; Bk. of S. Aust., 29.
Mount Hope (N.S.W.).—Coml. Bk. of Sydney, 58.
Mount McDonald.—City B. Sydney, 113; Commercial Bk. of S. Australia, 57.
Mount Morgan.—Queensland Nat., 136.
Mount Pleasant.—Bk. of S. Aust., 29; Bank of Adelaide, 132.
Mount Victoria.—Comml. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 58.
Mudgee.—B. of N.S. Wales, 25; Aust. Jt. Stk., 15; Com. B. of Sydney, 58.
Mulhouse (Alsace).—B. de Mulhouse; B. d'Alsace et Lorraine.
Munich.—Bayerische Vereinsbank, 102; Bayerische Handelsbank, 102.
Murchison.—Bk. of Victoria, 30; Com. Bank of Australasia, 59.
Murray Bridge (S. Aust.).—Town & Country Bk., 148; Com. of Aust., 59.
Murraydarby.—Stand. B. of S. Africa, 147.
Murree.—Alliance Bank of Simla, 3.
Murrumbidgee.—Aust. Jt. St. B., 15; Commerl. Bk. of Sydney, 58; Bk. of New South Wales, 25.
Murrumbidgee.—Com. B. of Sydney, 58.
Murtoa.—Comm. Bk. of Australasia, 50; Colonial B. of Australasia, 107, 113.

Murwillumbah.—Com. B. of Sydney, 58.
Mussorie.—Delhi and London B., 28, 151; Mussorie Savings Bank, 67, 161.
Muswellbrook.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58; Aust. Jt. Stk. Bk., 15; Bank of Australasia, 18.
Muttaharra.—Queensland Nat. B., 136.
Nagambie.—Com. Bk. of Australia, 59; Colonial Bk. of Australasia, 107, 113.
Nagasaki.—Hongkong & Shanghai, 102; New Oriental Bk. Corp., 132.
Nagpore.—Bank of Bengal, 63.
Nairne.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 113.
Nairne.—Eng., Scot., & Austr. Chartrd. Bk., 74.
Nanaimo.—Bk. of Brit. Columbia, 19.
Nanaimo.—Jules Elie; Lenglet & Co., 161; Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Nantua.—Broussset & Sons; Société Générale, 146; Comp. d'Escompte, 151; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Napames (Can.).—Merchants' Bk., 53; Dominion, 128.
Napier (N.Z.).—Union Bk. of Australasia, 150; B. of N.Z., 23, 26; Nat. B. of N.Z., 23, 35; Col. B. of N.Z., 46, 151; Bk. of Australasia, 18; Bk. of New South Wales, 25.
Napierville (Can.).—B. de St. Jean.
Naples.—W. I. Turner & Co., 151, 156; P. G. Barff, 108; Thos. Cook & Son, 62.
Narandara.—Aust. Joint Stock, 15; Commercial Bk. of Sydney, 58.
Narbonne.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Nar Nar Goon.—Com. of Aust., 59.
Narrabri.—Com. B. of Sydney, 58; Bk. of Australasia, 18; Bk. of N.S.W., 25.
Narracoorte.—B. of S. Australia, 29, 108; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 113; Com. of Aust., 59.
Naseby.—B. of N.Z., 26; B. of N.S.W., 25.
Nassau (Bahamas).—W. W. Hall, 40.
Nathalia.—Bank of Australasia, 18; Com. Bk. of Australia, 59.
Natimuk.—Colonial B. of Australasia, 107, 113.
Nelson (New Zealand).—Union Bk. of Australasia, 150; Bk. of N.Z., 23, 26; Col. Bk. of N.Z., 46, 151; Bk. of N. South Wales, 25; Nat. Bk. of N.Z., 23, 35.
Nerang.—Bk. of N.S. Wales, 25.
Neuchâtel.—Pury & Co.; N. du Pasquier & Co., 108, 52.
Nevers.—Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Neveera Ellia.—New Oriental Bank Corporation, 132.
New Glasgow (N.S.).—Nova Scotia Bank, 156; Pictou, 93.
New Norfolk (Tasmania).—Com. B., 25.
New Orleans.—Citizens' Bank, 113; New Orleans Canal Bank, 113; State Nat. Bank, 4, 113; Hibernia Nat. Bank, 61.
Newport.—Com. B. of Australia, 59.
New Plymouth (N.Z.).—B. of N.Z., 23, 26; Nat. B. of N.Z., 23, 35; B. of N.S.W., 25; Col. Bk. of N.Z., 56.
New Tacoma.—Tacoma Nat. Bank, 6.
New Westminster.—B. of Columbia, 19.
New York.—American Exch. in E., 4; B. of Brit. N. Amer., 30; Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Thos. Cook & Son, 62; Donnell, Lawson, & Co., 33; Drexel, Morgan, & Co., 123; Hongkong & Shang., 91, 102; E. Kelly & Co., 61; J. Kennedy Tod & Co., 118; Kessler & Co., 80; J. G. King's Sons, 108; Knauth, Nachod, & Kuhne, 3; Laidlaw & Co., 132; Lazard Frères, 120; Lon. & Brazilian Bk.; Maitland, Phelps, & Co., 147; Merchants' Bk. of Canada, 83; B. of Montreal, 24; Morton, Bliss, & Co.; John Munroe & Co., 2, 61; Nat. Bk. of Commerce, 80; B. of Nevada, 151; Bk. of New York, 151; Ninth Nat. Bk., 33; J. Paton & Co., 151; C. B. Richards & Co., 3; J. & W. Seligman, 6, 147; John Stuart & Co., 147; Wells, Fargo, & Co., 153; White, Morris, & Co., 52; J. & Winslow, Lanier, & Co., 80; B. Wormser, 8; New Oriental B., 132.

Newcastle, Hunter's River (N.S.W.).—B. of Australasia, 18; Bk. of N.S.W., 25; Bank of New Zealand, 26; Australian Jt. Stk. Bk., 15; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58; Union Bk. of Australasia, 150; L. Ch. B. of Australia, 112; Merch. Bk. of Sydney, 119.
Newcastle (Natal).—Standard Bank of South Africa, 147; Natal Bank, 10.
Neveera Ellia (Cey.).—New Oriental, 132.
Newmarket.—Federal B., 128; Outari Bank, 3.
Newstead.—Nat. B. of Aust., 125.
Newton (Tasmania).—Bk. of N.Z., 23, 35; Nat. B. of New Zealand, 25.
Newton (Kansas).—Harvey Cnty. B., 97.
Newton (N.S.W.).—Bk. of Australasia, 18; Eng., Scot., & Aust., 74; B. of N.S.W., 25; Com. Bk. of Syd., 58.
Nyanuawahia.—B. of New Zealand, 26.
Mill (Victoria).—Bk. of Victoria, 30; Com. B. of Aus., 59; Nat. B. of Aus., 125.
Nice.—Carlone & Co., 108; Adolph Lacroix & Co., 60; Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyon., 65; Thos. Cook, 62.
Nicola (Cyprius).—Anglo-Egyptian B., 7; Ottoman Bank, 94.
Nimes.—E. Bayle & Co.; Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Noarlunga (S. Aust.).—B. Adelle, 132.
Normanby (N.Z.).—Bk. of New Zealand, 26.
Normanton.—Queensland Nat. B., 136; Bank of New South Wales, 25.
Norroping.—Scand. Cred. Co., 113, 130.
North Adelaide.—Nat. B. of Aust., 113.
North Carlton.—Bk. of Victoria, 30; Eng., Scot., & Aust., 74.
North Fitzroy.—Com. B. of Aust., 59.
North Melbourne.—English, Scot., and Aust., 74.
North Sydney.—B. of Nova Scotia, 156.
Northcote (Vic.).—Na. B. of Austlia, 113.
Norwich.—Cana. Bk. of Commerce, 28.
Norwood (S. Aust.).—B. of Adelaide, 132.
Nouera (N.S.W.).—Eng., Scot., & Aust. C. B., 74; Com. Bkg. Co. of Sydney, 58.
Nimurkah.—Bank of Australasia, 18; Com. B. of Australasia, 59.
Nuremberg.—Verinsbank, 80, 108.
Nuriotopa.—Nat. Bk. Australasia, 113.
Nymagee.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58.
Nyngan (N.S.W.).—Aust. Jt. Stk., 15; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58; Merc. Bk. of Sydney, 119.
Oakland (Cal.).—Bank of Savings, 6.
Oakleigh.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. C. B., 74.
Oamaru (N.Z.).—B. of N.Z., 23, 26; Nat. B. of N.Z., 23; Union Bk. of Aust., 150; Bk. of N.S.W., 25; Col. B. of N.Z., 46, 151.
Oatlands (Tas.).—Un. Bk. of Aust., 150.
Oatessa.—E. Mahe & Co.
Oinemurri (N.Z.).—Bk. of N. Z., 26.
Omeo.—Col. B. of Australasia, 107, 113.
One Mile.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 136.
Ophir.—Col. Bk. of New Zealand, 151; Bank of New South Wales, 25.
Oporto.—Banco Lusitano, 3; Banco de Porto; Banco de Brazil; Banco de London & Brazilian Bk., 131; Sandeman, 101; Banco Allanca, 113; Merc. Bk., 151; Banco de Portugal, 102.
Opotiki (N.Z.).—Bk. of New Zealand, 26.
Oranake (N.Z.).—B. of New Zealand, 26.
Orange.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Orange (N.S.W.).—Bk. of New South Wales, 25; Com. B. of Sydney, 58; Australian Joint Stock, 15.
Oranville (Canada).—P. Comm., 28.
Orillia (Canada).—Dominion Bk., 128.
Orleans.—Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Orroroo.—Bk. of South Australia, 29, 108; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113.
Oshawa (Ont.).—Ontario B., 3; Dominion B., 128; Wn. B. of Canada, 141.
Ostend.—A. Bach.
Ottawa (Canada).—Bank of British N. America, 20; Bank of Montreal, 24; Quebec B., 28, 151; Merchts. B., 113; Union Bk., 3; Bk. of Ottawa, 2; Ontario Bk., 3; Bk. of Commerce, 28; La Banque Nationale, 128.

- Outdshoorn (S. Africa).**—Stan. Bk. S. Africa, 147; C. of Good Hope B., 108.
- Outram (N.Z.).**—Bk. of N. Zealand, 26; Nat. Bk. of New Zealand, 23, 35, 141.
- Owen Sound.**—Molson's Bk., 3; Merchant's Bank of Canada, 53.
- Oxford (N.Z.).**—Bk. of N. Zealand, 26.
- Paarl (S. Afr.).**—St. B. of S. Afr., 147.
- Paddington (N. S. W.).**—Eng., Scot., & Aus. Chart. B., 74; Com. B. of Syd., 58.
- Paciba.**—Banco Venetia, 102.
- Pakenham (Victoria).**—Comm. Bk. of Australia, 59.
- Palermo.**—Thomas Bros., 102; C. Wedekind & Co.; C. Lojacous & Co.
- Palmerston (N. Ter. S. Aust.).**—Town & Country Bk., 148; Eng., Scot., & Aus. Ch. Bk., 74; Com. of Aust., 59.
- Palmerston (Otago).**—Bk. of N. Zealand, 26; Col. Bk. of N. Zealand, 46, 151.
- Palmerston, N. (Wellington).**—Union Bank of Australia, 160; B. of Australasia, 18; Bk. of New Zealand, 26.
- Pambula.**—Aust. Joint St. Bank, 15.
- Para (Brazil).**—Lond. & Brazil, B., 131; Commercial Bank of Para, 151; Eng. Bk. of Rio de Janeiro, 73.
- Paris.**—P. Gil, 3, 51, 52, 80, 102, 107, 108, 132, 151; Davillier & Gibirt, 33; Anglo-Egyptian Bank, 7; Comptoir d'Escompte, 151; J. Delapierre, 53; Drexel, Harjes, & Co., 123; Imperial Ottoman Bk., 94; C. Lafitte & Co.; Mons. Ferrière, 63; Mallet Bros., 80; André, Girod, & Co., 49, 52, 113; Ch. Noel & Co., 98; Continental B., 63; Hottinguer & Co., 140; Société Générale, 148; Bk. of Constantinople, 21; Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Munroe & Co., 2, 61; Demachy R. & F. Seilliere, 63; Caisse Commerciale, 124; Société des Dépôts, &c., 124; American Exch. in E., 4; Lazard, Freres, 120; Thos. Cook & Fils, 62; London and River Plate B., 106; J. R. Bruce, 132; New Oriental Bank, 132.
- Paris (Canada).**—B. Brit. North A., 20; Bank of Commerce, 28.
- Parke.**—Comm. Bank of Sydney, 58; Australian Joint Stock Bank, 15.
- Parma.**—G. B. Campoloughi.
- Parvamatia.**—Bk. of N. S. Wales, 25; Cm. B. of Sydney, 58; Aus. Jt. St. B., 15; Merch. Bk. of Sydney, 119.
- Peterboro'.**—Halifax Banking Co., 151.
- Partage la Prairie.**—Ontario Bank, 3.
- Pasadena (Cal.).**—San Gabriel Valley Bank, 6.
- Patali (N. Zealand).**—B. of Australasia, 18; B. of N. Z., 26; B. of N. S. W., 25.
- Pateron.**—Comm. Bank of Sydney, 58.
- Patna.**—Bank of Bengal, 63.
- Patras.**—Barff & Co., Ionian B., 96.
- Pan.**—Merillon, Senior; E. Tricou, 102; English Bank, Musgrave Clay, 151; Société Générale, 148.
- Paysandu.**—Eng. B. of River Plate, 72.
- Peking.**—Hongkong & Shanghai, 91.
- Pelotas.**—Lond. & Brazilian Bank.
- Pembroke (Canada).**—B. of Ottawa, 3; Quebec Bank, 28.
- Penang.**—Ch. Mer. Bk. of India, L., & China, 49; Ch. B. of India, Aust. & China, 48, 52; Hngk. & Shughi, B., 91.
- Penola.**—Bank of Australasia, 29, 108; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 113.
- Penrith.**—Comm. Bk. of Sydney, 58; Bk. of New South Wales, 25.
- Penhurst.**—Bank of Victoria, 30; Nat. Bank of Australasia, 113.
- Perignaux.**—Société Générale, 146.
- Pernambuco.**—English Bank of Rio de Janeiro, 73; Lond. & Brazilian Bank, 131.
- Perpignan.**—Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
- Perth.**—Merchants' Bank of Canada, 63; Bank of Montreal, 24.
- Perth (Aust.).**—Union Bk. of Aust., 150; Western Aust. Bk., 29; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 18; Bk. of N. S. W., 25; Com. Bk. of South Australasia, 57.
- Pera.**—Lon. Bk. of Mexico & S. A., 110.
- Pesth.**—Anglo-Austrian B., 5; Hungarian Discount & Exchange Bank.
- Peterboro' (Canada).**—Ontario Bk., 3; Bk. of Montreal, 24; Bk. of Toronto, 52; Bank of Commerce, 28.
- Petersburg (S. Aust.).**—N. T. B. of Australasia, 113; Eng., Scot., & Aus. C. B., 74.
- Petersham (N. S. W.).**—B. of Australasia, 18.
- Philadelphia.**—Brown Bros. & Co., 44; Drexel & Co., 123; Cent. Nat. Bk., 52; Elliott, Sons, & Co., 119, 151; J. M. Shoemaker & Co., 118; Spring Gardens Bank, 4.
- Philippopolis.**—Ottoman Bank, 94.
- Philipsburg (S. Afr.).**—St. B. S. Afr., 147.
- Pictou (N. S. W.).**—Com. J. of Sydney, 58.
- Pictou (N. Z.).**—Bk. of New Zealand, 26.
- Pictou (Ontario).**—B. of Montreal, 24; Standard Bk., 93.
- Pictou.**—Nova Scotia Bk., 156; Merch. B. of Halifax, 93; Bk. of Pictou, 93.
- Pietermaritzburg.**—Stan. B. S. Africa, 147; Natal B., 108; Bk. of Africa, 17.
- Pine Hill (Queensland).**—Queensland Nat. Bank, 136.
- Pisa.**—Maquay, Hooker, & Co., 151.
- Pitt Street Syd.**—Eng., Scot., & Aus., 74.
- Pittsburgh (Pa.).**—Tradesc. Nat. B., 62.
- Pittsworth.**—Queensland Nat., 136.
- Poithers.**—Soc. Gen., 146; Créd. Lyon., 65.
- Port Adelaide (So. Aust.).**—Union Bk. of Aust., 150; Bk. of S. Aust., 29, 108; B. of Australasia, 18; Nat. B. of Aust., 113; B. of Adelaide, 132; B. of N. S. Wales, 25; Eng., Scot., & Aus. Bk., 74; Com. Bk. of Australia, 59.
- Port Arthur.**—Un. Bk. Australia, 160.
- Port Albert.**—Bank of Victoria, 30.
- Port Arthur.**—Ontario Bank, 3.
- Port Augusta.**—Nat. Bk. of Australia, 113; Bank of S. Australia, 29; Bank of Australasia, 18; B. of Adelaide, 132.
- Port Chalmers (N. Z.).**—Nat. Bank of New Zealand, 23, 35; B. of N. Z., 26.
- Port Colborne (Canada).**—Imp. B., 101.
- Port Darwin (Aust.).**—Town & Cntry. Bk., 148; Eng., Scot., & Aus. Ch. Bank, 74; Com. Aust., 59.
- Port Douglas.**—Queensland Nat. Bk., 136; Bank of New South Wales, 25.
- Port Elgin (Can.).**—B. of Hamilton, 128.
- Port Elizabeth.**—St. B. South Africa, 147; Cape of Good Hope Bk., 108; Bank of Africa, 17.
- Port Fairy.**—Bk. of Victoria, 30; Bk. of Australasia, 18.
- Port George.**—B. S. Australia, 29, 108.
- Port Hope.**—Bank of Montreal, 24; Toronto Bank, 52; Ontario Bank, 3.
- Port Lincoln.**—Bk. of Australasia, 18.
- Port Louis (Mauritius).**—New Oriental B., 132, 151; Chr. B. of India, Lond. & China, 48; Blyth Bros.; Chart. Mer., 113; Commercial Bk., 101.
- Port Macdonnell.**—Nat. B. of Aust., 113.
- Port Macquarie.**—B. N. S. Wales, 25.
- Port Melbourne (Vic.).**—B. of Austasia, 18; Nat. B. of Aust., 113.
- Port of Spain.**—Colonial Bank, 54.
- Port Perry.**—Bank of Ontario, 8.
- Port Pirie (S. Australia).**—Bk. of S. Australia, 29, 108; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113; Bank of Adelaide, 132.
- Port Said.**—Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Imp. Ottoman B., 94; Anglo-Egyptian, 7.
- Port Townsend (W. T.).**—First Nat. Bk., 6.
- Port Victoria.**—B. of S. Aust., 29, 108.
- Port Victoria (S. Aust.).**—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113.
- Port Wakefield.**—Nat. B. Australia, 113.
- Portland (Maine).**—J. B. Brown & Sons, 118.
- Portland (Oregon).**—Bank of British Columbia, 19; Ladd & Tilton, 118.
- Portland (Victoria).**—Un. B. of Aust., 150; B. of Australasia, 18; B. of Vict., 30; Col. B. of Australasia, 107, 113.
- Porto Alegre.**—Lond. & Brazilian Bk.; Eng. Bk. of Rio de Janeiro, 73.
- Potchesstroom.**—Stand. B. of S. Afr., 147.
- Prague.**—M. Block & Son, 93, 108; Est Credit Anstalt; Moritz Zdekauer; Ang.-Austri. B., 5.
- Pravran.**—Col. B. of Aust., 113; Nat. B., 113; B. of Vic., 30; B. of Austasia, 18; Com. Bk. of Australia, 59.
- Prescott.**—Merchants' B. Canada, 53.
- Presoria (Transvaal).**—St. B. of S. A., 147.
- Price (S. Aust.).**—Town & Cnry. Bk., 148.
- Prince Albert (S. A.).**—St. B. of S. A., 147.
- Prince Edward Island.**—Un. B. of, 151.
- Providence (R. I.).**—Wilbour, Jackson.
- Purnamoola (N. S. W.).**—Com. B. of S. Australia, 57.
- Puy (Le).**—Société Générale, 146.
- Pyramont Hill.**—Nat. B. of Aust., 113.
- Pyramont.**—Eng., Scot., and Aust. Ch. Bk., 74; Merc. Bk. of Sydney, 119.
- Queanbeyan (N. S. W.).**—Bank of New S. Wales, 25; Com. B. of Sydney, 58.
- Quebec (Canada).**—Bk. of British N. America, 30; Bk. of Montreal, 24; Quebec Bk., 29; Banque du Peuple, 3; Union Bk. of Canada, 3; La Banque Nat., 128; Merchants' Bank, 93.
- Queenscliff (Vic.).**—Bk. of Victoria, 30.
- Queenstown (N. Z.).**—B. of N. Z., 23, 26.
- Queenstown (S. Africa).**—St. B. of S. Afr., 147; B. of Afr., 17; C. of G. Hope, 102.
- Queen's Wharf (Syd.).**—Eng., Scot., & Aust., 74.
- Quirindi.**—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58.
- Quorra.**—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Chart. B., 74; Nat. B. of Australasia, 113.
- Rakaitia (N. Z.).**—B. of New Zealand, 26.
- Raleigh.**—Bank of New Zealand, 26.
- Randwick (N. S. W.).**—Aust. Jt. St., 15.
- Rangiora (N. Z.).**—Col. B. of New Zealand, 46, 151; Bk. of New Zealand, 26; Union Bank of Australia, 160.
- Rangoon.**—Ch. Bk. of India, Aust., & China, 48, 52; Chart. Merc. Bk. of India, &c., 49; Nat. Bk. of India, 126.
- Raspaby.**—Col. Bk. of Aust., 55, 118.
- Rastadt.**—F. S. Meyer.
- Ratisbon.**—H. Henle; Max Haymann.
- Ravenswood (Queensland).**—Aust. Jt. St., 15; Queensland Nat., 136.
- Ravul Pindee.**—Alliance B. of Simla, 3.
- Raymond Terrace.**—Australian J. S., 15.
- Red Hill.**—National Bank of Aust., 113.
- Redfern.**—Aust. Jt. Stock Bk., 15; Merc. Bk. of Sydney, 119.
- Reedy Creek.**—Col. Bk. of Austasia, 113.
- Reefton (N. Z.).**—Bk. of New Zealand, 26; Nat. Bank of New Zealand, 26.
- Regina Assiniboia (N. W. T.).**—Bk. of Montreal, 24.
- Renfrew (Canada).**—Merchts' B., 113.
- Rennes.**—Soc. Gen., 146; Crédit Lyon. 65.
- Rhema.**—A. Camuset & Co.; Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
- Richmond (Canada).**—Eastern Townships Bank, 128.
- Richmond (Indiana).**—First Nat. B., 118.
- Richmond (N. S. Wales).**—B. of New S. Wales, 25; National Bk., 113; Com. Bank of Sydney, 58.
- Richmond (S. Afr.).**—St. B. of S. Afr., 147.
- Richmond (Vic.).**—B. of N. S. W., 25; Eng., Scot., & Aust. Chart. Bank, 74; London Chart. of Aust., 112.
- Ridgetown (Ontario).**—Molson's Bk., 3.
- Riga.**—Mitchell; Jacobs & Co.
- Rio de Janeiro.**—Lond. & Brazil, B., 131; Eng. B. of Rio de Janeiro, 73; Com. B., 102; Banco Industrial, 151; Banque de Commerce, 82.
- Rio Grande do Sul.**—Lnd. & Braz. B., 131.
- Rive-d'Ar.**—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
- Riverdale (S. Afr.).**—St. B. of S. Afr., 147.
- Riverton (N. Z.).**—B. of N. Zealand, 26; Nat. Bank of New Zealand, 23.
- Riverton (S. Aust.).**—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 113; Eng., Scot., & Aust., 74.
- Roanne.**—Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
- Robe.**—Bank of S. Australia, 29, 108.
- Robertson.**—Standard B. So. Africa, 147.
- Rochelle.**—Société Générale, 146.
- Rochester (N. Y.).**—D. W. Powers, 3.
- Rochester (Victoria).**—Bank of New S. Wales, 25; Union B. of Aust., 150.
- Rockhampton.**—Union B. of Australia, 80, 150; Queensland Nat. B., 136; Australian Jt. Stk. Bk., 15; Bk. of Aus-

tralamis, 18; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 25; Com. B. of Sydney, 68.
Rockley.—Australian Jt. St. Bk., 15.
Rodes.—Société Générale, 146.
Roebourne (W.A.).—Un. B. of Aust., 150.
Roma.—Qnsland Nat. Bk., 136; B. of N. S. Wales, 25; B. of Australasia, 18.
Romans.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
Roms.—Macbean & Co., 63; Maquay, Hooker & Co., 97, 151; Plowden & Co., 102, 151; Vansittart & Co., 108; F. Montague Handley, 4; Thos. Cook & Son, 62.
Romey (Victoria).—Nat. B. of Australasia, 112; Com. Bk. of Australasia, 59.
Rosario.—Lon. & River Plate Bk., 106; English Bank of River Plate, 72.
Rosedale.—Bank of Australasia, 18.
Ross (N.Z.).—Bk. of New Zealand, 26.
Rostock.—Edward Burchard.
Rotterdam.—B. of Rotterdam, 151; De Wissac on Effect Bank, 39.
Roubais.—J. Desroix & Co., 113; Soc. Génér., 146; Crédit Lyon., 65.
Rouen.—Péchet, son, & Co., Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65; Boulen, Bidault, & Co., 3.
Rouzville.—Bank of Africa, 17.
Roxburgh (N.Z.).—Bk. of N. Zland., 26.
Rupanyrup.—Com. B. of Australasia, 59.
Rushworth.—Bk. of Victoria, 30; Com. Bk. of Aust., 59.
Russell (N.Z.).—Bk. of N. Zealand, 26.
Rustchuk.—Imperial Ottoman Bk., 94.
Rustico (Canada).—Farmers' Bank.
Rutherforden.—Bank of Victoria, 30.
Ryde.—Bk. of N. S. Wales, 25.
Rylstone.—Australian Jt. St. Bk., 15.
Sackilleworth.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 113.
Saigon.—Hongkong Bk. Corp., 102.
St. Arnaud (Vic.).—B. of N.S.W., 25; B. of Vic., 30; Col. Bk. of Australasia, 107, 113; Lon. Chart. Bk. of Aust., 112.
St. Bathans.—Bk. of New S. Wales, 25.
St. Catherine's.—Quebec B.; B. of Com., 28; Imperial B. 101; Bk. of Toronto, 52.
St. Chamond.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
St. Croix.—Colonial Bank, 54.
St. Denis.—Comptoir d'Escompte, 60.
St. Etiennes.—Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
St. Gall.—Gasper Zyl, 60.
St. George.—Queensland Nat. Bk., 136; B. of New South Wales, 25.
St. Germain.—Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
St. Hyacinthe.—Morton's Bk., 3.
St. James (Vic.).—Bk. of Australasia, 18; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113.
St. John (N.E.).—B. of Brit. N. America, 20; B. of N. Brunswick, 166; Bk. of Nova Scotia, 156; Bk. of Montreal, 24; Maritime Bk., 24; Halifax Bg. Co., 3.
St. John's (Newfoundland).—Harvey & Co., 151; Commercial Bank of Newfoundland, 108; Union Bank of Newfoundland, 151.
St. John's (Quebec).—Marchants' B., 53.
St. Kilda.—Com. Bk. of Australasia, 59; Col. Bk. of Australasia, 107, 113; Bk. of Austral., 18; Eng., Scot., & Aust., 74.
St. Kitta.—Colonial Bank, 54.
St. Leonard.—Bk. of N. S. Wales, 25; Eng., Scot., & Aust. Ch. Bk., 74; Merch. Bk. of Sydney, 119; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58.
St. Louis (Missouri).—National Bank of Missouri, 113; Citizens' Savings, 113; Continental B.; B. Lewis & Co.
St. Louis (Mo.).—Third Nat. Bk., 118; Laclede Bank, 118.
St. Lucia.—Colonial Bank, 54.
St. Malo.—F. Foutan, Lemoe; Société Générale, 146.
St. Mary's (Canada).—B. of Montreal, 24; Federal Bank, 128.
St. Omer.—Apelly; Deneuvilla, 151.
St. Paul (Minnesota).—Mer. Natal Bank, 92; First Natal Bank, 118; Bank of Minnesota, 118.
St. Peter's (N.S.W.).—B. of Australasia, 15.
St. Petersburg.—M. Anderson & Co., 63; Com. Jt. Stk. Bk.; Thomson Bouar,

& Co., 138; Internat. Commer. B.; St. P. Discount Bk.; Russian Bk. for For. Trade, 52; Crédit Lyonnais, 65; St. Quentin—Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
St. Servan.—Guibart et Fils, 71; J. E. O'Rourke, 108, 113.
St. Stephen (N.B.).—St. Stephen Bk., 80.
St. Thomas.—Impl. B. of Canada, 101; Colonial B., 54; Merchants' B. of Can., 53; Molson's Bk., 3; Bk. of St. Thos., 151.
St. Vincent.—Colonial Bank, 54.
Salamanca.—F. Policarp de Ojeto.
Sale, Gippe Land.—B. of Australasia, 18; B. of Vic., 30; Nat. B., 113; Com. B. of A., 59.
Salisbury.—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 113.
Salonica.—Imperial Ottoman Bk., 94.
Salt Lake City.—Deseret Nat. Bk., 118; Wells, Fargo, & Co., 153.
Saltzbur.—Spæth, 10; C. Spangler.
San Antonio (Texas).—Jno. Twhing, 61; Lockwood & Kampmann, 4, 63.
San Bernardino.—Farmers' Exchge, 6.
San Francisco.—Colonial Bank, 54.
San Francisco.—B. of Brit. N. America, 20; Bk. of Brit. Columbia, 19; L. & S. Francisco B., 106; Wells, Fargo, & Co., 153; B. of California, 132; Donohoe, Kelly, & Co., 61; Falkner, Bell, & Co., 121; Hongkong & Shang. B., 102; Comptoir d'Escompte, 60; Anglo-Californian Bk., 6 Nevada Bk., 151; Pacific Bk., 151; London, Paris, and Amer., 114; New Oriental Bk., 132.
San José.—Comm. & Savings' Bk., 41; First National Bank, 6; Safe Deposit Bank, 61.
San Luis (Bisopos Cal.).—Jack, Goldtree, & Co., 6.
San Remo.—A. Rubino; Acquasciat Freres, 63.
San Sebastian.—Jose F. Brunet.
Sandgate.—Queensland Nat., 136.
Sandhurst Bendigo (Vic.).—B. of Vict., 30; Bk. of Austral., 18; Union B. of Aust., 150; B. of New S. Wales, 25; Col. Bank of Australasia, 107, 113; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113; Lond. Chart. Bk. Aust., 112; Com. Bk. of Aust., 59.
Sandridge.—Nat. of Australasia, 113.
Sanron (New Zealand).—Bk. of New Zealand, 26.
Santander.—Hijos de Doriga.
Santiago.—Nat. Bank of Chili, 52.
Santos.—Eng. B. of Rio Janeiro, 73; Lon. & Bra., 131; Merc. B. 151.
Sao Paulo.—Lon. & Brazil, Bk., 151; Eng. Bk. of Rio de Janeiro, 73; L. Saragosa. —Villarroya Castellano.
Sarnia (Canada).—Bk. of Montreal, 24; Bank of Commerce.
Saurmur.—Société Générale, 146.
Savannah La Mar.—Southern Bank, 61; Colonial Bank, 54.
Scaradee.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 113.
Schaffhausen.—Zundel & Co., 108.
Schwabach.—Marcus Berli, & Co. 53. (N.S.W.).—B. of N. S. Wales, 25.
Scottsdale (Tas.).—Union Bk. of Australasia, 150.
Seaforth (Canada).—Bk. of Com., 28.
Seattle (Wash. Ter.).—Dexter, Horton, & Co., 61; First National Bank, 6.
Sedan.—Soc. Gén., 146; Crédit Lyon., 65.
Semaphore.—Com. Bk. of So. Aust., 67.
Sevens.—National Bank of Chili, 62.
Seville.—J. P. Lacave & Co., 1.
Seymour.—Colonial Bank of Australasia, 107, 113; Bank of Victoria, 30.
Shanghai (China).—Chart. Merc. Bk. of India, 49; New Oriental B., 132, 151; Hongkong & Shanghai B., 91, 102; Comptoir d'Escompte, 60, 151; Agria Bk.; Chart. Bk. of India, Australasia, & China, 49, 52; Nat. B. of India, 126.
Shanghai.—Com. B. of Sydney, 58.
Shepparton (Vic.).—B. of Australasia, 18; B. of Vic., 30; Nat. Bk. Australasia, 113; Com. Bank of Australasia, 59.
Sherbrooke (Canada).—Eastern Townships B., 128; Banque Nationale, 128; Merchants' Bk. of Canada, 53.
Shoahaven.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58.

Silverton (N.S.W.)—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 58; Com. B. of So. Aust., 57; Town & Country Bk., 148; Bk. of Australasia, 18.
Simcoe (Canada).—Federal, 128; Canada Bank of Commerce, 28.
Simla.—Alliance Bank of Simla, 3.
Singapore.—Chart. Merc. of Ind., &c., 49; New Oriental B., 132, 151; Hongkong & Shanghai B., 102; Char. B. of Ind., Aus. & China, 48, 52.
Singleton.—Com. B. of Sydney, 58; Aust. Jt. Stock B., 15; B. of N. S. W., 25.
Sioux City.—Sioux Nat. Bank, 118.
Smeaton (Victoria).—B. of Australasia, 18; Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113.
Smith's Falls (Ontario).—Molson's B., 3.
Smithtown.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58.
Smyrna.—Imperial Ottoman Bank, 94; Patterson & Co., 130.
Smythedale.—Union B. of Australasia, 60, 150; Bank of Australasia, 18.
Snowtown.—Eng., S., & Aust. Chart., 74; Bank of South Australia, 29, 101.
Sofia.—Bank of N. S. Wales, 25.
Solovborg.—Skane Enskild Bk., 151.
Somerset, East (S. Afr.).—St. B.S., 147.
Sorel (Canada).—Molson's Bank, 3.
Sourabaya.—Chart. B. of India, 48, 52.
South Brighton.—Eng., Scot., & Aust., 74.
South Grafton.—Australian Jt. St., 15.
South Melbourne.—Com. B. of Aust., 59; B. of Vic., 30; Nat. B. of Aust., 113; Eng., Scot., & Aust., 74; Un. Bk. of Aust., 150.
South Yarra.—New Oriental Bk., 132; Eng., Scot., & Aust. Ch. Bank, 74.
Southbridge (N.Z.).—Bk. of N. Zealand, 26; Union Bk. of Australasia, 151.
Southern (Syd.).—Eng., Scot., & Aust., 74; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 25.
Southport (Queensld.).—Nat. Bk. 136.
Spa.—Henry Hayemal, 108, 151.
Stafford (N.Z.).—Bk. New Zealand, 6.
Stansbury.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 110.
Stanstead (Canada).—Eastern Townships Bank, 128.
Stanthorpe (Queensland).—Bk. of New South Wales, 25; Queensland Nat. B., 136; Australian Jt. Stock, 15.
Stuwell.—Un. Bank of Australasia, 150; B. of Victoria, 30; Lon. Chart. B. of Aust., 112; Bank of Australasia, 18.
Sturarton (N. Scot.).—E. Fictou, 93.
Stellenbosch (S. Afr.).—St. B. S. Af., 147.
Stettin.—Wm. Schlusser, 151.
Steynlorp.—Stand. Bk. S. Africa, 147.
Stirling (S. Aust.).—B. of Adelaide, 132.
Stockholm.—Stockholm's Handelsbank, 145; Scandinavian Credit Co., 130; Stockholm's Enskilda Bank, 108, 151.
Stockton (Cal.).—First Natl. Bank, 118.
Stralsund.—C. Lobeck, 104, 108.
Strasbourg.—C. Staehling, L. Valentin & Co.; Société Générale, 146.
Strafford (Canada).—Bk. of Montreal, 24; Merchants' B., 53; Cmrrce, 28.
Stratford (Vic.).—N.B. of Australasia, 113.
Strathalbyn (S. Australia).—Bank of Australasia, 18; Nat. B. of Aust., 113.
Strathroy (Canada).—Commerce, 28; Federal, 128.
Stroud (N.S.W.).—Bk. Australasia, 18.
Stuttgart.—Sons of G. H. Keller; Wurttemberg People's Bank.
Suez.—G. West, 151.
Summer Hill (N.S.W.).—Aus. Jt. St., 15.
Sunmerdale (P. E. I.).—Smmrside, B., 151; Un. of P.E.I., 151; Merchts' B.
Suva (Fiji).—Bk. of New Zealand, 23, 26.
Union Bk. of Australasia, 150.
Svevlendam (S. Afr.).—St. B.S. Af., 147.
Sydney (Canada).—Merchants' Bk., 53.
Sydney (N.S.W.).—Australian Jt. St. B., 15; B. of Australasia, 18; B. of N. S. W., 25; City B., 113; Com. B. of Sydney, 58; Eng., Scot., & Aust. Char. B., 74; Lond. Char. B. of Aust., 112; New Oriental B., 132, 151; Union B. of Australasia, 150; Merc. B., 119; B. of N. Zealand, 23, 26; Queensld. Nat. B., 136; Compt. d'Escompte, 60, 151; Com. B. of Aust., 59; Nat. Bk. of Aust., 113.

ukaka (N.Z.).—Bk. of New Zealand, 26.
ulungata.—Bk. of Australasia, 18.
Ulton (Victoria).—Lond. Chart. Bk. of Aust., 112; Bk. of Australasia, 18.
Ule.—National Bank of Chili, 52.
Umbaroo.—Australasian Jt. St., 15; Com. B. of Sydney, 58.
Umbo.—Queensland Nat. Bank, 136.
Umpto.—Stewart L. Jolly & Co., 131.
unworth.—B. of N. S. W., 25; Com. B. of Sydney, 58; B. of Australasia, 18; Aust. Joint Stock, 15.
ununda.—Eng., Scot., & Aus. Bk., 74.
uponi (N.Z.).—B. of New Zealand, 26; Nat. Bk. of New Zealand, 23, 25.
uradale (Vic.).—N. B. of Australasia, 113.
uradua (N.S.W.).—Bk. of N. S. W., 25.
urawie (S. Aust.).—Nat. B. of Australasia, 113; Town & Country B., 148.
uraw.—Com. B. of Sydney, 58; Bank of New South Wales, 25.
urkastad.—Cape of G. Hope Bk., 108.
urlee (S. Aust.).—Eng., Scot., & Aus. Chartered Bank, 74.
urmagulla.—Col. B. of Australasia, 150, 113; Union B. of Australia, 150.
urrawonga.—Nat. B. of Austral., 113.
urua (Victoria).—Com. Bk. of Australasia, 59; Bank of Victoria, 30.
urunga (N.Z.).—Nat. B. of N. Zealand, 23, 35; Bank of New Zealand, 23, 26, 27.
urua (N.Z.).—B. of New Zealand, 26; Nat. Bank of New Zealand, 23, 35.
urawutu (N.Z.).—Bk. of N. Z., 26.
urupa.—Eng., Scot., & Aust., 74.
urvald (Vic.).—Bk. of Australasia, 18.
urwara (N.S.W.).—Aust. Jt. St. B., 15; Bk. of New South Wales, 25.
urwaka (N.Z.).—Bk. of New Z., 23, 26; Bk. of New South Wales, 25.
urwifia (Santa Cruz).—Hamilton & Co. *Urwinfield*.—Australasian Joint St., 15; Bank of New South Wales, 25.
urwina.—Col. B. of Australasia, 107, 113.
urwina.—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Chart. B., 74; Nat. B. of Australasia, 113.
urwina (N.Z.).—Un. B. of Austral., 80, 150; B. of N. Z., 26; B. of N. S. W., 25.
urwina (Queensland).—Comm. Banking Co. of Sydney, 58.
urwina.—Société Générale, 146.
urwina.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
urwina.—Queensland National Bank, 136; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 113.
urwina (Canada).—Bk. of Commerce, 28; Bank of Quebec, 28.
urwina.—Bank of Quebec, 28; La Banque Nat., 128; Union Bk., 3.
urwina (Queensland).—Queensld. Nat., 136.
urwina.—Honekong & Shang, B., 102.
urwina (Canada).—Federal, 128.
urwina (New Zealand).—Union B. of Australasia, 150; B. of N. Z., 23, 26; Nat. B. of N. Z., 127; B. of N. S. Wales, 25; Col. B. of New Zealand, 46, 151.
urwina (N.S.W.).—Com. Bk. Co. of Sydney, 58.
urwina (N.Z.). Bk. of N. Z. 26.
urwina (Cal.).—Bank of Tomales, 6.
urwina (Queensland).—B. of N. S. Wales, 25; Aust. Jt. St., 15; Queensland Nat. B., 136; Union B. of Austral., 150.
urwina.—Böhmische Escompte B., 78.
urwina (Canada).—B. of B. N. Amer., 20; B. of Toronto, 52; B. of Montreal, 24; Central; Commerce, 28; Merchants' B., 63; Ontario B., 3; Quebec Bk.; Imperial Bk. of Canada, 101; Dominion Bk., 128; Molson's B., 3; Federal, 120; Standard, 93, 141; Quebec, 28; La Banque Nat., 128.
urwina.—Roussier & Co.; Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
urwina.—Courtois & Co.; Société Générale, 146; Jules Peyret & Co.; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
urwina.—Oriental Bank Corp., 132.
urwina.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
urwina.—Gouin Bros., 63, 74; Société Générale, 146.
urwina (Queensland).—B. of New S. Wales, 25; Australasian Jt. St., 15; Un. B. of Australia, 150; Queensld.

Nat. Bk., 136; B. of Australasia, 18; Lon. Chart. Bank of Australia, 112.
urwina (Vic.).—Bk. of Australasia, 18; Nat. Bk. of Aust., 113.
urwina.—Heer & Co., 63.
urwina (Vic.).—Nat. B. of Aust., 113.
urwina.—G. Bauer & Co., 63.
urwina (Ontario).—Molson's Bank, 3.
urwina.—Reverchon & Co., 63, 108.
urwina.—T. Sirovich, 108.
urwina.—Colonial Bank, 54.
urwina.—Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
urwina (Nova Scotia).—Merchants' Bk. of Halifax, 93; Halifax Banking Co. *urwina* (S. Aust.).—N. B. of Aust., 113.
urwina.—Com. B. of Sydney, 58.
urwina.—Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 58.
urwina (N.S.W.).—Bk. of N. S. W., 25; Commercial Bk. Co. of Sydney, 58.
urwina.—Col. B. of Australasia, 113; Nat. B. of Aust., 113; B. of Australasia, 18.
urwina.—A. Chapelie & Co.
urwina.—Nigra Bros.; Vincent, Teja, & Co.; Anglo-Italian Bank, 10.
urwina (Arizona).—D. Henderson, 6.
urwina (Aust.).—Town & Cy. B., 148.
urwina.—Bank of S. Aust., 29, 108.
urwina.—Stand. Bk. of S. Afr., 147.
urwina.—Australasian Jt. St. Bk., 15.
urwina.—Bank of Australasia, 18.
urwina.—Alliance Bk. of Simla, 3.
urwina (S. A.).—Stan. B. of S. A., 147.
urwina.—Bk. of New South Wales, 25.
urwina.—Bank of New South Wales, 25; Australasian Jt. Stk. Bank, 15.
urwina.—Vlaer & Kol, 151.
urwina (Can.).—Dominion Bk., 128.
urwina.—National Bank of Chili, 52.
urwina.—Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
urwina.—Mattou, Morro, & Co., 63.
urwina.—L. Dupont & Co., 143; Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
urwina.—Bk. of Valparaiso, 102; National Bank of Chili, 52; A. Edwards & Co., 80.
urwina (B.C.).—Bk. of British Columbia, 19; Bk. of Montreal, 24.
urwina (W. T.).—First Nat. Bk., 6.
urwina.—Imperial Ottoman Bank, 94.
urwina.—Bk. of N. S. W., 25.
urwina.—S. & A. Blumenthal & Co., 151; Theod. Reitmeyer & Co., 67, 117; Banca Venetia di Deposita, 102, 192.
urwina.—C. Markoe; McCalmont Bros. & Co.; London Bk. of Mexico, 110; Graham, Watson, & Co.; Banco Nacional de Mexico, 80.
urwina.—Société Générale, 146; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
urwina.—Genton & Co., Geo. Glas., 151.
urwina.—London & Brazilian Bk., 131.
urwina.—Société Générale, 146.
urwina.—Bank of Brit. N. America, 20; Bk. of British Columbia, 19.
urwina (West).—St. B. of S. Afr., 147.
urwina Harbor.—Nat. B. of Aust., 113.
urwina.—M. L. Biedermann & Co.; S. Schey; Anglo-Aust. Bank, 5; Starnetz & Co.; Lippmann & Sons, 102; Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
urwina.—Menendez & Barcena.
urwina.—London & Brazilian, 131.
urwina.—Créd. Lyon., 65.
urwina.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 113.
urwina (U.S.).—Wells, Fargo, & Co., 73; Bank of California, 132; Nevada Bank of San Francisco, 151.
urwina.—J. L. Marco & Co.
urwina.—Crédit Lyonnais, 65.
urwina.—B. of N. H. Wales, 25; Australasian Jt. Stk., 15; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58; Union B. of Aust., 80, 150.
urwina.—Nat. B. of N. Zealand, 33, 26.
urwina (N.Z.).—Bk. of New Zealand, 26.
urwina (N.Z.).—Bk. of N. Zealand, 26; Union Bank of Australia, 150.
urwina (New Zealand).—Bk. of Australasia, 18; Bk. of New Zealand, 26.
urwina (N.Z.).—B. of N. Zealand, 26; Union Bank of Australia, 150.

urwina.—Bank of New Zealand, 26.
urwina (N.Z.).—Bk. of N. Z., 26.
urwina (N.Z.).—Bk. of New Zealand, 26.
urwina.—Com. Bank of Sydney, 58.
urwina.—Com. B. of Sydney, 58.
urwina.—Bk. of Victoria, 30; Bk. of Australasia, 18.
urwina (Canada).—Merchants' B., 53; Bank of Commerce, 28.
urwina (S. Aust.).—National B., 113.
urwina.—Com. B. of Sydney, 58.
urwina (N.S.W.).—B. of Australasia, 18; Australasian Jt. Stk. Bank, 15.
urwina (N.Z.).—B. of Australasia, 18; Bk. of N. S. Wales, 25; Col. B. of N. Z., 46, 151; Bk. of N. Z., 23, 26; Nat. B. of N. Z., 23, 25, 141.
urwina (Vic.).—B. of N. S. W., 25; London Chart. Bk. of Aust., 112; Nat. Bank of Aust., 113.
urwina.—Australasian Jt. Stk. Bk., 15.
urwina (N. S. W.).—B. of N. S. W., 25; Com. B. Co. of Sydney, 58.
urwina.—Com. B. of Aust., 59.
urwina (Victoria).—Bk. of Australasia, 18; Com. Bk. of Australasia, 59; Lond. Chart. B. of Australia, 112.
urwina (N.S.W.).—Com. B. of Syd., 58.
urwina (Vic.).—Bk. of Australasia, 18; Bk. of Vic. 30; Nat. B. of Australasia, 113; Col. Bk. of Australasia, 107, 113.
urwina.—Disconto B., 3; W. Com. B., 63.
urwina (Queensland).—B. of N. S. W., 25; Quil. Nat. B., 138; Aust. Jt. St., 15.
urwina.—Riggs & Co., 123; Lewis Johnson & Co., 4.
urwina (Ontario).—Merchants' Bk., 53; Molson's Bank, 3.
urwina (Quebec).—E. Towns, B., 128.
urwina (N.S.W.).—Com. B. of Sydney, 58.
urwina (Queensld.).—Queensland National Bank, 136.
urwina (N.Z.).—B. of Australasia, 18.
urwina (N.S.W.).—Eng., Scot., & Aust. Chart. B., 74; Lon. Ch. Aust., 112.
urwina (Vic.).—B. of Australasia, 18.
urwina.—Julius Elkan.
urwina (Canada).—Imperial Bk., 101.
urwina (N. S. W.).—Com. B. of Sydney, 58; B. of N. S. Wales, 25.
urwina (New Zealand).—Union B. of Australasia, 150; B. of New Zealand, 23, 26; Col. B. of New Z., 56; Bk. of New S. Wales, 25; Bk. of Australasia, 18; Nat. B. of New Z., 35, 141.
urwina (S. Afr.).—St. B. of S. A., 147.
urwina.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58; Australasian Jt. Stk. B., 15.
urwina.—Aust. Jt. Stk., 15; Bank of Aust., 18; Un. Bk. of Aust., 150.
urwina.—Eng., Scot., & Aust., 74.
urwina (N.Z.).—Bk. of N. S. W., 25; B. of N. Z., 26; Col. B. of N. Zealand, 56.
urwina.—Skane Enskilda Bank, 151.
urwina.—Bk. of New Zealand, 26.
urwina (Ontario).—Ontario Bank, 3; Dominion Bank, 128.
urwina.—Aust. Joint Stock Bk., 15.
urwina.—C. Kalb, jun.
urwina.—Com. of Aust., 60.
urwina (N.S.W.).—L. Chart. B. of Aust., 112; Aust. Jt. Stk. Bk., 15; Com. B. of Sydney, 58; B. of N. S. W., 113.
urwina.—W. Klump, 99.
urwina (Vic.).—B. of Australasia, 18; Com. Bank of Australasia, 59; Eng., Scot., & Austr. Chart. Bk., 80.
urwina (S. A.).—St. B. of S. A., 147.
urwina (N.S.W.).—Nat. B. Aust., 113.
urwina (S. Aust.).—Nat. Bk. of Australasia, 113.
urwina.—N. B. of Orange Fr. B., 147.
urwina.—Col. Bk. of Aust., 113.
urwina.—Bk. of N. S. W., 25; Eng., Scot., & Aust. B., 74; Com. Bk. of Sydney, 58.
urwina (Canada).—Merchants' B., 53; Bank of Commerce, 28.
urwina (N. Scotia).—Comm. B., 152; Halifax Banking Co., 3, 151.
urwina.—Com. Bank of Sydney, 58.
urwina (New.).—E. Reinhart & Co., 6; Bk. of Brit. N. America, 20.

Winnipeg.—Bk. of Montreal, 24; Ontario Bk., 3; B. Nova Scotia, 156; Bk. of Ottawa, 3; Imp. B. of Canada, 101; Un. B. of Canada, 3; Merchants' Bk. of Canada, 53; B. of Brit. N. Amer., 20.
Winterthur.—Bk. of Winterthur, 80.
Wintons (N. Z.).—Bk. of N. Zeal., 26.
Winton (Queensl.).—Queensland Nat. Bk., 136; Bk. of New South Wales, 25.
Wodonga.—Bank of Victoria, 30; Bk. of New South Wales, 25.
Woolfville (N.S.).—People's Bank, 151.
Woolombi.—Australian J. St. Bk., 16.
Woolongong.—English, Scottish, & Australian Chard. Bk., 74; Coml. B. of Sydney, 68; B. of N. S. Wales, 25.
Woodburn (N.S.W.).—Austral. J. St. Bk., 15; Com. B. of Sydney, 53.
Woodend.—Com. Bk. of Australia, 59.
Woodside.—Com. B. of So. Aust., 57; Nat. Bk. of Aust. 113.
Wood's Point.—Col. B. of Aus., 107, 113.
Woodstock.—Imp. Bk. of Canada, 101; B. of Commerce, 28; Molson's Bk., 3.
Woodville (N.Z.).—B. of N. Zeal., 26.
Woolahra.—Eng., Scot., & Aust., 74.
Woolloomooloo (N.S.W.).—Eng. Scot., & Aust. Ch., 74.

Woolongabba.—Queensland Nat., 136.
Worcester (S. Afr.).—St. E. S. Afr., 147.
Worms.—E. J. Valckenberg, 102.
Wunghau.—Com. Bk. of Aust., 59; Bk. of Australasia, 18.
Wurzburg.—Oehningers, Sons, 109.
Wykeproof.—Com. Bk. of Aust., 62; Bk. of Australasia, 18.
Wyndham (N.Z.).—B. of New Zea., 26; Col. B. of N. Z., 55; B. of Austr., 18.
Yackandandah.—Bank of Victoria, 30; Bank of Australasia, 18.
Yankatlilla.—Com. B. S. Australia, 57; Bk. of Adelaide, 132.
Yarcowie.—Nat. B. of Australasia, 113.
Yarmouth (Nova Scotia).—Yarm. Bk., 52, 151; Nova Sco. B., 156; Exch. B., 3.
Yarram-Yarram.—B. of Victoria, 30; Bk. of Australasia, 18.
Yarraville.—Nat. Bk. of Aust., 113.
Yarrowonga.—B. of Austasia, 18; Nat. B. of Austasia, 113; Com. B. of Aust., 59.
Yarra Flats.—Com. B. of Aust., 59.
Yass.—Com. Bk. of Sydney, 53; Aust. Jt. St. B., 15; B. of N. S. Wales, 25.
Yca.—Com. Bk. of Aust., 59.
Yokohama.—Hongkong & Shanghai B., 91.
Yokohama.—Chart. Bk. of India, 48, 52;

New Oriental Bk., 132, 151; Hongkong & Shanghai Bkg. Corp., 102; Comptoir d'Escompte, 151.
Yowgala (S. Aust.).—Nat. B. of Aust., 113; Town and Country Bk., 148.
York.—Union Bank of Australia, 150.
Yorkton.—Nat. B. of Australia, 113; Town and Country Bk., 148.
Yorkville (Canada).—Federal Bk., 128.
Young.—B. of N. S. W., 25; Com. B. of Sydney, 58; City B., Sydney, 113; Union Bk. of Australia, 150.
Ystad.—Skanes Enskilda Bank, 151.
Zante.—Ionian Bank, 96; Barf., 63.
Zermatt.—G. Renard, 107.
Zurich.—G. Schulthess (Les Héritiers de); J. C. Muralt & Sons; Swiss Credit Co., 80.
Zurich (Australia).—Aust. J. St., 15.

NOTE.—The preceding list gives the name of at least one bank or banker in almost every place with which English people have business relations. A complete list of Bankers with their names in full and of their branches all over the world would require a volume.

Metropolitan Fire Brigade.

THE head-quarters of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade are in Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., and its chief officer, Captain Eyre M. Shaw, presents each year to the Metropolitan Board of Works a report on the London fires, their numbers, their causes, and the accidents and losses of life attending them. The total staff of the brigade on January 1, 1887, numbered 671, including, among others, 63 engineers, 507 firemen, and 16 licensed workmen for the engines, tug-boats, &c., on the river.

So quickly do events move, and so rapidly do we make history nowadays, that it seems almost incredible that it is not yet twenty-two years since the Metropolitan Fire Brigade Act, imposing upon the Board of Works the duty of extinguishing fires and guarding life and property in the metropolis, came into operation. Before that time, under an Act passed in 1774, the churchwardens and overseers of each parish had been compelled to maintain an engine for putting out all fires occurring within their own boundaries; though, independently of this provision, for more than thirty years before 1866 the leading fire insurance companies had jointly organized and worked a fire-engine establishment of their own. In 1865, however, the importance of the question of fires was pressed upon public attention with so much success that the Home Secretary (on behalf of the Government), the Fire Insurance Companies, and the Board, entered into negotiations on the subject, the result being that the Act was passed under which the Board of Works, taking the already existing forces as a nucleus, commenced operations on January 1, 1866. For eighteen months the work of extinguishing fires alone was thus carried on; at the end of that time the Board, being prepared to undertake the additional duty of saving life from fire, took over and became the owners of all the life-saving machinery belonging to the Royal Society for Protection of Life from Fire.

The total expenditure on account of the brigade for the year ended Dec. 31, 1886, was £115,361. Of this amount the Treasury contributed £10,000, and the various insurance companies rather more than £26,000, while the rate

precepts furnished above £77,000. The comparative smallness of the brigade, and the enormous area over which its operations extend, has seriously raised the question of its adequacy for the work to be done, and during 1886 the Board renewed its application to the Legislature for power to raise larger sums of money, asking (1) that it might raise for the purposes of the brigade an amount equal to a rate of one penny in the £ on the net (or ratable) annual value of property, instead of a rate equal to a halfpenny in the £ on the gross annual value, and (2) that the fire insurance companies should for the future contribute £40 (instead of £35 as fixed by the Act of 1865) per million of the gross amount insured on property in the metropolis. The Bill, however, did not reach a second reading.

During 1886 there were 2,149 fires in the metropolis, 151 of which were classed as "serious," and 1,998 as "slight." At 136 fires life was seriously endangered, and at 41 of them lives were lost. The total number of lives actually lost in these cases was 49; of these unfortunate people 20 were either suffocated or burned to death, and 29 were taken out alive but died afterwards from the injuries received. Forty-six fires occurred at boot and shoe makers, 26 at builders, 26 at coffee-houses, 27 at confectioners and pastry-cooks, 37 at drapers, 49 at grocers, 297 in lodgings, 44 at oil and colour-shops, 26 at printers, 33 at tailors and clothiers, 26 at tobacconists, 32 in unoccupied houses, 51 at victuallers, and no fewer than 535 in private houses. The curious in such matters may like to know that fires are of far more frequent occurrence in December than in any other month of the year. A summary of the principal matériel, &c., may fittingly close this brief account of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. At the present time the list includes 55 fire-engine stations, 26 street stations, 127 fire-escape stations, and 4 river stations; 146 fire-escapes, 45 land steam fire-engines, 77 6-inch manual fire-engines, 37 smaller manual fire-engines, and 28 miles of hose, besides steam fire-floats, steam-tugs, barges, steam fire-engines on barges, hose-carts, vans, waggons, &c.

The Bankers' Clearing House.

The BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE, in Post Office Court, Lombard Street, is the medium through which Bankers obtain the amount of Cheques and Bills in their hands for collection from other Bankers. Instead of presenting their cheques at each Banking House, and receiving cash and notes in payment, Clearing Bankers settle the whole amount delivered during the day at this establishment by receiving or paying the difference in their amount by a single cheque on the Bank of England. As every Bank in London and the Country is represented by Clearing Bankers, who, as agents, send through the Clearing House all drafts payable in the City and in the Country, the amount passing through this channel is enormous. The total for the year ending December 31st, 1886, was £5,901,925,000, an increase of £390,854,000 over the year 1885. On Stock Exchange days the payments were £1,198,557,000, an increase upon 1885 of £263,497,000; and on the 4ths of the months the payments amounted to £215,519,000, a decrease of £6,354,000 as compared with 1885. The largest total for any one of the last nineteen years was £6,070,948,000 in 1873, and the smallest, £3,425,185,000, in 1868. The establishment is managed by a Committee, of which Mr. R. C. L. Bevan is *Chairman*, Sir John Lubbock *Hon. Sec.*; the acting managers being Mr. George Derbyshire, *Chief Inspector*, and Mr. John C. Pocock, *Deputy Inspector*.

Average Price of Consols for the Past Hundred Years,

WITH THE AMOUNT OF INTEREST PRODUCED.

1785	60	5 0 0	1812	59	5 1 8	1839	91½	3 5 7	1866	87½	3 8 3
1786	74	4 1 1	1813	61	4 18 9	1840	89¾	3 7 1	1867	93	3 4 0
1787	74	4 1 1	1814	67	4 9 7	1841	88¾	3 7 6	1868	93¾	3 4 0
1788	75	4 0 0	1815	59¾	5 0 4	1842	91¾	3 5 4	1869	92¾	3 4 7
1789	76¾	3 18 6	1816	62	4 16 9	1843	94¾	3 3 5	1870	92¾	3 4 10
1790	75½	3 19 3	1817	73¾	4 2 0	1844	98½	3 0 8	1871	92¾	3 4 8
1791	82¾	3 12 6	1818	77¾	3 17 4	1845	96½	3 2 4	1872	92¾	3 4 10
1792	84¾	3 10 9	1819	71¾	4 3 5	1846	95½	3 2 10	1873	92¾	3 4 10
1793	75¾	3 19 2	1820	67¾	4 8 4	1847	86¾	3 9 5	1874	92¾	3 4 10
1794	67½	4 8 10	1821	73¾	4 1 4	1848	85	3 10 7	1875	93¾	3 4 0
1795	65¾	4 11 3	1822	79¾	3 15 10	1849	93¾	3 4 4	1876	95	3 3 0
1796	61¾	4 16 11	1823	78¾	3 16 1	1850	96¾	3 2 1	1877	95¾	3 3 0
1797	52	5 15 4	1824	90¾	3 6 1	1851	97¾	3 1 4	1878	95½	3 3 10
1798	52½	5 14 0	1825	84¾	3 10 11	1852	98¾	3 0 8	1879	97½	3 1 6
1799	60¾	4 18 9	1826	79¾	3 15 10	1853	95¾	3 2 6	1880	98¾	3 1 0
1800	63¾	4 14 3	1827	83¾	3 12 2	1854	90¾	3 6 3	1881	100	3 0 0
1801	62½	4 16 7	1828	84¾	3 10 11	1855	90	3 6 8	1882	100½	2 19 8
1802	72½	4 2 9	1829	89¾	3 6 9	1856	90¾	3 6 1	1883	101½	2 19 2
1803	61¾	4 17 4	1830	85¾	3 9 10	1857	90¾	3 6 1	1884	101	2 19 4
1804	56½	5 6 8	1831	79¾	3 15 3	1858	96¾	3 2 2	1885	99¾	3 0 2
1805	59½	5 0 9	1832	83¾	3 11 9	1859	92½	3 4 8	1886	100½	2 19 8
1806	61¾	4 17 7	1833	87¾	3 8 4	1860	94¾	3 3 8	1887		
1807	61	4 18 9	1834	90¾	3 6 5	1861	91¾	3 5 4	1888		
1808	65¾	4 11 1	1835	91	3 5 11	1862	93¾	3 4 4			
1809	66¾	4 9 8	1836	89¾	3 7 1	1863	92¾	3 4 9			
1810	67½	4 9 4	1837	90¾	3 6 0	1864	90¾	3 6 6			
1811	64¾	4 13 4	1838	92¾	3 4 7	1865	89¾	3 7 0			

BANK OF ENGLAND MINIMUM RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1872 TO 1886.

Months.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
January ..	3	4½	3¾	4½	4½	2	3¾	4½	3	3½	5½	4¾	3	5	3½
February ..	3	3½	3¾	3¾	4	2	2	3	3	3½	5½	3¾	3½	5	3½
March	3	3½	3¾	3¾	3¾	2	2½	2½	3	3	4	3	3½	3½	2
April	3¾	4	4	3¾	3½	2	3	2½	3	3	3	3	2½	3½	2
May	4½	5¼	4	4	3½	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	2½	3½	2
June	3½	6¼	2¾	3¾	2	3	2½	2	2½	2½	3	4	2½	2	2
July	3¾	4¾	3	3	2	2	2½	3½	2	2½	2½	3	4	2	2
August	3½	3¾	3¾	2¾	2	2½	4½	2	2½	2½	3½	4	2	2	2
September ..	3¾	3¾	3	2	2	3	5	2	2½	4	4½	3½	2	2	3½
October ..	5½	6	3	3¾	2	4½	5½	2	2½	3½	5	3	2½	2	3½
November ..	6½	8¾	4½	3¾	2	4½	5½	2½	2½	5	5	3	4¾	2½	4
December ..	5½	5¼	6	3	2	4	5	3	2½	5	5	3	5	3½	4½
Average	4½	4¾	3¾	3¾	2½	2½	3¾	2½	2¾	3½	4½	3½	2½	3	3

For the fluctuations in the rate in 1887, see pages 357 to 361.

THE following brief table gives an abstract of the Area, Population, Revenue, and Commerce of the British Empire throughout the World. Brief as it is, it deserves careful study. The material greatness of the Country is amazing—it exceeds that of any other Empire Ancient or Modern. But the moral greatness is still grander. The Empire is governed by settled Law, every man's property is protected; his person, like his property, cannot be touched except by legal process. Religion is free. And although susceptible of many improvements, the British Empire under its present Sovereign presents the nearest approach to a true Commonwealth that has yet been seen.

Name of Country.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.	Revenue.	Public Debt.	Imports and Exports.
Great Britain and Ireland	121,115	37,350,000	£ 90,000,000	£ 739,000,000	£ 618,500,000
Indian Possessions, &c....	1,585,000	263,000,000	75,000,000	175,000,000	156,120,000
Other Eastern Possessions	30,000	7,100,000	3,000,000	3,100,000	49,050,000
Australasia, &c.	3,170,000	3,750,000	25,500,000	145,000,000	114,900,000
North America	3,600,000	5,000,000	7,100,000	51,000,000	41,250,000
Guiana, &c.	116,000	275,000	500,000	500,000	3,000,000
Africa	270,000	2,793,000	4,500,000	26,200,000	14,250,000
West Indies, &c.....	13,750	1,350,000	1,550,000	2,250,000	11,700,000
European Possessions ...	121	368,000	260,000	380,000	2,000,000
Various Settlements	96,000	20,000	500,000	250,000	1,000,000
Totals.....	9,001,986	321,006,000	207,910,000	1,142,680,000	1,011,770,000

The figures are approximate only.

The British Isles consist of Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales) and Ireland, and lie between the 49th and 61st degrees of N. latitude, and the 2nd degree of East and the 11th degree of West longitude. The total area is 121,115 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 34,884,848, which by the time of the next census in 1891 will probably increase to 40,000,000.

England, which may be roughly said to be divided from Scotland on the north by the Cheviot Hills and the Rivers Tweed and Solway, and from Wales by the Severn and Dee, has an area of nearly 51,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 26,370,586. Wales has an area of 4,712,281 acres, and a population (1881) of 1,360,513. Except in the west and the north, England is for the most part a level country, so cultivated as to be highly productive. The other districts have mineral riches, including iron, tin, lead, copper, and coal, which make abundant amends for the poverty of their surface. Wales is generally mountainous, and also possesses great mineral wealth.

Many learned men have taken pains to ascertain the various human races that have in succession occupied parts of the British Islands. The most approved conclusions seem to be, that the southern and eastern parts of England have a population mainly derived from Belgic Gaul, whilst the western districts and Wales have been peopled from the West of France and the North of Spain. Ireland and Scotland are believed to have been peopled by a race originally Belgic, but which country received its population from the other is a point that has been acrimoniously discussed, and probably admits of no positive solution. This alone is certain, that when the Romans first came to our shores the inhabitants might have been roughly divided into two sections: those who lived inland, and who may with some reason be

called Celtic colonists, were a race of hunters and shepherds, dressed in the skins of beasts and inhabiting huts made of rude wicker-work and covered with rushes; whereas the coast-dwellers were, probably, of Gallic origin, with some approach towards civilization, and holding intercourse, for purposes of trade, with foreign merchants visiting the island. These conclusions, however, only apply to very early times, and we know from history how very mixed the populations of our islands have now become. Neglecting the Romans, who were no more than mere military garrisons, and mingled little with the natives—much like Europeans in the East at the present day—we have the Saxons and Jutes established from Kent to Devonshire, and the Angles (and subsequently the Norsemen) from the Thames to the Tweed. The Norman Conquest brought in a mixed multitude from the Continent; the wars of Stephen introduced a numerous body of Flemings, who were by Henry II. settled in Wales; and the commercial views of Edward III. led to the establishment of a still larger body of the same people as cloth-workers in Kent. Political and religious dissensions have had a great share in bringing in new races, for Dutch, French, and other refugees and their descendants exist among us in such numbers as perceptibly to modify the national character. Germany is still sending an annual contingent of industrial citizens. France, Italy, Poland, Greece, and other countries also contribute, but, unlike the Germans, they can hardly be considered as permanent settlers. Defoe, alluding to our mixed origin in his "True-born Englishman," says ironically:—

"With easy pains you may distinguish
Your Roman-Saxon-Danish-Norman English."
The western part of England was known to the Phœnicians, and was resorted to by them for its tin, four centuries or more B.C.; hence the whole

country received the name of the Cassiterides, or Tin Islands. When invaded by Cæsar (B.C. 55) it was called Britain (perhaps derived from Prydain, the name of an early chief of great power), or sometimes Albion, that is, the *White Land*, from the white cliffs on many parts of the coast. The Romans subdued all England, and parts of Scotland and Wales, but did not reach Ireland, though its existence was known to them. In the third century of the Christian era, when the power of Rome was on the decline, small bodies of adventurers from the opposite coasts settled in various parts, and made such devastations that an officer called "the Count of the Saxon Shore" was appointed to withstand them. This proved impracticable. The immigrants daily increased in number, the Britons themselves revolted, and at last, about A.D. 410, the Romans abandoned the island after a rule of about 400 years, traces of which still remain in every quarter. These may best be observed in the names of many of our most ancient towns, in the great roads that reach from end to end of the country, and in the remains of Roman buildings and architecture from time to time unearthed in different places. For example, every town whose name consists wholly or in part of *caester*, *cauter*, or *chester* (derived from Latin *castra*, a camp) marks the site of one of those wonderful entrenched camps for which the Roman armies were famous. Thus, we have Lancaster, Chester, Manchester, Cirencester, Gloucester, Tadcaster, Worcester, Doncaster, Porchester, Dorchester. Then the military roads, straight, broad, and splendidly made, are still to be traced. There were four of these, viz., Watling Street, running from the coast of Kent by way of London, to Carnarvon; the Foss—or Fosdyke—from Cornwall to Lincoln; Ikenild Street, from Tyne-mouth, through York and Derby, to St. Davids; and Irmin Street, from the last-named spot to Southampton. The remains of Roman buildings are too numerous to be specified, but it may be worth while to note that in many parts, in London for instance, examples have been found of the beautiful tessellated pavements and luxurious baths of the Romans; while at Brading, in the Isle of Wight, an excellent specimen of a Roman villa has been brought to light. The Britons being divided into as many hostile States as they had cities, were unable to resist the fresh hordes (now called Saxons and Angles) that poured into the island, and about A.D. 457 the kingdom of Kent was founded. The Britons still fought stubbornly, but were gradually driven westward, and by the year 584 the kingdom of Mercia (meaning the march-land, or frontier State) was established, being the last of the seven kingdoms founded by the invaders—whence the whole is usually styled the Heptarchy. The kings of the Heptarchy made war on each other, but at last, in 827, Egbert of Wessex obtained the supremacy of the whole, and styled himself King of England. His descendants, of whom Alfred the Great was the most illustrious, held the throne for more than 200 years, but the country suffered greatly during the time from the ravages of the Danes, who, under Canute and his sons, became its rulers for 25 years (1017-1042). The Saxon line was restored in the person of Edward the Confessor, to whom Harold succeeded; but his death in the Battle of Hastings, on the 14th October, 1066, gave England into the hands of the Norman

kings, who reigned from 1066 to 1154. Then came the Plantagenets (1154-1485), the Tudors (1485-1603), and the Stuarts (1603-1714), to whom the House of Brunswick succeeded on the death of Queen Anne. Her present Majesty is the sixth sovereign of that line.

The conquest of Ireland was begun in the year 1170, but can hardly be regarded as completed until the surrender of Limerick in 1691. Wales was conquered by Edward I. in 1282, and formally annexed to England by Henry VIII. in 1536. Scotland successfully resisted the efforts of Edward I. to subjugate it, maintained for ages a close alliance with France, and in 1603 gave a ruler to England in the person of James VI., who became James I. of Great Britain, a title then first assumed. This was but a personal union, but the union of the kingdoms was effected under Queen Anne in 1707. Ireland, which had been hitherto only styled a lordship, was declared a kingdom in 1542; and this kingdom was united to that of Great Britain by the Act of Union, on Jan. 1st, 1801, the empty title of "King of France," which the English kings had borne since the time of Edward III., being then wisely abandoned.

The form of government is a limited monarchy, consisting of the Sovereign and the Houses of Lords and Commons, without whose joint approval no legislative measure is complete, though a large discretion is left to the Executive. For the proper exercise of this discretion the Ministers of the Crown are responsible, as it is a legal maxim that "the Sovereign can do no wrong." For administrative purposes England is divided into 40 counties, Wales into 12, Scotland 33, and Ireland 32. To each of those counties there are, with some few exceptions, a lord-lieutenant and a sheriff, and a number of justices of the peace, besides stipendiary magistrates in London and other large cities. The religious organization of the country, its universities, its government, departments, judges, &c., will be found described under their respective heads.

The Colonial Possessions of Great Britain will be found described in subsequent pages. Here it will be sufficient to remark that Newfoundland was the earliest English colony founded, and Virginia the second. The secession of the United States of America caused a great diminution of the extent of these possessions, but the loss has since been more than made up by the acquisition of Guiana, Cape Colony, Malta, and vast possessions in India, the West Indies, the formation of settlements in Australia, New Zealand, &c., which now number more inhabitants than the thirteen united colonies contained when they shook off their dependence on the mother country.

It may be well, however, to note here that the possessions of Great Britain have been obtained in four distinct ways. Some were *conquered* and seized in war, as Gibraltar and the Cape of Good Hope; some were *ceded* by treaty, as Newfoundland; others were *purchased*, while yet others, as New Zealand and the various Australian Colonies, are real *settlements*.

The Army of the British Empire (including the reserves, and exclusive of the forces in India) was on Feb. 1, 1887, estimated at 607,831.

The Navy at the end of 1886 was 57,041 men, boys, and marines; or, including coast-guard, reserves, and volunteers, a total of 83,733, with 260 ships in commission.

THE entire Population of England and Wales is here given for 1881 (25,974,439), with the gross estimated rental as settled by the Assessment Committees in the Valuation Lists, the amount collected for the Poor Rate for the year ending Lady-Day, 1886, and the number of paupers who were actually in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, 1887. The total number of persons in England receiving relief on the 1st of January, 1887, was 767,933, as against 759,360 on the 1st of January, 1886, an increase of 8,573. The total cost was £8,296,230, as against £8,491,600 in 1885.

The sum raised by Poor Rates during the year ended Lady-Day, 1886, was £14,711,580; the receipts in aid, inclusive of Treasury subventions, amounted to £1,070,693, forming a total receipt of £15,782,273. £7,394,484 of this amount was expended for other purposes than the relief of the Poor: the payments towards the County, Borough, or Police Rate, for instance, amounted to £4,409,522; to Highway Boards, to £824,198, while the School Boards received £755,198. Other payments are made out of the Poor Rate. The actual relief to the poor for the year ended Lady-Day, 1886, amounted to 6s. 0½d. per head of the estimated population, while the sum levied as Poor Rate during the same period was equal to a rate of 10s. 8½d. per head.

COUNTIES.	Population	No. of Acres	Gross Rental	Poor-Rate.	Paupers.	LORDS LIEUTENANTS.
	1881.		£	£	1887.	
Bedford.....	149,473	294,983	955,042	96,746	6,038	Earl Cowper, K.G.
Berks.....	218,363	462,210	1,815,864	137,037	7,712	Lord Wantage, K.C.B., T.C.
Bucks.....	176,323	477,151	997,980	78,673	5,802	Duke of Buckingham, G.C.S.I.
Cambridge.....	185,594	544,935	1,409,807	107,661	7,712	Charles Watson Townley.
Chester.....	644,037	657,123	4,018,238	312,664	15,846	Duke of Westminster, K.G.
Cornwall.....	330,686	863,665	1,509,016	166,377	11,950	Earl of Mount-Edgumbe.
Cumberland.....	250,474	970,161	1,884,121	119,716	7,359	Lord Muncaster, M.P.
Derby.....	461,914	658,624	2,247,539	163,009	9,848	Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
Devon.....	603,595	1,655,208	3,617,907	315,183	25,567	Lord Clinton.
Dorset.....	191,028	627,265	1,131,529	114,236	8,368	Earl of Ilchester.
Durham.....	867,258	647,592	4,693,282	363,656	24,122	Earl of Durham.
Essex.....	576,434	937,038	3,672,020	353,589	20,926	Lord Carlingford, K.P.
Gloucester.....	572,433	783,699	3,291,843	313,380	20,453	Earl of Ducie.
Hants.....	593,470	1,037,704	3,591,046	312,101	22,342	Earl of Carnarvon
Hereford.....	121,062	532,918	954,403	100,520	4,888	Lord Bateman.
Hertford.....	203,069	405,141	1,386,590	124,904	9,403	Earl of Verulam.
Huntingdon.....	59,491	229,515	436,453	35,221	1,402	Duke of Bedford, K.G.
Kent.....	977,706	995,392	7,102,203	690,818	32,037	Earl Sydney, G.C.B.
Lancaster.....	3,454,441	1,208,154	21,299,477	1,609,824	83,381	Earl of Sefton, K.G.
Leicester.....	321,258	511,907	2,212,087	205,183	9,571	Duke of Rutland, K.G.
Lincoln.....	469,919	1,767,879	3,749,293	220,013	16,118	Earl Brownlow.
Middlesex.....	2,920,485	181,317	30,047,855	2,497,951	84,508	Earl of Strafford.
Monmouth.....	211,267	370,350	1,284,962	132,879	9,614	Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Norfolk.....	444,749	1,356,173	2,763,419	242,727	19,601	Earl of Leicester, K.G.
Northampton.....	272,555	629,912	1,904,647	177,469	9,149	Earl Spencer, K.G.
Northumberland.....	434,086	1,690,312	2,924,026	199,400	11,263	Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
Nottingham.....	391,815	527,752	2,779,358	160,255	11,790	Duke of St. Albans.
Oxford.....	179,559	483,621	1,278,058	104,984	7,197	Earl of Jersey.
Rutland.....	21,434	94,889	229,930	13,981	867	Earl of Dysart.
Salop.....	248,014	844,565	2,066,933	141,308	6,010	Earl of Bradford.
Somerset.....	469,109	1,049,812	3,328,651	291,857	21,167	Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P.
Stafford.....	981,013	748,433	5,093,186	397,382	39,455	Earl of Dartmouth.
Suffolk.....	356,893	944,060	1,985,687	162,023	13,606	Marquis of Bristol.
Surrey.....	1,436,899	485,129	10,711,261	1,010,302	42,021	Earl of Lovelace.
Sussex.....	490,505	933,269	3,890,691	287,457	19,175	Viscount Hampden, G.C.B.
Warwick.....	737,339	566,271	4,135,485	375,310	19,665	Lord Leigh.
Westmoreland.....	64,191	500,906	642,684	27,884	1,681	Lord Hothfield.
Wilts.....	258,965	866,677	1,718,714	161,956	10,670	Earl of Radnor.
Worcester.....	380,283	722,453	2,264,769	198,581	12,704	Earl Beauchamp.
York, E. Riding.....	315,460	750,828	2,358,470	166,588	10,869	Lord Herries.
North Riding.....	346,260	1,361,664	2,549,730	177,901	11,243	Marquis of Ripon, K.G.
West Riding ..	2,224,844	1,770,359	11,841,931	1,082,966	53,803	Earl Fitzwilliam, K.G.
	24,631,212	32,527,020	167,776,187	13,751,662	767,933	

POPULATION OF COUNTIES.—The county population is that of the census of 1881, but the pauper population is only approximate, being that of the unions which frequently overlap the counties. In 1853 the amount levied for poor rates was at the rate of 7s. 2d. per head; in 1886 the amount was 10s. 8½d.; while the sums expended in actual relief were about the same. In 1857 the officials employed received but £637,629; in 1886 this had increased to £1,332,017, the increased pauperage being not of the relieved, but of the relievers, who form an army of 20,636 persons, an increase of 101 in 1886.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.—The annual increase is at the rate of about 1·36 per cent. In 1885 the number of births registered in England and Wales was 894,270, and of deaths 522,750—an increase of 371,520. The number of persons married was 197,745, which was below the usual average. Of the marriages, 139,913, or 70·8 per cent., were celebrated according to the form of the Established Church. The number of bachelors married was 172,681, of spinsters 180,332, of widowers 25,064, and of widows 17,423. Of divorced persons who married, 92 were men and 78 women.

THE Principality of Wales, with an extreme length of 135 miles, and a breadth varying from 35 miles to 95 miles, lies in the S.W. of Great Britain, and has an area of 7,378 square miles, or nearly 4,720,000 acres. It is composed of an irregularly shaped peninsula, together with the Isle of Anglesey at its north-west extremity, and a few small islands off the south-west coast; and is bounded on the north and west by the Irish Sea, on the south by the Bristol Channel, and on the east by the English counties of Monmouth, Hereford, Shropshire, and Cheshire. The principal rivers are the Severn (240 miles); and the Dee, in the north; the Dovey and the Teify in the west; the Towy, the Taff, the Romney, and the upper courses of the Usk and the Wye in the south. Lakes are small, and few in number. The whole area, generally speaking, is rugged and mountainous, its highest points being Snowdon (3,571 feet), Cader Idris (2,960 feet), Brecknock Beacon (2,864 feet), and Plynlimmon (2,483 feet). The Principality is rich in minerals; copper, coal, and iron being among the more important; while, of its manufactures, flannel, cloth, and hosiery alone are worthy of mention. The native inhabitants are almost wholly of the Cymric stock of the Celtic race, and a large number of them belong to the religious body known as the Calvinistic Methodists.

The early history of the Principality is not easy to trace in detail and with any approach to certainty, so largely has it been subjected to the modifying influences of tradition and superstition. Before the time of the Roman conquest of Britain the country appears to have been chiefly inhabited by three British tribes, known as the Silures (South Wales), the Ordovices (North Wales), and the Dimetæ. The first and second of these held out against the conquering eagles of Rome for many years; but about A.D. 51, Cæsar Caradoc, the British leader's residence, was captured, and Caradoc himself soon after was basely betrayed to his enemies, by whom he was conveyed to Rome. During the reign of the emperor Diocletian, Wales formed one of the four provinces into which the whole country was divided, and was called *Britannia Secunda*.

At what time Christianity was introduced it is impossible to tell, but certainly not later than A.D. 400. When the British Christians were driven from their homes, such of them as did not seek refuge beyond the seas found in the rocky fastnesses of the Welsh mountains a secure retreat from their enemies. There they immediately set about dividing the country into ecclesiastical divisions for administrative purposes, and the present sees of Wales represent those leading centres of religious thought that became famous in the sixth century. It is probable that the first occupants of the sees of St. David's and Llandaff were respectively, *Dubbritius*—afterwards Archbishop of Caerleon—and *Dubritius*, though their identity (which seems likely) and the dates of their appointments are still matters of dispute. Daniel, the first recorded Bishop of Bangor, was elevated to the prelacy in A.D. 516, and Gilbert, of St. Asaph, in A.D. 1143; and we know that one Pater was Bishop of Llandaff in A.D. 950, and Bernard Bishop of St. David's in A.D. 1115. There is also fair ground for supposing, notwithstanding the absence of other details, that the see of Llandaff was founded A.D. 612, that of St. Asaph as early as A.D. 520, and that of St. David's A.D. 601. One momentous event

alone stands out in strong contrast to the dimness in which much of early Welsh history is wrapped, this is the resistance of the British bishops to the aggressive demands of Rome as made through St. Augustine. Various points of church doctrine had long been in dispute between the British Church and the mother Church of Rome, and soon after the year 600 a conference was arranged in order to settle the matters in question; but the Pope's representative assumed so arrogant and haughty a demeanour as to incur the resentment of the British bishops and the learned men of the monastery of Bangor. The result, as might be expected, was that no satisfactory decision was arrived at, each party maintaining its original position; though it must be added, to the credit of the bishops, that their missions thenceforward were much more successful than St. Augustine's in the furthering of Christianity in Britain. From that time it is true to say, generally speaking, that the Church in Wales has suffered from a good deal of supineness on the part of its great dignitaries. In recent years, however, much has been done to remedy the omission; keen activity has been displayed on all sides, and new benefices have been established in many parts that most needed them. The latest news from the Principality in things ecclesiastical is the announcement of Mr. Gladstone that the time is ripe for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in Wales, and there can be little doubt that the question will become an important one in the near future. The four bishoprics, however, still remain as of old, and the numbers of beneficed clergy now to be found in them are as follows:—St. David's, 403; Llandaff, 240; St. Asaph, 207; and Bangor, 138. The sees of St. David's and Llandaff were united with the Southern province in the year 1107, and those of Bangor and St. Asaph in the years 1092 and 1143 respectively. The populations of the Welsh dioceses, according to the census of 1881, were—Bangor, 226,040; Llandaff, 603,020; St. Asaph, 257,098; St. David's, 482,245.

Returning now to the more general history of the country, it was not until the Saxon pirates began to visit and ravage the eastern shores of Britain, that the Celtic inhabitants were gradually pressed westward by the invading hordes, and finally found secure shelter in the wilds of Wales, Devon, and Cornwall. Thenceforward the Principality had a distinct nationality of its own, and for more than eight centuries its history is a history of petty wars between its rival chiefs and kings. Cadwallan, one of its earliest and most famous heroes, being defeated by the Northumbrian monarch Edwin, was forced to take refuge in Ireland; whence he returned, and vanquished the Saxons in many encounters, though only to be eventually defeated and slain by Oswald, A.D. 635. More than a century later, Offa, the warlike king of Mercia, turned his arms against the Welsh, and, having settled the level land between the Wye and the Severn with Anglo-Saxons, constructed for their protection the dyke, or rampart, celebrated as Offa's Dyke, traces of which may still be seen. The borderlands, or marches between England and Wales, were mostly in a state of at least guerilla warfare; and it was not until about 850 A.D. that one Roderick (Rhodi Mawr), contrived to unite the whole country into one principality, dividing it afterwards among his sons into three

smaller ones, named, severally, Gwynedd, Dyved and Ceredigion, and Powys. This was followed by the incursions of the Danes, after which Howel, once more (in the 10th century) succeeded in re-uniting the country. Later, when England was tending in the same direction of unity, Athelstane received a tribute from the Welsh in recognition of his nominal sovereignty over them. This was rather an appearance of homage than real submission, and, considering the age and the people, is not easily understood; for the Welsh most stubbornly resisted the arrogant claims of William the Conqueror, and not only defied all his attempts to subdue them, but even assumed an attitude of aggression by allying themselves with the rebellious subjects of successive Norman monarchs. The line of action thus deliberately adopted became ultimately their ruin, for the attention of the kings of England was ever drawn towards the Principality, and the policy to be pursued towards it was almost constantly a matter of prime moment. William I., and his son Rufus, both tried the plan of granting fiefs to their more adventurous Norman knights, on condition of their conquering the land, while Henry I. introduced into the principality a colony of Flemish wool-workers. Henry II., too, and John, endeavoured, with doubtful success, to effect a final subjugation of the troublesome province; and it was destined to Henry III. to receive indisputable homage from two successive Welsh princes, Llewellyn the Great, and David. A combination of fortuitous circumstances led to the real and lasting conquest of Wales. Llewellyn, who succeeded David, had been implicated in the Montfort rebellion, but, on the accession of Edward I., managed to get included in the general amnesty granted to those who had joined the Leicester faction. In 1276, however, Edward, having been repeatedly refused the homage due to him from Llewellyn, raised an army to enforce his commands. Internal dissensions among the Welsh greatly aided the English, and Llewellyn, at length cooped up and almost starved to death amongst the Snowdon mountains, was forced to submit at discretion, and accept the terms offered by the victor (1277). By the grace of Edward the Welsh prince was allowed to return to the Principality; but trouble arising again, in which both Llewellyn and his brother David were concerned, a war arose, and the independence of Wales was forever shattered. Llewellyn was slain in battle in 1282, with two thousand of his followers; and in the following year David, being betrayed to

the English, was sent in chains to Shrewsbury, and at last put to a painful and ignominious death as a traitor. The Welsh nobility then submitted in a body, and King Edward invested his son Edward (who had been born at Carnarvon) with the Principality, which very soon afterwards was fully annexed to the crown. From that time forward the Principality has given a title to the eldest son of the English sovereign. In later days the history of Wales has been almost identical with the history of England, the Principality and the country marching side by side in sure and steady progress. In trade and commerce, the most remarkable points to be observed in the former are the wonderful development of its mineral resources (the copper and iron-works of Swansea being famous all over the world), the construction of Telford's suspension bridge (1825) and of the Britannia tubular bridge across the Menai Straits, the opening of Pembroke Dockyard, and, quite recently, the completion and opening of the magnificent docks at Cardiff. A single incident in purely Welsh history alone remains. In 1839, an association, calling themselves Rebeccaites, was formed in South Wales for the destruction of toll-houses and turnpike-gates. Urged on by their unusual successes, the rebels widened their aims, but thereby brought about their own overthrow and the capture of their leaders, which were effected by a troop of dragoons from Cardiff, in June, 1843.

In education, the Principality has made great strides of late years, and it not only possesses two university colleges of its own, viz., at Aberystwith and Bangor, but is even urging their claims to amalgamate and be incorporated as an independent university. Wales also possesses, in Cardiganshire, an educational institution enjoying peculiar privileges. This is St. David's College, Lampeter, which was founded by Bishop Burgess in 1822 and opened five years later; by Royal Charter it has power to confer the degrees of B.A. and B.D. only.

The following table of statistics contains some interesting information with reference to the various individual counties of Wales, but those who are curious in such matters will do well to remember, in examining them, that those natural causes which have kept the Welsh a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, have also tended to check the growth of the population, but at the same time to make them healthy, frugal, and industrious:—

COUNTIES	Population.	No. of Acres	Gross Rental	Poor-Rate.	Paupers.	LORDS LIEUTENANTS.
	1881.		£	£	1887.	
Anglesey	51,416	193,511	150,283	21,686	2,299	Richard Davies, M.P.
Brecon	57,746	460,158	338,485	32,550	2,078	Sir J. Russell Bailey, Bt., M.P.
Cardigan	70,270	443,387	341,284	49,346	3,521	Edward Lewis Pryse.
Carmarthen	124,864	594,405	565,913	53,670	5,124	Earl Cadwor.
Carnarvon	119,349	369,477	595,105	72,438	6,368	John Ernest Greavies, [M.P.
Denbigh	111,740	425,038	661,406	66,680	4,003	Col. Wm. Cornwallis West,
Flint	80,587	161,807	226,976	25,115	2,198	Hugh Robert Hughes.
Glamorgan	511,433	516,959	2,975,195	284,509	17,561	Chris. Rice M. Talbot, M.P.
Merioneth	52,038	384,717	370,323	43,434	2,999	Robert Davies Pryce.
Montgomery	65,718	495,089	490,921	49,413	3,139	Earl of Powis.
Pembroke	91,824	391,181	425,618	48,129	3,745	{ Lord Kensington.
Radnor	23,528	276,552	126,511	12,948	819	{ C. E. G. Phillips, <i>Haverfordwest</i> .
						Lord Ormathwaite.
Total....	1,360,513	4,712,281	7,268,020	759,918	53,854	

THE most northerly part of the island, divided from the south by the River Tweed, the Cheviot Hills, and the Solway Firth, is the ancient Caledonia or modern Scotland, a land naturally poor, and to a great extent bleak and barren, but inhabited by a race of men who have made the country productive, wealthy, and prosperous. It contains nearly 30,000 square miles, or 19,084,659 acres, of which not quite 4,500,000 are in a state of cultivation, with a population in 1871 of 3,360,018, increased to 3,735,573 in 1881.

After the Union with England in the year 1707, and the suppression of the Rebellion of 1745, the Scotch people generally awoke to the fact that the loss of their separate nationality was a gain; and being united to a wealthy neighbour, they with one accord determined to derive all possible benefit from the change. By means of an admirable banking system, capital

was utilized. With wonderful ingenuity and perseverance a great commercial port, Glasgow, was opened in the west, Scottish citizens flocked south and into the British colonies, everywhere carrying with them their habits of industry and thrift. India especially became the scene of their operations, and notwithstanding any narrow feelings of national jealousy, it was seen that they were creators of commerce and producers of wealth. Education was widely diffused throughout the masses, while the Calvinistic religion, even if it did not in all instances produce piety, helped to promote thought and mental activity. At the Union the Scottish Church and Judiciary were left intact, and so, with slight modifications, have remained to the present day; both England and Scotland borrowing something from each other and gradually assimilating.

POPULATION, AREA, VALUATION OF COUNTIES, AND POOR, SCOTLAND.

* * The valuation of lands and heritages is only approximate: it is that furnished by the Inspectors of the Poor to the Board of Supervision. The number of paupers is that on the Roll May 14, 1887.

COUNTY	Population, 1881.	Acres.	Acres Cultivated.	Valuation, 1887.	Registrd Paupers and Dependents	LORDS LIEUTENANTS.
Aberdeen	267,990	1,251,451	573,189	£1,411,051	6,804	Earl of Aberdeen.
Argyll	76,468	2,056,400	120,522	517,254	2,493	Duke of Argyll, K.G., K.T.
Ayr	217,519	722,229	293,859	1,311,718	5,703	Earl of Stair, K.T.
Banff	62,736	410,110	157,353	254,712	1,841	Duke of Richmond, K.G.
Berwick	35,392	294,805	184,211	350,197	762	Earl of Home.
Bute	17,657	139,440	22,966	121,310	388	Lt.-Col. J. F. D. C. Stuart.
Caithness	38,865	438,878	100,853	169,772	1,688	Earl of Caithness.
Clackmannan	25,680	30,477	14,562	152,302	417	Earl of Mansfield, K.T.
Dumbarston	78,333	154,542	41,877	530,169	1,586	Sir James Colquhoun, Bart.
Dumfries	76,140	680,217	213,784	634,765	1,809	Duke of Buccleuch, K.T.
Edinburgh	389,164	231,724	127,669	2,935,759	8,454	Earl of Rosebery.
Elgin or Moray	43,788	304,606	104,149	231,007	1,531	Earl of Fife, K.T.
Fife	171,931	314,952	229,752	1,010,477	3,872	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
Forfar	266,360	560,087	235,613	1,483,650	5,343	Earl of Strathmore.
Haddington	38,502	173,298	107,420	319,596	905	Earl of Haddington.
Inverness	90,454	2,616,408	114,986	430,469	3,695	Donald Cameron.
Kincardine	34,464	245,346	116,912	271,098	722	Sir Thomas Gladstone, Bart.
Kinross	6,697	46,485	33,874	54,234	129	Sir G. G. Montgomery, Bart.
Kirkcudbright	42,127	574,587	164,221	384,742	1,130	Lord Herries.
Lanark	904,412	564,284	227,218	5,711,799	21,933	Sir Thos. E. Colebrooke, Bt.
Linlithgow	43,510	76,806	53,612	304,597	863	Earl of Rosebery.
Nairn	10,455	114,400	24,494	46,641	376	Hugh Fife Ashley Brodie.
Orkney and Shetland	61,749	592,352	{ 84,328 51,884 }	{ 131,185 131,185 }	2,009	Hon. John Charles Dundas.
Peebles	13,822	226,899	37,053	146,902	212	Colin James Mackenzie.
Perth	129,007	1,617,808	333,845	1,203,454	3,239	Duke of Athole, K.T.
Renfrew	263,374	156,785	90,224	1,290,447	4,737	Sir M. R. Shaw-Stewart, Bart.
Ross and Cromarty	78,547	2,003,065	122,248	307,440	3,614	{ Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, Bt. Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
Roxburgh	53,442	425,657	174,199	478,753	990	Duke of Roxburgh.
Selkirk	25,564	164,545	20,308	108,552	280	Lord Polwarth.
Stirling	112,443	286,338	104,228	615,973	2,393	Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Sutherland	23,370	1,297,846	23,126	95,428	907	Duke of Sutherland, K.G.
Wigtown	38,611	310,742	133,598	255,188	1,186	Earl of Stair, K.T.
	3,735,573	19,084,659	4,438,137	23,170,641	92,071	

Registered Paupers in 1879, 97,676; in 1880, 98,608; in 1881, 97,787; in 1882, 95,081; in 1883, 92,618; in 1884, 90,535; in 1885, 91,091; in 1886, 92,813; in 1887, 92,071.

Expenditure on relief and management of poor in 1880, £849,064; in 1881, £853,348; in 1882, £844,781; in 1883, £834,657; in 1884, £832,115; in 1885, £830,641; in 1886, £838,035; in 1887, £843,290.

Natives of Ireland relieved in 1879, 35,385; in 1880, 36,728; in 1881, 34,412; in 1882, 31,425; in 1883, 28,010; in 1884, 24,429; in 1885, 25,936; in 1886, 27,841; in 1887, 25,947.

OFFICERS OF STATE, JUDGES, ETC.

OFFICERS OF STATE.

The Secretary for Scotland, and Keeper of the Seals,
Most Hon. the Marquis of Lothian, K.T.
Lord Clerk Register, Earl of Glasgow.
Id. Advocate, Rt. Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, Q.O., M.P.

ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Hereditary High Constable, Earl of Erroll.
Knight Marischal,
Hereditary Master of the Household, the Duke of Argyll, K.G.
Hereditary Standard Bearer, Earl of Lauderdale.
Hereditary Royal Standard Bearer, Henry Scrymgeour Wedderburn.
Hereditary Armour Bearer, Sir Alan Henry-Seton-Stewart, Bart.
Hereditary Carver, Sir Windham Charles James Carmichael-Anstruther, Bart.
Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. A. Campbell.
Historiographer, William F. Skene, D.C.L. £184

Geographer, Thomas B. Johnston, F.R.G.S.
Physicians in Ordinary, W. T. Gairdner, M.D.;
T. Grainger Stewart, M.D.
Surgeons in Ordinary, Geo. H. B. Macleod, M.D.;
Patrick Heron Watson, M.D.
Linner, Sir J. Noel Paton, R.S.A.
Sculptor, Sir John Steel, R.S.A.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the Thistle, James Cameron Lees, D.D.

President of the Council, Earl of Stair, K.T.
Vice-President, Hon. B. F. Primrose, C.B.
Joint Secretaries, Sir J. Gillespie and H. Cook.
Treasurer, John W. Tawse.
Chaplain, Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D.
Body Guard, The Royal Company of Archers.
Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace, Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, K.T.
Lord High Commissioner, Earl of Hopetoun.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—COURT OF SESSION.

Lord President of the whole Court, Right Hon. John Inglis of Glencorse.

INNER HOUSE.—First Division.

Right Hon. John Inglis, *Lord President*... £4,500
Lord Mure, David Mure... £3,600
Lord Shand, Alexander Burns Shand... £3,600
Lord Adam, James Adam... £3,600

Second Division.

Rt. Hon. Lord Moncreiff, *Lord Just. Clerk*... £4,800
Lord Young, Right Hon. George Young... £3,600
Lord Craighill, John Millar... £3,600
Lord Rutherford Clark, Andrew R. Clark... £3,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Lee, Robert Lee... £3,600
Lord Fraser, Patrick Fraser... £3,600
Lord M'Laren, John M'Laren... £3,600
Lord Kinnear, Alex. Smith Kinnear... £3,600
Lord Trayner, John Trayner, LL.D. £3,600

Court of Session.

Principal Clerks of Court, John Martin, and Charles Tennant Couper. *Interim,* Charles Selkirk Taylor.
Depute Clerks, Geo. Shield, Francis S. Melville, Joseph Don, Jas. Somerville, and John Moir.
Assistants, James Brodie, John Jack, M. M. Prain, and Charles Selkirk Taylor.
Assistants, Wm. Veitch, Wm. Reid, James Webster, Robert Brown, and Duncan Antonio.

High Court of Justiciary.

Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, all the Judges.
Clerk of Justiciary, Charles Scott, advocate.
Depute Clerk, A. D. Veitch.
Assistant Clerk, Malcolm Nicolson.

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds.

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Kinnear, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds.*
Solicitor,
Agent, Donald Beith, w.s.
The Clerk of Teinds and Extractor, N. Elliot, s.s.c.
Keeper of Records and Assist. Clerk, Alex. Logan.

Exchequer, Parliament Square.

Lord Ordinary in Exchequer, Lord Fraser.
Remembrancer, John J. Reid, B.A., advocate.
Chief Clerk, Robert Glegg.
First Class Clerks, W. G. Shield, and P. Tweedie.
Second Class, J. R. Stewart, M.A., R. MacGregor.
Clerk for Edinburgh Gazette, James Wilkie.

Commissary Office.

Sheriff, James Arthur Crichton.
Sheriff-Substitutes, Hubert Hamilton, and Andrew Rutherford.
Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, w.s.
Depute Commissary Clerk, James G. Currie.
Maicer, John Gunn.

Crown Office.

Crown Agent, James Auldjo Jamieson, w.s.
Chief Clerk, David Duncan.
Second, Hugh Milroy, s.s.c.

Lyon Court.—General Register House.

Lyon King of Arms, Geo. Burnett, LL.D.
Clerk & Keeper of Records, James Lorimer, LL.D.
Lyon Clerk-Depute, James William Mitchell.
Procurator-Fiscal, David Scott-Moncrieff, w.s.

Heralds.

Rotheay, James William Mitchell.
Albany, Robert Spence Livingstone.
Marchmont, John Grant.

Pursuivants.

Unicorn, Stuart Moodie Livingstone.
Bute, Andrew Ross.
Carrick, Francis James Grant.

H.M. Chancery.

Director, John Kirk, w.s.
Depute Directors, David M'Neilie, and Wm. J. Kirk, w.s.
Chief Clerk, David M'Neilie.

Sheriff Court of Chancery.

Sheriff, Sir Charles J. Pearson, M.A., Advocate.
Sheriff-Clerk, D. J. Macbrair, s.s.c.
Deputy Sheriff-Clerk, John Macmillan, s.s.c.

Hornings, Inhibitions, and Adjudications.

Keeper of the Register of Hornings, Inhibitions, and Adjudications, John Clerk Brodie, w.s.
Assistant Keeper, John H. Dunn.
Clerk, Charles S. M'Cube.

Extractor's Office.

Principal Extractor, William Duncan, s.s.c.
Assistant Extractor, D. K. B. Whyte.
Clerk of the Records, James Walker.

Bill Chamber.

Clerk of Bills and Sequestrations, Robert B. Shaw.
Assistant Clerk of the Bills, James D. Fraser.
Clerk, C. Edgar Glennie.

Court of Session Minute Book Office.

*Keeper of the Minute Book, Colin G. Macrae, w.s.
Depute Keeper, Alexander R. Forbes.*

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists.

*Keepers of Inner House Rolls, George C. Banks,
and James Kinnear.
Keeper of the Seal of Court, George C. Banks.*

Fee Stamp Office.

Distributor, John Oswald.

The Signet Office.

*Principal Keeper, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Glasgow.
Deputy Keeper, John Clerk Brodie, C.B., LL.D., W.S.
Substitute Keeper and Clerk, John Milligan, w.s.
Assistant Clerk and Extractor, John D. Duff, w.s.*

The Sasine Office.

*Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, John
Clerk Brodie, C.B., W.S., LL.D.
Assistant Keepers, D. Yule, Wm. Lindsay Christie,
J. L. Campbell M. Livingstone, John A. Ewart,
R. A. Ireland.*

*Searchers, Matthew Rae, James Bell.
First class Clerks, James Barr, Robert M'Ilvride,
John MacLagan, Wm. Menzies, Robt. Richard,
W. R. Watson, Alexander Wilson.
Second class Clerks, Robert Baird, D. D. Brown,
G. M'P. Duffes, T. W. Jones, David W. Keith,
David Knight, John Livingstone, Geo. M. Miller,
William Riach, Thomas Ross, W. C. Sandilands,
Francis Taylor.*

Register of Deeds and Protests.

*Keeper of the Register, Alexander Forbes.
Assistant Keepers, G. Young, and G. D. Balfour.
Chief Clerk, John Gray.
Cashier, James Cameron.*

Record of Entails Office.

Keeper of the Record, David Winter.

General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages (Scotland).

*Registrar-General, Stair Agnew, C.B.
Secretary, George Seton.
Chief Clerk, John Paton.
Senior Clerk, David Winter. Clerks, Peter Slater,
Robert H. Gray, and George T. B. Smith.
Super. of Statist. Dep., R. J. Blair Cunynghame.*

Office of Accountant, Court of Session.

*Accountant, William Moncreiff.
Clerks to Accountant, R. M. Rose, C.A., John
Henderson, C.A., John Calder, George M'Kinlay,
and Archibald M. Taylor.*

Accountant in Bankruptcy.

*Accountant in Scotland, George Auldjo Esson.
Clerks, John Stuart, w.s., and Andrew G. Haig.
One vacancy.*

Joint-Stock Companies Registration Office.

Registrar, John J. Reid, B.A.

Registry of Friendly Societies.

*Registrar, J. Balfour Paul.
Clerk, James King.*

Crofters Commission, 6, Parliament Square.

*Commissioners, David Brand, advocate, Sheriff
of Ayrshire, chairman; Wm. Hosack, and
Peter Brown Macintyre.
Principal Clerk and Secretary, Wm. Mackenzie.
Clerks, Arthur Morgan, and P. Macintyre.*

OFFICE OF INLAND REVENUE.

*Solicitor of Inland Revenue, David Crole.
Chief Clerk, Thomas Robertson.
First Class Clerks, Thos. C. Addis, Wm. Andrew.
Second Class Clerks, Michael Pithie, Percival
Waugh.*

Stamps and Taxes.

*Comptroller, Robert Craufurd.
Chief Clerk, William Taylor.
Principal Clerks, A. E. Robertson, Jas. Anderson.
Storekeeper of Stamps and Stores, Arch. derson.
Superintendent of Stamping, Thomas W. wers.
Clerk, J. M. Gidney.
Assistant Superintendent, William M'Evoy.*

Collector's and Cashier's Office.

*Receiver-General and Cashier of Stamps and Taxes,
and Collector of Excise, John Robertson.
Superintending Clerks, John Bruce, Geo. Hodges.
Chief Clerks, D. Morgan, A. C. Gregory, J. Begg*

Legacy and Succession Duty.

*Deputy-Controller (for Scotland) and Registrar
Inventories, H. W. Dwight.*

INVENTORY DUTY.

Assistant Registrar of Inventories, James E. Hope.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES.

*Upper Division Clerks, A. Thompson, Chief Ex-
aminers; W. E. Brand, Examiner; H. Glanvill,
Assistant Examiner; Geo. Ford, W. A. Ross,
A. M. Lomax.
Lower Division Clerks, W. Bowden, W. A. Wilson,
J. Guthrie, J. S. Nisbet, H. Robnson, J. Dillon.*

SCOTTISH CONSTABULARY, Etc.

Separate Police Forces in Cities and Burghs.	Chief Constab. or Superintendents in Charge.	Pop.	Town Clerks or Clerks to the Police Commissioners.
Aberdeen City	T. Wyness	115	W. Gorden.
Airdrie	A. Hynd	17	J. Chapman.
Alloa	T. Nicol	7	J. U. Moir.
Arbroath	D. McNeill	18	W. K. Macdonald.
Ayr	W. McKay	25	W. Pollock.
Brechin	L. Gordon	7	L. Gorden.
Dumbarton	J. Henderson	11	A. Allan.
Dumfries	J. Malcolm	11	John Grierson.
Dundee	D. Dewar	163	W. Hay.
Dunfermline	W. Forbes	14	J. Landale.
Edinburgh City	W. Henderson	445	W. Skinner, w.s.
Elgin	A. Matthew	6	H. Stuart.
Forfar	J. Stirling	9	J. Taylor.
Galashiels	A. Sutherland	12	R. Lees.
Glasgow City	Capt. A. McCall	966	J. Lang.
Govan	W. Hamilton	74	A. Macdonald.
Greenock	J. W. Angus	74	C. MacCulloch.
Hamilton	J. Millar	23	E. P. Dykes.
Hawick	J. Macdonald	18	R. Purdow.
Inverness	J. Macdonald	16	K. Macdonald.
Johnstone	J. Fraser	9	J. Reid.
Kilmarnock	J. Willison	22	J. Hamilton.
Kirkcaldy	W. Chalmers	17	W. R. Spears.
Kirriemuir	A. Inglis	2	A. Smith.
Leith	A. Main	64	F. B. Laing.
Maryhill	J. Beddie	19	J. M. Taylor.
Maxwelltown	W. F. Mackay	3	(Walker and Sharpe)
Montrose	J. Wilson	12	J. C. Willis.
Paisley	D. Sutherland	58	A. Walker.
Partick	A. Edwards	38	J. Donaldson.
Perth City	J. Welsh	34	V. MacLeish.
Port-Glasgow	J. Sloan	11	J. R. MacLelland.
Pulteneytown	D. Petrie	3	J. Cormack.
Renfrew	C. Kemp	6	W. Herron.
Rothsay	M. Waters	7	T. Wilson.
Stirling	F. Ferguson	15	L. Galbraith.

N.B.—All other Burghs are policed by the County Constabulary forces.

H.M. Insp. of Constabulary, CAPT. DAVID MONRO, THE NEW CLUB & 13, BLANTYRE TERR., EDINBURGH.

County.	Chief Constable.	Address.	Strength.	Clerk of the Peace.	Clerks of Supply.
Aberdeen	Major J. Ross	Aberdeen	96	J. A. Sinclair	J. F. Lumsden.
Argyllshire	C. Mackay	Lochgilhead	66	T. McTaggart	D. MacLachlan.
Ayrshire	Capt. H. McHardy	Ayr	130	C. G. Shaw	C. G. Shaw.
Banffshire	D. Haig	Banff	30	J. Allan	John Allan.
Berwick	G. H. List	Dunse	28	J. Melrose	W. A. Hunter.
Buteshire	J. Mackay	Rothesay	8	D. Macbeth	J. T. Wilson.
Caithness	T. Sinclair	Wick	19	J. M. Nimmo	Jas. Brims.
Clackmannan	J. White	Alloa	9	J. Wallace	
Cromarty	D. Munro	Dingwall	3	J. Williams	J. Williams.
Dumbarton	C. A. McHardy	Dumbarton	55	W. Craig	W. Babbie.
Dumfries	J. Jones	Dumfries	40	J. H. McGowan	H. Gordon. [w.s.
Edinburgh	Lt.-Col. A. Borthwick	Edinburgh	83	Sir John Gillespie	Jas. M. Balfour.
Elgin	J. Pirie	Elgin	18	A. Cameron	Alex. Cameron.
Fife	J. F. Bremner	Cupar	79	J. Jamieson	W. Patrick.
Forfarshire	R. Adamson	Forfar	50	W. Kerr	A. W. Myles.
Haddington	G. H. List	Haddington	38	G. H. Stevenson	A. Gemmell.
Inverness	A. McHardy	Inverness	82	A. McDonald	W. R. Grant.
Kincardine	C. George	Stonhaven	19	R. Falconer	R. Tindal.
Kinross	P. Clark	Kinross	5	R. B. Begg	R. B. Begg.
Kirkcudbright	A. Davidson	Kirkcudbright	22	W. Nicholson	R. M. Gordon.
Lanark	Com. W. B. McHardy	Hamilton	262	G. Gray	W. A. Dykes.
Linlithgow	Lt.-Col. A. Borthwick	Linlithgow	40	J. Ferguson	W. H. Hender-
Nairnshire	J. Stirling	Nairn	8	J. Gordon	J. D. Lamb. [son.
Peebles	D. Watson	Peebles	13	T. W. Dickson	W. Blackwood.
Perth	J. Macpherson	Perth	79	R. Mitchell	W. MacLeish.
Renfrew	Charles Harding	Paisley	104		James Caldwell.
Ross	D. Munro	Dingwall	42	G. T. Munro	W. J. Duncan.
Roxburgh	A. Porter	Jedburgh	40	J. Stedman	J. Stevenson.
Selkirkshire	J. Milne	Selkirk	14	A. Rutherford	J. Steedman.
Stirlingshire	J. D. Sempill	Stirling	57		P. Welsh.
Sutherlandshire	M. Macdonald	Dornoch	15	D. Taylor	W. S. Fraser.
Wigtownshire	B. S. Cunliffe	Wigtown	23	J. M. Adair	J. McLean.

TERM DAYS IN SCOTLAND.

Candlemas, Feb. 2nd | Whitsunday, May 15th | Lammas, Aug. 1st | Martinmas, Nov. 11th
Removal Terms, May 28, November 28.

When a Scottish Term falls on a Sunday, the day after is held as Term Day.

LAW TERMS.—Sittings, 15th October to 20th March; 12th May to 20th July.

BANK HOLIDAYS (Fixed by 34 Vict., Cap. 17).

New Year's Day, Jan. 1st. Christmas Day. Good Friday.
If either of the preceding fall on a Sunday, First Monday of May.
the Monday following shall be the Bank Holiday. First Monday of August.

The above, with the addition of Her Majesty's Birthday, are also the holidays observed in Customs and Inland Revenue Offices in Scotland.

SCOTCH DRY MEASURE.

4 lippies = 1 peck. 4 firlots = 1 boll.
4 pecks = 1 firlot. 2 bolls = 1 quarter, qr.
Lippies = Pecks. Scotch. Imp.
4 = 1 Firlot. 1 lip. = ½ gal.
16 = 4 = 1 Boll. 1 peck = 1 peck.
64 = 16 = 4 = 1 1 firlot = 1 bush.
128 = 32 = 8 = 2 = 1 Qr. 1 boll = ½ quart.
On the Borders, the boll is equal to 6 firlots.

SCOTCH MONEY.

2 pennies = 1 bodle = ¼d. Stg.
4 pennies = 1 plack, or groat = ½d. "
6 pennies = 1 bawbee, or halfpenny stg. = ¾d. "
12 pennies = 1 shilling = 1d. "
20 shillings = 1 pound = 20d. "
13 shillings and 4 pennies = 1 mark = 13¾d. "
To reduce Scotch money to Sterling, multiply by 12.

SCOTCH LINEAL AND LAND MEASURE.

The Scotch ell was divided into 37 inches; and, though it has been found by accurate measurement to be equal to 37'0598 Imp. inches, yet it seems generally understood that it was meant to be equal to 37 Eng. or Imp. inches; 6 ells made a fall, and 4 falls, or 24 ells, made a chain. And in Land Measure, 36 sq. ells = 1 sq. fall, 40 falls = 1 rood, 4 roods = 1 acre. As the Scotch chain has long been made equal to 74 Imp. feet—

To convert Scotch into Imp. acres, multiply by 1'257116.
To convert Imp. into Scotch acres, multiply by '795476.
Assuming the ell to be 37'0598 in., multiply by 1'26118, and by '7929.
The Scotch mile = 80 chains = 80 × 74, or 74'1196 = 1973 ½ yards.

IRELAND is an island lying between $51^{\circ} 26'$ and $55^{\circ} 23'$ N. lat. and $5^{\circ} 20'$ and $10^{\circ} 26'$ W. long. It is about 60 miles to the west of England. On three sides it is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, and on the east by the Irish Sea, or St. George's Channel. Its greatest length is, from north to south, 306 miles, and from east to west from 120 to 180, with an area of about 31,750 square miles, or 20,326,209 acres. The greater part of the surface is a plain, interspersed with low hills, the highest mountain being 3,414 feet above the sea-level. The rivers are numerous, the Shannon, 254 miles in length, being the principal; but the chief water feature of the country is the beautiful series of lakes or (as they are called) loughs, the largest, Lough Neagh, covering a surface of 98,255 acres. The harbours are among the finest in the world. The climate is temperate, and many plants which can only be grown in hothouses in England flourish in the open air in Ireland; while the great moisture which generally prevails is so favourable to vegetation that the country early received the name of the Green or Emerald Isle.

The population of Ireland on April 3, 1881, was 5,174,836. Unlike any other portion of the British dominions, it is on the decrease. In 1767 it was estimated at 2,544,276, in 1777 at 2,690,556, and in 1801 at 5,216,329. It was not till 1821 that the first complete census was taken, and the numbers were then found to be 6,801,827; in 1831 they had increased to 7,767,401, and in 1841 to 8,175,124. The highest point was reached in 1845, when the entire population was estimated at 8,295,061. The potato crop, upon which all the agricultural and many of the manufacturing poor depended for their subsistence, having failed for two successive years, produced famine and disease, which carried off large numbers, and gave a great impulse to emigration, so that from 1845 the population rapidly decreased. In 1851 there were 6,552,385 persons in the country; in 1861, 5,798,564; in 1871, 5,412,377; and in 1881 but 5,174,836. Since 1845 the decrease has been 3,120,225; equal to 37.6 per cent. From May, 1851, to the end of December, 1885, no fewer than 3,051,361 persons of both sexes and of all ages went abroad—as many as 105,743 left in 1883; the annual average for the past ten years has been about 62,000, of whom the greater part found their way to the United States, where they were warmly welcomed by the Americans. At first they readily found employment, and became absorbed in the general population, but at the present time their presence is not regarded with the same favour.

In many respects Ireland is far behind Great Britain, not only in manufactures, commerce, and agriculture, but also in those other sources by which a nation is enriched and her population made prosperous and happy. The coasts abound with fish, but this source of wealth is much neglected. The mineral riches of the country, such as coal, iron, &c., are undeveloped; and there can be little doubt that one-fourth more corn, cattle, and other agricultural produce might be raised and exported. The Irish people, unlike the Scotch, are too much in the habit of expecting assistance from this country in those matters in which they should help themselves. Had they the same persistent industry and self-reliance as the Scotch, the country would present a very different appearance from what it does.

The Government is semi-independent. A Lord-Lieutenant, appointed by each successive Ministry, exercises almost regal sway. He has a salary of £20,000, but being usually a nobleman of large private fortune, his expenditure is frequently much more than the amount received. The peerage consists of 177 members, who are represented in the Imperial Parliament by 28 of their number; and 103 members represent the country in the House of Commons.

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, 78 per cent. of the population professing that form of faith. Until the year 1871 the Established Church was a branch of that of England, with two archbishops and ten bishops, although the members of this communion were but 11 per cent.—9 per cent. of the remaining Protestants being Presbyterians.

Ireland is well supplied with educational establishments, having two universities, a large number of secondary schools, indirectly endowed under the Intermediate Education Board, and an admirable system of Primary Schools.

The legal establishment is similar to that of England, and is presided over by a Lord Chancellor.

Although Ireland was annexed in 1170, it was not properly brought under English rule till the time of William III., and even then was permitted to retain a certain amount of apparent independence, one of the most cherished forms of which was the Native Parliament which existed for more than 300 years, and was extinguished at the time of the Union in 1801. For many years it met at irregular intervals, but in 1781 it received an increase of privilege, and during the last eighteen years of its existence made itself heard, although few of its acts appear to have been beneficial to the country. Still its very existence flattered the national sentiment, and its extinction was bitterly resented; the cry for Home Rule and for the Repeal of the Union was persistent, although it is only of late years that the demand has been made with sufficient vigour to be listened to by leading statesmen.

It is on all sides admitted that for many years the Irish people were badly governed and had much to complain of; and in point of fact they have never been without a grievance, real or imaginary. For centuries the Roman Catholics, who form the chief part of the inhabitants, were subject to many disabilities; these were greatly alleviated by the passing of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill of 1829, and entirely relieved by the reestablishment of the Irish Church in 1870. British statesmen, both Liberal and Conservative, have for the past fifty years done their best to remove all real causes of complaint. It is possible as years roll on the past will be forgotten, and that the Irish people, as the Scotch have already done, will find that their connection with a rich country like England is of incalculable benefit to themselves.

At the time of the Union, Ireland was a very important national factor, much more important than at the present time. The population of England and Wales was then but 9,060,993, while the population of Ireland was 5,216,329, considerably more than half that of this country; while the population of Scotland was only 1,625,000, and of the entire Island, 10,680,933. And as the entire population of the United Kingdom was but 15,808,322, that of Ireland formed a proportion of no less than 33 per cent. of the whole.

In 1886 the relative proportions had completely changed, for of the 36,707,418 inhabitants of the United Kingdom there were but 4,887,439 in Ireland, so that instead of 33 per cent. the proportion was but 13'317. Scotland, which in 1801 was but 1,625,000, had in the meantime sprung up to 3,949,393, and apparently its population will soon be larger than that of Ireland.

Tried by another test it will be seen that Ireland's place in the national economy is not high: its contribution to the Imperial exchequer being much below those of England and Scotland, and

but for its manufacture of whiskey, would be very low indeed. This is largely accounted for by the poverty of the great mass of the people, of whom no fewer than 442,289 were last year in a state of actual pauperism. There must be something radically wrong in this, for if the country could, as it did in 1845, support more than eight millions of people, there should not be any great difficulty in providing for the five millions remaining in 1887. The following table will show the amounts contributed to the Imperial Revenue by the three countries:—

AMOUNT OF REVENUE CONTRIBUTED BY IRELAND, SCOTLAND, ENGLAND AND WALES TO THE INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1886-87, THE ASSUMED POPULATIONS, AND THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED PER HEAD.

	IRELAND.	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	UNITED KINGDOM.
Customs (1884-85)....	£2,038,303	£1,782,619	£16,847,743	£20,668,665
Inland Revenue	4,189,632	4,565,620	16,457,631	25,212,883
Stamps.....	547,901	1,077,473	10,154,959	11,780,333
Income & Property Tax	692,909	1,401,393	14,016,872	16,111,174
House Duty & Land..	nil	161,057	2,858,313	3,019,370
	£7,468,745	£8,988,162	£60,335,518	£76,792,425
Population, July, 1887	4,850,536	3,991,491	28,247,151	37,089,186
Amount per Head....	£1 10 9	£2 5 0	£2 2 8	£2 1 4

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency the Most Honourable Charles Stewart Vane-Tempest-Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry, born 16th July, 1852; succeeded his father 5th November, 1884; married, 2nd October, 1875, Lady Theresa Sussey Helen Talbot, eldest daughter of the 19th Earl of Shrewsbury; Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland; sworn in 5th September, 1886.... £20,000
Chief Secretary and Keeper of Privy Seal—Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, M.P. £4,425
Private Secretary, T. Browning.
Permanent Under Secretary—Colonel Sir Joseph West Ridgeway, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C. £2,500
Private Secretary, J. H. Davies.
Parliamentary Under Secretary, Rt. Hon. Edward R. King-Harman, M.P.

LORD LIEUTENANT'S HOUSEHOLD.—£7,516.

<i>Private Secretary</i> , John Mulhall	£829	<i>dier Guards</i> ; Viscount Feilding, R.A. each	£200
<i>Assist. Private Sec.</i> , Newton Wynne Apperley		<i>Extra Aides-de-Camp</i> , Major Lord Herbert	
<i>Assist. do.</i> , Finance, James McCraw		L. H. Vane-Tempest; Major Archibald	
<i>Military Private Sec.</i> , Major C. E. Swaine		C. Little; Major Wm. FitzGerald O'Shaugh-	
<i>State Steward</i> , Lord Langford	506	nessy; Lieut. James Alex. Orr-Ewing;	
<i>Comptroller</i> , Colonel J. A. Caulfield	414	Capt. L. W. Mathews; Lieut. W. A.	
<i>Gentleman Usher</i> , Charles Purdon Coote ..	200	Hicks-Beach; and Capt. R. H. Fowler..	
<i>Chamberlain</i> , Col. Gerald Richard Dease ..	200	<i>Physician in Ordinary</i> , George William	
<i>Master of the Horse</i> , Lt.-Col. F. R. Forster	200	Hatchell, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.	
<i>Usher King of Arms</i> , Sir Bernard Burke,		<i>Surgeons in Ordinary</i> , Philip Crampton	
Knt., C.B., LL.D.	920	Smyly, M.D.; Edward Hamilton, M.D. ..	
<i>Gentlemen in Waiting</i> , John Olphert, Lieut.-		<i>Surgeon to Household</i> , Thomas Nedley, M.D. 100	
Col. Donaldson, Lord Crofton. each	128	<i>Surgeon-Dentist in Ordinary</i> , R. H. Moore..	
<i>Aides-de-Camp</i> , Major Charles E. Swaine,		<i>Surgeon-Oculist</i> , Archibald H. Jacob, M.D. .	
11th Hussars; Capt. the Hon. Charles		<i>First Chaplain</i> , Very Rev. Hercules H. Dickin-	
Lambton, Northumberland Fusiliers;		son, D.D. (Dean of Chapel Royal).....	335
Lieut. the Hon. Henry F. White, Grena-		<i>Sub-Dean</i> , Rev. Robert P. Graves, M.A.	

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE.

HER MAJESTY'S COURT OF APPEAL.

Ex-Officio Judges.—The Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
Lords Justices of Appeal.—Right Hon. Gerald FitzGibbon, Right Hon. Charles B. Barry, each £4,000.
Additional Lord Justice of Appeal, Right Hon. John Naish, £4,000. (*Pension as ex-Lord Chancellor*.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

CHANCERY DIVISION.

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Ashbourne £8,000
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. A. M. Porter £4,000
Vice-Chancellor, Rt. Hon. H. E. Chatterton £4,000
Land Judge, Right Hon. John Monroe.... £3,500

QUEEN'S BENCH DIVISION.

Lord Chief Justice, Sir Michael Morris, Bt. £5,000
Judges, Rt. Hon. James Anthony Lawson; Rt. Hon. William Moore Johnson; Hon. William O'Brien; Hon. Michael Harrison; Hon. Jas. Murphy; Rt. Hon. Hugh Holmes each £3,800

EXCHEQUER DIVISION.

Chief Baron, Rt. Hon. Christopher Palles £4,600

Baron, Rt. Hon. Richard Dowse £3,800

Judge, Hon. William Drennan Andrews. £3,800

PROBATE AND MATRIMONIAL DIVISION.

Judge, Rt. Hon. Robert Richard Warren. £3,500

LAW OFFICERS.

Att.-Gen., Rt. Hon. J. G. Gibson, q.c., M.P. £5,000 | Solicitor-Gen., Peter O'Brien, q.c.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

Judge, Hon. John F. Townsend, LL.D. £1,200

Queen's Advocate, R. Seeds.

Registrar and Examiner, O. C. Macnamara £500

Queen's Proctor, John Taylor Hamerton. .

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Judges, Stearne Ball Miller and Walter Boyd, LL.D. each £2,000

Chief Registrar, William Perrin £962

Registrars., A. F. Loyd & Hugh Doyle. each £600

Chief Clerk, W. H. S. Monck, A.M. £720

Official Assignees, J. Arthur Maconchy, and A. K. d'Entire.

LAND COMMISSIONER COURT.

Chief Judge, Hon. Justice O'Hagan £3,800

Sec and Commissioner, E. Falconer Litton, q.c. £3,000

Third Commissioner, Frederick S. Wrench. £2,000

Commissioners under Purchase of Land Act (Ireland) 1885, Stanislaus J. Lynch; John George MacCarthy each £2,000

STATISTICS OF IRISH COUNTIES, WITH NAMES OF LIEUTENANTS.

The following table, which gives the emigration from each county in Ireland in 1886, shows the number of Emigrants to have been 63,135, being 1,101 more than in 1885. The total number of Emigrants who left Ireland from 1st May, 1851, to 31st December, 1886, was 3,114,456.

PROVINCES AND COUNTIES.	Population.	Extent in Acres.	Valuation of Houses and Land.	Emigrants.	Poor Rates.	No. of Paupers.	LIEUTENANTS AND CUSTODES ROTULORUM.
LEINSTER.							[Kavanagh.
Carlow	1881.	1881.	1887.	1886.	1886.	1886.	Right Hon. Arthur M.
Dublin	46,568	221,295	£165,023	802	£11,963	6,874	Visct. Monck, q.c.m.g.
Kildare	418,910	226,895	1,469,704	1,679	123,288	36,816	Marq. of Drogheda, K.P.
Kilkenny	75,804	418,496	338,916	674	23,279	14,745	Marquis of Ormonde.
King's	99,531	507,254	359,878	1,098	31,509	19,243	F. T. D. Longworth, q.c.
Longford	72,852	493,019	243,946	947	17,597	10,186	
Louth	61,009	257,222	153,457	994	17,492	9,238	
Meath	77,684	201,618	232,651	535	21,604	17,635	Viscount Massereene.
Queen's	87,469	578,247	546,912	731	33,581	22,852	Marq. of Headfort, K.P.
Westmeath	73,124	424,854	260,181	1,187	16,164	7,063	Viscount de Vesci.
Wexford	71,798	434,017	316,285	729	20,156	12,223	Sir B. J. Chapman, Bt.
Wicklow	123,854	573,200	376,657	606	32,683	18,024	Ld. Maurice Fitzgerald.
	70,386	499,894	273,415	368	16,328	8,372	Earl of Wicklow.
	1,278,989	4,836,011	4,737,025	10,350	265,704	183,271	
MUNSTER.							
Clare	141,457	768,265	317,133	2,868	34,319	15,448	Lord Inchiquin.
Cork	495,607	1,838,325	1,233,604	6,942	125,500	62,835	Earl of Bandon.
Kerry	201,039	1,159,356	289,911	4,067	35,624	14,984	Earl of Kenmare, K.P.
Limerick	180,632	662,972	532,582	2,750	64,006	30,382	Lord Emly.
Tipperary	199,612	1,048,969	680,842	2,725	59,573	28,298	Earl de Montalt.
Waterford	112,768	456,198	317,027	1,754	28,757	22,009	Marq. of Waterford, K.P.
	1,331,115	5,934,681	3,371,099	21,106	347,779	173,956	
ULSTER.							
Antrim	421,943	711,276	1,229,379	3,506	72,142	33,817	Sir Edwd. Porter Cowan.
Armagh	163,177	313,036	421,939	1,954	13,054	4,975	Earl of Gosford, K.P.
Cavan	129,476	467,011	274,422	2,150	15,876	7,683	Earl of Lanesborough.
Donegal	206,035	1,190,269	296,776	2,563	19,293	5,831	Duke of Abercorn, C.B.
Down	272,107	611,926	833,547	2,401	26,566	12,027	Earl of Dufferin, K.P.
Fermanagh	84,879	417,665	236,180	1,013	9,598	3,355	Earl Erne.
Londonerry	164,991	513,388	384,479	2,029	15,923	7,003	Sir Henry H. Bruce, Bt.
Monaghan	102,748	318,806	265,317	1,225	11,103	5,662	Earl of Dartrey, K.P.
Tyrone	197,719	778,943	437,185	2,796	24,607	9,594	Earl of Charlemont, K.P.
	1,743,075	5,322,320	4,379,224	19,637	208,222	89,947	
CONNAUGHT.							
Galway	242,005	1,502,362	474,914	3,901	39,041	71,819	Lord Clonbrock.
Leitrim	90,372	376,212	136,335	1,754	13,353	4,810	Lord Harlech.
Mayo	245,212	1,318,130	314,754	2,752	28,306	96,814	Earl of Euan, C.B. [M.P.
Roscommon	132,490	385,407	295,258	1,951	21,902	7,314	Rt. Hon. E. R. K. Harman.
Sligo	111,578	451,086	213,613	1,684	13,019	5,090	Lt.-Col. E. H. Cooper.
	821,657	4,233,197	1,434,874	12,042	115,621	185,847	
Total, IRELAND	5,174,836	20,326,209	13,922,222	63,135	1,037,326	633,021	

LONDON was a place of importance under the Romans, and was famed for its vast conflux of traders and its abundant commerce even in the first century of the Christian era. From the Romans it received municipal institutions, which have endured in their main features to the present day. In Saxon times it was in reality a small independent State, and its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings. William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them; and about eight years after he granted a charter, which is still preserved. It is addressed to William the Bishop, Godfrey the Portreeve, and all the Burgesses, and promises that they shall be "law worthy" (i.e., possessed of privileges) as they were in the days of Edward the Confessor. The Portreeve, however, received the Norman title of Bailiff, which, in 1189, was changed to Mayor; the first holder under the new name being Henry Fitzalwyn, who filled the office for 24 years. On his death a new charter was granted by King John, in 1214, which directed the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1307, 1398, 1406, 1409); and modern cases occur with Alderman Wood, 1815, 1816; Sir John Key, 1830, 1831; Alderman Cubitt, 1861, 1862; and Alderman Sir R. N. Fowler, 1883, 1885. The title of Lord Mayor was first bestowed in 1354 on Sir Thomas Legge by Edward III.

Aldermen were first appointed by a charter of Henry III. in 1242, and were elected annually until 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The Common Council was at an early date substituted for a popular assembly called the Folkmote. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having as many as 14 members, and none less than 4. Sheriffs (as well as aldermen) were Saxon officers, who usually had charge of a large district. The time of their appointment for London is uncertain, but it is commonly placed in A.D. 1189. At first they were only the officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but Edward IV., whose cause was favoured by the citizens of London, gave them, in the first year of his reign, permission to choose their own Sheriffs, as is now done. The Sheriffs are chosen on Midsummer Day, and enter on office at Michaelmas, on which day the Lord Mayor is elected, who is sworn into office on November 8, and is on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of Justice, Westminster, to take the final declaration of office—the pageant, conducted with some degree of civic state, being popularly known as the Lord Mayor's Show. The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The Chamberlain is mentioned as a royal officer in 1195; when he became a civic official is not known; but the Town Clerk (called Common Clerk) and Common Sergeant are mentioned as "ancient" officers in the Charter of Edward II. (A.D. 1319).

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Principal Officers of the City of London.

Lord Mayor. £10,000. *Ald. Shff. Mayor.*
 The Rt. Hon. Polydore De Keyser, *Farringdon Without*, The Mansion House.. 1882 1882 1887
Priv. Sec., Wm. Jameson Soulsby.

<i>Aldermen.</i>	<i>Ward.</i>	<i>Address.</i>			
Sir Robert Walter Carden, Bart.	<i>Bridge Without</i> ...	3, Threadneedle Street.....	1849	1850	1857
Sir William Lawrence, Knt. ..	<i>Bread Street</i>	75, Lancaster Gate, W.....	1855	1857	1863
Sir Benj. Samuel Phillips, Knt.	<i>Farringd. Withn.</i>	40, Newgate Street.....	1857	1859	1865
Sir Thomas Gabriel, Bart.	<i>Vintry</i>	Commercial Road, Lambeth.	1857	1859	1866
Sir James C. Lawrence, Bart....	<i>Walbrook</i>	1, Hyde Park Gardens, W...	1860	1862	1868
Sir Thomas Dakin, Knt.	<i>Candlewick</i>	3, Creechurch Lane	1861	1864	1870
Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart.	<i>Aldgate</i>	62, Fenchurch Street.....	1863	1860	1873
David Henry Stone	<i>Bassishaw</i>	St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.	1864	1867	1874
Wm. Jas. Richmond Cotton. ..	<i>Lime Street</i>	47, St. Mary Axe.....	1866	1868	1875
Sir Thos. Scambler Owden, Kt..	<i>Bishopsgate</i>	Mulgrave House, Sutton... ..	1868	1870	1877
Sir Francis Wyatt Truscott, Kt.	<i>Dowgate</i>	103, Victoria Street, S.W. ...	1871	1871	1879
Sir Jno. Whittaker Ellis, Bt., M.P.	<i>Broad Street</i>	29, Fleet Street, E.C.	1872	1874	1881
Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt.	<i>Cripplegate</i>	6, Stratford Place, W.	1874	1875	1882
Sir Rt. Nicholas Fowler, Bt., M.P.	<i>Cornhill</i>	50, Cornhill	1878	1880	1883, '85
Sir John Staples, K.C.M.G., F.S.A.	<i>Aldersgate</i>	87, Avenue Road	1877	1877	1885
Sir Reginald Hanson, Bt., LL.D.	<i>Billingsgate</i>	4, Bryanston Square.....	1880	1881	1886

All the above have passed the Civic Chair.

James Whitehead	<i>Cheap</i>	34, Gresham Street.....	1882	1884	....
Sir Henry Aaron Isaacs, Knt..	<i>Portoken</i>	27, Belsize Park	1883	1886	....
Joseph Savory	<i>Langbourn</i>	11, Cornhill	1883	1882	....
Edward James Gray	<i>Tower</i>	37A, Mincing Lane	1883	....	....
David Evans	<i>Castle Baynard</i> ...	26, Watling Street	1884	1885	....
Phineas Cowan	<i>Cordwainer</i>	15, Lancaster Gate	1885	1884	....
Stuart Knill	<i>Bridge Within</i> ...	Fresh Wharf	1885	....	....
George Robert Tyler.....	<i>Queenhithe</i>	17, Queenhithe.....	1887	....	....
James E. Saunders, F.S.A.	<i>Coleman Street</i> ...	9, Finsbury Circus.....	1887	....	....

Sheriffs, Major Hor. D. Davies (Hôtel Métropole); and Wm. A. Higgs (Hotel Victoria) £736 6 8
Under-Sheriffs, G. Rose-Innes, jun., Billiter House; and Thos. Beard, 10, Basinghall Street.
Chaplain to the Lord Mayor, Rev. Henry G. S. Blunt, M.A. £100 0 0
Chaplains to the Sheriffs, Rev. Dr. Ker Gray, and Rev. G. E. Gardner, M.A.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON

Appointed by the Court of Aldermen.

	Elect.		Elect.		
RECORDER —Sir Thomas Chambers, Knt., Q.C.	£3,500	1878	Cashier , Francis George Marshall	£250	1869
Steward of Southwark , Sir T. Chambers	£57	1884	Clerk to Sitting Justices (Guildhall), Cecil G. Douglas	£600	1883
Clerk to Lord Mayor (vacant).			Assistant , J. G. Trotter	£300	1884
Assistant , H. G. Savill	£375	1883	Cashier and Account. , G. H. Griffin	£350	1864

Appointed by the Court of Common Council.

TOWN CLERK —Sir J. Braddick Monckton, Knt., F.S.A.	£3,000	1873	Deputy Registrar , F. S. Jackson	£500	1880
Common Serjeant , Sir William T. Charley, Knt., Q.C., D.C.L.	£2,250	1878	Sword Bearer , George J. W. Winzar	£450	1874
Judge of the City of London Court , Robert Malcolm Kerr, LL.D.	£2,400	1859	Common Crier , William R. Baggally	£250	1885
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's Court , Francis Roxburgh, jun.	£1,200	1887	Marshal , Major Eustace B. Burnaby	£350	1866
Commis. Police , Col. Sir J. Fraser, K.C.B.	£2,000	1863	Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain , William Payne	£1,200	1854
Secondary , Thomas Roderick	Fees	1884	Registrar City of London Court , Thomas Speechly	£1,600	1872
Comptroller , John Alex. Brand	£1,500	1879	High Bailiff of do. , W. J. Grant	£600	1884
Remembrancer , Gabriel P. Goldney	£2,000	1882	Prothonotary , John Alexander Brand	£100	1879
Solicitor , H. Homewood Crawford	£1,500	1885	Librarian , W. H. Overall, F.S.A.	£800	1865
Coroner , Samuel Fred. Langham	£935	1884	Clerk and Registrar of Coal Market , Jas. B. Scott	£800	1883
Clerk of the Peace , Edw. Jas. Road	£200	1865	Clerk and Collector of Coal Duties , Robert H. Russell	£400	1883
Archit. & Surv. (vacant)	£1,500		Keeper of Guildhall , James Gannon	£350	1880
Head Master of City of London School , Rev. Edwin Abbott Abbott, D.D.	£1,250	1865	Collector of Wine Dues , W. Lawley	£300	1882
2nd Master , Fras. Cuthbertson, LL.D.	£800	1855	Medic. Officer and Food Analyst , William Sedgwick Saunders, M.D., F.S.A.	£1,200	1874
Head Master of Freeman's Orphan School , Marcus Tulloch Cormack, M.A.	£525	1867	Medical Officer Port of London , Wm. Col- lingridge, M.D., M.B.C.S.	£700	1880
High Bailiff , Southwark, T. Roderick	£105	1885	Principal of the Guildhall School of Music , H. Weist Hill	£800	1883
Registrar of Mayor's Ct. , R. J. Pawley	£700	1875			

Elected by the Livery.

CHAMBERLAIN—Benjamin Scott, F.R.A.S., £2,500. Elected 1858.

Bridge Masters { William Henry Kemm	1877	Auditors of City Accounts .—G. Singer, 1886;
{ John Beckwith Towse	1881	W. Westcott, 1886; H. L. Bedford, 1887; and
		R. W. Saker, 1887.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE for the year ending 31st December, 1886.

Dr.	INCOME.	£	Cr.	EXPENDITURE.	£
Balance in hand 31st Dec., 1885		5,743	Expenses of Civil Government		70,492
Rents and Quit-rents		148,686	Donations, Pensions, &c.		17,309
Renewing Fines, &c.		2,655	Educational expenses		12,982
Cash for Surrender of two Leases		2,000	Administration of Justice (Criminal)		9,467
Interest on Government Securities		1,911	Office of Coroner		2,439
Interest on Purchase-money of Prop- erty sold		1,337	Expenses in relation to Gas and Water City Library and Museum		947 5,886
Markets, viz. —			Collection and Management, Rates, &c. Charges on Markets, viz. —		20,758
Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington		35,948	Billingsgate		20,679
London Central Markets, Smithfield		85,649	Metropolitan Cattle Market, Islington		39,794
Leadenhall		7,674	Meat and Poultry Markets, Smithfield		73,047
Farringdon		2,026	London Central Fish Market		17,277
Smithfield Hay Market		177	Other Markets, &c.		7,441
Billingsgate		27,987	Charges: Metage and Brokers' Rents		2,862
Central Fish Market		6,566	Expenses of Magistracy and Police		39,597
Metage of Corn, Fruit, &c.		1,522	Sanitary Expenses, Port of London		2,889
Brokers' Rents		5,703	London Central Fish Market		2,656
Mayor's Court Fees (Gross)		9,244	Enlargement of Leadenhall Market		11,543
Judiciary Fees		1,559	Loans Discharged		303,000
Grant in aid of Pauper Lunatics, &c.		3,333	Remembrancer's Office Suspense Acct.		4,600
Officers' Surplus Fees and Profits		8,934	Parliamentary Expenses		1,702
Wages to Workmen (Jobbing Work) and Materials		14,992	Contribution to Pauper Lunatic Asylum		1,098
Casual, Sundry, and Incidental Receipts		3,436	Replica of Queen Anne's Statue, St. Paul's		1,000
Transfers, Expenses of Bills in Parlia- ment, Remembrancer's Office Sus- pense Account		4,568	Erection of New School of Music		16,296
Sale of Freehold Land, London Central Markets		3,000	Erection of New London Almshouses		853
To Loans raised		338,000	Colonial and Indian Reception		4,206
Cash from Reserve Fund		15,000	Expenses of West Ham Park		1,409
(Sundry Small sums omitted on both sides are included in the totals.)			Investment in Purchase of Property and Stock		307
			Miscellaneous expenditure		9,741
			Balance in hand, on 31st Dec., 1886		34,545
		Total. £738,440			Total. £738,440

THE CITY COMPANIES, FREEMEN'S FEES, LIVERY AND COURT FINES, NUMBER OF LIVERYMEN, CORPORATE AND TRUST INCOMES.

P. = *Patrimony*, S. = *Servitude*, R. = *Redemption*, C. = *Court*, O. (*Master or Warden*) = *Office*.

COMPANY.	Fees of Freemen.		Livery Fine.	Fine on coming in Court.	No. of Livery.	Corporation Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£	£	£
Mercers.....	2 8 O P.	1 12 O S.	£4 13 8	Nil.	97	48,000	35,000	83,000
Grocers.....	Nominal.		£21	Nominal.	178	37,500	500	38,000
Drapers.....	2 0 O P. S. ...	1 14 O O R.	£26 1	None.	237	50,000	28,000	78,000
Fishmongers...	1 13 O P. S. ...	1 13 10 6 R.	£31 15	£33 12	452	47,000	4,000	51,000
Goldsmiths ..	{ 1 19 O P. S. ... 63 0 O R. (craftsmen) or £117 (non-craftsmen). }	{ £21 19 P. S. } { £45 18 R. }		£105	143	43,000	11,000	54,000
Skinner's	5 2 O S.	7 6 O P.	£52 10	£200 O.; £50 C.	150	29,000	10,000	39,000
Merchant Taylors.....	1 3 O P. S. ...	84 0 O R.	£80	{ £115 10 C.; } { £100 O. }	188	43,000	12,000	55,000
Haberdashers ..	5 5 O P. S. ...	84 0 O R.	£27 P. S.; £50 R.	£250 O.	373	29,000	20,000	49,000
Salters.....	3 7 4 P. S. ...	157 0 O R.	£22 P. S.; £35 R.	None.	119	19,000	2,000	21,000
Ironmongers....	Nom. P. S.	105 0 O R.	£42	None.	46	21,000	11,000	32,000
Vintners.....	6 6 O P. S. ...	80 17 6 R.	£63 P. S.; £107 R.	£111 P. S.; £213 R.	193	9,500	1,500	11,000
Clothworkers {	2 0 O P. 1 14 O S. } £107 15 6 R.		£105	None.	132	39,000	11,000	50,000
<i>The above are the Twelve "great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.</i>								
Apothecaries....	2 3 O P.	2 10 O S.	£21	£12	50	3,900	500	4,400
Armourers.....	3 0 O P. S. ...	1 14 O O R.	£33 P. S.; £111 R.	£4 10	64	7,940	60	8,000
Bakers.....	{ 6 6 O P. 10 10 O S. } £21 R.		{ £10 P.; £15 S.; } { £52 10 R. }	£52 10	187	1,580	320	1,900
Barbers.....	3 0 O P. S. ...	10 10 O R.	£16	£60	92		600	2,600
Basketmakers ..	2 2 O P. S. ...	2 5 O R.	£21	Nil.	28		61	None. 61
*Blacksmiths ..	4 0 O P. S. ...	6 10 O R.	£10	£12	63	684	None.	684
*Bowyers.....	15 0 O P. S. ...	31 0 O R.			29	550	40	590
*Broderers.....	21 0 O P. S. ...	52 0 O R.	£30 P. S.; £36 R.	£40	44		70	
Brewers.....	6 0 O P.	3 0 O S.	£23	£21	49	18,000	15,000	33,000
Butchers.....	3 0 O P. S. ...	10 0 O R.	£42 R.	£42	139	2,000	600	2,600
Carpenters.....	4 0 O P. S. ...	18 15 O R.	£35 P. S.; £52 10 R.	None.	108	10,350	956	11,300
*Clockmakers ..					51			
Couchmakers....	5 1 6 P. S. ...	17 13 6 R.	£20 15	£31	106	1,180	None.	1,180
*Cooks.....	3 0 O P. S. ...	10 0 O R.	None.	£31	69	2,380	180	2,560
Coopers.....	4 16 O P. S. ...	15 13 6 R.	£22 P. S.; £28 R.	£42	139	7,000	5,000	12,000
Cordwainers....	7 0 O P. S. ...	65 0 O R.	£40	£18	100	7,700	1,600	9,300
Curriers.....	4 0 O P. S. ...	10 0 O R.	£31 10	£31 10 C.; £47 O.	93	1,250	50	1,300
Cutlers.....	5 0 O P. S. ...	35 0 O R.	£22 P. S.; £45 R.	£41 P. S.; £54 R.	89	5,350	50	5,400
*Distillers....					28			
Dyers.....	2 2 O P. S. ...	31 10 O R.	£52 10 P. S.; £63 R.	£73 10	66	6,000	1,000	7,000
*Fanmakers† ..	2 0 O P. S. ...	8 0 O R.	None.	£50 C.; £25 O.	82	50	None.	50
*Farriers.....	3 3 O P. S. ...	5 5 O R.	£10 10	£50 C.; £25 O.	88	240	None.	240
*Feltmakers....	3 7 O P. S. ...	5 7 O R.	£10 P. S.; £15 R.	£12 12 C.; £66 O.	59	170	190	360
Fletchers.....	3 7 O P. S. ...	5 7 O R.	£10 P. S.; £15 R.	£5 5	16	150	None.	150
Founders.....	2 17 6 P. S. ...	6 7 6 R.	£15	{ £31 10 C.; } { £21 7 6 O. }	98	1,810	90	1,900
*Framewk. Kntrs	3 4 6 P. S. ...	5 4 6 R.	£18 P. S.; £21 R.	£52 10	35	310	130	440
*Fruiterers....	4 10 6 P. S. ...	7 5 6 R.	£26 P. S.; £31 R.	{ £11 11 O C.; } { £11 11 O. }	87	467	3	470
Girdlers.....	5 0 O P. S. ...	15 0 O R.	£35	£20 C.; £26 5 O.	69	3,000	1,300	4,300
*Glass-sellers ..	Nil. P. S. ...	5 5 O R.	£21	None.	43	100	90	190
*Glaziers.....	2 3 O P. S. ...	15 15 O R.	£8	£10 10 C.; £10 O.	39	260	40	300
*Glovers.....					14			
*Gold & Silver Wire drawers }	2 17 O P. S. ...	5 5 O R.	£15 7 6	£5 C.; £7 7 O.	37	62	3	65
Gunmakers.....	3 0 O P. S. ...	5 0 O R.	£15 15	£26 15	26	2,500	None.	2,500
Horners.....	1 3 4 P. S. ...	6 3 O R.	£15	£10	7	100	None.	100
Innholders.....	£6 6 S. P. R.		£11	£31 10 C.; £15 O.	59	1,320	220	1,540
Joiners.....	5 0 O P. S. ...	12 0 O R.	{ £20 P.; £45 S. } { £80 R. }	£10	79	1,300	None.	1,300

COMPANY.	Fees of Freemen.		Livery Fine.	Fine on coming in Court.	No. of Livery.	Corpo- rate Income.	Trust Income.	Total Income.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.				£	£	£
Leathersellers ..	2 0 0 P. S...	24 0 0 R.	£100	£10 C.; £10 O.	117	18,700	2,300	21,000
*Loriners	1 0 0 P. S...	3 0 0 R.	£12	£50 C.; £24 O.	386	1,200	None.	1,200
*Masons	5 0 0 P. S...	7 7 0 R.	£15	£5 C.; £4 O.	29	400	None.	400
*Musicians	3 0 0 P. S...	5 0 0 R.	£15	£31 10	34	400	None.	400
*Needlemakers†	2 12 6 P. S...	5 10 0 R.	£26 5	£26 5 C.; £5 5 O.	107	250	None.	250
Painters	2 0 0 P. S...	5 0 0 R.	£16 16	£10 10	115	3,100	2,300	5,400
*Pattenmakers..	2 17 0 P. S...	15 8 6 R.	£15	£50	39	286	14	300
Peeteters	£20 P. S.		£105 R.	£20	69	3,800	250	4,050
*Plasterers	1 16 6 P. S...	5 5 0 R.	£31 10	£25	48	870	30	900
Pl. Card Makers	2 12 0 P. S...	5 8 0 R.	£15 15	£3 3	50	50	None.	50
*Plumbers	3 0 0 P. S...	23 0 0 R.	£10	£16	40	880	20	900
Poulterers.....					65	1,020	430	1,450
Saddlers {	13 0 0 P. S. £48 (craft)		} £50 P.S.; £84 R.	£112	84	11,200	1,000	12,200
	£58 (non-craftsmen) R.							
*Scriveners	6 0 0 P. S...	14 0 0 R.	£15 15	£36	31	840	10	850
*Shipwrights †.	2 12 6 P. S...	9 5 0 R.	£21	£50 C.; £37 O.	171	830	None.	830
Spectaclemakers	1 13 0 P. S...	3 13 0 R.	£21	£50 C.; £28 O.	356	1,100	40	1,140
Stationers	5 0 0 P. S...	30 0 0 R.	£70	£80	260	3,100	1,600	4,700
Tallowchandlers	4 16 0 P. S...	19 0 0 R.	£27 5	£3	101	..	220	220
*Tinplate Wkrs.		£21		£31 10	68	..	37	37
*Tylers & Bklyrs.	2 2 0 P. S...	21 0 0 R.	£15	£10 0.	73	670	170	840
*Turners †.....	£2		£12	£18 C.; £3 O.	193	700	None.	700
*Upholders					33	330	20	350
Waxchandlers..	None.		£10	£2 10 C.; £2 10 O.	27	1,370	230	1,600
*Weavers					77	..	360	360
*Wheelwrights...	2 12 0 P. S...	6 0 0 R.	£21	£15 C.; £23 O.	92	300	None.	300
*Woolmen.....	1 7 0 P. S...	2 8 0 R.	£21	£10 10	22	300	None.	300

* These Companies have no Halls.

† Companies resuscitated within the last few years.

The ratable value of the halls of the London Companies is about £55,000; that of their schools and almshouses about £18,000 a year. The value of their plate and furniture is about £320,000, and the annual income of the livings in their gift—several of the “great” Companies are patrons of livings—about £12,300. In 1880

the Companies were indebted to the extent of about £270,000.

The above information is mainly derived from the report, in 5 vols., published in 1884, of the City Livery Companies’ Commission appointed in 1880, of which the Earl of Derby was chairman.

NUMBER OF PAUPERS (exclusive of Vagrants) in RECEIPT OF RELIEF in the several Unions and Parishes in ENGLAND and WALES on the 1st of January in each Year.

Jan. 1st.	Adult Able-bodied.			All other Paupers.			Total.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1869	29,826	153,336	183,162	133,245	723,142	856,387	163,071	876,478	1,039,549
1870	30,389	163,700	194,089	134,935	750,367	885,302	163,324	914,067	1,079,391
1871	29,320	160,519	189,839	135,909	756,118	892,027	165,289	916,637	1,081,926
1872	25,035	128,718	153,753	129,198	724,713	853,911	154,233	823,431	977,664
1873	22,053	105,644	127,697	132,118	630,557	762,675	154,171	736,201	890,375
1874	20,593	93,731	114,324	128,965	585,992	714,957	149,558	679,723	829,281
1875	21,196	94,013	115,209	132,515	567,863	700,378	153,711	661,876	815,587
1876	18,055	79,010	97,065	130,876	521,652	652,528	148,931	600,662	749,593
1877	18,993	73,813	92,806	138,198	497,346	635,544	157,191	571,159	728,350
1878	21,407	76,520	97,927	145,468	499,308	644,776	166,875	575,828	742,703
1879	22,650	96,283	118,933	152,695	528,798	681,493	175,345	625,081	800,426
1880	26,991	99,237	126,228	162,313	549,399	711,712	189,304	648,636	837,940
1881	26,357	84,812	111,169	163,081	528,876	691,957	180,438	613,688	803,126
1882	25,462	80,818	106,280	162,971	528,363	691,334	188,433	609,181	797,614
1883	24,867	80,490	105,357	165,519	528,420	693,939	190,386	608,910	799,296
1884	23,381	74,690	98,071	164,212	512,027	676,239	187,593	586,717	774,310
1885	23,909	78,518	102,427	166,275	515,453	681,728	190,184	593,971	784,155
1886	26,016	83,901	109,917	168,430	529,292	697,722	194,446	613,193	807,639
1887	27,032	83,197	110,229	169,821	537,239	707,060	196,583	620,436	817,289

From this it will be seen that on Jan. 1st, 1887, out of every 100 persons in England and Wales, 3,171 were in receipt of workhouse relief (assumed population of the 647 Parishes or Unions, both years, 25,972,119), an increase of '039 per cent. on the year preceding.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Name.	Area in sq. m.	Obtained by.	Date.	Population.
EUROPE:				
Gibraltar	2	Conquest	1704	25,000
Malta, &c.	122	Treaty cession	1814	163,000
Heligoland	3/4	Treaty cession	1814	2,000
IN ASIA:				
India (includ. Burmah)	1,569,540	{ Conquest	Begun 1757	260,000,000
		{ Transfer from East } India Co.	1858	
Ceylon.....	24,702	Treaty cession	1801	2,760,000
Cyprus	3,584	Convention with Turkey.	1878	187,000
Aden and Socotra	3,070	(Aden) Conquest	1839	40,000
Straits Settlements	circ. 1,500	Treaty cession	1785-1824	500,000
Hong Kong	32	Treaty cession	1841	160,000
Labuan	31	Treaty cession	1847	6,000
British North Borneo....	31,000	Cession to Company	1877	150,000
IN AFRICA:				
Cape Colony.....	212,000	Treaty cession	(Finally) 1815	1,122,000
Natal	24,000	Annexation.....	1843	425,000
St. Helena	47	Conquest	1673	5,000
Ascension	38	Annexation.....	1815	200
Sierra Leone.....	3,000	Transfer from Company	1807	62,000
Gold Coast.....	16,620	Conquest and cession ...	1663-1871	520,000
Mauritius, &c.	1,063	Conquest and cession ...	1810, 1814	372,000
IN AMERICA:				
Canada Proper.....	370,488	{ Conquest	1759-60	3,345,000
		{ Treaty cession	1763	
New Brunswick	27,174	Treaty cession	1763	322,000
Nova Scotia	20,907	{ Conquest	1627	442,000
		{ Treaty cession	(Final.) 1713	
Manitoba	123,200	Settlement	1813	circ. 135,000
British Columbia, &c.	341,305	Transfer to Crown	1858	60,000
North-West Territories.	2,585,000	Charter to Company	1670	58,000
Prince Edward Island..	2,133	Conquest	1745, 1756-63	110,000
Newfoundland.....	40,200	{ Settlement	circ. 1550	162,000
		{ Treaty cession	1713	
British Guiana.....	76,000	Conquest and cession ...	1803-1814	260,000
British Honduras	7,562	Conquest	1798	28,000
Jamaica	4,193	Conquest	1655	581,000
Trinidad	1,754	Conquest	1797	155,000
Barbados	166	Settlement	1605	171,860
Grenada, &c.	125	Treaty cession	1763	42,403
St. Vincent	140	Cession	1763	40,548
Tobago, St. Lucia, &c.	465	Cession and conquest ...	1763-1803	94,000
St. Christopher, Nevis, } and Anguilla	153	Settlement	1623, '25, '59	57,000
Dominica	292	Cession	1763	30,000
Montserrat, &c.	85	Settlement	1632	17,000
Bahamas	5,794	Settlement	1629	45,000
Bermuda	41	Settlement	1612	15,000
Falkland I., & S. Georgia	6,870	Treaty cession	1770	1,543
IN AUSTRALASIA:				
New South Wales	310,938	Settlement	1787	930,000
Victoria	87,884	Settlement	1834	970,000
South Australia	903,690	Settlement	1836	320,000
Queensland	670,000	Settlement	1824	315,000
Western Australia	978,300	Settlement	1826	35,000
Tasmania	26,215	Settlement	1803	140,000
New Zealand	104,000	Purchase	1840	580,000
Fiji	7,423	Cession from the Natives	1874	140,000
New Guinea (British) ..	88,457	Annexation.....	1884	137,500

NOTE.—These figures are approximate only; fuller particulars of the Area, Population, Income, Expenditure, Productions, and Trade of each of the Possessions abroad will be found in the Appendix.

THE Metropolitan Board of Works was constituted by the Metropolis Management Act of 1855. Under this and subsequent Acts it has carried out special works, such as the Main Drainage of London, the construction of the Victoria, Albert, and Chelsea Embankments on the Thames, the freeing of the Thames bridges in the Metropolitan area, and the clearance of many sites for Artizans' Dwellings. It has formed, opened up, or widened, many leading thoroughfares, such as Queen Victoria Street, Northumberland Avenue, Garrick Street, Southwark Street, Burdett Road, Holborn (Middle Row), Park Lane, Shoreditch, Great Eastern Street, Harrow Road, Coventry Street, Tooley Street, Tower Hill (Postern Row), Charing Cross Road, and Shaftesbury Avenue, which last, by way of Hart Street, and the improvement of Theobald's Road, and formation of Clerkenwell Road, provides a new means of communication between Piccadilly and Shoreditch. The Board built the present Putney and Hammersmith bridges; formed Finsbury and Southwark parks; and preserved open spaces, such as Hampstead Heath, Blackheath, Shepherd's Bush Common, Hackney Downs, Clapham Common, Wormwood Scrubs, Tooting Commons, Peckham Rye, Streatham Common, and Highbury Fields. Among the works now proceeding are, the widening of Upper Street, Islington, Waiworth Road, Gray's Inn Road (Elm Street), and Coldharbour Lane; the formation of Victory Place, Newington; and of a new street from Clerkenwell Road to Islington, further clearance of sites for artizans' dwellings, a new bridge at Battersea, the establishment of a new free ferry at Woolwich, and the laying out of a new park at Dulwich. It contributes, and has for many years, £30,000 a year towards City improvements.

Its principal general duties comprise the control over the formation of streets and the line of buildings therein, the testing of gas and gas-meters, the maintenance of the Fire Brigade (a force of 671 officers and men), the maintenance of the Main Drainage system, the Victoria, Albert, and Chelsea Embankments, the bridges over the Thames above Blackfriars, and various parks and commons. It is the "Metropolitan Authority" under the Water, Tramways, Petroleum, Artizans' Dwellings, Contagious Diseases (Animals), Slaughter-houses, Explosive Substances, and other Acts, and regulates the construction of theatres and music-halls for the protection of persons from fire. The Board borrows money and levies an annual rate. It borrows by the issue of "Metropolitan Consolidated Stock" for its own capital purposes, and also to provide loans to the School Board for London, the Police, and other metropolitan bodies within the limits laid down by Parliament in the Board's Annual Money Act. The rate of interest on stock created up to the end of 1880 is 3½ per cent. per annum; on stock raised since, 3 per cent. per annum; dividends are payable quarterly. The fund for paying the dividends and redeeming the principal is under the control of Her Majesty's Treasury. The total money borrowed up to the 1st of January, 1887, was £36,516,666, of which £6,674,751 was advanced to other bodies. The balance of debt owing at the same date was £26,907,926, and the assets in loans owing to the Board and in surplus

land were £10,274,543, less liability in redeeming stock at par £587,066, leaving the net debt £17,220,449. A portion amounting to not less than 1-6th is redeemed annually. The annual rate levied by the Board covers current expenses. It is relieved by the Coal and Wine duties which Parliament has allocated to its use up to July, 1888. The entire coal duty charged within the metropolitan police district and upon the river from Staines to Gravesend is 13d. per ton, of which 9d. is received by the Board and 4d. by the City.

Members of the Board are elected by the respective Vestries and District Boards in the Metropolis. The Corporation of the City of London elects three members. Parliament increased the number of Representatives in 1885 from 45 to 59.

During 1886, an Act was obtained by an association of gentlemen for purchasing 261 acres of land, and adding them to Hampstead Heath. Under its powers, the Board has agreed to contribute £152,500 towards the cost. In 1887 an Act was passed, imposing upon the Board the maintenance of Victoria, Battersea, and Kennington parks, Bethnal Green Museum Gardens, Westminster Bridge, and Old Chelsea Embankment. In the same year the Board obtained power from Parliament to form a tunnel beneath the Thames at Blackwall, thereby providing another means of communication between north and south London; also to acquire Ravenscroft Park, at Hammersmith, to undertake the maintenance of Wandsworth Common, and to contribute towards the purchase of Penge Recreation Ground. The Board has also agreed to make a grant of £25,000 towards the cost of Clissold Park, Stoke Newington, under the powers of the Clissold Park Act, 1887.

An important subject which occupies the attention of the Board is the treatment of the Metropolitan sewage at the outfalls into the River Thames, with a view to its purification. Extensive works are in progress for precipitating the sewage. One contract, on the north side, at Barking, is to cost £406,000. The deposit, after precipitation, is estimated to amount to 3,000 tons daily. When pressed, it will be reduced to 850 tons daily. The disposal of this enormous quantity is not easy. The sludge will probably have to be carried away and cast into the sea, unless it can be applied for agricultural purposes. A vessel has been built, and is ready for use, but, beyond an experimental trip, no sludge has been carried to sea. Agriculturists are now trying the pressed cake somewhat extensively on the south side, and with success. In 1886, they took 2,562 tons. In 1887, up to November 3rd, 6,649 tons; and orders for 1,000 tons were waiting execution. Deodorization is successfully performed, and will be continued until the establishment of the permanent treatment by precipitation.

The Board has continued to require wharf walls and banks of the River Thames, in the Metropolis, to be raised to prevent overflow. The height required is 5 ft. 6 in. above Trinity high-water mark. The preparation of plans necessitated the survey and taking levels of 41 miles of river frontage. Owners of 983 riverside properties have been served with notices: 934 have complied with the requirements, and works are in progress in other places.

The total length of new streets sanctioned

throughout the Metropolis during the year 1886-87 is about 12 miles.

No new Theatre or Music Hall containing an area exceeding 500 square feet, can be opened without a certificate from the Board. Thirteen certificates were issued last year. There is a limited jurisdiction over the older theatres and music-halls. The whole of the theatres existing in 1878 have now been put in what is considered a satisfactory structural condition.

The question of the continuance of the Coal and Wine Duties, which produce an income to the

Board of about £325,000, is still before the public. They cease in 1889, and the Board will derive no benefit from the proceeds of the last year, which have been appropriated to the freeing from toll of Thames bridges outside London. If the duties are not renewed the Board's rate must increase by at least 2½d. in the pound. The duties are easily collected, have continued many years, and produce no irritation.

The rates levied by the Board during the last 5 years were:—1833, 6'23d.; 1884, 6'50d.; 1885, 7'34d.; 1886, 6'88d.; 1887, 7'55d.

(Office, Spring Gardens.—Hours 9 to 4; Saturdays 9 to 2.)

Chairman, Lord Magheramorne, K.C.B. [1870].

Deputy-Chairman, George Edwards. St. Marylebone. 119, Maida Vale, W. [1873.]

Members of the Board.

Name.	Parish or District.	Residence.	Elected.
Abbott, John	Limehouse	Braemar House, Lancaster Gate, W.	1836
Andrews, William	Greenwich	117, Lewisham High Road, S.E.	1885
Baker, Fred. George	St. Pancras	7, Hampstead Road, N.W.	1885
Berry, George	St. Luke, Middlesex	246 & 248, Goswell Road, E.C.	1887
Bonthon, John	St. James, Westminster	Pitlochry, Putney Hill, S.W.	1836
Boucher, William	Kensington	178A, Lancaster Road, Notting Hill, W.	1885
Bradfield, John Edwin	Islington	Westfield Villa, 263, Camden Rd., Holloway, N.	1882
Brown, George	Hammer-smith	1, Rivercourt Road, Hammersmith, W.	1831
Cameron, Andrew	Wandsworth	18, Chivalry Road, Battersea Rise, S.W.	1885
Cook, Edward Rider	Poplar	Woodford, Essex.	1865
Cox, Frederick	Hackney	218, Dalston Lane, E.	1885
Debenham, William	St. Marylebone	Woodlea, 41, Grove End Road, N.W.	1883
Egerton, Hn. Alan de Tatton, M.P.	St. George, Hanover	Sq., 9, Seamore Place, Curzon Street, W.	1882
Ewin, Alfred	Bethnal Green	Norlington House, Leytonstone, Essex.	1879
Fairclough, Thomas M.	St. George-in-the-East	Pittarow, Bramley Hill, Croydon	1876
Fardell, Thomas George	Paddington	30, Oxford Square, Hyde Park, W.	1884
Fowler, Francis Hayman	Lambeth	The Lodge, Brixton Oval, S.W.	1868
Funnell, Peter William	Lambeth	80, Loughborough Park, Brixton, S.W.	1885
Furlong, John Spencer	Islington	16, Compton Terrace, Islington, N.	1887
Furniss, Robert	St. Pancras	22, Grove Terrace, Highgate Road, N.W.	1871
Garrett, Wm. Burnham	City of London	16, Water Lane, E.C.	1883
Harben, Henry	Hampstead	Seaford Lodge, Fellowes Rd., Hampstead, N.W.	1880
Hawkins, Alexander	St. George, Southwark	127, London Road, S.E.	1887
Hewitt, William Henry	St. Giles	25, Westbourne Terrace, W.	1885
Hill, George	Lambeth	83, East Hill Terrace, Wandsworth, S.W.	1881
Hughes, Colonel E., M.P.	Plumstead	38, Green's End, Woolwich, and Oaklands, Plumstead Common.	1884
James, George	St. Martin-in-the-Fields	1, Trafalgar Square, W.C.	1884
Jolly, John Robert	Woolwich	The Oaks, Plumstead Common.	1881
Jones, John	Strand	Manor House, Send Green, Woking	1879
Lawrence, Edwin	Shoreditch	10, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.	1886
Lenanton, John	Poplar	56, East India Dock Road, E.	1885
Lindsay, Wm. Alexander	Kensington	17, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.	1885
Meaden, George Pitney	Wandsworth	408, Clapham Road, S.W.	1867
Middlemass, Andrew	Camberwell	29, Brunswick Square, Camberwell, S.E.	1885
Mossop, Charles	Chelsea	9, Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.	1885
Munro, Colonel Donald	Whitechapel	White Hall, Chigwell Row, Essex	1875
Perry, Philip P.	Fulham	5, Talgarth Road, West Kensington, W.	1887
Phillips, George	Holborn	Earlsmead, Beckenham	1886
Price, Samuel	Islington	85, St. Paul's Road, Highbury, N.	1885
Richardson, Guildford B.	Greenwich	61, Shooter's Hill Road, Blackheath, S.E.	1862
Rider, Thomas Francis	St. Saviour, Southwark	Stanstead House, The Grove, Clapham Rd.	1886
Robson, William	Clerkenwell	19, Holford Square, Pentonville, W.C.	1883
Rogers, Edward Dresser	Camberwell	Hockley, Champion Park, Denmark Hill, S.E.	1868
Runts, John	Hackney	Lordslip Road, Stoke Newington, N.	1867
Saunders, Jas. E. (Deputy)	City of London	9, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	1865
Selway, William R.	Newington	337, Strand, W.C.	1873
Shepherd, William	Bermondsey	101, Bermondsey New Road, S.E.	1881
Staples, Sir John, K.C.M.G.	City of London	87, Avenue Road, Regent's Park, N.W.	1886
Tolhurst, John	Rotherhithe, with St. Olave	Glenbrook, Beckenham, Kent	1876
Urquhart, William	Paddington	327, Edgware Road, W.	1885
Webb, Jubal	Kensington	2, The Terrace, Kensington, W.	1887
Webster, Robt. Grant, M.P.	St. George, Hanover	Sq. 83, Belgrave Road, Pimlico, S.W.	1885
Weir, Benjamin	Wandsworth	Rothsay House, Balham, S.W.	1885
Wenborn, Capt. F. M.	Shoreditch	81, New North Road, N.	1885
Wetenhall, Wm. James	St. Pancras	2, Southampton Rd., Haverstock Hill, N.W.	1892

London School Board.

337

(Elected 2 November, 1885, for three years.)

Offices—Victoria Embankment. Hours, 10 to 5 (Sat. 10—2). Board Meetings Thursday, at 3 p.m.

MEMBERS.

Chairman, Rev. Joseph R. Diggle, M.A., *unpaid*.
Priv. Sec. to Chairman, T. A. Spalding, LL.B. £300
Vice-Chairman, Sir Rich. Temple, Bt., G.C.S.I., M.P.
City of London.—Henry Spicer, M.A.; Miss Rosamond Davenport-Hill; *Alderman Savory; *Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P.
Chelsea.—*G. White, B.A.; *Rev. R. Eyton, M.A.; Wm. Bousfield; Prof. Gladstone; *Mrs. Webster.
Finsbury.—Mark Wilks; W. R. Bourke; Benj. Lucraft; *J. Wilson Sharp; *T. F. Stonelake; *Hon. Conrad A. Dillon.
Greenwich.—Col. E. Hughes, M.P.; *William Phillips; Hen. Gover; *Rev. R. R. Bristow, M.A.
Hackney.—John Lobb; *Chas. Deacon; *Jas. Hart; *Rev. C. G. Gull, M.A.; B. S. Olding.
Lambeth (East).—Rev. A. A. W. Drew, M.A.; Rev. C. E. Brooke, M.A.; T. E. Heller; G. C. Whiteley.

Lambeth (West).—*H. Lynn; *Hy. Seymour Foster; *Rev. A. W. Jephson, M.A.; *F. W. Lucas; *J. T. Helby; *Reginald Saunders.
Marylebone.—*E. Barnes; *J. R. Endeau; *Rev. J. J. Coxhead, M.A.; *General Moberly; Rev. J. R. Diggle, M.A.; Canon Barker; Mrs. Westlake.
Southwark.—*Sir John Bennett; *Edric Bayley; Rev. C. D. Lawrence, M.A.; *Rev. W. L. Bell, M.A.
Tower Hamlets.—E. North Buxton; *Rev. W. P. Jay, M.A.; Col. L. Prendergast; *Rev. J. F. Porter; *F. J. W. Dellow.
Westminster.—*H. N. Bowman Spink; *Rev. William Sinclair; *Capt. Clifford Probyn; Jas. S. Burroughes; Sir Wm. Guyer Hunter, M.P.

* Elected for the first time.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

Clerk of the Board—George H. Croad, B.A. £1,250
Statistical Clerk—C. W. Isitt £500
Financial Clerk—G. Attenborough £600
Minuting & Endowment Clerk—E. H. Bramley £600
School Management—F. Wiles £400
Industrial Schools, &c.—J. C. Whiddington. £415
Works Clerk—G. C. Harcourt. £415
Store Superintendent—G. Frater. £500
Architect—T. J. Bailey £800
Surveyor—A. Young £500
Inspectors of Schools—G. Ricks, £450; R. McWilliam, £450; F. G. Landon, £450; W. L. Clague, £450; and T. Nickal, £450.

Singing Instructor—J. Evans £300
Drill Instructor—W. Sheffield £180
Deaf and Dumb Instr.—Rev. W. Stainer. ... £300
Exams. of Needlework—Miss Heath, £195; Miss Hoch. £150
Kindergarten Instructress—Miss Lyschinska £250
Superintendent of the Blind—Miss Greene. ... £160
Supt. of Physical Education—Mrs. Bergman-Osterberg £215
Superintendent of Cookery, Miss Matthews. ... £160
Superintendent of Drawing, T. R. Ablett £300
Science Demonstrator, W. H. Grieve. £185

Solicitors—Messrs. Gedge, Kirby & Millet, 1, Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W.
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25TH MARCH, 1887.

	INCOMES.	£
Balance in hand 25th March, 1886	235,561	
Grants from Committee of Council on Education	294,972	
Do. Science and Art Department	6,443	
Amounts paid by Rating Authorities	1,137,163	
School Fees	119,362	
Contributions from H.M. Treasury in aid of Industrial Schools	4,298	
Loans raised	359,200	
Scholarships and Prizes	860	
Insurance Fund	2,405	
Miscellaneous Income	321	
Total	£2,160,585	

	EXPENDITURE.	£
Salaries of Officers of the Staff	17,939	
„ of do. for enforcing Bye Laws	31,240	
„ of Teachers, &c.	789,776	
Books, Apparatus, and Stationery	42,930	
Printing, Postage, Advertising, &c.	8,847	
Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance	64,066	
Furniture, Fittings, Cleaning, &c.	61,749	
Fuel and Light	23,539	
Purchase of Land	150,476	
Erection and additions, &c., of Schools	309,496	
Alterations to Buildings not chargeable to Capital Account	15,054	
Repairs to Buildings	31,780	
Industrial Schools' Expenses	34,823	
Interest on Loans	237,376	
Legal Expenses and Miscellaneous Exp.	20,284	
Scholarships and Prizes	2,774	
Insurance Fund	233	
Repayment of Loans	110,716	
Balance in hand 25th March, 1887	207,437	
Total	£2,160,585	

From the establishment of the Board in November, 1870, up to the 20th October, 1887, accommodation in permanent schools had been provided for 390,321 children. In addition to this, schools with accommodation for 10,415 are in process of erection, or will be provided in the course of the next two years. At Lady-Day last there were upon the rolls of the Board Schools (including certain schools transferred, and temporary schools), 406,543 children. The staff of teachers comprised 6,473 adult teachers, and 1,629 pupil-teachers and candidates. The fees charged by the Board range from 1d. to 6d., and in two schools 9d.; the number of school-places provided at 1d. being, according to a recent return, 85,911; 182,793 at 2d.; 97,840 at 3d.; 22,743 at 4d.; 6,685 at 6d.; and 1,745 at 9d. The charges are determined solely by what is believed to be the ability of the parents, and to avoid needless class distinctions they are made uniform in each school. When the census of all the schools in London was taken in 1871, whether efficient or non-efficient, the total number of children on the roll was 320,143. The number of children now upon the roll of efficient schools alone is 617,343; in other words, the roll of efficient schools alone is greater by 297,200 than the total roll of all schools whatever in the beginning of 1871. The number of children sent to industrial schools at the instance of the Board, up to Midsummer, 1887, was 11,869. In addition, 11,293 other cases had been inquired into by the Industrial Schools Committee, and referred to various voluntary agencies, &c., to be dealt with. The precepts for the year 1887-88 amount to £1,070,325 10s. 0d., which is at the rate of 8½d. in the pound.

The following list of Insurance Offices, with two or three unimportant exceptions, contains the names of all the British offices; and of four other companies doing business in this country—three Life Offices founded in New York and one in Australia—with the premiums charged at various ages to secure the payment of £100 at death, with right to participate in profits. Those offices having an asterisk prefixed transact Annuity as well as Life business. After the names are the figures (1) (2) (3) or (4). Those offices marked No. 1 are Proprietary or Joint Stock Life Companies; No. 2 are Proprietary Life and Fire Companies, and in three instances—those of the *Commercial Union*, the *London Assurance Corporation*, and the *Royal Exchange*, the business of *Marine Insurance* is included; No. 3 are Societies established on the principle of *Mutual Insurance*: that is, there is no proprietors' paid-up capital, the contributions of members being regarded as amply sufficient to meet all claims and contingencies; No. 4 are what are termed *Industrial Life Offices*, i.e., the Life Insurances transacted are wholly or for the most part for sums under £100, the premiums being usually payable by weekly or monthly instalments.

Persons wishing to insure their own lives—or, where legally or financially interested—the lives

of others, are furnished with a paper containing questions respecting their age, habits, state of health, and other matters, all which questions must be answered truthfully; for if any wilful misstatement be made the policy may be vitiated, and the office can refuse to pay when a claim is made; thus all the sums contributed will have been thrown away. If the application for insurance be rejected on account of ill-health, or a tendency to hereditary disease, offices are to be found which will insure unsound lives, of course at a charge proportioned to the nature of the risk. Some tradesmen, e.g., publicans and butchers, are usually charged a higher rate than most others; a man in such business, aged say 35, may have to pay as though he were 40 or 45.

It should be impressed upon intending insurers that they cannot be too careful in the selection of an office. *Safety should be the first consideration*, economy second—although really first, for there is no economy in insuring in an unsound office, however low its premium may be. The rates differ, but in some offices where the premium appears high corresponding advantages are offered, and they may in the end prove quite as economical as other offices where lower rates are charged, for with the high rates of premium there are commonly some continuing advantages.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR LIFE ASSURANCES,

In the following Offices, at the ages of 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, and 55, to secure the payment of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS at death; the assured *participating in the profits* in all named, except the Post Office and certain of the Industrial Life Offices. The first column of figures gives the amounts returned as Life "Assets" by the various Offices, in accordance with the provisions of the Act 33 & 34 Vict. c. 58; and the last column shows the number of years the Office has been established for the transaction of Life Insurance.

OFFICES.	Life and Annuity Assets.†	Age, 25.		Age, 30.		Age, 35.		Age, 40.		Age, 45.		Age, 50.		Age, 55.		Years Established.
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	
Alliance (2)	1,929,965	2 2 6	2 9 2	2 16 8	3 6 6	3 17 8	4 14 2	5 19 11	64							
Atlas (2)	1,515,447	2 4 8	2 9 3	2 15 5	3 3 7	3 14 6	4 8 8	5 8 0	80							
Blue Ribbon (4)	27,759	1 16 2	2 0 11	2 7 3	2 15 10	3 7 4	4 2 3	5 2 11	5							
British Empire (3)	1,136,847	2 2 4	2 8 3	2 15 4	3 4 2	3 15 7	4 11 1	5 13 7	41							
British Equitable (1)	1,141,809	2 3 0	2 9 0	2 16 6	3 6 0	3 18 2	4 14 3	5 16 4	34							
British Legal (1)	61,227	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24							
British Workman's (4)	81,010	2 2 0	2 7 11	2 15 2	3 4 6	3 16 5	4 12 3	5 13 11	21							
*Caledonian (2)	897,216	2 3 6	2 8 9	2 15 6	3 4 6	3 14 6	4 8 6	5 9 6	54							
Church of England (2)	715,604	2 1 6	2 6 10	2 13 11	3 3 6	3 15 10	4 11 11	5 13 2	47							
*City of Glasgow (1)	1,482,522	2 2 3	2 8 5	2 15 5	3 4 6	3 14 10	4 9 10	5 12 9	49							
Clergy Mutual (3)	3,343,675	2 0 2	2 6 4	2 13 0	3 2 2	3 12 4	4 7 4	5 10 4	59							
Clerical, Med. & Gen. (1)	2,765,759	2 2 6	2 8 9	2 15 9	3 5 0	3 15 6	4 10 9	5 13 9	64							
*Commercial Union (2)	1,254,417	2 3 8	2 9 5	2 15 9	3 4 2	3 13 10	4 7 8	5 9 2	27							
*Crown (1)	1,885,129	2 3 8	2 9 3	2 16 3	3 5 1	3 16 10	4 12 5	5 13 3	63							
Eagle (1)	2,951,490	2 5 7	2 10 8	2 17 1	3 5 5	3 16 6	4 11 4	5 10 11	81							
Economic (3)	3,560,148	1 19 0	2 4 3	2 10 11	2 19 9	3 11 9	4 7 6	5 4 8	65							
*Edinburgh (1)	2,180,980	2 2 0	2 7 7	2 14 6	3 3 2	3 14 2	4 9 0	5 9 1	64							
*English & Scot. Law (1)	1,390,299	2 2 9	2 8 8	2 15 6	3 4 6	3 15 6	4 10 0	5 10 8	49							
Equitable (3)	4,256,876	2 8 1	2 13 5	2 19 10	3 7 11	3 17 11	4 10 8	5 6 4	126							
*Equity and Law (1)	2,070,021	2 3 2	2 8 10	2 15 10	3 4 6	3 15 7	4 10 9	5 12 6	44							
*Friends' Provident (3)	1,813,494	2 1 3	2 5 9	2 11 2	2 18 1	3 7 0	3 19 3	4 16 8	56							
*General (2)	948,731	2 4 0	2 9 10	2 16 6	3 5 4	3 16 8	4 12 8	5 11 8	51							
*Gresham (1)	3,710,946	2 3 3	2 9 0	2 16 3	3 5 8	3 18 0	4 14 3	5 16 3	40							
*Guardian (2)	3,253,166	2 5 4	2 10 4	2 16 7	3 4 6	3 15 2	4 9 3	5 8 4	67							
*Hand-in-Hand (3)	2,215,461	2 4 2	2 10 8	2 18 9	3 8 10	4 2 2	4 19 3	6 1 6	51							
*Imperial (1)	1,273,488	2 1 11	2 6 11	2 13 6	3 2 1	3 13 2	4 7 5	5 6 6	68							
Lancashire (2)	997,571	2 3 0	2 8 6	2 15 0	3 3 6	3 15 0	4 10 6	5 9 6	36							
Law Life (1)	5,145,304	2 3 8	2 9 4	2 16 2	3 4 10	3 16 3	4 11 0	5 10 9	65							
*Law Union (2)	836,933	2 3 7	2 9 4	2 16 7	3 5 3	3 17 0	4 12 0	5 12 8	34							

* Industrial rates of premium without profits.

† Including paid-up capital.

In the Assets of Proprietary Offices (those numbered 1, 2, and 4) the Paid-up Capital is included.

OFFICES.	Assets. †		Age, 25.		Age, 30.		Age, 35.		Age, 40.		Age, 45.		Age, 50.		Age, 55.		Est.
	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Yrs.	
*Legal and General (1)	2,119,060	2 5 1	2 10 9	2 17 7	3 5 11	3 16 7	4 10 9	5 11 6	5 2								
*Life Assoc. of Scot. (1)	3,198,577	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 17 0	3 5 4	3 17 4	4 13 4	5 14 8	5 0								
*L'pool & Lond. & Gl. (2)	4,053,219	2 2 11	2 9 3	2 16 3	3 5 6	3 16 0	4 11 3	5 14 8	5 2								
London & Lancashire (1)	476,773	2 0 10	2 6 10	2 13 7	3 2 4	3 12 5	4 6 20	5 9 1	25								
*Lond. & Manchester (4)	23,005								18								
London Assoc. Corp. (2)	2,207,285	2 4 0	2 9 6	2 16 3	3 4 11	3 16 5	4 11 5	5 11 5	166								
Lond., Edin., & Glas. (4)	120,338	2 3 4	2 8 11	2 15 10	3 4 7	3 16 5	4 12 0	5 13 0	7								
London Life Assoc. (3)	3,926,420	2 13 6	2 19 3	3 7 0	3 17 0	4 9 9	5 7 6	6 9 6	82								
*Marine & Gen. Mutual (3)	461,011	2 3 1	2 8 10	2 16 4	3 5 11	3 17 7	4 11 11	5 12 5	35								
Metropolitan (3)	1,826,642	2 4 0	2 9 9	2 17 5	3 6 4	3 18 11	4 12 0	5 14 0	53								
*Midland Counties (2)	77,301	2 4 10	2 9 11	2 16 2	3 4 8	3 15 0	4 9 6	5 7 11	36								
Mutual (3)	1,163,958	2 2 7	2 8 10	2 16 8	3 6 8	4 0 2	4 17 11	6 2 1	54								
*Nat. Ass. (of Ireland) (2)	322,788	2 3 1	2 8 7	2 15 5	3 4 3	3 16 0	4 11 7	5 12 9	66								
*National Life Assur. (3)	811,608	2 5 0	2 10 4	2 17 1	3 5 9	3 17 2	4 12 8	5 13 8	58								
*National Provident (3)	4,356,480	2 4 3	2 10 2	2 17 5	3 6 3	3 17 4	4 11 1	5 8 8	53								
*Nth. Brit. & Mercan. (2)	4,878,355	2 3 5	2 9 10	2 17 0	3 6 1	3 16 7	4 11 11	5 11 2	64								
*Northern (2)	2,327,805	2 2 10	2 8 8	2 15 10	3 4 10	3 16 9	4 12 4	5 13 2	52								
Norwich Union (3)	1,872,270	2 3 8	2 8 10	2 14 10	3 2 0	3 11 0	4 6 0	5 5 3	80								
Patriotic (2)	228,523	2 2 11	2 8 8	2 15 9	3 4 5	3 15 10	4 10 4	5 9 10	64								
Pearl (4)	152,470	2 3 11	2 10 0	2 17 8	3 7 5	4 0 0	4 16 6	5 18 2	23								
Pelican (2)	1,333,290	2 2 10	2 8 9	2 16 0	3 5 2	3 17 5	4 13 6	5 15 0	91								
Positive (1)	396,852	2 5 7	2 12 0	2 19 11	3 9 9	4 1 9	4 16 4	5 17 2	17								
*Post Office (Industrial) (1)		2 0 10	2 6 7	2 13 8	3 2 9	3 14 5	4 9 10	5 10 0	23								
Provident (1)	2,485,955	2 4 3	2 10 2	2 17 5	3 6 3	3 17 4	4 11 1	5 8 8	82								
*Provident Clerks (3)	1,400,011	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 16 7	3 5 1	3 16 2	4 10 4	5 9 4	48								
*Provincial (1)	320,440	2 3 5	2 9 1	2 16 0	3 4 8	3 16 2	4 11 1	5 11 1	36								
*Prudential (Ordny.) (1)	1,765,193	2 3 2	2 9 6	2 16 8	3 5 11	3 16 6	4 11 11	5 15 4	40								
Prudential (Indus.) (2)	5,017,031								48								
*Queen (2)	765,255	2 3 9	2 9 4	2 16 0	3 5 0	3 14 3	4 9 0	5 10 0	31								
Refuge (4)	153,726	2 0 6	2 5 10	2 12 9	3 1 6	3 13 0	4 8 5	5 6 6	23								
*Reliance (3)	656,494	2 2 11	2 9 4	2 16 9	3 5 10	3 18 0	4 14 2	5 13 8	48								
Rock (1)	2,949,713	2 8 1	2 13 5	2 19 10	3 7 11	3 17 11	4 10 8	5 6 4	82								
*Royal (2)	3,547,154	2 4 2	2 9 9	2 16 2	3 4 1	3 14 6	4 8 3	5 10 6	43								
*Royal Exchange (2)	2,715,004	2 3 9	2 8 9	2 16 0	3 4 11	3 16 6	4 11 9	5 9 11	166								
Sceptre (1)	291,293	2 2 4	2 8 8	2 15 8	3 4 8	3 15 4	4 10 6	5 13 4	23								
*Scottish Amicable (3)	2,775,242	2 6 5	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 3	3 16 3	4 9 1	5 5 1	62								
*Scottish Economic (1)	29,077	1 16 2	2 0 8	2 6 10	2 14 11	3 5 9	3 19 8	4 18 10	2								
Scottish Equitable (3)	2,889,114	2 5 3	2 10 3	2 16 10	3 5 5	3 16 7	4 10 9	5 9 10	57								
Scottish Imperial (1)	2,865,530	2 0 6	2 6 7	2 14 1	3 3 5	3 15 8	4 11 7	5 12 10	22								
*Scottish Life (1)	112,211	2 3 6	2 9 5	2 16 1	3 4 6	3 15 10	4 10 5	5 10 6	7								
*Scottish Metropolitan (1)	89,644	1 16 0	2 0 8	2 6 7	2 14 7	3 5 4	3 19 7	4 19 0	11								
*Scottish Provident (3)	5,728,162	1 18 0	2 1 6	2 6 10	2 14 9	3 5 9	4 1 7	5 1 11	51								
*Scottish Provincial (2)	1,529,476	2 0 2	2 7 11	2 15 4	3 4 8	3 16 5	4 11 8	5 12 2	63								
*Scottish Temperance (4)	38,213	2 3 2	2 8 6	2 15 3	3 9 3	3 15 0	4 9 10	5 9 8	4								
*Scottish Union & Nat. (2)	3,026,880	2 3 3	2 10 0	2 17 0	3 5 0	3 15 0	4 10 0	5 11 0	64								
*Scot. Widows' Fund. (3)	9,228,979	2 6 6	2 11 9	2 18 2	3 6 3	3 16 4	4 10 7	5 13 8	73								
*Standard (1)	6,481,858	2 2 11	2 8 11	2 15 8	3 4 5	3 14 6	4 9 0	5 11 2	63								
*Star (1)	2,421,104	2 2 7	2 8 9	2 15 11	3 4 11	3 15 5	4 10 6	5 13 7	45								
Sun (1)	2,202,284	2 2 6	2 9 2	2 16 8	3 6 6	3 17 8	4 12 2	5 19 11	78								
Union (2)	1,266,734	2 3 5	2 9 3	2 16 4	3 5 3	3 16 11	4 14 0	5 12 0	174								
*United Kent (1)	479,954	2 4 3	2 9 8	2 16 3	3 4 3	3 15 11	4 10 5	5 9 6	63								
U. K. Assur. Corp. (4)	20,301	2 4 6	2 10 8	2 18 0	3 7 4	3 19 3	4 15 6	5 19 0	21								
*United King. Temp. (3)	4,001,936	2 2 7	2 8 10	2 15 7	3 4 11	3 15 5	4 10 6	5 13 8	48								
Universal (1)	1,112,073	2 3 3	2 8 10	2 14 11	3 3 0	3 12 2	4 5 6	5 5 10	54								
University (1)	992,728	2 5 9	2 10 9	2 16 11	3 4 7	3 14 1	4 7 6	5 4 6	62								
Victoria Mutual (4)	43,120	2 3 4	2 9 3	2 16 6	3 5 7	3 17 2	4 13 0	5 16 0	27								
Wesleyan & General (4)	188,106	2 2 10	2 8 9	2 16 6	3 6 6	3 19 5	4 16 3	5 18 3	46								
West. Counties & Lon. (3)	58,487	2 1 9	2 7 11	2 14 9	3 3 9	3 14 0	4 8 9	5 11 5	26								
West of England (2)	1,118,504	2 5 8	2 11 3	2 17 11	3 6 1	3 16 2	4 9 1	5 5 6	81								
*Westminster & Gen. (1)	532,195	2 2 7	2 8 10	2 15 10	3 5 0	3 15 5	4 10 6	5 13 8	52								
*Whittington (1)	167,292	2 3 4	2 9 0	2 15 8	3 5 2	3 16 0	4 11 8	5 13 0	62								
*Yorkshire (2)	619,360	2 3 7	2 9 7	2 16 3	3 5 0	3 14 10	4 9 1	5 10 10	64								
*Colonial Mutual (3)	666,342	1 19 7	2 4 8	2 11 9	3 0 9	3 11 1	4 6 2	5 9 9	14								
*Equitable, United St. (1)	15,683,209	1 19 9	2 5 5	2 12 9	3 2 7	3 15 11	4 14 4	5 19 10	28								
*Mutual, New York (3)	23,787,999	2 1 0	2 6 7	2 14 2	3 4 5	3 18 2	4 17 0	6 3 2	44								
*New York (3)	15,394,294	1 19 9	2 5 5	2 12 9	3 2 7	3 15 11	4 14 4	5 19 10	44								

* Industrial rates of premium without profits.

† Including paid-up capital.

The information now conveyed through the medium of the "Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870," which renders it imperative that every Life Office must furnish yearly to the Board of

Trade a true state of its financial position, places within the power of every one of ordinary mental ability the means of ascertaining whether a Life Office is or is not financially if not actu-

rially sound. Without going into further detail, and to meet ordinary popular requirements, a test as to solvency may be ascertained in answer to three questions:—1. Is the management and other expenditure within the sum set apart for that purpose? 2. Are the funds safely invested, and does the interest receivable thereon realise the percentage on which the premium tables are framed? 3. Are the death claims which arise within, in amount, the "Expectancy" table of mortality adopted by the Company? Where the experience of the Company shows that these three questions can be truthfully answered in the affirmative, then the business may fairly be regarded as conducted on a perfectly secure basis. And just in proportion as by a careful selection the death-rate is reduced below the expectancy, the rate of interest realized is beyond the assumed percentage, and the expenditure is less than the sum allotted—in the same ratio will the office be

able to show profits fairly and legitimately realized.

The aggregate amount of Life and Annuity assets pertaining to the 36 Proprietary Life Offices named as above, exclusive of capital paid up, is £52,137,980, the capital amounting to £4,815,678, and the Life Insurances in force amounting, approximately, to £177,875,000. In the 25 Proprietary Life, Fire, &c. Companies, the aggregate amount of assets exclusive of capital is £35,003,055; capital £6,194,451; insurances in force approximated £101,251,500. The Life and Annuity assets of the 22 Mutual Societies amount to £5,532,301; approximate amount of Insurances in force, £146,889,000. Of the 20 Industrial Life Companies (wholly or in part) the assets, exclusive of capital, are £5,469,442; capital £225,898; approximate amount of Insurances in force, £98,619,500.

The following is a summary of the foregoing figures:—

CLASS OF OFFICE.	No.	Premium Income.	Life & Annuity Funds.*	Capital Paid-up.	Amount of Policies in Force (approximate).
(1) Proprietary Life	33	£5,336,292	£52,137,900	£4,815,678	£177,875,000
(2) Proprietary Life, Fire, &c.	25	3,037,547	35,003,055	6,194,451	101,251,500
(3) Mutual Life		4,406,693	57,532,301	Nil	146,889,000
(4) Industrial Life (wholly or in part)....	10	3,944,776	5,469,442	225,898	98,619,500
Total.....	90	16,725,308	150,142,778	11,236,027	524,635,000

With a view to exhibit the satisfactory progress made in Life Assurance during the past year, a summary of the figures relating to the

preceding year is subjoined. It will be observed that the Life and Annuity Funds present an increase during the year of more than £5,000,000.

CLASS OF OFFICE.	No.	Premium Income.	Life & Annuity Funds.*	Capital Paid-up.	Amount of Policies in Force (approximate).
(1) Proprietary Life	32	£3,999,394	£49,692,645	£4,749,808	£166,650,000
(2) Proprietary Life, Fire, &c.	25	3,027,556	34,177,456	6,154,450	100,920,000
(3) Mutual Life	22	4,300,438	56,024,329	Nil	143,350,000
(4) Industrial Life (wholly or in part)....	10	3,702,242	4,608,842	206,375	92,500,000
Total.....	89	16,029,630	144,503,272	11,110,633	503,420,000

* Exclusive of capital.

Fire Insurance.

RATES.—For merchandise at the principal ports, and for mills and manufactories and other leading industries throughout the United Kingdom all the offices charge the same, whilst for minor risks each office makes its own estimate, and charges the premium in its judgment applicable. The following is a digest of the scale put forward by some of the oldest companies, and the rates and classification are those which are generally adopted.

Common Insurances.—At 1s. 6d. to 2s. per cent. per annum, with certain exceptions.

1. Buildings covered with slates, tiles, or metals, and built on all sides with brick or stone, or separated by party-walls of brick or stone which are carried through the roof, and used for residence, or non-hazardous purposes.

2. Goods in buildings as above, such as household goods, plate, wearing apparel, and printed books, liquors in private use, and personal effects not comprised in the following categories:—

Hazardous Insurances.—At 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per cent. per annum, with certain exceptions.

1. Buildings of timber and plaster, or not separated by partition walls of brick or stone, or not covered with slates, tiles, or metals, and thatched barns and outhouses, having no

chimney, nor adjoining to any building having a chimney; and buildings falling under the description of common insurances, but in which hazardous goods are deposited, or hazardous trades are carried on.

2. Goods.—The stock and goods of bread-bakers, tallowchandlers (not melters), inn-holders, drapers, stationers, also chemists and grocers not dealing in mineral oils.

Doubly Hazardous Insurances.—At 4s. 6d. to 5s. per cent. per annum, with certain exceptions.

1. Buildings.—All thatched buildings having chimneys, or communicating with or adjoining to buildings having one, although no hazardous trade shall be carried on, nor hazardous goods deposited therein, and all hazardous buildings in which hazardous goods are deposited, or hazardous trades carried on.

2. Goods.—All hazardous goods deposited in hazardous buildings, and in thatched buildings having no chimney; also china, glass, mathematical and musical instruments, pictures, and jewels in private use.

Much depends upon the surroundings of the building insured; for a printer's or bookbinder's workshop, in a narrow lane, with old wooden houses near it, the premium would possibly be from 10s. to 15s.

CHIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ALLIANCE, 1, Bartholomew Lane, Bank.
 ATLAS, 92, Cheapside.
 CALEDONIAN, *Edinburgh*,* 82, King William St.
 CHURCH OF ENGLAND, 9, King Street, Cheapside.
 CITY OF LONDON, 101, Cheapside.
 COMMERCIAL UNION, 19, Cornhill.
 COUNTY, 50, Regent Street, and 14, Cornhill.
 EQUITABLE, *Manchester*, 69, Lombard Street.
 FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, 66 & 67, Cornhill.
 GENERAL, 103, Cannon Street.
 GLASGOW & LONDON, 16, George St., Mansion Ho.
 GUARDIAN, 11, Lombard Street, and 21, Fleet St.
 HAND-IN-HAND, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars.
 IMPERIAL, 1, Old Broad Street, and 22, Pall Mall.
 KENT, *Maidstone*, and 124, Cannon Street.
 LANCASHIRE, *Manchester*, 14, King William St.
 LAW, 114, Chancery Lane.
 LAW UNION, 126, Chancery Lane.
 LION, 84, Queen Street, Cheapside.
 LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE, *Liverpool*,
 1, Cornhill, and Charing Cross.
 LONDON AND LANCASHIRE, *Liverpool*, 73, King
 William Street.
 LONDON AND PROVINCIAL, Abchurch Lane, King
 William Street.
 LONDON ASSURANCE, 7, Royal Exchange.
 MANCHESTER, *Manchester*, and 96, Cheapside.
 MIDLAND COUNTIES, *Lincoln*, and Gresham Bldgs.
 MUTUAL, *Manchester*, 10, King William Street.
 NATIONAL, 72, King William Street.
 NATIONAL OF IRELAND, *Dublin*, 33, Nicholas Lane.
 NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE, *Edinburgh*, 61,
 Threadneedle Street, and 8, Waterloo Place.
 NORTHERN ASSURANCE, *Aberdeen*, 1, Moorgate St.
 NORWICH UNION, *Norwich*, 50, Fleet Street.
 PATRIOTIC, *Dublin*, 49, Cornhill, E.C.
 PRINCE, 19, Lombard Street, and Charing Cross.
 QUEEN, *Liverpool*, 60, Gracechurch Street.
 ROYAL, *Liverpool*, Royal Buildings, Lombard St.
 ROYAL EXCHANGE, and at 20, Pall Mall.
 ROYAL FARMERS, 3, Norfolk Street, Strand.
 SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL, *Aberdeen*, 92, Cannon St.
 SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL, *Edinburgh*, 3,
 King William Street.
 SOUTH BRITISH, NATIONAL, AND ADELAIDE, 12
 & 13, Nicholas Lane.
 SUN, 63, Threadneedle Street, and Charing Cross.
 UNION, 81, Cornhill, and 70, Baker Street.
 WEST OF ENGLAND, *Exeter*, 20, New Bridge St.
 WESTMINSTER, 27, King Street, Covent Garden.
 YORKSHIRE, *York*, 82, Old Broad Street.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

Bankers' Guarantee & Trust Fund, 86, King
 William Street. 1880
 Employers' Liability, 84, King William St. 1840
 Guarantee Society, 19, Birchin Lane 1869
 London Guarantee and Accident, 10, Moor-
 gate Street 1882
 Northern Accident, *Glasgow*, 37, Queen
 Victoria Street 1877
 Ocean & General Guarantee, 42, Victoria St. 1867
 Provident Clerks, 61, Coleman Street. 1881

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE.

Equitable, 171, Queen Victoria Street. 1863
 Guardian, 71, Fleet Street 1873
 London and County, 16, Holborn Viaduct
 London & General, 46, Leicester Sq., W.C. 1854
 National and Provincial, 66, Ludgate Hill
 Northern, 2, Finsbury Square. 1882
 Northern Accident, 37, Queen Victoria St. 1852
 Plate Glass, 53, Lime Street. 1870
 Scottish Plate Glass, 10, King William St. 1881

* In the case of the Scottish or the Provincial Fire Companies, the location of the head office is in *italics*.

CHIEF MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES.

Established

Alliance, Capel Court 1824
 British and Foreign, 26, Cornhill 1863
 City of London, Royal Exchange Bldgs. ... 1881
 Commercial Union, Cornhill. 1861
 Globe, Royal Exchange Buildings. 1870
 Home and Colonial, 52, Threadneedle St. 1864
 Indemnity, Great Winchester Street 1824
 International, Liverpool 1879
 London and Provincial, Roy. Exch. Bldgs. 1860
 London Assurance, Royal Exchange 1720
 Marine, 20, Old Broad Street 1836
 Merchants', Royal Exchange Buildings ... 1871
 National, 2, Threadneedle Street 1882
 Ocean, 2, Old Broad Street 1859
 Reliance, 1, Royal Exchange Buildings .. 1881
 Royal Exchange, Royal Exchange 1720
 Sea, *Liverpool*, Cornhill. 1876
 South British (1872), National (1873), and
 Adelaide, Cornhill. 1864
 Thames & Mersey, 1, Royal Exchange Bldgs. 1860
 Union, Liverpool 1863
 Universal, 35, Cornhill 1859

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Accident, 10, St. Swithin's Lane 1866
 Builders', 31 & 32, Bedford St., Strand, W.C. 1881
 Employers' Liability, 84, King William St. 1881
 Equitable, *Manchester*, 69, Lombard St. ... 1884
 Imperial Union, 32, Finsbury Pavement. ... 1875
 Lancashire & Yorkshire, *Manchester* 1877
 London, *Edinburgh*, and *Glasgow*, Bridge
 Street, Blackfriars 1881
 London Guarantee and Accident, 10, Moor-
 gate Street 1869
 Mercantile, *Glasgow*, 3, Abchurch Lane .. 1881
 Mutual, *Manchester*, 10, King William St. 1881
 Northern, *Glasgow*, 37, Queen Victoria
 Street, and 224, Piccadilly 1882
 Norwich & London, *Norwich*, 30, Moorgate St. 1856
 Ocean, Railway, and General, 4, Queen
 Victoria Street 1871
 Provident Clerks', 61, Coleman Street. ... 1876
 Railway Passengers', 64, Cornhill. 1849
 Scottish Accident, *Edinburgh*, 10, King
 William Street 1877
 Scottish Employers' Liability, *Aberdeen*,
 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 1881
 Scottish Life, *Edinburgh*, 20, King William St. 1881
 Scottish Temperance, *Glasgow*, 30, Fins-
 bury Pavement 1883

BOILER INSURANCE.

Boiler Insurance and Steam Power, Man-
 chester 1859
 Engine, Boiler, & Employers' Liability,
 Manchester 1879
 English and Scottish, Manchester and
 Glasgow 1879
 Manchester Steam Users' 1854
 Midland Steam Boiler, Wolverhampton .. 1852
 Mutual Boiler, Manchester 1876
 National Boiler, St. Ann's Square, Man-
 chester 1864
 Newcastle-on-Tyne Boiler 1878
 Scottish Boiler, Glasgow 1881
 Yorkshire Boiler, Bradford 1873

CATTLE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Imperial Live Stock, 48, Pall Mall. 1878
 Guardian Horse and Vehicle, 31, Lombard
 Street 1880
 London and Provincial Horse and Cattle,
 17, Queen Victoria Street 1874

Immediate Annuities.

The following Table shows the amount of Annuity granted by the undermentioned Companies or every £100 paid. The age last birthday is that upon which the payment is based, and as women are longer lived than men the Annuity is naturally smaller. By way of comparison, the annuities paid through the Savings' Banks are given; in this case the amount paid is based upon the assumption of a profit of Three and a quarter per cent.

The Annuity premium is calculated as payable half-yearly, except in the case of those offices having an asterisk prefixed, when the annual payment is stated.

Companies marked thus † publish rates for age advancing by six months.

OFFICE.	Age, 50.			Age, 52.			Age, 55.			Age, 58.			Age, 60.			Age, 62.			Age, 65.			Age, 70.			Class						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.			
British Empire Mutual	6	19	17	6	27	18	11	8	14	10	9	6	2	9	17	0	10	16	10	13	8	1	10	13	8	1	1	†	M		
Caledonian	M	7	6	M	11	8	14	M	10	9	6	M	2	9	17	M	0	11	0	M	6	13	M	5	10	M	11	14	M	11	P
City of Glasgow	M	7	8	M	9	7	6	M	2	7	17	M	11	8	7	M	0	8	15	M	7	9	13	M	10	11	14	M	11	P	
Edinburgh	M	6	14	M	11	6	19	M	8	7	5	M	17	9	8	M	6	7	10	M	16	9	14	M	10	11	14	M	7	P	
English and Scottish Law	M	7	10	M	6	7	17	M	10	8	7	M	10	9	3	M	2	9	13	M	4	10	5	M	8	11	8	M	2	P	
Friends' Provident	M	6	11	M	8	6	16	M	10	7	6	M	4	7	17	M	8	8	17	M	4	9	16	M	6	11	8	M	0	P	
General	M	7	10	M	6	7	18	M	10	9	3	M	6	9	3	M	6	13	10	M	5	6	11	M	8	M	12	P			
Gresham	M	6	12	M	6	6	17	M	8	7	18	M	0	8	7	M	0	8	17	M	6	9	17	M	0	11	16	M	0	P	
Guardian	M	6	15	M	4	7	0	M	10	4	8	M	1	8	8	M	10	7	9	M	9	9	18	M	10	11	18	M	6	P	
Hand-in-Hand	M	7	4	M	8	7	11	M	10	8	3	M	10	8	17	M	4	9	7	M	2	0	13	M	8	M	6	P			
Law Union	M	6	13	M	4	6	18	M	10	7	9	M	2	8	10	M	0	8	19	M	6	9	15	M	8	10	10	M	10	P	
Legal and General	M	7	5	M	2	7	11	M	3	8	1	M	11	8	15	M	1	9	5	M	11	1	5	M	13	M	2	P			
Life Association of Scotland	M	7	7	M	10	7	12	M	8	3	2	M	16	2	9	M	0	9	18	M	10	10	9	M	13	M	2	P			
Liverpool and London and Globe	M	6	15	M	8	6	19	M	2	7	9	M	0	8	8	M	2	8	8	M	10	6	11	M	17	M	2	P			
London, Edinburgh and Glasgow	M	7	3	M	0	7	9	M	4	7	19	M	8	13	2	M	2	9	4	M	6	10	17	M	10	M	3	P			
Marine and General Mutual	M	6	9	M	10	6	15	M	0	7	5	M	0	7	16	M	10	8	6	M	8	17	0	M	16	M	2	P			
Midland Counties	M	8	5	M	0	8	11	M	9	1	8	M	9	15	4	M	10	6	8	M	10	19	2	M	12	M	7	P			
National Life	M	6	17	M	3	7	13	M	6	2	8	M	8	10	2	M	8	10	19	M	2	12	1	M	2	14	M	7	P		
National Provident	M	7	7	M	8	6	18	M	9	7	11	M	11	1	7	M	11	8	9	M	10	18	8	M	13	M	4	P			
North British and Mercantile	M	6	11	M	11	8	16	M	10	4	8	M	1	8	10	M	10	10	10	M	6	5	13	M	12	M	3	P			
Northern	M	6	15	M	4	7	0	M	10	7	10	M	4	8	1	M	8	10	7	M	9	9	18	M	10	11	18	M	6	P	
Provident Clerks	M	6	5	M	8	6	10	M	9	6	9	M	10	6	6	M	8	9	8	M	9	8	3	M	11	M	10	P			
Provincial	M	7	7	M	10	7	14	M	3	8	4	M	8	16	11	M	9	6	4	M	0	8	14	M	6	M	9	P			
Prudential	M	6	10	M	3	10	7	M	0	8	0	M	14	0	9	M	5	2	9	M	17	5	10	M	17	M	4	P			
Queen	M	7	15	M	6	6	16	M	0	7	5	M	8	17	8	M	7	2	8	M	17	11	9	M	17	M	2	P			
*Reliance	M	7	8	M	2	7	15	M	0	8	6	M	2	8	18	M	0	9	6	M	10	16	8	M	13	M	8	P			
*Royal	M	7	7	M	8	7	12	M	0	8	2	M	7	8	19	M	6	9	9	M	10	10	1	M	6	12	M	8	P		
Royal Exchange	M	6	16	M	11	7	3	M	0	7	12	M	4	6	8	M	13	6	9	M	2	10	3	M	0	12	M	6	P		
Scottish Amicable	M	6	6	M	3	6	11	M	0	7	1	M	3	7	12	M	2	8	0	M	8	8	8	M	9	5	M	10	P		
*Scottish Economic	M	7	10	M	2	7	17	M	4	3	8	M	9	9	1	M	11	10	2	M	10	11	5	M	0	13	M	11	P		
Scottish Life	M	6	12	M	2	6	17	M	2	6	17	M	16	11	8	M	5	6	8	M	15	7	9	M	11	11	M	14	P		
Scottish Metropolitan	M	5	18	M	6	7	4	M	3	14	6	M	8	7	3	M	8	17	2	M	9	8	6	M	10	9	M	6	P		
Scottish Provident	M	7	11	M	0	7	18	M	3	9	10	M	3	6	9	M	14	2	10	M	4	11	8	M	9	13	M	11	P		

† M—Mutual. P—Proprietary.

OFFICE.		Age, 50.		Age, 52.		Age, 55.		Age, 58.		Age, 60.		Age, 62.		Age, 65.		Age, 70.		Class									
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£		s.	d.							
Scottish Provincial ...	M	6	18	1	7	4	5	15	2	8	2	8	18	10	9	11	4	10	13	11	13	2	0	†	P		
	F	6	6	10	6	10	11	6	18	4	7	10	7	15	7	8	4	9	9	1	2	10	17	2	0		
Scottish Widows' Fund	M	6	9	7	6	14	10	7	4	2	15	1	8	3	10	8	13	7	9	11	11	14	7	0	†	M	
	F	6	3	11	6	9	16	17	10	7	8	5	7	16	8	6	1	9	3	6	11	4	6	6	0		
*Standard	M	7	9	8	7	16	11	8	8	7	9	1	5	9	11	5	10	3	6	11	6	5	13	8	5	†	P
	F	6	14	6	6	19	7	7	8	11	8	0	2	8	9	2	18	9	9	18	11	11	11	4	0		
Star	M	7	3	9	7	10	6	8	2	18	15	8	9	5	9	16	7	10	17	2	13	0	1	0	†	P	
	F	6	14	4	6	19	11	7	9	6	8	0	11	8	9	11	9	0	1	9	18	6	11	15	8	0	
Whittington	M	7	17	4	8	5	0	8	18	0	9	14	2	10	7	0	11	0	4	12	0	10	14	4	6	†	P
	F	7	1	2	7	6	17	6	18	0	8	10	4	9	0	0	9	11	6	10	11	0	12	15	0	0	
Yorkshire	M	6	8	0	6	13	6	7	2	0	7	12	6	8	2	6	8	13	6	9	12	0	11	12	0	†	P
	F	7	0	9	7	6	8	17	2	3	10	7	8	9	1	6	9	13	5	10	14	4	12	8	5	0	
Government Annuities	M	6	7	9	6	13	2	7	2	10	7	14	8	3	11	8	14	6	9	13	7	11	17	1	0		
	F	7	0	9	7	6	8	17	17	3	8	10	7	9	1	6	9	13	5	10	14	4	12	8	5	0	
Equitable, U. States ...	M	7	16	3	8	3	18	14	7	9	8	10	0	10	12	10	11	14	1	13	12	1	13	2	0	†	P
	F	7	9	11	7	16	18	6	11	8	18	7	9	7	7	9	18	0	10	16	1	12	13	9	0		
Mutual, New York	M	7	7	8	7	14	2	5	0	8	2	9	7	8	17	8	10	15	0	12	13	6	1	0	†	M	
	F	7	7	8	7	14	2	5	0	8	2	9	7	8	17	8	10	15	0	12	13	6	1	0	0		
New York	M	7	16	3	8	3	18	14	7	9	8	10	0	10	12	10	11	14	1	13	12	1	13	2	0	†	M
	F	7	9	11	7	16	18	6	11	8	18	7	9	7	7	9	18	0	10	16	1	12	13	9	0		

† M—Mutual. P—Proprietary.

As Insurance Companies have the means of safely investing at a higher rate of interest than can be obtained from Government, they are able proportionately to offer more advantageous terms to annuitants: to those about to purchase, a study of the Comparative Table of Rates will consequently be found useful. The Ages quoted range from *fifty* to *seventy* years, Annuities being usually purchased within that range of age. The completed Age—the age *last* birthday—is that to which the Annuity in every case applies.

Foreign Food Imported.

THIS country is largely dependent upon foreign countries for its food supplies, the sum paid away per head of the population having risen from 45s. 1d. in 1886 to 88s. 6d. in 1883, which year was followed by a decline to 61s. 6d. in 1886. The following table, prepared from returns issued by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, shows the value of live animals—cattle, sheep, and pigs—imported; also the value of fresh, salted, and preserved meat, including ham, bacon, butter, cheese, and eggs; of wheat and flour; of grain, as oats, Indian corn, barley, rye, and meal, hops, rice, sago, and sugar; and of fruits (raw), nuts, and vegetables (raw) for the years 1866–1886, with the totals for every year and the amount per head of the population. The number of live cattle imported rose from 136,688 in 1868 to 474,750 in 1883, since which it has declined to 319,622 in 1886; sheep rose from 341,155 in 1868 to 1,124,391 in 1882, declining to 750,886 in 1885, and rising to 1,038,965 in 1886. The number of pigs has varied during the past twelve years between 15,670 and 72,107, the figures for 1886 being 21,352.

Years	Estimated Population to middle of year.	Live Animals.	Meat, Butter, Cheese, and Eggs.	Wheat and Flour.	Grain, Hops, and Sugar.	Fruits, Nuts, and Vegetables.	TOTAL.	Per Head
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1866	30,147,755	5,839,859	14,928,292	16,780,001	28,125,328	2,224,091	67,897,571	2 5 1
1867	30,409,132	4,148,409	13,386,320	28,504,673	30,118,226	2,453,788	78,611,416	2 11 9
1868	30,689,977	2,698,511	14,166,161	24,901,430	33,838,880	2,727,762	78,332,744	2 11 1
1869	30,998,278	2,299,193	16,549,295	23,308,697	34,586,728	2,554,925	82,298,748	2 12 2
1870	31,256,535	4,655,043	16,190,926	19,647,778	35,323,539	2,389,392	78,206,678	2 10 1
1871	31,555,694	5,663,150	18,564,425	26,816,891	38,176,834	2,786,988	92,008,288	2 18 4
1872	31,874,183	4,394,850	19,349,170	30,256,824	47,358,234	4,789,756	106,148,834	3 6 7
1873	32,177,550	5,418,584	24,384,319	34,388,598	42,938,283	5,065,955	112,195,739	3 9 9
1874	32,501,517	5,265,041	26,326,933	30,922,008	45,483,218	4,498,970	112,496,170	3 9 3
1875	32,838,758	7,326,288	28,039,220	32,330,726	47,653,103	4,619,238	120,018,575	3 13 1
1876	33,199,994	7,260,119	31,447,611	27,919,526	48,989,551	5,526,091	121,143,798	3 13 0
1877	33,575,941	7,012,564	31,227,346	40,694,419	55,587,495	6,776,858	140,298,682	4 3 7
1878	33,943,773	6,453,309	33,983,462	34,217,641	50,596,046	6,885,756	133,136,214	3 19 0
1879	34,203,557	7,075,386	33,645,153	39,970,120	49,130,312	7,128,739	137,003,710	4 0 1
1880	34,622,930	10,239,295	39,838,081	39,327,820	52,133,506	8,298,583	149,837,285	4 6 7
1881	34,951,865	8,525,256	39,650,098	40,736,754	49,950,198	5,976,106	144,838,412	4 2 11
1882	35,297,114	9,271,956	35,442,109	44,921,565	50,845,848	6,502,354	146,933,832	4 3 4
1883	35,611,816	11,983,754	40,792,229	43,799,259	54,192,407	6,753,148	157,520,797	4 8 6
1884	35,951,865	10,504,877	39,736,081	33,065,577	43,090,450	6,519,290	129,916,275	3 12 3
1885	36,325,115	8,734,754	38,110,303	33,736,358	42,162,070	6,009,119	128,752,604	3 10 11
1886	36,707,418	7,142,307	35,101,154	26,137,681	37,359,579	6,178,176	112,919,287	3 1 6

INTESTATES' ESTATES—Rules by which the Personal Estates of Persons Dying Intestate are Distributed.

If the Intestate die, leaving

His representatives take in the proportion following:—

<p>Wife and child, or children</p> <p>Wife only, no blood relations</p> <p>Wife, no near relations</p> <p>No wife or child</p> <p>No wife, but child, children, or representatives of them, whether such child or children by one or more wives</p> <p>Children by two wives</p> <p>If no child, children, or representatives of them</p> <p>Child and grandchild by deceased child</p> <p>Husband</p> <p>Father, and brother or sister</p> <p>Mother, and brother or sister</p> <p>Wife, mother, brothers, sisters, and nieces</p> <p>Wife and father</p> <p>Wife, mother, nephews, and nieces</p> <p>Wife, brothers or sisters, and mother</p> <p>Mother, but no wife, child, father, brother, sister, nephew, or niece</p> <p>Wife, and mother</p> <p>Brother or sister of whole blood, and brother or sister of half blood</p> <p>Posthumous brother or sister, and mother</p> <p>Posthumous brother or sister, and brother or sister born in lifetime of father</p> <p>Father's father, and mother's mother</p> <p>Uncle's or aunt's children, and brother's or sister's grandchildren</p> <p>Grandmother, uncle, or aunt</p> <p>Two aunts, nephew, and niece</p> <p>Uncle, and deceased uncle's child</p> <p>Uncle by mother's side, and deceased uncle or aunt's child</p> <p>Nephew by brother, and nephew by half-sister</p> <p>Nephew by deceased brother, and nephews and nieces by deceased sister</p> <p>Brother and grandfather</p> <p>Brother's grandson, and brother or sister's daughter</p> <p>Brother and two aunts</p> <p>Brother and wife</p> <p>Mother and brother</p> <p>Wife, mother, and children of a deceased brother (or sister)</p> <p>Wife, brother, or sister and children of a deceased brother or sister</p> <p>Brother or sister, and children of a deceased brother or sister</p> <p>Grandfather, no nearer relation</p>	<p>One-third to wife, rest to child or children; and if children are dead, then to the representatives (that is, their lineal descendants), except such child or children, not heirs-at-law, who had estate by settlement of intestate, or were advanced by him in his lifetime, equal to other shares.</p> <p>Half to wife, other half to the Crown.</p> <p>Half to wife, rest to next-of-kin in equal degree to intestate, or their legal representatives.</p> <p>All to next-of-kin and their legal representatives.</p> <p>All to him, her, or them.</p> <p>Equally to all.</p> <p>All to next-of-kin in equal degree to intestate.</p> <p>Half to child, half to grandchild, who takes by representation.</p> <p>Whole to him.</p> <p>Whole to father.</p> <p>Whole to them equally.</p> <p>Half to wife, residue to mother, brothers, sisters, and nieces.</p> <p>Half to wife, and half to father.</p> <p>Half to wife, one-fourth to mother, and other fourth to nephews and nieces.</p> <p>Half to wife, half to brothers or sisters, and mother</p> <p>The whole to mother.</p> <p>Half to wife, and half to mother.</p> <p>Equally to both.</p> <p>Equally to both.</p> <p>Equally to both.</p> <p>Equally to both.</p> <p>Equally to all.</p> <p>All to grandmother.</p> <p>Equally to all.</p> <p>All to uncle.</p> <p>All to uncle.</p> <p>Equally to <i>per capita</i>.*</p> <p>Each in equal shares <i>per capita</i>, and not <i>per stirpes</i>.</p> <p>Whole to brother.</p> <p>All to daughter.</p> <p>All to brother.</p> <p>Half to brother, half to wife.</p> <p>Equally.</p> <p>Half to wife, a fourth to mother, and a fourth <i>per stirpes</i> to deceased brother's or sister's children.</p> <p>Half to wife, one-fourth to brother or sister <i>per capita</i>, one-fourth to deceased brother's or sister's children <i>per stirpes</i>.</p> <p>Half to brother or sister <i>per capita</i>, half to children of deceased brother or sister <i>per stirpes</i>.</p> <p>All to grandfather.</p>
---	---

* That is, taking individually, and not by representation. Thus, if A. die, leaving three brothers or sisters, they each take an equal part of his effects in his or her own right. But if either of them die, leaving children, his children would take his share *per stirpes*, that is *through him*, and not in their own rights.

By the Act 19 & 20 Vict. all special *local* customs relating to the estates of intestates are abolished.

In Almanacks previous to 1886 tables were given showing the **EXPECTATION OF LIFE**, and the numbers of survivors out of a given number of births at each successive year of life. Those tables were constructed by the late Dr. Farr, of the General Register Office, and were calculated on the death-rates of 1838-54; but since that time very important changes have occurred in the death-rates at different ages, and consequently new tables have been constructed by Dr. W. Ogle, who succeeded Dr. Farr, on the basis of the death-rates of 1871-80. The following table gives the results: both of the older and the later calculations; the first two columns in the male and female parts respectively, giving the survivors at each year of life out of a million born of the corresponding sex, by the older and the newer calculation; and the two other columns giving similarly the expectation of life at each year:—

AGE.	MALES.				FEMALES.				AGE.
	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).		OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).		
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1838-54.	1871-80.	1838-54.	1871-80.	1838-54.	1871-80.	
Col'mn	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	Col'mn
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	39'91	41'35	1,000,000	1,000,000	41'85	44'62	0
1	836,405	841,417	46'65	48'05	865,288	871,266	47'31	50'14	1
2	782,626	790,201	48'83	50'14	811,711	820,480	49'40	52'22	2
3	754,849	763,737	49'61	50'86	782,990	793,359	50'20	52'99	3
4	736,845	746,587	49'81	51'01	764,060	775,427	50'43	53'20	4
5	723,716	734,068	49'71	50'87	750,550	762,622	50'33	53'08	5
6	713,881	726,815	49'39	50'38	740,584	755,713	50'00	52'56	6
7	706,156	721,103	48'92	49'77	732,771	750,276	49'53	51'94	7
8	699,688	716,309	48'37	49'10	726,116	745,631	49'88	51'26	8
9	694,346	712,337	47'74	48'37	720,537	741,727	48'35	50'53	9
10	689,857	708,990	47'05	47'60	715,769	738,382	47'67	49'76	10
11	685,982	706,146	46'31	46'79	711,581	735,405	46'95	48'96	11
12	682,512	703,595	45'54	45'96	707,770	732,697	46'20	48'13	12
13	679,256	701,200	44'76	45'11	704,155	730,122	45'44	47'50	13
14	676,057	698,840	43'97	44'26	700,581	727,571	44'66	46'47	14
15	672,776	696,419	43'18	43'41	696,917	724,956	43'90	45'63	15
16	669,296	693,695	42'40	42'58	693,050	722,084	43'14	44'81	16
17	665,529	690,746	41'64	41'76	688,894	718,993	42'40	44'00	17
18	661,402	687,507	40'90	40'96	684,378	715,622	41'67	43'21	18
19	656,868	683,941	40'17	40'17	679,463	711,946	40'97	42'43	19
20	651,903	680,033	39'48	39'40	674,119	707,919	40'29	41'66	20
21	646,502	675,769	38'80	38'64	668,345	703,616	39'63	40'92	21
22	641,028	671,344	38'13	37'89	662,474	699,141	38'98	40'18	22
23	635,486	666,754	37'46	37'15	656,509	694,521	38'33	39'44	23
24	629,882	661,997	36'79	36'41	650,463	689,759	37'68	38'71	24
25	624,221	657,077	36'12	35'68	644,342	684,858	37'04	37'98	25
26	618,503	651,998	35'44	34'96	638,148	679,822	36'39	37'26	26
27	612,731	646,757	34'77	34'24	631,891	674,661	35'75	36'54	27
28	606,906	641,353	34'10	33'52	625,575	669,372	35'10	35'83	28
29	601,026	635,778	33'43	32'81	619,201	663,959	34'46	35'11	29
30	595,089	630,038	32'76	32'10	612,774	658,418	33'81	34'41	30
31	589,094	624,124	32'09	31'40	606,296	652,747	33'17	33'70	31
32	583,036	618,056	31'42	30'71	599,769	646,957	32'53	33'00	32
33	576,912	611,827	30'74	30'01	593,196	641,045	31'88	32'30	33
34	570,716	605,430	30'07	29'33	586,575	635,003	31'23	31'60	34
35	564,441	598,860	29'40	28'64	579,908	628,842	30'59	30'90	35
36	558,083	592,107	28'73	27'96	573,192	622,554	29'94	30'21	36
37	551,334	585,167	28'06	27'29	566,431	616,144	29'29	29'52	37
38	545,084	578,019	27'39	26'62	559,619	609,599	28'64	28'83	38
39	538,428	570,656	26'72	25'96	552,758	602,924	27'99	28'15	39
40	531,657	563,077	26'06	25'30	545,844	596,113	27'34	27'46	40
41	524,761	555,254	25'39	24'65	538,876	589,167	26'69	26'84	41
42	517,734	547,288	24'73	24'00	531,849	582,104	26'03	26'10	42
43	510,567	539,161	24'07	23'35	524,765	574,919	25'38	25'42	43
44	503,247	530,858	23'41	22'71	517,617	567,612	24'72	24'74	44

AGE.	MALES.				FEMALES.				AGE.
	OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).		OF 1,000,000 BORN, THE NUMBER SURVIVING AT THE END OF EACH YEAR OF LIFE.		MEAN AFTER-LIFETIME (EXPECTATION OF LIFE).		
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1838-54.	1871-80.	1838-54.	1871-80.	1838-54.	1871-80.	
Col'mn	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	Col'mn
45	495,770	522,374	22'76	22'07	510,403	560,174	24'06	24'06	45
46	488,126	513,702	22'11	21'44	503,122	552,602	23'40	23'38	46
47	480,308	504,836	21'46	20'80	495,768	544,892	22'74	22'71	47
48	472,306	495,761	20'82	20'18	488,339	537,034	22'08	22'03	48
49	464,114	486,479	20'17	19'55	480,833	529,048	21'42	21'36	49
50	455,727	476,980	19'54	18'93	473,245	520,901	20'75	20'68	50
51	447,139	467,254	18'90	18'31	465,572	512,607	20'09	20'01	51
52	438,099	457,022	18'28	17'71	457,814	504,188	19'42	19'34	52
53	428,801	446,510	17'67	17'12	449,966	495,645	18'75	18'66	53
54	419,256	435,729	17'06	16'53	442,027	486,973	18'08	17'98	54
55	409,460	424,677	16'45	15'95	433,331	477,440	17'43	17'33	55
56	399,408	413,351	15'86	15'37	424,239	467,443	16'79	16'69	56
57	389,088	401,740	15'26	14'80	414,761	456,992	16'17	16'06	57
58	378,481	389,827	14'68	14'24	404,895	446,079	15'55	15'45	58
59	367,570	377,591	14'20	13'68	394,636	434,695	14'94	14'84	59
60	356,330	365,011	13'53	13'14	383,974	422,835	14'34	14'24	60
61	344,744	352,071	12'96	12'60	372,895	410,477	13'75	13'65	61
62	332,789	338,820	12'41	12'07	361,387	397,644	13'17	13'08	62
63	320,451	325,256	11'87	11'56	349,436	384,319	12'60	12'51	63
64	307,720	311,368	11'34	11'05	337,031	370,495	12'05	11'96	64
65	294,588	297,156	10'82	10'55	324,165	356,165	11'51	11'42	65
66	281,064	282,638	10'32	10'07	310,833	341,326	10'98	10'90	66
67	267,160	267,829	9'83	9'60	297,048	325,988	10'47	10'39	67
68	252,901	252,763	9'36	9'14	282,819	310,170	9'97	9'89	68
69	238,328	237,487	8'90	8'70	268,177	293,899	9'48	9'41	69
70	223,490	222,056	8'45	8'27	253,161	277,225	9'02	8'95	70
71	208,453	206,539	8'03	7'85	237,822	260,207	8'57	8'50	71
72	193,297	190,971	7'62	7'45	222,230	242,934	8'13	8'07	72
73	178,114	175,449	7'22	7'07	206,464	225,497	7'71	7'65	73
74	163,003	160,074	6'85	6'70	190,620	208,003	7'31	7'25	74
75	148,076	144,960	6'49	6'34	174,800	190,566	6'93	6'87	75
76	133,453	130,227	6'15	6'00	159,126	173,316	6'56	6'51	76
77	119,251	115,986	5'82	5'68	143,722	156,392	6'21	6'16	77
78	105,592	102,359	5'51	5'37	128,711	139,927	5'88	5'82	78
79	92,587	89,449	5'21	5'07	114,229	124,065	5'56	5'50	79
80	80,343	77,354	4'93	4'79	100,394	108,935	5'26	5'20	80
81	68,946	66,153	4'66	4'51	87,323	94,662	4'98	4'90	81
82	58,471	55,842	4'41	4'26	75,119	81,305	4'71	4'63	82
83	48,970	46,489	4'17	4'01	63,862	68,966	4'45	4'37	83
84	40,471	38,132	3'95	3'58	53,615	57,723	4'21	4'12	84
85	32,979	30,785	3'73	3'56	44,419	47,631	3'98	3'88	85
86	26,476	24,436	3'53	3'36	36,284	38,710	3'76	3'66	86
87	20,926	19,054	3'34	3'17	29,202	30,958	3'56	3'46	87
88	16,268	14,576	3'16	2'99	23,135	24,338	3'36	3'26	88
89	12,428	10,926	3'00	2'82	18,027	18,788	3'18	3'08	89
90	9,321	8,015	2'84	2'66	13,802	14,225	3'01	2'90	90
91	6,859	5,748	2'69	2'51	10,376	10,553	2'85	2'74	91
92	4,946	4,025	2'55	2'37	7,650	7,658	2'70	2'58	92
93	3,492	2,749	2'41	2'24	5,526	5,429	2'55	2'44	93
94	2,411	1,828	2'29	2'12	3,908	3,756	2'42	2'30	94
95	1,628	1,183	2'17	2'01	2,704	2,533	2'29	2'17	95
96	1,071	742	2'06	1'90	1,827	1,661	2'17	2'11	96
97	688	452	1'95	1'81	1,204	1,057	2'06	2'03	97
98	430	266	1'85	1'72	774	653	1'96	1'83	98
99	262	151	1'76	1'65	483	389	1'86	1'73	99
100	154	82	1'68	1'61	295	225	1'76	1'62	100

THE second session of the Twelfth Parliament of Queen Victoria will be remembered as one of the longest and most tedious known for years. It met on January 27, and sat through, with the exception of about a fortnight's holiday, until Sept. 15. The sittings of the House were also much longer than had been the case in previous sessions. The political situation in Ireland was the main question which called upon the time and energies of members; and during the protracted sittings many stormy scenes were witnessed. The debate on the Address was more than usually prolonged, owing to the discussion of amendments, the principal one being moved by Mr. Parnell, dealing with the Irish policy of the Government. This was supported by the leaders of the Opposition, and, after six nights' debate, was rejected by 352 votes to 246. It was not until Feb. 17 that the Address to the Throne was voted, and even then it was thought necessary by the Government to invoke the aid of the *clôture*.

The first business taken up by the Government was the new Rules of Procedure, the discussion of which commenced on Feb. 21, when Mr. W. H. Smith moved to alter the existing rule with regard to closure. The Government proposal was to remove the initiative from the Chair and vest it in the majority. The motion for closure was to be made by any member, at any time, and might be carried by a bare majority, provided at least 200 were in favour of it; but, as a security against obstructive motions, it was stipulated that the consent of the Chair should be previously obtained. Of course numerous amendments were proposed and discussed, but eventually the Government carried their proposal without material alteration, on March 18, by 262 votes to 41, and it immediately became a Standing Order of the House. On March 22 Mr. W. H. Smith asked for precedence to bring in the Crimes Bill for Ireland. To this Mr. John Morley, on behalf of the Opposition, moved an amendment, declining to set aside the business of the country for the purpose of strengthening the criminal law in Ireland while the rent question was left untouched. Mr. A. J. Balfour, who had become Chief Secretary for Ireland a few days previously, owing to Sir M. Hicks-Beach's temporary withdrawal from Parliament in consequence of a serious affection of the eyes, stated that it was the intention of the Government, when they had passed a Crimes Bill, to bring in two Bills dealing with that part of the Irish difficulty. The first measure would deal with the immediate relief of the embarrassed tenant, while the second would embrace a comprehensive scheme of Land Purchase. Mr. Morley's amendment, after being debated for four nights, was rejected by 349 votes to 260. Mr. Balfour then moved for leave to bring in the Bill, and the debate was further continued for five nights, on the last of which Mr. Parnell brought forward an amendment proposing that the House should form itself into a Committee to consider the state of Ireland. After several motions for adjournment had been moved by the Opposition, Mr. W. H. Smith moved the application of the new Closure Rule, which was carried by 361 votes. On the announcement of these figures a remarkable scene occurred; the Opposition, including the Gladstonian Liberals

and the Nationalist members, headed by Mr. Gladstone, walked out of the House in a body, amid considerable excitement, and refused to vote on the main question. The Bill was then brought up, and read a first time without a division. The debate on the second reading was commenced on the 5th of April, and concluded on the 18th of the month. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Goschen) made his Budget statement on the 21st of April. It was severely criticised by Lord R. Churchill, who, just previous to the commencement of the session, had retired from the Chancellorship on the grounds that the Government would not accept his views on financial reform. On the same evening Lord Cadogan, in the House of Lords, moved the second reading of the Irish Land Law Bill, the first of the two remedial measures proposed by the Government, which was carried on the following evening. After a preliminary debate of three nights the House went into Committee on the Crimes Bill on May 2, and, notwithstanding the frequent application of the closure and abnormally late sittings, a most acrimonious discussion was continued till June 17. A week previously Mr. W. H. Smith had given notice that, in the event of the Bill not being reported by 10 o'clock on that evening, he should move that the Chairman should proceed to put the remaining clauses without debate. When the time arrived the Committee were still discussing the sixth clause of the Bill, and Sir Charles Russell was speaking against it; the Chairman (Mr. Courtney), however, rose and stopped Sir Charles, and proceeded to put the question. The Nationalist members immediately left the House, and the motion was carried by 332 votes to 165. The Gladstonian Liberals after this division, headed by their chief, followed the example of the Irish members, and withdrew; the remaining clauses were agreed to without a division, and the Bill was then reported to the House.

The Irish Land Law Bill reached the House of Commons on July 4, and did not pass its final stages till a few days before the prorogation. The Proclamation of the Irish National League, which was announced in both Houses on the 19th of August, did not come as a surprise. After giving due notice Mr. Gladstone, on the 25th of August, moved a resolution condemning the action of the Government. The division on this was much more favourable to the Government than was expected, as, owing to the lateness of the session, many of their followers had left town for the autumn holidays. Nevertheless the whip was well responded to, and a victory for the Government was secured by 272 votes to 195.

The regrettable feature of the session was the many indecorous scenes which were enacted in the House of Commons, and the constant warnings and penalties inflicted by the Speaker. Party feeling during the whole of the session ran unusually high, and it would be invidious here to again call attention to the many ebullitions of temper displayed by members.

Among the noticeable incidents of the session was the awkward position the Government found themselves placed in by the obtrusive zeal of Sir Charles Lewis in bringing before the House, as a breach of privilege, the publication in the *Times* of an article attributing falsehood

Mr. Dillon in a speech made in the House. Another event was the scandal brought to light in connection with the bogus signatures to petitions promoted by the City Corporation in favour of the Coal and Wine Dues, for which a young man named Bidmead was called to the Bar of the House, and severely reprimanded by the Speaker.

In addition to the two Irish Acts above mentioned, the following Government measures were added to the Statute Book:—The Allotments Act, the Mines Regulation Act, the Truck Act, the Merchandise Marks Act, and a number of smaller and less important Acts. On the other hand, what is known as the "massacre of the innocents" was unusually heavy.

January 27.—**LOARDS.** The Earl of Erne moved, and Viscount Torrington seconded, the Address to the Queen's Speech. Among those who carried on the debate were Earl Granville, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Selborne, Lord Ashbourne, and Lord Herschell. The Address was agreed to. The Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Granville, and Earl Fortescue paid tributes to the memory of Lord Idlesleigh.

COMMONS. Lord R. Churchill explained the circumstances under which he retired from the Government. Mr. W. H. Smith followed, and subsequently alluded, in feeling terms, in which Mr. Gladstone joined, to the death of Lord Idlesleigh. The Address was moved by Lord Weymouth, and seconded by Mr. G. W. Balfour. Mr. Gladstone made a speech, in which he challenged the programme of the Government, and was replied to by Mr. W. H. Smith.

January 28.—Questions asked with regard to the Glenbeigh evictions. The debate on the Address was resumed by Colonel Saunderson. Among the subsequent speakers were Mr. Fulton, Mr. T. Fry, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach. The Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) Amendment Bill was introduced.

LOARDS. Short debate on Armaments and on Coaling Stations.

January 31.—Discussion respecting the case of "The Queen v. Graves."

COMMONS. Mr. Bradlaugh continued the debate on the Address. Lord R. Churchill followed, and during his speech referred to the Liberal Unionists as a kind of crutch, to be thrown aside when the Government was strong enough. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. G. Curzon, Mr. Labouchere, and Lord Wolmer also spoke. The last-named said that Lord R. Churchill's reference to the Liberal Unionists was a wanton insult.

February 1.—Debate on the Address continued by Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Conybeare, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson.

February 2.—Debate on the Address continued.

February 4.—Mr. Cremer moved his amendment to the Address in favour of the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt. After a long discussion it was rejected by 263 votes to 97.

February 7.—Mr. Parnell moved an amendment to the Address in favour of such reform in the law and system of government in Ireland as would satisfy the Irish people. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Dillon spoke to the amendment.

LOARDS. The Lunacy Bill and the Appellate Jurisdiction Bill were read a second time. Lord Harris made a statement with regard to the defective swords and bayonets.

February 8.—**COMMONS.** Mr. John Morley resumed the debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment. The subsequent speakers included Mr. Howorth, Sir E. Grey, Colonel Waring, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. T. P. O'Connor.

February 9.—Mr. Parnell's amendment further discussed. Speeches by Mr. Long, Mr. B. Cole-ridge, and Sir E. Clarke.

February 10.—The debate on Mr. Parnell's amendment continued by Lord Hartington, Lord Kilcoursie, Mr. Storey, Mr. H. H. Fowler, and Colonel Saunderson.

LOARDS. The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill passed through Committee.

February 11.—**COMMONS.** After speeches from Mr. Sexton, Mr. Matthews, Sir W. Harcourt, and Sir M. Hicks-Beach, the House divided on Mr. Parnell's amendment, which was rejected by 352 votes to 246.

February 14.—Committee appointed to make inquiry respecting defective cutlasses supplied to the Navy. Mr. Esslemont's amendment to the Address, referring to the land question in Scotland, defeated by 198 votes to 96. After some discussion Sir G. Campbell withdrew his amendment in favour of Local Government for Scotland.

LOARDS. Discussion on continuous railway brakes, and lawlessness in Ireland.

February 15.—The Glebe Lands Bill read a second time.

COMMONS. Dr. Cameron moved an amendment to the Address on the Crofter question, and called for an inquiry as to the administration of justice in the Highlands.

February 16.—Crofter question amendment rejected by 253 votes to 136.

February 17.—Mr. Dillwyn moved the adjournment of the House, in order to call attention to the alleged jury-packing in the conspiracy trials in Ireland. The Speaker declined to put the motion, on the ground that Mr. Sexton had a notice on the paper referring to the same subject. Mr. W. H. Smith moved for precedence for the New Rules of Procedure, and after several divisions the motion was carried. Mr. Dillon resumed the debate on the Address, and, attempting to impeach the Government as to the Dublin Conspiracy trials, was ruled out of order by the Speaker. Several amendments were moved, but the Address was eventually carried after the *clôture* had been twice applied and several divisions taken.

LOARDS. Lord Dunraven explained his reasons for resigning the Under-Secretaryship for the Colonies.

February 18.—The Appellate Jurisdiction Bill read a third time.

COMMONS. Report on the Address agreed to; after amendments referring to the abdication of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Zululand, and the Barbavilla murder had been negatived.

February 21.—Mr. W. H. Smith moved the first of the new Procedure Rules, that relating to Closure; Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Goschen, and Sir W. Harcourt, were amongst those who took part in the debate.

LOARDS. The Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

February 22.—Lord Harris made a statement with regard to the defective cutlass bayonets. Discussion on the discharge of 25,000 prisoners in India in honour of the Queen's Jubilee.

COMMONS. The debate on the Procedure Rules

was continued by Sir Lyon Playfair, Sir J. Mowbray, Lord Hartington, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Courtney, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, Mr. Bryce, and others.

February 23.—Resumed debate on Procedure Rules.

February 24.—Several amendments to the Closure Rule negatived.

LOARDS. Law of Evidence Amendment Bill and the Justices Jurisdiction Bill read a second time.

February 25.—The Solicitors (Ireland) Bill passed through Committee.

COMMONS. Resumed debate on the Closure Rule. Further amendments were rejected, including Mr. Parnell's proposal to exclude proceedings in Committee of Supply from the operation of the rule.

February 28.—Committee of Supply on Supplementary Estimates.

LOARDS. Dover Corporation Bill read a second time. Debate on the Church Patronage Bill. Lord Stanley of Preston introduced the Railway Rates Bill, which was read a first time without discussion.

March 1.—Electric Lighting Act Amendment Bill and Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill read a second time, the last-named being referred to a Select Committee.

COMMONS. Mr. Howell called attention to the alleged corrupt expenditure of the funds of the Corporation of London with regard to the London Government Bill in 1884. Sir R. Fowler on behalf of the Corporation, and Lord G. Hamilton on the part of the Government, expressed their willingness that a committee of inquiry should be appointed. Discussion on the Procedure Rules.

March 2.—Debate on the Procedure Rules continued.

March 3.—Supply: On the Irish Constabulary vote a lively discussion arose, which was kept up by the Irish and Radical members till two o'clock in the morning. In the course of the debate Sir M. Hicks-Beach declared that Ministers were determined to ask Parliament for further powers to secure the efficient administration of justice in Ireland. Later on the right hon. gentleman, replying to Mr. John O'Connor, warned the Nationalist members that if something worse than bâtons resulted in Ireland they were the people who would be held responsible. This remark was taken exception to by the occupants of the Parnellite benches, and a lively scene ensued. Eventually the vote was finally obtained by 246 votes to 121.

LOARDS. The Law of Evidence Bill passed through Committee, and the Church Patronage Bill was read a second time.

March 4.—Discussion on the Irish Jury Laws, the Law of Evidence Bill, and the Solicitors (Ireland) Bill read a third time and passed.

COMMONS. Mr. Whitbread's amendment, to expunge the intervention of the Speaker from the Closure Rule rejected by 177 votes to 130. A further proposal by Mr. Parnell, for defining the rights of the minority in respect to debate, was negatived by 275 votes to 107.

March 7.—Supply: Motion to reduce the diplomatic vote by the cost of Sir H. D. Wolff's mission rejected by 234 votes to 146.

March 8.—The proposed Closure Rule further discussed.

March 10.—Supply: Army Supplementary Estimates considered.

LOARDS. Glebe Lands Bill passed through Committee.

March 11.—**COMMONS.** Committee appointed to inquire into charge brought by Mr. Howell against the Corporation of London.

March 14.—Supply: Army Estimates. **LOARDS.** Railway and Canal Traffic Bill read a second time.

March 15.—The Church Patronage Bill passed through Committee.

COMMONS. Rules of Procedure. *March 17.*—Discussion on going into supply on designs for ships of war.

March 18.—Discussion initiated by Irish members on the arrest of Father Keller, parish priest at Youghal. The Closure Rule carried by 262 votes to 41, and made a Standing Order of the House.

March 21.—Mr. A. J. Balfour gave notice of the introduction of a Bill to make better provision for the prevention and punishment of Crime in Ireland. Mr. W. H. Smith intimated that he would ask for urgency for the measure. Mr. John Morley gave notice of an amendment. Supply: Navy Estimates. Owing to obstruction the House sat till 1.20 on Tuesday afternoon, the sitting having lasted over 21 hours.

LOARDS. The Electric Lighting Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee.

March 22.—**COMMONS.** Mr. W. H. Smith moved for precedence for the Criminal Law Amendment (Ireland) Bill. Mr. John Morley moved his amendment, declaring that the House declined to set aside the business of the nation in favour of a measure for increasing the stringency of the criminal law in Ireland, whilst no effectual security had been taken against the abuse of the law by the exaction of excessive rents. Speeches were made by Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Finlay, Mr. H. Fowler, and others.

March 23.—Debate on Mr. Morley's amendment continued.

March 24.—Debate resumed on Mr. Morley's amendment by Mr. Gladstone, who argued that the proposals of the Government were, as far as they could be gauged, totally inadequate, and that the demand for urgency was not warranted by any precedent. Colonel Saunderson supported, and Mr. Asquith condemned, the proposals of the Government. Mr. J. Chamberlain said that a double duty rested on Parliament—to provide for a temporary suppression of disorder, and to attempt once more the solution of the agrarian problem, which was the source of all Irish discontent, by a comprehensive measure of land reform.

LOARDS. Discussion on South African affairs.

March 25.—Lord Salisbury introduced the Tithes Bill.

COMMONS. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre continued the debate on Mr. Morley's amendment, which he supported. Among the subsequent speakers were Mr. T. W. Russell, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. G. Curzon, Mr. Howorth, and Mr. Jacob Bright. Sir H. James strongly urged the rejection of the amendment as being National League advocacy. Sir W. Harcourt spoke at great length in favour of the amendment; and Mr. Goschen, on behalf of the Government, in a powerful speech denounced the tactics of the Opposition, urging that it was the duty of the Government to break down the power of self-constituted dictators, who were ruining the prosperity of Ireland. The amendment was rejected by 349 votes to 260.

March 28.—Mr. A. J. Balfour moved for leave to introduce the Criminal Law (Ireland) Amendment Bill. Mr. Dillon, in a long speech, opposed the measure. Mr. Haldane and Lord Lynton spoke.

March 29.—Debate continued by Mr. Gladstone, who condemned the action of the Government. Mr. Goschen, on behalf of the Government, replied. Among subsequent speakers were Sir E. Esmond, Mr. Winterbotham, Mr. Neville, and Mr. Illingworth.

March 30.—The Criminal Law (Ireland) Amendment Bill further discussed by Viscount Alcock, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. B. Coleridge, Mr. de Lisle, and Lord G. Hamilton.

March 31.—The debate resumed by Mr. Labouchere, who was followed by Mr. G. W. Balfour, Mr. H. W. Lawson, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, and Sir R. Webster.

LOBDS. Earl Cadogan introduced the Irish Land Bill, which, after some remarks from Earl Granville, Earl Cowper, and Lord Dunraven, was read a first time. The Lord Chancellor's Bill for the better registration and transfer of land also read a first time.

April 1.—**COMMONS.** Mr. Parnell moved an amendment to Mr. Balfour's motion. A discussion ensued. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, at half-past 12, moved the adjournment of the debate, which was defeated by a majority of 107 votes. After a motion for the adjournment of the House had been defeated, the Closure was carried by 361 to 253, and the Criminal Law (Ireland) Amendment Bill was read a first time without a division; the Gladstonian Liberals and Nationalist members, having left the House after the division on the Closure, refusing to vote on the first reading of the measure.

LOBDS. The Railway and Canal Traffic Bill passed through Committee, and the House adjourned for the Easter recess to April 18.

April 4.—**COMMONS.** Mr. Chaplin called attention to words used by Mr. Conybeare in reference to the Speaker's action on Friday (April 1) night, when the Closure was moved. Mr. Conybeare expressed regret, and explained the position he desired to take up. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, questions affecting harbour loans and the emigration of pauper children were discussed.

April 5.—On the order for second reading of the Crimes Bill, Sir B. Samuelson moved an amendment that the Bill should not be further proceeded with. A debate ensued.

April 6.—Debate on Crimes Bill continued by Mr. T. Lea, Mr. Lees, Mr. A. Elliot, Mr. A. Acland, and Mr. Bryce.

April 7.—House adjourned for Easter recess.

April 12.—**COMMONS.** House reassembled after Easter. Colonel King-Harman appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary for Ireland. Mr. Holmes resumed debate on second reading of the Crimes Bill. Mr. Childers, Mr. J. Redmond, the Home Secretary, and Mr. Stansfeld also spoke.

April 13.—Lord H. Bruce, Sir H. Holland, and the Solicitor-General for Scotland spoke in favour of the Crimes Bill, which was opposed by Sir W. Foster, Mr. Gully, Mr. W. H. James, and Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth.

April 14.—Chancellor of the Exchequer made a statement with regard to foreign bronze coins. Debate on the Crimes Bill continued by Mr. Baginbally, Sir L. Playfair, Mr. Ritchie, Sir J. Goldsmid, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. F. Fulton.

April 15.—Sir W. Harcourt resumed debate on the Crimes Bill, and was followed by Mr. Plunket and Mr. E. Russell. Colonel Saunderson, in the course of his speech, accused the Nationalist members of associating with men whom they knew to be murderers. Mr. Healy hereupon called Col. Saunderson a liar, and, refusing to withdraw, was suspended. A stormy scene ensued, in which Col. Saunderson and Mr. Sexton were the prominent personages.

April 18.—Mr. Sexton resumed debate on the Crimes Bill. Lord Hartington, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. A. J. Balfour, and Mr. Parnell also spoke. The last-named member characterised a letter in the *Times*, purporting to have been written by him, as a forgery. On a division, Sir B. Samuelson's amendment was rejected by 370 votes to 269. The Bill was then read a second time.

LOBDS. The House reassembled after the Easter recess.

April 19.—**COMMONS.** Discussion on harbours of refuge, Sunday delivery of letters, and agricultural education. The House counted out.

April 20.—The Police Enfranchisement Bill read a second time.

April 21.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his Budget statement. He stated that there was a surplus for the past year of £776,000. He estimated the revenue for the ensuing year at £91,155,000, and the expenditure at £90,180,000. He proposed to reduce the income-tax by a penny, also the duty on tobacco by fourpence per lb. The tax on marine policies would also be reduced, and the sum of £50,000 would be granted in aid of arterial drainage in Ireland. Sir W. Harcourt and Lord R. Churchill criticised the Budget, and protested against the artificial enlargement of a surplus by a suspension of a debt payment.

LOBDS. Earl Cadogan moved the second reading of the Irish Land Law Bill. Lord Denman moved that it be read a second time that day six months. Among those who took part in the debate were Lord Spencer, the Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Fitzgerald, Lord Ashbourne, and the Marquis of Ripon.

April 22.—The Duke of Argyll resumed the debate on the Irish Land Law Bill. Among the subsequent speakers were the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Cowper, Lord Granville, and the Marquis of Salisbury, who said that the Government intended to stand or fall by the measure. The Bill was read a second time.

COMMONS. Lord Hartington explained that his recent statements with reference to Mr. Dillon were based on the charges in the *Times*. In referring to those charges he was not bound to substantiate them. Mr. Dillon replied to the charges in detail. In going into Committee of Supply several subjects were discussed, among them being the prevalence of boycotting and intimidation in the rural districts of England by the Primrose League.

April 25.—Debate on the Budget. Mr. Gladstone severely criticised the proposals, especially those for reducing the annual payment for the redemption of the National Debt. The proposals ultimately agreed to.

LOBDS. The Land Transfer Bill read a second time.

April 26.—**COMMONS.** On the motion to go into Committee on the Crimes Bill, Mr. R. T. Reid moved an amendment, declaring that the House declined to proceed further with the

measure until it had before it the full scheme for the relief of tenants against excessive rents in the shape in which it might pass the House of Lords. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre seconded it, and Mr. A. J. Balfour replied to the objection urged against the Bill. The debate was continued by Viscount Wolmer, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Dillon, and others.

April 27.—Debate on Mr. Reid's amendment continued.

April 28.—Lord J. Manners and Mr. J. Morley concluded debate on the amendment, which was rejected by 341 votes to 240.

LOARDS. The Tithe Rent Charge Bill read a second time.

April 29.—Discussion on mail route to China and Japan *via* Canadian Pacific Railway. The Railway and Canal Traffic Bill passed through Committee.

COMMONS. House went into Committee on the Crimes Bill.

May 2.—Crimes Bill in Committee; several amendments disposed of after the Closure had been applied.

LOARDS. Discussion on the New Hebrides.

May 3.—**COMMONS.** Sir Charles Lewis called attention to an article published by the *Times* on the previous day, charging Mr. Dillon with having, in his speech in the House on the 22nd of April, when excusing his connection with P. J. Sheridan, "invincible, dynamitar, and assassin," committed wilful and deliberate falsehood, and moved that it was a breach of privilege. After some discussion Mr. W. H. Smith moved the adjournment of the debate, which was eventually carried by 213 votes to 174, and the House went into Committee on the Crimes Bill.

May 4.—Mr. W. H. Smith stated that the Government did not regard the impugned article in the *Times*, relating to Mr. Dillon, as a breach of privilege; but, acknowledging the gravity of the circumstance, and the claims of Irish members to have a full investigation into the charges against them, they suggested to the aggrieved parties that the Attorney-General, coupled with any Queen's Counsel they might select, should be instructed to prosecute the *Times*. A discussion ensued, in which the Irish members refused this offer. The Solicitor-General moved an amendment, declining to treat the *Times'* article as a breach of privilege. Mr. Gladstone gave notice he would move that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the charges.

May 5.—Sir C. Lewis's motion defeated by 297 votes to 218, whereupon the amendment of the Solicitor-General became a substantive motion. Mr. Gladstone then moved his amendment for a Select Committee to inquire into the charge, and a debate ensued.

LOARDS. Railway and Canal Traffic Bill read a third time.

May 6.—Mr. Gladstone's amendment for a Select Committee on the *Times'* charges rejected by 317 votes to 233.

May 9 to 11.—Committee on the Crimes Bill.

May 12.—A Bill to enable the Duke of Connaught to leave India for the purpose of attending the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee in London, without forfeiting his Indian command, was read a second time by 318 votes to 45.

May 13.—Committee on the Crimes Bill.

LOARDS. Lord Denman introduced a Bill on the subject of limiting the duration of speeches in Parliament, and it was read a first time.

May 16.—The Police Enfranchisement Bill read a second time. The Irish Land Law Bill considered in Committee.

COMMONS. Supply.

May 17 to 20.—Committee on the Crimes Bill. On last-named day the Duke of Connaught's Leave Bill passed.

May 21.—**LOARDS** sat to pass Duke of Connaught's Leave Bill. The East India Stock Conversion passed through all its stages.

May 23.—The Tithe Rent Charge Bill passed through Committee. House adjourned for Whitsun recess to June 9th.

COMMONS. Committee on Crimes Bill. The sitting lasted till 5.30 A.M., and Clause 2 was passed.

May 24.—House adjourned for Whitsun holiday till June 6th.

June 6.—Supply: Civil Service Estimates, The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill and the National Debt Bill read a second time.

June 7.—Committee on Crimes Bill. Sir W. Harcourt and Mr. Parnell advised their respective followers only to divide the Committee on vital points.

June 8.—Manchester Ship Canal Bill read a first time.

June 9.—Committee on Crimes Bill. Mr. W. H. Smith intimated the intention of the Government that the Bill be reported to the House on the 17th inst. The sub-section relating to the change of venue was withdrawn on the motion of Mr. Balfour.

June 10.—Motion for urgency for the Crimes Bill carried by 245 votes to 93, after several previous divisions on amendments.

LOARDS. The Marquis of Salisbury made a statement as to the Egyptian Convention.

June 13.—Irish Land Bill passed through Committee.

COMMONS. Manchester Ship Canal Bill read a second time. Committee on the Crimes Bill.

June 14—15.—Committee on the Crimes Bill.

June 16.—Motion by Mr. Dillon for the adjournment of the House to call attention to the Boddyke evictions, after occupying the whole of the night, rejected by 246 votes to 165.

LOARDS. Allotments for Cottagers Bill read a second time.

June 17.—Committee on Crimes Bill. At 10 P.M., in accordance with Mr. Smith's previous announcement, it was moved that Clause 6, then under discussion, stand part of the Bill. The Irish members then left the House, and the motion was carried by 332 votes to 165. The remaining clauses were agreed to without division. The Bill was then reported to the House.

June 20.—Committee of Supply.

LOARDS. Land Transfer Bill passed through Committee.

June 21. Parliament did not sit owing to Jubilee Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbey.

June 22.—**COMMONS.** Coal Mines Regulation Bill considered in Committee.

June 23.—Reginald Bidmead appeared at the Bar, and the Speaker pronounced the censure of the House upon him for having forged upwards of a thousand signatures to petitions in favour of the Coal and Wine Dues.

LOARDS. The Pluralities Acts Amendment Bill read a third time.

June 24.—**COMMONS.** Coal Mines Regulation Bill in Committee.

June 27.—Report stage of the Crimes Bill. Mr.

F. Morley proposed clause limiting the duration of the Act to three years, which, on a division, was negatived by 160 votes to 119.

LOARDS. Land Transfer Bill passed through Committee.

June 28.—Metropolitan Open Spaces Acts Extension Bill read a second time.

COMMONS. Crimes Bill continued.

June 30.—Discussion on the Egyptian Convention. Motion by Mr. W. H. Smith that the deport stage of the Crimes Bill should be closed on Monday (July 4th), carried by 220 to 120.

LOARDS. Irish Land Bill passed through Committee.

July 1.—Irish Land Bill passed through the Report stage.

COMMONS. Motion by Mr. Bradlaugh for the compulsory acquirement of waste lands by Corporations, rejected by 173 votes to 97.

July 4.—Motion that Government business have precedence during remainder of the session carried by 146 to 85. East India and China Mail Contract agreed to.

LOARDS. Irish Land Bill passed.

July 5.—First Offenders Bill read second time.

COMMONS. Motion for the adjournment of the House in connection with the arrest of Miss Cass in Regent Street, carried against the Government by 153 votes to 148.

July 6.—Supply.

July 7.—On the motion for the third reading of the Crimes Bill, Mr. Gladstone moved its rejection.

LOARDS. Report of Amendment to the Land Transfer Bill disposed of.

July 8.—**COMMONS.** Crimes Bill read a third time, and passed by 349 votes to 262.

July 11.—Motion by Sir W. Lawson that the lending of carriages by Peers at election times for the conveyance of voters is a breach of privilege, rejected by 196 votes to 167. Mr. Balfour moved the second reading of the Land Law (Ireland) Bill.

LOARDS. Crimes Bill read a first time.

July 12.—The Royal Assent given to the Manchester Ship Canal Bill.

COMMONS. Debate on the second reading of the Irish Land Bill.

July 14.—Irish Land Bill read a second time without a division.

LOARDS. Crimes Bill read a second time.

July 15.—Crimes Bill passed through Committee.

COMMONS. Supply: Civ Service votes; during the discussion the closure was applied.

July 18.—A question of privilege raised by Mr. W. Long on account of some objectionable language used by Dr. Tanner in the lobby of the House. Motion to suspend Dr. Tanner. Committee of Supply on Navy Estimates.

LOARDS. Crimes Bill read a third time.

July 19 and 20.—**COMMONS.** Supply on Civil Service Estimates.

July 21.—Dr. Tanner apologized to the House for the improper language used by him to Mr. Long. Irish Land Bill in Committee.

July 22.—Supply: Discussion on vaccination.

July 25 to 30.—**COMMONS.** Irish Land Bill in Committee. On the 28th a "scene" occurred; Mr. T. Healy was suspended for using threatening language to Mr. de Lisle.

July 28.—**LOARDS.** Allotments and Cottage Garden Compensation Bill read a second time.

August 1.—Discussion on the New Hebrides.

COMMONS. Committee on Irish Land Bill.

August 2.—**LOARDS.** Allotments Bill and Merchandise Marks Bill passed.

COMMONS. Irish Land Bill in Committee.

August 3.—Channel Tunnel Bill rejected by 253 votes to 107. Irish Land Bill passed through Committee.

August 4.—Supply: Army Estimates.

August 5.—Irish Land Bill recommitted.

August 8.—Supply: Civil Service Estimates.

LOARDS. Discussion on the removal of the National Rifle Association Meeting from Wimbledon Common.

August 9.—The Margarine (Fraudulent Sale) Bill read a third time.

COMMONS. The Technical Instruction Bill discussed on second reading.

August 10.—Several Scotch measures read a second time, including the Lunacy Districts Bill, the Secretary for Scotland Bill, and the Technical Instruction Bill.

August 12.—Debate on the motion to consider the Lords' amendments to the Commons' amendments on the Irish Land Law Bill.

August 13.—Committee of Supply on the Education Estimates.

August 15, 16, 17.—Coal Mines Regulation Bill considered in Committee.

August 18.—Ministerial statement by Mr. W. H. Smith as to the remaining business for the session. Debate on the Lords' Amendments to the Irish Land Law Bill.

August 19.—The proclamation of the Irish National League, under Section 6 of the Crimes Act, announced in both Houses.

August 22 and 23.—Committee of Supply on Civil Service Estimates.

August 25.—Mr. Gladstone moved an address to the Crown for the withdrawal of the proclamation of the Irish National League.

August 26.—Mr. Gladstone's motion negatived by 272 votes to 194.

LOARDS. Savings Banks Bill and Government Annuities Bill read a second time.

August 29 to 31.—Committee of Supply on Irish votes.

September 1.—Adjournment of the House moved to discuss proclamation of a National League meeting.

Sept. 2.—Irish votes in Committee of Supply.

September 3.—Coal Mines Regulation Bill read a third time.

September 5.—Irish votes completed.

September 6.—Civil Service Estimates finished.

LOARDS. Bill for limiting speeches in Parliament rejected.

September 7.—Coal Mines Regulation Bill and Allotments Bill read a second time.

COMMONS. Navy Estimates in Committee of Supply.

September 8.—Supply finished.

LOARDS. Coal Mines Regulation Bill and Allotments Bill passed through Committee.

September 9.—**COMMONS.** Appropriation Bill introduced, and Indian Budget explained.

September 12.—On the motion to go into Committee on the Appropriation Bill, a debate was initiated by Sir W. Harcourt on the policy of the Government: Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell, and others spoke. After the adjournment of the debate had been moved, the Bill passed through Committee. During the discussion of the Bill a scene occurred, and Mr. C. Graham and Mr. E. Harrington were suspended.

September 16.—Parliament prorogued by Royal Commission.

TABLE OF THE STATUTES

Passed in the Second Session of the Twenty-third Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland (50 & 51 Vict. A.D. 1887).

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

1. **CONSOLIDATED FUND (No. 1).** An Act to apply certain sums to the service of the years ending 31st March, 1887 and 1888.
2. **ARMY (ANNUAL).** To provide for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.—Continuing for one year the Army Act, 1881, removing doubts as to the meaning of certain parts of that Act, and fixing the rates to be paid to licensed victuallers for accommodation of troops billeted upon them.
3. To amend the Acts relating to County Courts so far as regards the payment of certain expenses.
4. To amend the provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Acts.—Defines "register tonnage" as "gross tonnage" for certain purposes. Extends to skippers of fishing vessels certain provisions of Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Act, 1883, concerning wages and discharge, discipline, and summary settlement of disputes. Compels owners to render detailed accounts to skippers and crews in certain cases. Requires every trawler of 25 tons register and upwards to have on board a certificated second hand. Authorizes Board of Trade to make regulations, subject to approval of Parliament, as to conveyance of fish from trawlers to collecting vessels; to prescribe fees payable on engagement or discharge of fishing crews, and to inquire into casualties.
5. **ISLE OF MAN.** To amend the law respecting the Customs Duties.—Empowers Court of Tynwald, with consent of Treasury, to impose, abolish, or vary customs duties provisionally, subject to approval of Parliament. Also alters the duties on wine imported into the Isle of Man.
6. To amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Act (Ireland), 1877.
7. To amend the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876.—Makes guilty knowledge a necessary condition of forfeiture and imprisonment.
8. To amend the Incumbents of Benefices Loans Extension Act, 1886.
9. To remove the Disabilities of the Police to vote at Parliamentary Elections.
10. To enable the Duke of Connaught to return to England for a limited time.
11. For giving facilities for the conversion of India 4 per Cent. Stock into India 3½ per Cent. Stock.
12. To amend the Bishopric of Truro Act, 1876, and the Truro Chapter Act, 1878.—Contains provisions as to the government, endowment, &c., of Truro Cathedral and of the Parish Church of St. Mary, which forms part thereof.
13. To extend, in certain cases, the provisions of the Superannuation Act, 1859.
14. To apply the sum of £13,675,659 out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year.
15. To grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue.—Continues the duty on tea; reduces the duty on tobacco, and restricts the quantity of moisture which it may contain; reduces the duty on certain sea policies, and the period within which foreign sea policies must be stamped; increases the stamp duties on transfers of certain stock &c., and provides for commutation of such duties in certain cases; fixes the rate of income-tax for the year, and makes provision as to its assessment and collection.
16. To amend the Law respecting the National Debt and the charge thereof.—Reduces permanent annual charge for National Debt, repeals National Debt Act, 1881, so far as it provides for an annual sinking fund; and authorizes exchange of terminable annuities created under section 2 of the National Debt Act, 1883, for longer terminable annuities and application of old sinking fund to payment of Friendly Societies Debt. Authorizes advance by National Debt Commissioners of money for local loans; establishes local loans fund under control of the Commissioners; authorizes creation of 3 per cent. local loans stock; and makes provisions as to the management, &c. of such fund and stock.
17. To amend the Metropolis Management Acts.—Separates the parish of St. Mary, Battersea, excluding Penge, from the Wandsworth District, and gives it control of its own local affairs and a representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works. Also abolishes the Board of Works for the Westminster district, thus giving the United Vestry of St. Margaret and St. John direct control of the local expenditure.
18. To amend the Trusts (Scotland) Act, 1867.—Empowers trustees to reduce, temporarily or permanently, the rent of leasehold farm lands, &c.
19. To provide for the Fencing of Quarries.
20. **CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE (IRELAND).** An Act to make better provision for the prevention and punishment of Crime, and for other purposes relating thereto.—Provides that, by order of the Attorney-General, inquiries may be held by resident magistrates, and witnesses examined upon oath, although no person may be charged, whenever it appears upon sworn information that certain offences have been committed in a proclaimed district. Gives power to two magistrates to try persons accused of certain crimes under the Act, and to inflict punishment not exceeding six months' hard labour. Power is given to change the place of trial for a crime committed in a proclaimed district, against which change, however, the defendant is given a right of protest. Power is also given to either the defendant or the Attorney-General to demand a Special Jury. The Lord Lieutenant in Council is empowered to declare by proclamation that the provisions of the Act relating to proclaimed districts, or any of them, shall be in force in any district, and by special proclamation, subject to certain limitations, to declare that any association formed for the commission of crimes, or carrying on operations for or by the commission of crimes, or encouraging or aiding persons to commit crimes, or promoting or inciting to violence or intimidation, or interfering with the administration of the law, or disturbing the maintenance of law and order, is a dangerous

- association, and such association may then be suppressed; and any person calling or attending a meeting of, or in any way taking part in the proceedings of, such suppressed association is declared guilty of an offence punishable under the Act. Such special proclamation must be laid before Parliament within seven days, and may be set aside within fourteen days after being so laid before Parliament, upon Address to the Crown from either House; if issued during the recess it shall expire at the end of a week from its date of issue unless Parliament be, during such week, summoned to meet within twenty days from the date of the summons.
21. To limit the Powers of the Water Companies to cut off the Tenants' Water Supply where the rate is paid by the landlord.
22. To amend the Public Libraries Acts.—Contains provisions which, by greatly diminishing the necessary cost of public libraries, will render possible their establishment in small towns, villages, &c. Owing to the small area of metropolitan parishes, the inhabitants of neighbouring districts often derive as much benefit from a public library as those of the parish in which it is situated, who have hitherto defrayed its entire cost. This difficulty is obviated by conferring upon district boards of works in the metropolis power to establish and maintain public libraries.
23. To amend the Incumbents Resignation Act, 1871.—Enacts that pensions hereafter granted to retiring incumbents shall (with certain exceptions) vary with the tithes averages, and the income of a benefice shall not be reduced by pensions below the sums necessary for due performance of the services of the church; and makes other alterations in the existing law.
24. To amend the Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886.—Enables Crofters' Commission to protect effects of crofters from sale for recovery of arrears while an application to fix a fair rent awaits decision; also, to deal with arrears under 49 & 50 Vict. c. 29, s. 6, although promissory note, &c. may have been given for such arrears.
25. To permit the conditional Release of First Offenders in certain cases.—Enables court to release, upon probation, any person convicted of an offence punishable with not more than two years' imprisonment, against whom no previous conviction is proved. Provision is made for rearrest and punishment of probationers failing to observe the conditions of their release.
26. To provide Compensation to the Occupiers of Allotments and Cottage Gardens for Crops left in the ground at the end of their tenancies.—Provides that, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, compensation for standing crops, for labour expended and manure applied since last crop was taken, and for unexhausted improvements made with landlord's consent, shall be paid by landlords to outgoing tenants of allotments and cottage gardens.
27. To amend the Law with respect to Weighing Cattle in Markets and Fairs.—The market authority of any fair or market at which cattle are sold, unless specially exempted, is to weigh cattle on sale whenever required to do so, and is to provide suitable buildings, weighing machines, &c., for the purpose.
28. To consolidate and amend the Law relating to Fraudulent Marks on Merchandise.—Enacts that every person who forges any trade mark, or falsely applies to goods or their coverings, labels, &c., any trade mark or colourable imitation of a trade mark, or any false trade description, or who disposes of or has in his possession any instrument for forging a trade mark, or who causes any of the above things to be done, shall be guilty of an offence against the Act; and also that any person selling or having in his possession for sale any goods falsely marked shall be guilty of an offence unless he proves that he acted innocently, and gives all the information in his power to the prosecutor. Persons so offending are rendered liable to fine and imprisonment not exceeding two years, with or without hard labour, and to forfeiture of the articles concerned. The marking on a watch-case is to be considered as applying to the whole watch unless otherwise shown. Any person in the United Kingdom who is accessory to the commission abroad of any act which if committed here would be punishable under the Act is rendered liable to prosecution as if he were a principal. Very comprehensive definitions of "trade mark," "trade description," &c., are adopted.
29. For the better Prevention of the Fraudulent Sale of Margarine.—Enacts that all imitations of butter shall be sold as "Margarine," and that the wrappers or packages in which they are sold shall be so marked; that the onus of proof shall lie upon the vendor whenever the defence is set up that he believed margarine sold or kept for sale by him to be butter; and that expenses of prosecutions under the Act may be paid from penalties.
30. To amend the Settled Land Act, 1882.
31. To amend the Acts relating to the Raising of Money by the Metropolitan Board of Works; and for other purposes.
32. For extending certain Provisions of the Metropolitan Open Spaces Acts, 1877 and 1881, with Amendments, to Sanitary Districts throughout England, Wales, and Ireland; and for other purposes.
33. To amend the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, and the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1885.—Extends to leaseholders, with certain exceptions, the benefits of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881: provides that proceedings in ejectment may be met by an application to fix a fair rent, and that the application and ejectment may be disposed of at the same time; that six weeks after judgment in ejectment proceedings has been obtained the landlord shall serve upon the tenant a notice of ejectment instead of evicting him, and that thereupon the tenant shall become a caretaker, and the period of redemption shall run from that day. Gives power to any middleman to surrender his holding when the rent received by him has been reduced by the Court to a sum less than he pays. Limits the definition of "town parks." Makes provisions for facilitating the purchase by tenants of their holdings and for disposal of guarantee funds, &c.; reduces the rate of interest on certain outstanding loans, and extends the periods for repayment; provides for an annual readjustment in 1887, 1888, and 1889.

- of judicial rents fixed before 1886; gives power to the Court to stay eviction and to order payment by instalments when a tenant is unable, through no fault of his own, to pay a judgment debt, &c.; and gives right of appeal in certain cases.
34. For the transfer to the Metropolitan Board of Works and the maintenance of certain public parks and works in the metropolis:—Victoria Park, Battersea Park, Kennington Park, Bethnal Green Museum Garden, Chelsea Embankment, and Westminster Bridge are by this Act transferred to the Metropolitan Board of Works, and provision is made for their maintenance, management, &c.
35. To simplify and amend the Criminal Law of Scotland and its procedure, and to alter the Constitution of the Judiciary and Sheriff Courts in Scotland.
36. For amending the Allowances payable to Clerks of General Meetings of Lieutenancy.—Clerks hereafter appointed are to receive no allowances under the Volunteer and Yeomanry Acts, and the allowances of certain existing clerks are to be reduced.
37. To grant money for the purpose of certain Local Loans; and for other purposes relating to Local Loans.—Authorizes issue, by National Debt Commissioners, of money to certain public authorities for the purposes of local loans, and the writing off from the account of assets of the Local Loans Fund of certain outstanding debts; extends to additional local authorities the power of guaranteeing harbour loans; and applies the surplus of the Bases Lights Fund to the building of two additional lighthouses in Ceylon.
38. To provide for the earlier closing of premises licensed for the sale of Exciseable Liquors in Scotland.—Confers upon licensing authorities power to fix any time not earlier than ten nor later than eleven for closing public-houses, &c.
39. To make provision for altering and varying Lunacy Districts in Scotland.
40. To amend the Acts relating to Savings Banks and to the Purchase of Small Government Annuities, and to assuring Payments of Money after Death.—Empowers Postmaster-General to make Post Office savings banks regulations for payment or transfer of deposits standing in the names of minors or of persons deceased or of unsound mind—for transfer of sums from one account to another—for determining what evidence shall be accepted by Postmaster-General for purposes of payment or transfer, and what receipts shall be a good discharge for him—for applying to Post Office savings banks all or any of the provisions of the Trustee Savings Banks Act, 1863, with or without modification—and for nomination by a depositor of a person or persons to whom his deposits, not exceeding *£100*., shall be paid on his death; authorizes Treasury to extend all or any of these regulations to Trustee Savings Banks; gives power to vary the minimum sum which may be invested in stock, and provides that money invested shall not be included in computing the maximum amount allowed to be deposited in the year, and that deposits standing to account of minors or lunatics may be invested in stock; sanctions insurances on lives of third persons; and fixes price of certificates of birth, death, and marriage required for savings bank purposes.
41. To remove doubts as to the appointment of the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, and to confirm the same.
42. To amend and consolidate the Public Libraries (Scotland) Acts.
43. To amend the Stannaries Act, 1869.—Gives workmen's wages priority over other debts, and provides for their due and prompt payment; gives miners control of mine-club funds, &c.; and makes other provisions for the security of the workmen; also contains enactments as to registration, winding-up, &c., of mining companies.
44. To enable Her Majesty by Order in Council to unite the Colonies of Trinidad and Tobago into one Colony.
45. For further amending the Enactments relating to Offices, Stations, and Buildings for the Metropolitan Police Force.
46. To amend and extend the Law relating to Truck.—Extends the Truck Act, 1831, so as to include all workmen except farm servants; provides that customary and other advances of wages shall be paid without deduction; that orders for goods shall not be considered as equivalent to wages; that dealing at particular shops shall not be made a condition of employment; and that artificers shall be paid in cash and not by barter for certain classes of goods made at home. Also contains provisions as to penalties, &c.
47. To provide for examination into the affairs of Trustee Savings Banks, and to remove doubts as to the Law relating to the winding-up of such banks.
48. To facilitate the provision of Allotments for the Labouring Classes.—Authorizes any district sanitary authority, upon requisition, to purchase or hire, by agreement, suitable land for allotments, but only at such cost as the rent of the allotments will recoup. Failing such agreement the county authority may make a provisional order, subject to confirmation by Parliament, conferring compulsory powers upon the district authority. The land acquired shall be drained, fenced, &c., by the district authority, who shall make regulations for the letting, &c., of the allotments. No person shall hold allotments amounting to more than one acre, and sub-letting shall not be allowed. The rents shall be sufficient to ensure sanitary authority from loss. Not more than a quarter's rent shall be required in advance. Common pastures may in certain cases be provided. Provisions are also made as to cost, management, &c.
49. To amend the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1869, so far as respects the officers of the Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, and the Official Trustees acting under those Commissioners.
50. To apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
51. To amend the Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1867.
52. To amend the Secretary for Scotland Act, 1885.
53. For repealing certain Enactments relating to Escheaters and the Procedure in cases of Escheat; and for regulating the Procedure in such cases. Repealing obsolete Acts, and authorizing Lord Chancellor to make rules for procedure.
54. To enable Her Majesty to provide for the

- Government of Her Possessions acquired by Settlement.
5. To consolidate the Law relating to the Office of Sheriff in England, and to repeal certain Enactments relating to Sheriffs which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.
 6. To amend the Friendly Societies Act, 1875.
 7. To provide for the Registration of Deeds of Arrangement.
 8. To consolidate with amendments the Coal Mines Acts, 1872 and 1886, and the Stratified Ironstone Mines (Gunpowder) Act, 1881.—Consolidates existing law, with important amendments as to construction and use of safety-lamps, blasting, timbering, weighing, &c. Establishes two classes of certificates of competency—the first for managers, the second for under-managers—and enacts that daily supervision shall be exercised either by the manager or the under-manager; the latter having, in the manager's absence, the same responsibility as a manager. Removes, with certain exceptions, the restrictions on prosecution of owners, &c. by workmen.
 59. For further promoting the Revision of the Statute Law by Repealing Enactments which have ceased to be in force or have become unnecessary.
 60. To amend the Prison (Officers' Superannuation) Act, 1878, as to Scotland.
 61. For appointing Commissioners to inquire and report as to the Boundaries of certain Areas of Local Government in England.
 62. To amend in certain minor particulars some of the Enactments relating to Merchant Shipping and Seamen.
 63. To continue various expiring Laws.
 64. To facilitate the Establishment of Technical Schools in Scotland.—Authorizes School Boards (now existing in every parish and burgh in Scotland) to establish and maintain technical schools, and to borrow money for that purpose.
 65. To facilitate the construction of Tramways by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department.
 66. To amend the Law relating to the discharge of Bankrupts and the closure of Bankruptcy Proceedings.
 67. To amend the Superannuation Acts, 1834 and 1859.—Authorizes grant of gratuities or annual allowances to persons injured in the service of the State, and of retiring allowances, not exceeding the amounts to which their length of service would entitle them under the ordinary pension scale, to persons removed from office for inefficiency; allows temporary service, if continuous with and merging into permanent service, to count for pension; authorizes the allowance, under certain circumstances, of gratuities on retirement to persons employed in public departments who are not entitled to superannuation; and makes certain provisions as to half-pay and pensions of naval and military officers, and other matters.
 68. To explain Section 26 of the Pluralities Act, 1838.
 69. To amend the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act, 1874, and the Conveyancing (Scotland) Act (1874) Amendment Act, 1879.
 70. To amend the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876.
 71. To consolidate the Law relating to Coroners.
 72. To amend the Law relating to Expenses of Local Authorities.—Enacts that expenses which have been sanctioned by the Local Government Board shall not be disallowed by district auditors.
 73. To amend the Copyhold Acts, and for the Enfranchisement of Copyhold and Customary Lands.—Contains provisions for facilitating the conversion of copyhold into freehold land upon payment of compensation, either by a gross sum or an annual rentcharge, to the lord of the manor, and of the steward's fees.

PARLIAMENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Assembled.			Dissolved.			Duration.					
			Yrs. m. d.								
GEORGE III.											
1	Sept. 27, 1796*	June 29, 1802	5	9	2	13	Nov. 15, 1837	June 23, 1841	3	7	8
2	Oct. 29, 1802	Oct. 25, 1806	3	11	26	14	Aug. 19, 1841	July 23, 1847	5	11	4
3	Dec. 15, 1806	April 29, 1807	0	4	14	15	Nov. 18, 1847	July 1, 1852	4	7	13
4	June 22, 1807	Sept. 29, 1812	5	3	7	16	Nov. 4, 1852	Mar. 21, 1857	4	4	17
5	Nov. 24, 1812	June 10, 1818	5	6	16	17	April 30, 1857	April 23, 1859	1	11	23
6	Jan. 14, 1819	Feb. 29, 1820	1	1	15	18	May 31, 1859	July 6, 1865	6	1	6
GEORGE IV.											
7	April 23, 1820	June 2, 1826	6	1	10	19	Feb. 1, 1866	Nov. 11, 1868	2	9	10
8	Nov. 14, 1826	July 24, 1830	3	8	10	20	Dec. 10, 1868	Jan. 26, 1874	5	1	16
WILLIAM IV.											
9	Oct. 26, 1830	April 22, 1831	0	5	27	21	Mar. 5, 1874	Mar. 25, 1880	6	0	20
10	June 14, 1831	Dec. 3, 1832	1	5	19	22	April 29, 1880	Nov. 18, 1885	5	6	20
11	Jan. 29, 1833	Dec. 30, 1834	1	11	1	23	Jan. 12, 1886	June 26, 1886	0	5	14
12	Feb. 19, 1835	July 17, 1837	2	4	28	24	Aug. 5, 1886	<i>The Present Parliament, elected July, 1886.</i>			

* Parliament first met after the Union with Ireland, January 22, 1801.

DECEMBER, 1886.

2. A new contract for the conveyance of mails to the U.S.A. came into operation.
- Great fire in Knight-riding Street, City.
3. Resignation of the French Ministry.
- *Punch* summoned for libel: charge dismissed as "monstrous."
4. Memorial to Professor Fawcett unveiled in Hackney Town Hall.
5. President Cleveland's Message to Congress.
- 8-9. Destructive gale, with great loss of life on the coasts. The barometer fell to 28[·]32, the lowest known for many years.
9. Guildhall School of Music, on the Thames Embankment, opened by the Lord Mayor.
10. New French Cabinet announced, with M. Goblet at its head.
- Two lifeboats capsized near Southport, with loss of 27 lives.
- Fire at Queen's College, Oxford.
13. Foundation stone laid of a new Central Fish Market near Snow Hill.
- Mr. Wynne E. Baxter elected Coroner for East Middlesex.
14. Judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench against Mr. Dillon: that within 12 days he find sureties for £3,000, or be imprisoned for six months.
15. The Prince of Wales opened the new buildings of Sion College on the Thames Embankment.
- Replica of the statue of Queen Anne which formerly stood in front of St. Paul's Cathedral, uncovered by the Lord Mayor. The work executed by Mr. Malampré, a Belgian sculptor.
16. Bank rate raised from 4 to 5 per cent.
17. The Queen held the first investiture of the Distinguished Service Order at Windsor Castle.
- Government proclamation against the "Plan of Campaign."
20. Verdict in favour of all defendants in the Colin Campbell divorce case after 18 days' hearing.
21. The estate of the Duke of Buccleuch at Richmond purchased by the town.
23. Lord Randolph Churchill resigned the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.
24. Collision between H.M.S. *Sultan* and a French steamer in Lisbon Harbour: 32 lives lost.
- 26-27. Destructive snow-storm: telegraphic communication with the Continent interrupted.
29. Delegates from Bulgaria received at the Foreign Office by the Earl of Iddesleigh.
30. Explosion at Houghton Main Colliery, near Barnsley: 10 lives lost.
31. Fire at the People's Park, Madras: 330 natives burnt to death.

Consols, highest price, 102 $\frac{1}{4}$; lowest, 99 $\frac{3}{8}$.

JANUARY, 1887.

1. Mr. Timothy D. Sullivan, M.P., installed Lord Mayor of Dublin for the second time.
3. Mr. Göschen, formerly a Liberal Cabinet Minister, accepted the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer under a Conservative Government.
11. Mr. Dillon and five other defendants committed for trial by the Dublin magistrate.
12. Sudden death of the Earl of Iddesleigh at Lord Salisbury's in Downing Street.
- Meetings held at St. James's Palace and the Mansion House to establish an Imperial Institute.

13. The Russian budget published to-day shows a deficiency of 39,558,634 roubles, and an extraordinary expenditure of 48,414,194 roubles.
- Mr. Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, presented with the freedom of the City of London.
14. Meeting of the "Round Table Conference" at the residence of Sir William Harcourt.
18. Sir Frederick Roberts and General White embark at Mandalay for the Ruby Mines at Burmah.
- Seventeen persons trampled to death at the Hebrew Dramatic Club, Spitalfields.
20. Loss of the *Kapunda* emigrant ship and 298 lives.
21. Mr. Henry M. Stanley left England to take charge of the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha.
22. Decree of divorce granted in a suit by the Marchioness of Queensberry against her husband.
25. The body of Mr. Whitely, a Surrey magistrate, cremated at Woking Cemetery.
26. Mr. Ralph Neville elected for the Exchange division of Liverpool, defeating the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Göschen.
27. The second session of the twelfth parliament of the Queen opened by Commission.
29. Serious riots in Belfast: the police fired on the mob.
31. Attention called in the House of Lords to the fact of a peer having waived his privilege of trial by his peers.

Consols, highest price, 101 $\frac{1}{2}$; lowest, 100 $\frac{3}{8}$.

FEBRUARY.

2. Opening of a Fisheries Conference at Fishmongers' Hall.
3. Bank rate reduced from 5 to 4 per cent.
- Mr. Stanley, with 61 Soudanese volunteers, started for the relief of Emin Pasha.
4. Service at Lambeth Palace to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the consecration of first American bishops.
9. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Göschen, elected for St. George, Hanover Square.
10. Trial of a 110-ton gun at Woolwich.
12. The Prince of Wales opened the Albany Memorial Church at Cannes.
13. Annual parade of the Corps of Commissioners, 750 in number, at Westminster Hall.
14. £5,000 agreed to by the Common Council of London as a contribution towards the Imperial Institute.
16. The Queen's Jubilee celebrated in India: 25,000 prisoners released from Indian gaols.
18. Gas explosion at the Cwch Colliery, Rhondda Valley: 38 lives lost.
22. Earthquake in the Riviera: 2,000 persons estimated to have been killed.
23. Annual Universities' football match won by Cambridge at Kennington Oval.
24. Jury failed to agree in the prosecution of Mr. Dillon and others for conspiracy.
25. The Emin Pasha relief expedition to Zanzibar for the Congo.
26. New thoroughfare from Charing Cross to Tottenham Court Road opened by the Duke of Cambridge.
- G. Littlewood of Sheffield won the first prize in a six-days' walking contest at the Westminster Aquarium.

Consols, highest price, 101 $\frac{1}{2}$; lowest, 99 $\frac{3}{8}$.

MARCH.

1. The Prince of Wales held the first Levee of the season.
4. Explosion at a colliery near Mons: 150 men killed.
5. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach resigned the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland.
8. One of the principal draughtsmen in Chatham Dockyard dismissed for divulging information to foreign governments.
9. Mr. Schnadhorst presented with £10,000 in recognition of his services to the Liberal party.
10. Bank rate reduced from 4 to 3½ per cent. — Launch of a new war-ship, the *Galatea*, at Glasgow.
11. German army bill passed the Reichstag. — Further earthquake shocks in the Riviera.
12. The American yachts *Dauntless* and *Coronet* started from New York to race across the Atlantic.
14. The Queen held an investiture at Windsor. — Alexandra House, for lady students at South Kensington, opened by the Princess of Wales.
15. Heavy fall of snow in London and throughout the country.
17. 104th Anniversary dinner of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick held at Freemasons' Tavern.
19. Father Kelleher, parish priest of Youghal, committed to prison for refusing to answer questions in the Irish Bankruptcy Court.
22. The Emperor of Germany celebrated his 60th birthday.
23. The Queen laid the foundation stone of the New Law Courts at Birmingham. — Four men killed by choke-damp at a pit near Walsall.
24. Bank rate reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent.
25. Archdeacon Blyth consecrated Bishop of Jerusalem at Lambeth Palace.
26. University Boat Race won by Cambridge. — Sir Arthur Sullivan's "Golden Legend" performed at the Royal Opera House, Berlin.
27. The *Coronet* won the Ocean Yacht Race.
29. The importation of foreign bronze coins prohibited. — The Queen left Windsor for the Continent. Consols, highest price, 102½; lowest, 100½.

APRIL.

1. Heavy snowstorm in and around London.
4. Opening meeting of the Colonial Conference at the Foreign Office.
5. Duke of Edinburgh resolved to resign his claim to the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha in favour of his son.
7. Several buildings at Aldershot Barracks destroyed by fire.
8. A Frenchman named *Chauffat*, after a sleep of 15 days in Soho, awoke from his trance.
9. Launch of the steel armour-plated turret-ship *Victoria* at Elswick-on-Tyne.
11. A demonstration in Hyde Park against the Irish Crimes Bill attended by 100,000 people. — Volunteer field day at Dover, Aldershot, and elsewhere.
12. Three persons drowned by the capsizing of a boat at Herne Bay.
13. The passenger steamer *Victoria* ran aground in a fog near Dieppe: 15 lives lost.
14. Bank rate reduced from 3 to 2½ per cent.
18. Wreck of the P. and O. steamer *Tasmania* off Corsica: 25 persons drowned.

18. The *Times* published a facsimile letter, purporting to be written by Mr. Parnell, approving of the assassination of Mr. Burke. Its authenticity was positively denied by Mr. Parnell. — Attempt to assassinate Marshal Bazaine at Madrid.
19. Defeat of the Ameer of Afghanistan's troops by the rebels.
20. M. Schnaebeli, French Commissary at Pagny, arrested by Germans on the frontier.
23. The Queen, by special authorization of the Pope, visited the Monastery of the Grande Chartreuse.
28. Bank rate reduced from 2½ to 2 per cent. Consols, highest price, 102¼; lowest, 101¼.

MAY.

1. The British steamer *John Knox* wrecked at Newfoundland, with the loss of 30 lives.
3. Explosion at Hounslow powder mills: one man blown to atoms.
4. The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the Jubilee Exhibition at Manchester. — The Queen received the Colonial Delegates at Windsor. — Explosion of fire-damp in a coal mine at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island; loss of 160 lives.
5. Rev. James Bell Cox arrested for contumacy, and lodged in Walton Gaol.
6. The Royal Yorkshire Jubilee Exhibition at Saltair opened by Princess Beatrice on behalf of the Queen.
9. The Lord Mayor and a deputation from the Corporation of London presented an address of congratulation to the Queen. — Closing meeting of the Colonial Conference. — Launch of the armour-plated ship *Sans Pareil* at Blackwall. — "Buffalo Bill's" show in connection with the American Exhibition opened at West Brompton.
14. The Queen's Hall, at the People's Palace at Whitechapel, opened by Her Majesty.
16. Princess Louise opened the Liverpool Exhibition.
17. A royal proclamation issued directing the coinage of double florins. — The Home Secretary received a deputation of women employed at the coalpit banks. — The French Ministry of M. Goblet resigned.
20. Loss of the steamer *Harkaway* off the Smalls, together with 13 lives.
21. New buildings at the London Hospital opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales. — Dr. Morell Mackenzie performed an operation on the throat of the Crown Prince of Germany. — The new gardens at Richmond opened by the Duchess of Teck on behalf of the Queen.
22. The Speaker, with about 400 members of Parliament, attended a special service at St. Margaret's Church, to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Queen's reign. — The French Derby won by M. Aumont's Monarque.
23. Conclusion of the sale of the French Crown jewels at Paris, realizing 6,684,000 francs.
24. Lady Rosebery opened an Industrial Exhibition at the People's Palace, Whitechapel.
25. The Opéra Comique at Paris destroyed by fire, with a loss of life variously estimated from 50 to 400. — The Derby Stakes won by Merry Hampton.
26. Fire at the Belt Line Car Company's stables at New York: 1,600 horses perished.

26. Consols sold at $103\frac{1}{2}$: the highest price on record.
 27. The Oaks won by Réve d'Or.
 — A new French Cabinet formed by M. Rouvier.
 28. Co-operative Congress met at Carlisle.
 — The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the Samuel Morley wing of the Deaconesses Institution at Tottenham.
 — 80 lives lost by an explosion in a coal pit at Blantyre.
 30. Gaudaur defeated Hanlan, and won the sculling championship of America.
 — One man killed and others injured by the bursting of a gun on board the ironclad *Rupert*.
 Consols, highest price, $103\frac{1}{2}$; lowest, $102\frac{3}{8}$.

JUNE.

3. The Emperor of Germany laid a stone to inaugurate a canal to connect the North Sea with the Baltic.
 4. The steamer *Fern* run down in the Bristol Channel, when five men were drowned.
 7. The Victorian Parliament at Melbourne opened by the Governor.
 — Launch of the *Immortalité* at Chatham.
 11. 300 Members of Parliament visited Portsmouth to witness experiments with war-ships and torpedoes.
 13-15. Centenary Match of the Marylebone Cricket Club: All England beat the club by one innings and 117 runs.
 14. Eleven yachts started from Southend in a jubilee match round the British Isles.
 15. The Niagara Falls safely shot by a Mr. Graham in a barrel.
 18. Proclamation granting a free pardon to all deserters from military service who might report themselves to their commanding officers.
 — Hammersmith Bridge opened by Prince Albert Victor.
 19. Hospital Sunday in London.
 20. Fiftieth Anniversary of Her Majesty's Accession to the Crown.
 — The mayors, provosts, and high sheriffs of the kingdom entertained at the Mansion House.
 21. General holiday and celebration of the Queen's jubilee throughout the kingdom. The Queen went in procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey, and in the evening gave a banquet at which 64 royal personages were present.
 — Her Majesty's sovereignty over Zululand proclaimed at Etshowe.
 22. 27,000 children of the metropolitan schools assembled in Hyde Park, where they were visited by the Queen.
 — Her Majesty unveiled a statue of herself at Windsor, and afterwards accepted the "Women's Jubilee Offering" — £75,000 subscribed by about three million women of the United Kingdom.
 23. Jubilee thanksgiving at St. Paul's Cathedral.
 24. Prince Albert Victor and Mr. W. H. Smith presented with the freedom of the Merchant Taylors' Company.
 25. The King of the Belgians laid the first stone of the library of the People's Palace at Whitechapel.
 — State banquet at Windsor Castle.
 27. Numerous deputations with congratulatory addresses received by the Queen at Windsor.

27. A new method of taking votes in divisions, suggested by Mr. Ritchie, successfully tried in the House of Commons.
 — The *Genesta* won the Jubilee Yacht Race round the United Kingdom: time, 12 days, 16 hours, 53 minutes.
 28. Jubilee ball at the Mansion House: four kings present, together with members of the Royal family, foreign princes, and several thousand distinguished persons.
 29. Grand garden party by the Queen at Buckingham Palace.
 — The Northumberland Plate won by Exmoor.
 — Miss Cass wrongfully charged by Police-constable Endacott at Marlborough Police Station. The Magistrate finding she had done nothing wrong, warned her "not to do it again."
 Consols, highest price, $101\frac{3}{4}$; lowest, $101\frac{1}{4}$.

JULY.

2. 28,000 Volunteers marched past the Queen at Buckingham Palace.
 4. The Queen laid the first stone of the Imperial Institute at South Kensington.
 4-6. Universities cricket match at Lord's won by Oxford.
 6. State ball at Buckingham Palace by the Queen's command.
 — A new street from Billingsgate Market to the Monument opened by the Lord Mayor.
 7. Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg elected Prince of Bulgaria by the Sobranje.
 8. Eton and Harrow cricket match at Lord's.
 9. The Queen held a grand review of 60,000 Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers at Aldershot.
 11. 350th anniversary of the Hon. Artillery Company.
 — Annual Show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 13. Collision between the Royal yacht and the troopship *Orotos* in the Solent.
 15. Triennial fête of the London School Board schools at the Crystal Palace.
 — Steeple of St. Bride's Church in Fleet Street struck by lightning.
 — Twenty people burnt to death and nearly 100 injured on the Grand Trunk Railway, Canada.
 18. England won the International Rifle Trophy at Wimbledon.
 — Collision near Portland between the ironclads *Devastation* and *Ajax*.
 21. Collision on the North British Railway near Glasgow: 20 persons injured.
 23. Grand naval review at Spithead.
 — Mass meeting of miners at Durham: 40,000 persons present.
 — Eighteen Irish counties proclaimed under the Crimes Act.
 26. The Stewards' Cup won by Upset.
 28. The Goodwood Cup won by Saville.
 29. M. Ferry challenged to a duel by General Boulanger.
 Consols, highest price, $101\frac{3}{8}$; lowest, $101\frac{3}{8}$.

AUGUST.

2. The Queen held an investiture at Osborne
 3. The first prize in the International Chess Congress won by Captain Mackenzie of New York.
 — Zebehr Pasha released from his imprisonment at Gibraltar.
 — Bank rate raised from 2 to 3 per cent.

5. Strike of Midland Railway drivers and firemen.

6. Several mayors and sheriffs knighted at Osborne.

— Great fire at Mr. Whiteley's, Westbourne Grove: 4 lives lost, and property estimated at £500,000 destroyed.

— Meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria at Gastein.

9. The Crown Princess of Germany, on behalf of the Queen, laid the foundation stone of St. Mary's parish church, Portsmouth.

— The annual Welsh Eisteddfod opened at the Albert Hall.

— The 500th anniversary of the birth of Henry V. held at Monmouth.

10. The Inman steamer *City of Montreal* burnt at sea.

11. 500 passengers killed and injured owing to the collapsing of a bridge near Piper City, Illinois.

13. Teemer beat Hanlan, and won the sculling championship of the U.S.A. and 1,000 dollars.

16. Mr. Gladstone lowered the first cylinder of a swing railway bridge over the River Dec.

17. Violent thunderstorm in London: traffic in the streets and Underground Railway stopped, and three persons killed.

18. The Queen held an investiture of the Order of the Indian Empire.

22. 30,000 persons assembled at the Crystal Palace to celebrate the annual festival of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross.

23-24. Riots of fishermen at Ostend: three men killed by the military.

25. Ayoub Khan escaped from Persia.

26. The Nizam of Hyderabad made an offer of twenty lacs of rupees (£200,000) annually for three years for frontier defences of North-West India.

27. Demonstration in Trafalgar Square against the proclamation of the Irish National League.

31. Meeting of the British Association at Manchester.

— Franzini executed in Paris for a triple murder in the Rue Montaigne.

Consols, highest price, 101 $\frac{3}{4}$; lowest, 101 $\frac{3}{8}$.

SEPTEMBER.

1. Bank rate raised from 3 to 4 per cent.

— A line of railway opened from Brighton to the Devil's Dyke.

5. Fire at Exeter Theatre: 188 lives lost.

6. Five men killed by the bursting of a mould at the River Don Steel Works, Sheffield.

— Disastrous failure of Greenways' Bank at Warwick: liabilities £185,484.

7. The British Association terminated its proceedings at Manchester.

9. Nationalist meeting at Mitchelstown, when the police being driven to their barracks fired upon the people, killing one man and fatally wounding two others.

10. 93 men captured by the police in a gambling house in Newtonton Butts.

11. Head-constable Whelehan murdered by moonlighters at Lisdoonvarna, co. Clare.

12. Exhibition of the Queen's Jubilee presents opened at St. James's Palace.

14. Comte de Paris's manifesto to the Monarchical party in France issued.

15-17. Centenary celebration of the United States Constitution.

16. The Doncaster Cup won by Carlton.

— Railway accident at Hexthorpe Station: 19 persons killed and many seriously injured.

17. Consecration of a new English church at Copenhagen.

18. Two boys burnt to death at a foreign hair-dresser's in the Strand: their father afterwards charged with setting the place on fire.

19. Riot at Lillie Bridge sporting grounds.

— Nine men scalded to death on board the mail steamer *Elbe*.

20. Launch of the *Trafalgar* at Portsmouth.

21. The French Resident at Madagascar hauled down his flag and left Tamatave, but shortly afterwards returned to his post.

23. Celebration of the 25th anniversary of Prince Bismarck's appointment as Prime Minister of Prussia.

24. Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P., found guilty of inciting tenants to resist the law, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

— A party of French sportsmen fired at by a German soldier on the frontier, one being killed and another wounded.

27. First race for the America Cup between the *Volunteer* and *Thistle* won by the former.

30. The American yacht *Volunteer* won the second race for the America Cup.

— Lord Ailesbury warned off Newmarket Heath and all other racecourses under the control of the Jockey Club.

Consols, highest price, 101 $\frac{3}{8}$; lowest, 101.

OCTOBER.

1. The Rev. W. M. Farley, rector of Cretingham, murdered by his curate, the Rev. A. G. Cooper, who was afterwards proved to be insane.

— Four Englishmen, captured by brigands near Smyrna, released on payment of £750.

— Laying of the foundation stone of the laboratories presented to Liverpool University College by Sir Andrew Walker at a cost of £20,000.

2. Meeting at Friedrichsruhe of Prince Bismarck and Signor Crispi.

3. Opening meeting of the Church Congress at Wolverhampton.

4. Circular issued from the War Office increasing the capitation grant for efficient volunteers from 30s. to 35s.

— Earthquake shocks in Greece: "the sea sunk to the depth of 18 inches."

5. The P. & O. steamer *Victoria* reached Gibraltar from Plymouth in 69 hours: the fastest run on record.

6. The Lord Mayor of Dublin attended in state before the magistrate to answer a summons.

7. Telegram received at the Admiralty that the new ship *Wasp* (6), which left Singapore on Sept. 10, had not since been heard of.

8. The hunting stud of Captain Steed of Clonsilla found to have been poisoned.

— General Cafferel, of the French War Office, arrested for trafficking in decorations.

11. The Cesarowitch won by Humewood.

14. General Boulanger placed under arrest for 30 days.

— The Austrian Budget introduced, showing a deficit of 21,200,000 florins.

— Outbreak of measles in the Royal Family at Copenhagen.

15. The Duchess of Cumberland left a private asylum perfectly cured after seven months' confinement.

16. 1,600 French pilgrims of the working classes received by the Pope.
 17. The Shakspeare memorial presented to Stratford-on-Avon by Mr. Geo. W. Childs of Philadelphia, unveiled by Mr. Henry Irving.
 18. Prince Albert Victor laid the memorial stone of a new wing of the Nottingham Infirmary.
 — Dr. Charles Edward Camidge consecrated Bishop of Bathurst at Westminster Abbey.
 23. An express train arrived at Lisbon, inaugurating a special mail service between London and South Africa and South America.
 24. Princess Henry of Battenberg gave birth to a daughter at Balmoral: the first member of the Royal Family born in Scotland since 1600.
 — The Walker Pit, near Newcastle, fired: nearly 30 persons killed.
 25. The Cambridgeshire won by Gloriation.
 27. Mr. Wilfred Blunt sentenced to two months' imprisonment for attempting to hold a meeting in defiance of the proclamation.
 28. Launch of the *Aurora* at Pembroke.
 29. Terrific gale in the English Channel.
 — Newcastle Exhibition closed, having been visited by 2,092,273 persons.
 29. The Earl of Lytton appointed British Ambassador at Paris, on the retirement of Lord Lyons.
 31. The sentence of imprisonment on Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M.P., confirmed by the Recorder of Cork.
 Consols, highest price, 103½; lowest, 102¾.

NOVEMBER.

3. Truro Cathedral consecrated by the Bishop in presence of the Prince of Wales.
 5. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs opened the "Queen's Park" at Kilburn.
 10. Autumn Liverpool Cup won by St. Mirin.
 11. The first sod of the Manchester Ship Canal cut at Eastham by Lord Egerton of Tatton.
 13. Great riot in Trafalgar Square. The soldiery called out to assist in clearing the streets.
 13. Notice issued by Sir C. Warren prohibiting public meetings in Trafalgar Square.
 — Collision off Dover between the Dutch vessel *W. A. Scholten* and the *Rosa Mary* of West Hartlepool: about 120 lives lost.
 20. "Barnum's Show" in America destroyed by fire: many animals burnt to death.
 23. The foundation stone of the new City Law Court laid by the Lord Chancellor.
 24. The Lord Mayor of Dublin served with seven summonses. On these he was sentenced on the 2nd of December to two months' imprisonment.
 26. Beach defeated Hanlan on the Nepean River, winning the championship and £1,000.
 28. M. Grévy announced his intention of resigning the presidency of the French Republic. This he modified, but carried it out on the 2nd of December, and was succeeded next day by M. Sadi Carnot.
 Consols, highest price, 103½; lowest, 102¾.

Obituary, 1886-87.

The amounts appended are those proved by the executors of the deceased persons, and are inserted by permission of the proprietors of the "Illustrated London News."

Adams, Commissary-General George, C.B., aged 89.—*May* 27.
 Aitken, Col. Robt. Hope Moncrieff, F.C.—*Sept.* 18.
 Alexander, William Dollin, Tunbridge Wells.—*June* 15; £381,000.
 Allen, Venerable John, Archdeacon of Salop, aged 75.—*Dec.* 1886.
 Anderson, Sir Alexander, Knt., aged 83.—*April* 11; personalty over £22,000.
 Andrew, Sir William Patrick, Knt., C.I.E., aged 81.—*March* 11; £102,000.
 Anthony, Mark, eminent landscape painter, aged 69.—*Dec.* 1, 1886.
 Arkwright, Alfred, of Wirksworth, Derbyshire.—*Jan.* 19; over £165,000.
 Arkwright, Capt. Augustus Peter, formerly M.P. for North Derbyshire, aged 66.—*Oct.* 5; £168,000.
 Armitage, Elkanah, of Pendleton, near Manchester.—*June* 11; over £167,000.
 Astell, John Harvey, formerly M.P. for Cambridge, aged 80.—*Jan.* 17; over £138,000.
 Bagot, William, 3rd Baron, aged 75.—*Jan.* 19; over £9,000.
 Baily, L. R., formerly M.P. for Exchange Division of Liverpool.—*April* 18; £95,000.
 Baker, Thomas Barwick Lloyd, J.P. & D.L., aged 79.—*Dec.* 10, 1886.
 Baldwin, Professor, agricultural writer.—*Aug.* 31.
 Balfour, Alfred Grantham.—*Jan.* 15; £170,000.
 Balguy, John, Metropolitan Police Magistrate, aged 64.—*Dec.* 5, 1886.
 Ballantine, William, Serjeant-at-Law, aged 75.—*Jan.* 9.
 Barbour, George Freeland, of Bankshead, Perth.—*Jan.* 15; upwards of £454,000.
 Barnard, W., of Sawbridgeworth, Herts.—Over £169,000.
 Barnett, John, of Sherwood, Beckingham.—*June* 14; £126,000.
 Bartlett, Alfred Durling, Coroner for Berkshire, and an able antiquary, aged 70.—*Feb.* 16.
 Bateman, William, of 4, Rue Chauveau la Garde, Paris.—*July* 25; over £53,000.
 Batten, Lt.-Gen. Sisley John, aged 67.—*Jan.* 11.
 Baxendell, Joseph, F.R.S., City Astronomer, Manchester, and Corporation Meteorologist, Southampton, aged 72.—*Oct.* 7.
 Baynes, Thomas Spencer, distinguished logician, and editor of the 9th edition of the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," aged 64.—*May* 30.
 Bayning, Emma, Baroness, widow of the Rev. Lord Bayning, 3rd and last Baron, who died in 1866, aged 80.—*Nov.* 10.
 Beaumont, Mrs. Eliza Maria, of Kenwood Park, Sheffield.—*Dec.* 6, 1886; upwards of £116,000.
 Becher, Gen. Sir Arthur Mitford, K.C.B., aged 71.—*Oct.* 5.
 Beckx, Father, Superior of the Order of Jesuits, aged 92.—*March* 7.
 Beecher, Rev. Henry Ward, American preacher and essayist, aged 73.—*March* 8.
 Begg, Mrs. Eliza Macfarlane, Edgware.—*Feb.* 11; £112,000.
 Bell, Major Evans, author of several works on India.—*Oct.*
 Benton, George, of Clyne House, Stretford, Lancashire.—*June* 10; £610,000.

- Bere, Montague, q.c., Judge of Cornwall County Court, aged 62.—*Oct. 19.*
- Bernays, Edwin Arthur, M.I.C.E., late superintending Civil Engineer, Chatham Dockyard, aged 65.—*Sept. 27.*
- Berridge, Richard, of Ballynahinch Castle.—*Sept. 20; £312,000.*
- Beust, Countess, surviving her husband only a few weeks.—*Dec. 12, 1886.*
- Bingley, Charles Bentley, of Stanhope Park, Greenford.—*March 20; upwards of £167,000.*
- Binns, Charles, of Claycross, Derbyshire.—*Jan. 12; over £68,000.*
- Bolitho, Thomas Simon, Deputy Warden of the Stanneries, aged 79.—*July 31.*
- Bolton, Col. Sir Francis John, inventor of telegraphic and visual signalling, aged 56.—*Jan. 5.*
- Boussingault, Joseph Diendonné, eminent French chemist, aged 85.—*May 11.*
- Boxer, Rear-Admiral Charles R. F.—*July 27.*
- Joyd, Robert Watson, ex-champion sculler of England, aged 33.—*July 1.*
- Brandon, Woodthorpe, Assistant Judge of the Lord Mayor's Court.—*March 17.*
- Brassey, Lady, from fever on board the *Sunbeam*, between Port Darwin and the Mauritius.—*Sept. 14.*
- Brooke, Hon. Lady, formerly Maid of Honour to the Queen, aged 67.—*Dec. 27, 1886.*
- Brown, George Henry, of Hastings.—*Dec. 11, 1886; £135,000.*
- Browne, Col. Sir Thomas Gore, K.C.M.G., aged 79.—*April 17; upwards of £18,000.*
- Buddicom, William Barber, M.I.C.E., eminent engineer.—*Aug. 4; over £54,000.*
- Burgoyne, John Charles, late of Harley St., W.—*May 13; upwards of £103,000.*
- Burney, Capt. Charles, R.N., C.B., aged 61.—*June 19.*
- Burton, Rev. Charles James, Chancellor of the Diocese of Carlisle, aged 95.
- Bushill, Christopher, late of Hinderton, Chester.—*Feb. 18; upwards of £120,000.*
- Calder, Geo. Augustus, wholesale stationer of St. Martin's Lane, W.C.—*May 17; over £72,000.*
- Campbell, Alexander, brewer, of Edinburgh.—*June 12; £90,000.*
- Campbell, Colin George, Convener of Argyll, aged 76.—*July 26.*
- Carnwell, Annie, Viscountess, aged 72.—*Feb. 20.*
- Carnwath, Harry Burrard Dalzell, 11th Earl of, aged 73.—*Nov. 1.*
- Cave, Charles, banker of Threadneedle St.—*June 10; upwards of £613,000.*
- Caverot, Cardinal, Archbishop of Lyons, aged 80.—*Jan. 23.*
- Champaign, Col. Sir John Bateman, K.C.M.G., director of Indo-European Telegraph Department, aged 52.—*Feb. 1.*
- Cherif Pasha, c.e.s.i., formerly Prime Minister of Egypt.—*April 18.*
- Chesterfield, Henry Edwyn Chandos Scudamore-Stanhope, 9th Earl of, aged 65.—*Jan. 21; over £13,000.*
- Chisholm, The (Roderick Donald Matheson Chisholm), aged 24.—*April.*
- Christian, Right Hon. Jonathan, late Lord Chief Justice, Ireland, aged 79.—*Oct. 29; upwards of £70,000.*
- Clarke, John Algernon, well-known agricultural writer, aged 59.—*Nov. 17.*
- Clermont, Thomas Fortescue, 1st Baron, aged 72.—*July 29; over £82,000.*
- Cocks, Robert, music publisher, of New Burlington Street.—*April 7; over £198,000.*
- Coey, Sir Edward, Knt., aged 82.—*June 26; upwards of £31,000.*
- Cohen, Julius, of Abbey Road, St. John's Wood.—*Aug. 16; over £75,000.*
- Cohen, Lionel Louis, M.P. for North Paddington, aged 55.—*June 26.*
- Compton, Earl, eldest son of the Marquis of Northampton, aged 38.—*Sept. 4.*
- Coope, Octavius Edward, of Rochetts, near Brentwood.—*Jan. 1; £542,000.*
- Cooper, Hon. Sir Charles, late Chief Justice of South Australia, aged 92.—*May 24; over £9,000.*
- Cornish, Rev. Henry Hubert, D.D., Last Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, aged 75.—*June 9.*
- Corscadow, John Findlater, of Wellington St., W.C.—*July 29; £136,000.*
- Courage, Mrs. Susan, of Haling Grove, West Croydon.—*Sept. 11; upwards of £58,000.*
- Cousins, Samuel, B.A., engraver, aged 86.—*May 7; over £112,000.*
- Cowper, Henry Alexander, of Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin.—*March 12; £150,000.*
- Cowper, Hon. Henry Frederick, J.P., D.L., brother and heir presumptive to Earl Cowper, aged 51.—*Nov. 10.*
- Craik, Mrs. Dinah Maria (Miss Mulock), author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," aged 61.—*Oct. 12; over £17,000.*
- Crampton, Sir John Fiennes Twisleton, K.C.B., 2nd and last Baronet, aged 81.—*Dec. 5, 1886; over £104,000.*
- Crosfield, George, of Lancaster Gate, S.W.—*June 7; upwards of £320,000.*
- Cross, Alfred, of Grantham.—*Jan. 15; £170,000.*
- Cross, John Kynaston, formerly M.P. for Bolton, aged 54.—*March 20.*
- Cusar, William Hannay, of Arbroath.—*June 4; £263,000.*
- Dacres, Field-Marshal Sir Richard, G.C.B., Constable of the Tower, aged 87.—*Dec. 6, 1886.*
- Dalhousie, Ida Louisa, Countess of, aged 30.—*Nov. 24.*
- Dalhousie, Rt. Hon. John William Ramsay, 13th Earl of, K.T., aged 50.—*Nov. 25.*
- Dalrymple, Sir Hew Hamilton, 6th Baronet, aged 72.—*April 27; upwards of £22,000.*
- Dartrey, Augusta, Countess of, aged 64.—*Aug. 9; over £6,600.*
- Dawson, Major-Gen. John, aged 62.—*April 24.*
- De Gex, Sir John Peter, Knt., q.c., aged 78.—*May 14; over £115,000.*
- De Ramsey, Edward Fellowes, 1st Baron, aged 78.—*Aug. 9; upwards of £134,000.*
- De Tabley, Rt. Hon. George Warren, 2nd Baron, aged 76.—*Oct. 19.*
- Deane, Rev. John Bathurst, M.A., Rector of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, aged 89.—*July 12.*
- Deas, Lord, formerly Senator of the College of Justice, Edinburgh, aged 83.—*Feb. 8.*
- Dease, Matthew O'Reilly, formerly M.P. for Louth, aged 68.—*Aug. 17; upwards of £44,000.*
- Deedes, Col. William, formerly M.P. for East Kent.—*May 27; over £23,000.*
- Delamere, Hugh Cholmondeley, 2nd Baron, aged 75.—*Aug. 1.*
- Depree, Col. George Charles, Surveyor General of India, aged 54.—*Feb. 18.*
- Depretis, Signor, Italian statesman, aged 74.—*July 29.*
- Dhuleep Singh, H.H. the Maharanee, aged 39.—*Sept. 18.*

- Dickson, Sir Joseph Ritchie Lyon, Knt., aged 67.—*Aug. 7.*
- Doneraile, Hayes St. Leger, 4th Viscount, aged 69.—*Aug. 26.*
- Douglas, Sir Chas. Furwicke, K.C.M.G., formerly M.P. for Warwick and Banbury, aged 80.—*Feb. 21*; over £40,000.
- Douglas, Gen. Sir John, G.C.B., aged 70.—*Sept. 8*; upwards of £166,000.
- Doyle, Percy William, C.B., formerly British Minister at Mexico, aged 81.—*Feb. 21.*
- Drax, John Samuel Wanley Sawbridge-Erle, formerly M.P. for Wareham, aged 86.—*Jan. 5*; over £139,000.
- Drummond, George Essex Montifex, Lord, aged 31.—*Aug. 20.*
- Dunsford, Gen. Henry Frederick, C.B., aged 69.—*Jan. 31.*
- Dupin, Henri, "father of French dramatists" (he wrote about 200 plays), aged 96.—*April 5.*
- Eden, Hon. Sir Ashley, K.C.S.I., aged 55.—*July 9.*
- Elliot, Sir Walter, K.C.S.I., aged 84.—*March 1*; upwards of £36,000.
- Ellis, Sir Barrow Helbert, K.C.S.I., aged 65.—*June 20*; upwards of £55,000.
- Ewing, Humphry Ewing Crum-, formerly M.P. for Paisley, aged 85.—*July 3.*
- Eyre, Vincent Anthony, of Lindley Hall, Leicestershire.—*March 22*; over £459,000.
- Fanning, William, of Bozodon, near Whitchurch.—*Aug. 4*; upwards of £136,000.
- Farre, General, French Minister of War from 1879 to 1881.—*March 25.*
- Farre, William Windham, of Iford, near Christchurch.—*Jan. 24*; upwards of £128,000.
- Fawcett, William, J.P., father of the late Professor Fawcett, aged 94.—*July 5.*
- Féval, Paul, distinguished French novelist, aged 69.—*March 8.*
- Finegan, Most Rev. Bernard, D.D., R. C. Bishop of Kilmore.—*Nov.*
- Fleming, James, Q.C., Chancellor of the County Palatine of Durham, aged 80.—*July 23.*
- Fleury, Cuvillier, distinguished French journalist, aged 85.—*Oct. 18.*
- Floyer, Rt. Hon. John, formerly M.P. for Dorset, aged 76.—*July 4*; upwards of £43,000.
- Fordham, George, celebrated jockey, aged 50.—*Oct. 12.*
- Forsyth, Sir Thomas Douglas, K.C.S.I., aged 59.—*Dec. 17, 1886.*
- Fowler, Orson S., leading American phrenologist, aged 78.—*Aug. 18.*
- Fox, Samuel, inventor of paragon umbrella frames, aged 71.—*Feb. 25.*
- Fox, Wilson, Physician in Ordinary to the Queen, aged 65.—*May 3.*
- Francis, Francis, for many years editor of the angling columns of "The Field," and author of "A Book on Angling."—*Dec. 24, 1886.*
- Fraser, Mrs. Emilio, of Bayswater Hill.—*Feb. 28*; upwards of £207,000.
- Freeman, Robert, of Earl's Terrace, Kensington.—*Jan. 19*; £78,000.
- Fuller, Francis, one of the promoters of the Exhibition of 1851, aged 80.—*May 27.*
- Fynmore, Lieut.-Colonel James, R.M., last survivor of Trafalgar, aged 94.—*April 15.*
- Gandell, Rev. Robert, M.A., Professor of Arabic in University of Oxford, Canon of Wells.—*Oct. 24.*
- Garbett, Rev. Edward, honorary Canon of Winchester.—*Oct. 10.*
- Gardiner, John, of Folkestone.—*Aug. 18*; upwards of £72,000.
- Gardiner, Captain William, inventor of the Gardiner gun, aged 42.—*Jan. 20.*
- Garnier, Auguste, publisher of Paris, aged 74.—*May 24.*
- Geaves, James Richard, of Twickenham.—*Feb. 21*; upwards of £104,000.
- Gerard, Robert Tolver, 1st Baron, aged 79.—*March 15*; upwards of £197,000.
- Gibbs, Mrs., of Tyntesfield, well known for her generous liberality, aged 68.—*Sept. 22*; over £400,000.
- Gifford, Lord, formerly Judge of the Court of Session, Edinburgh, aged 66.—*Jan. 20.*
- Godden, William, of South Norwood Park.—*Jan. 6*; under £180,000.
- Goldie, George, ecclesiastical architect, aged 59.—*March 1.*
- Goldschmidt, Madame (Jenny Lind), famous singer, aged 66.—*Nov. 2.*
- Gore, Augustus Frederick, C.M.G., aged 61.—*Sept. 21*; over £6,000.
- Goslett, Alfred, J.P., of Highgate.—*Dec. 7, 1886*; over £68,000.
- Grant, James, novelist, aged 65.—*May 5.*
- Gray, Mrs. E. Hamilton, authoress of the "Sepulchres of Etruria," aged 87.—*Feb. 21.*
- Grierson, James, General Manager of the Great Western Railway, aged 60.—*Oct. 7.*
- Gurney, John, banker, of Sprowston Hall, Norfolk.—*Feb. 24*; upwards of £204,000.
- Halford, Montague, of Kensington Gardens Terrace.—*Aug. 29*; £64,000.
- Hamilton, Frederick Douglas, British Minister at Ecuador, aged 72.—*May 15.*
- Hamilton, Sir Robert North Collie, K.C.B., 6th Baronet, aged 85.—*May 31*; £18,000.
- Hanner, Sir Wyndham Edward, 4th Baronet, aged 76.—*Aug. 25.*
- Hannaford, Thomas Charles, of Dartmoor.—*Dec. 11, 1886*; £124,000.
- Hardman, Edwd. Townley, F.G.S., distinguished geologist, aged 42.—*April 30.*
- Hardy, Sir William, F.S.A., formerly Deputy-Keeper of the Public Records, aged 79.—*March 17.*
- Harrison, Ven. Benjamin, Archdeacon of Maidstone, aged 78.—*March 25*; over £43,000.
- Harvey, Sir Robert Bateson-, 1st Baronet, formerly M.P. for Bucks, aged 62.—*March 23*; £187,000.
- Haughton, Lt.-Gen. John Colpoys, C.S.I., aged 70.—*Sept. 17.*
- Hawtrej, Rev. Montague John Gregg, M.A., Prebendary of Wells, aged 82.—*Dec. 12, 1886.*
- Head, Sir Francis Somerville, 2nd Baronet, aged 70.—*Aug. 26*; £91,000.
- Head, Mary Jane, Lady, widow of Sir Francis Somerville Head, Bart., aged 72.—*Nov. 15.*
- Hearthote, William, of Hillingdon.—*Dec. 1, 1886*; £201,000.
- Henderson, Charles Paton, of Withington Hall, Manchester.—*May 10*; upwards of £404,000.
- Hengler, Charles, circus proprietor.—*Sept. 28.*
- Heraud, John H., poet and dramatist, aged 87.—*April 20.*
- Hermann, "Professor," celebrated prestidigitator, aged 72.—*June 8.*
- Hillman, Alfred, brewer, of Lewes.—*Sept. 16*; £90,000.
- Hindlip, Henry Allsopp (brewer of pale ale), 1st Baron, aged 75.—*April 3.*
- Hoare, Anne Penelope, mother of Sir Henry A. Hoare, Bart., aged 101.—*March 20.*

- Holmes, Mrs. C. E. T., of Holland Villas Road, Kensington.—*March 25*; over £69,000.
- Hope, Rt. Hon. Alexander James Beresford Beresford, M.P. for the University of Cambridge, aged 67.—*Oct. 20*.
- Hort, Sir William Fitzmaurice Josiah, 4th Baronet, aged 60.—*Sept. 18*.
- Horton, Rev. Sir George Wilmot, 5th Baronet, aged 62.—*Oct. 24*.
- Hosack, John, Metropolitan magistrate, aged 78.—*Nov. 3*.
- Houghton, Sibyl Marcia, Lady.—*Sept. 19*.
- Hughes, Thomas Fiott, late Oriental Secretary to British Embassy at Constantinople.—*June 18*.
- Hughes, Sir Walter Watson, Kt., of South Australia, aged 84.—*Jan. 1*.
- Hunt, Robert, F.R.S., late Keeper of the Mining Records, aged 80.—*Oct. 17*.
- Hunter, Robt., publisher, of Edinburgh, aged 84.—*March 15*.
- Iddesleigh, Right Hon. Stafford Henry Northcote, G.C.B., 1st Earl of, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, aged 68.—*Jan. 12*; £23,000.
- Jack, Thos. C., publisher, of Edinburgh, aged 56.—*Dec. 3*.
- Jacobini, His Eminence Ludovico, Cardinal, Papal Secretary of State, aged 55.—*Feb. 28*.
- Jauréguiberry, Admiral, formerly French Minister of Marine.—*Oct. 22*.
- Jefferies, Richard, naturalist, journalist, and essayist, aged 39.—*Aug. 14*.
- Jervis, Sir Humphrey Charles Jervis-White, 3rd Baronet, aged 66.—*July 22*; under £1,000.
- Jesse, Mrs. Richard, Lord Tennyson's sister, who was affianced to Arthur Hallam, to whom "In Memoriam" was dedicated.—*Jan. 24*.
- Jheend, H.H. the Raja of, G.C.S.I., one of the great Sikh chiefs of the Punjab.—*March 12*.
- Jones, Sir Horace, Knt., City Architect, aged 68.—*May 21*.
- Jones, Rev. John, well-known Welsh bard, aged 83.—*Aug. 20*.
- Katkov, Michael Nikiforovitch, leader of the Russian National party, aged 67.—*Aug. 1*.
- Keith-Falconer, Hon. Ion Grant Neville, Lord Almoner's reader in Arabic, Cambridge, aged 31.—*May 14*.
- Kenward, Stephen Ponder, J.P., of Kensington Palace Gardens.—*Jan. 14*; over £113,000.
- Kinnaird, Arthur Fitzgerald, 10th Baron, aged 72.—*April 26*.
- Kirckhoff, Dr., celebrated physicist.—*Oct. 17*.
- Knight, Finlay, Registrar in Bankruptcy, aged 64.—*June 20*.
- Krupp, Alfred, proprietor of the celebrated German gun foundry, aged 77.—*July 14*.
- Lambert, Gen. John Arthur, aged 70.—*Sept. 17*.
- Lancaster, Benjamin, of Bournemouth.—*April 15*; £135,000.
- Langiewicz, General Maryam, leader of the Polish insurrection of 1863.—*May 12*.
- Lanyon, Colonel Sir William Owen, K.C.M.G., aged 45.—*April 6*; over £11,000.
- Larpet, Baron Hochepped, aged 55.—*Aug. 24*.
- Larpet, Dowager Baroness Hochepped.—*Dec. 30, 1886*.
- Laurent, Professor Francis, distinguished Belgian historian.—*Feb. 11*.
- Laverton, Abraham, of Farleigh Castle, Hungerford.—*Dec. 8, 1886*; £647,000.
- Lawson, Rt. Hon. James Anthony, Judge of the High Court of Justice, Ireland, aged 70.—*Aug. 9*.
- Lee, Rt. Rev. Dr. Alfred, Bishop of Delaware, and senior bishop of the Episcopal Church in the U.S.—*April 13*.
- Leinster, Caroline, Dowager Duchess of, aged 60.—*May 13*.
- Leinster, Most Noble Charles William Fitz-Gerald, 4th Duke of, aged 68.—*Feb. 10*; upwards of £61,000.
- Leith, James Farley, Q.C., formerly M.P. for Aberdeen, aged 78.—*April 3*; over £50,000.
- Leven and Melville, Sophia, Countess of.—*June 28*.
- Lichnovsky, Count Othenio, Grand Prior of the Order of Knights of Malta.—*Feb. 13*.
- Lifford, James Hewitt, 4th Viscount, Representative Irish Peer, aged 76.—*Nov. 20*.
- Lightfoot, Rev. John Prideaux, D.D., Rector of Exeter College, aged 84.—*March 23*.
- Little, Robert.—*11 Nov.*; £56,604.
- Lloyd, Chevalier Jacob Yonde William, learned Welsh archaeologist, aged 70.—*Oct. 14*.
- Loftus, Gen. William James, C.B., aged 65.—*March 29*.
- Long, Walter Bathurst, Special Income Tax Commissioner, Somerset House, aged 64.—*Oct. 9*.
- Longford, William Lygon Pakenham, G.C.B., 4th Earl of, aged 68.—*April 19*; upwards of £130,000.
- Lovat, Simon Fraser, 15th Baron, aged 58.—*Sept. 6*.
- McArthur, Alderman Sir William, K.C.M.G., Lord Mayor of London, 1880-81, aged 77.—*Nov. 16*.
- Macfarren, Sir George Alexander, eminent composer, aged 74.—*Oct. 31*.
- MacGregor, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles M., K.C.B., aged 47.—*Feb. 5*; under £3,000.
- M'Kellar, Miss Louisa, of Argyll Lodge, Clapham Park.—*Sept. 20*; upwards of £142,000.
- M'Namara, Arthur, of Amhurst Road, Hackney.—*Jan. 9*; upwards of £81,000.
- Madvig, Jean Nicolas, distinguished Danish grammarian, philologist, and politician, aged 82.—*Dec. 12, 1886*.
- Mahon, John Ross, J.P., of Weston, co. Galway.—*June 5*; £232,000.
- March, Isabel Sophie, Countess of.—*Nov. 20*.
- Maréchal, Ch. Laurent, eminent glass painter, aged 86.—*Jan.*
- Marshall, George Hibbert, of Patterdale Hall, Westmoreland.—*March 27*; upwards of £101,000.
- Marston, Philip Bourke, poet, aged 35.—*Feb. 14*.
- Massingberd, Charles Langton, of Gunby Hall, Lincolnshire, aged 71.—*Feb. 9*.
- Mayhew, Henry, one of the founders of *Punch*, author of "London Labour and the London Poor," aged 74.—*July 25*.
- Meath, William Brabazon, 11th Earl of, aged 83.—*May 26*; over £25,000.
- Mellor, Rt. Hon. Sir John, Q.C., formerly Judge of the Queen's Bench, aged 78.—*April 26*; over £97,000.
- Melville, Sir Maxwell, K.C.I.E., aged 54.—*Aug. 5*; over £32,000.
- Meyer, Johann, Dresden.—*April 26*; £147,000.
- Middleton, Adm. Sir George Nathaniel Broke, C.B., 3rd and last Baronet, aged 74.—*Jan. 14*; over £20,000.
- Minghetti, Signor Marco, "one of the makers of Italy," aged 67.—*Dec. 10*.
- Mole, John Henry, Vice-President of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours, aged 72.—*Dec. 13, 1886*.

LIBRARY U. OF L.

Momahed Khan, General, Persian Consul-General in Egypt.

Moore, Thomas, F.L.S., Curator of the Botanic Gardens of the Society of Apothecaries, aged 65.—*Jan. 1.*

Morris, William, Recorder of Maidenhead, aged 61.—*Dec. 14, 1886.*

Morrison, Mrs. Mary Ann, of Basildon, Berks.—*Feb. 20; revs. G of £617,000.*

Murphy, Rev. G. M., Congregational Minister, and member of the London School Board.—*July 17.*

Napoléon, Louis Joseph Alexandre Charles Berthier, Prince and Duc de Wagram, aged 76.—*Feb. 12.*

Naylor-Levland, Col. Tom, J.P., of Nantelwyd.—*Dec. 3, 1886; £241,000.*

Nelson, William, publisher, Edinburgh, aged 70.—*Sept. 10.*

Nevill, Lady Caroline Emily, eldest daughter of William, 4th Earl of Abergavenny.—*Feb. 23; upwards of £91,000.*

Newdegate, Rt. Hon. Charles Newdigate, late M.P. for North Warwickshire, aged 71.—*April 10.*

Newman, Rt. Rev. Frederick, D.D., Bishop of Free Church of England, aged 75.—*Oct. 12.*

Nicholson, Dr., of Penrith, Oriental scholar, aged 78.—*Dec., 1886.*

Norfolk, Most Noble Flora Paulyna Hetty Barbara, Duchess of, aged 33.—*April 11.*

Northwick, George Rushout, 3rd Baron, aged 76.—*Nov. 18.*

Norton, Julia Anna Eliza, Lady, aged 66.—*May 8.*

Oakes, John Wright, A.R.A., aged 65.—*July 8.*

Oakey, John, of Surbiton.—*Jan. 10; upwards of £187,000.*

Ogle, Gen. Sir Edmund, 6th Baronet, aged 70.—*June 14.*

Ogston, Dr. Frank, late Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, Aberdeen University, aged 85.—*Sept. 25.*

Ormsby, Rt. Hon. Henry Wilnot, ex-Judge of the Landed Estates Court, aged 75.—*Sept. 17.*

O'Rourke, Very Rev. Canon John, priest of Maynooth, aged 78.—*July 16.*

Onde, Wajid Ali Shah, ex-king of.—*Sept. 19.*

Palliser, John, C.M.G., geologist, aged 70.—*Aug. 18.*

Pardey, Major John Quin, Peninsular veteran, aged 92.—*March 17.*

Paris Effendi, Ahmed, distinguished Arabian poet and litterateur, aged 87.—*Sept. 21.*

Paulet, Sir Henry Charles, 1st and last Baronet, aged 73.—*Dec. 11, 1886.*

Pearson, John J. O., of Newton-le-Willows.—*June 2; over £188,000.*

Peel, Lady Alicia Jane, widow of Gen. the Rt. Hon. Jonathan Peel, P.C., M.P.—*May 11; over £57,000.*

Peploe, Major Daniel Peploe, M.P. for Hereford 1874-80, at Florence, aged 58.—*Nov. 4.*

Perrier, Mrs. Charlotte, of Lotabeg, co. Cork.—*Jan. 15; upwards of £95,000.*

Phillimore, William Brough, of Kendal Hall, Herts.—*Feb. 5; upwards of £367,000.*

Phillips, John Arthur, F.R.S., eminent metallurgist, aged 64.—*Jan. 5.*

Phillips, John Roland, Stipendiary Magistrate of West Ham, aged 42.—*June 3.*

Pinkett, Francis Frederick, Chief Justice of the West African Settlement at Sierra Leone.—*May 28.*

Pittie, General François Gabriel, Secretary-General to the President of the French Republic, author and poet, aged 57.—*Dec. 3, 1886.*

Plowden, Lt.-Col. Trevor John Chichele, aged 44.—*Sept. 15.*

Pole, Sir Peter Van Notten, 3rd Baronet, aged 86.—*May 13; under £9,000.*

Pownall, Ven. Assheton, M.A., Archdeacon of Leicester.—*Dec. 2, 1886.*

Price, General Edward, C.B., aged 71.—*Aug. 13; over £24,000.*

Purves, Charles Hyde Home, of Purveshall, Berwickshire.—*Feb. 19; over £101,000.*

Quam, Richard, F.R.S., Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen, aged 87.—*Sept. 15; upwards of £78,000.*

Quinn, Henry, of Richmond.—*Nov. 24; over £241,000.*

Raers, Dr. Andreas, Bishop of Strasburg, aged 94.—*Nov. 17.*

Ramsay, Hon. Thomas Kennedy, Judge of the Supreme Court, Quebec.—*Jan.*

Reid, George William, F.R.S., formerly Keeper of Prints and Drawings, British Museum, aged 86.—*Oct. 20.*

Renny, Maj.-Gen. George Alexander, F.C., aged 61.—*Jan. 5.*

Richards, Rev. Edward Tew, M.A., Rector of Farlington, aged 90.—*March.*

Richmond and Gordon, Frances Harriet, Duchess of, aged 63.—*March 8.*

Rigg, Rt. Rev. George, B.C. Bishop of Dunkeld, aged 73.—*Jan. 18.*

Rigg, Jonathan, J.P., of Wrotham Hill Park.—*April 22; upwards of £110,000.*

Rimmel, Eugène, well-known perfumer, aged 66.—*Feb. 26.*

Robinson, George, of St. George's Place, Hyde Park.—*Dec. 22, 1886; £126,000.*

Romilly, Col. Frederick, formerly M.P. for Canterbury, aged 77.—*April 6; over £34,000.*

Rooke, B. P., M.D., honorary Physician to the Queen, aged 86.—*Oct. 8.*

Rose, Alderman Thomas, of Manchester.—*Dec. 20; £191,000.*

Ross, Horatio, a famous shot, and winner of the first recorded steeplechase, aged 84.—*Dec. 6, 1886.*

Rothschild, Baroness Betty de, of Rue Lafitte, Paris.—*April 19; £377,000.*

Russell, Adm. Lord Edward, C.B., formerly M.P. for Tavistock, aged 82.—*May 21.*

Rutherford, Surg.-Gen. William, C.B., honorary Physician to the Queen, aged 71.—*March 24.*

Rutler, John Simpson, of the Cedars, Richmond.—*Aug. 27; £60,000.*

Rylands, Peter, M.P. for Burnley, aged 66.—*Feb. 7.*

St. John of Bletsoe, St. Andrew St. John, 15th Baron, aged 47.—*Nov. 2.*

Salmon, Sir James, Knt., Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets, aged 75.—*Dec. 17, 1886.*

Salt, Titus, of Salthaire, aged 44.—*Nov. 19.*

Saxe, John Gadbrey, American poet, aged 71.—*March 31.*

Saye and Sele, Ven. Frederick Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, 13th Lord, aged 87.—*May 26.*

Schilizzi, Stephen Peter, of High Broughton.—*Jan. 12, £223,000.*

Schlusser, Alexander, of Wimbledon.—*March 11; over £269,000.*

Schröder, Professor Carl, founder of the Hospital for Women at Berlin, aged 49.—*Feb. 7.*

- Seely, Charles, formerly M.P. for Lincoln, aged 84.—*Oct. 21*; over £496,000.
- Seymour, Adm. Sir Michael, G.C.B., formerly M.P. for Devonport, aged 84.—*Feb. 23*; over £22,000.
- Shadwell, Gen. Lawrence, C.B., aged 64.—*Aug. 16*; under £10,000.
- Shaen, William, M.A., Philanthropic Solicitor, promoter of the Working Men's College, London, aged 66.—*March 2*.
- Shaw, John, J.P., Secretary of the South-Eastern Railway Co., aged 48.—*June 28*.
- Shaw, Thomas, late of Hyde Park Square.—*Jan. 14*; over £102,000.
- Sherwin, William, J.P., of Farnborough.—*July 25*; £89,000.
- Sheward, Samuel Brisco, of Green Street, Park Lane.—*March 9*; upwards of £35,000.
- Simpson, Gen. David.—*Sept. 1*; over £26,000.
- Simpson, John Palgrave, dramatic author, aged 80.—*Aug. 19*.
- Skellington, Wm., publisher, of Piccadilly, aged 79.—*May 10*.
- Sleigh, William Campbell, Serjeant-at-Law, aged 68.—*Jan. 23*.
- Smith, Col. Frederick Augustus, F.C., aged 60.—*July 26*.
- Smith, Rev. George, B.D., honorary Canon of Norwich, aged 64.—*Oct. 17*.
- Smith, Adm. Sir Henry, K.C.B., aged 84.—*Jan. 18*.
- Smith, James Richard Bullen, C.S.I., formerly of Calcutta.—*June 5*; over £84,000.
- Smith, John Henry, of Pinley Abbey.—*Oct. 15*; £389,000.
- Smith, William, of Bowdon, Cheshire.—*Sept. 25*; £92,000.
- Smith, William Collingwood, landscape painter, aged 71.—*March 15*.
- Smithe, Hon. W., Premier of British Columbia.—*March 28*.
- Smythe, General William James, aged 71.—*July 12*.
- Snook, John, late of Belmont Castle, Hants.—*April 18*; £134,000.
- Sodor and Man, Rt. Rev. Rowley Hill, D.D., Bishop of, aged 51.—*May 27*.
- Spalding, Thomas, paper maker, aged 81.—*June 27*; upwards of £89,000.
- Speirs, Sir George Home, 9th Baronet, aged 54.—*July 30*.
- Stafford, Maj.-Gen. William Joseph Fitzmaurice, C.B.—*Aug. 29*.
- Stanforth, Rev. Thomas, of Darnall Hall.—*Oct. 27*; £149,000.
- Stevens, William, proprietor of the "Family Herald," aged 30.—*March 24*; £280,000.
- Stevenson, Thomas, C.E., author of "The Designs and Construction of Lighthouses," aged 60.—*May 8*.
- Stewart, John, of Cleveland Row, St. James's.—*July 29*; £295,000.
- Strahan, Sir George Cumine, G.C.M.G., late Governor of Tasmania, aged 84.—*Feb. 17*.
- Strangford, Emily Anne, Viscountess.—*April 24*.
- Strauss, Dr. G. L. M., "Old Bohemian," aged 79.—*Sept. 3*.
- Swainson, Rev. Charles Anthony, D.D., Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, aged 68.—*Sept. 16*.
- Swift, John, J.P., 23, Great Cumberland Place, Hyde Park.—*June 20*; upwards of £384,000.
- Sydney, Edmond John, formerly M.P. for Lime-
rick, aged 73.—*Sept. 7*.
- Thistlethwayte, Augustus|Frederic, of Grosvenor Square.—*Aug. 7*; over £71,000.
- Thring, Rev. Edward, brother of Lord Thring, Master of the Uppingham Grammar School, author of "The Theory and Practice of Teaching."—*Oct. 22*.
- Thynne, Lord John Boteville, 2nd son of the Marquis of Bath, aged 19.—*May 19*.
- Tilden, Samuel Jones, a candidate for the Presidency of the U.S.A.—*Aug. 4*; over £138,000.
- Titcomb, Rt. Rev. Jonathan Holt, D.D., late Bishop of Rangoon, aged 63.—*April 2*; under £39,000.
- Tracy, Hon. and Rev. Hanbury, aged 75.—*Sept. 12*; over £77,000.
- Trail, Professor Samuel, D.D., of Aberdeen University, aged 81.—*May 6*.
- Tucker, Stephen Isaacson, Somerset Herald, aged 51.—*Jan. 6*.
- Vernon, John E., Irish Land Commissioner, aged 71.—*March 7*.
- Vivian, Gen. Sir Robert John Hussey, G.C.B., aged 85.—*May 3*; over £30,000.
- Von Haast, Professor Sir John Francis Julius, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., one of the early explorers of New Zealand.—*Aug. 15*.
- Von Werder, General Augustus Frederick Wm., celebrated German general, aged 79.—*Sept. 12*.
- Walcott, Sir Stephen, K.C.M.G., formerly Commissioner of Emigration, aged 80.—*July 25*; upwards of £19,000.
- Walker, Ven. John Russell, M.A., Archdeacon and Canon of Chichester, aged 50.—*Oct. 31*.
- Walrond, Theodore, C.B., Civil Service Commissioner, aged 63.—*June 16*; over £7,000.
- Waring, Charles, formerly M.P. for Poole.—*Aug. 27*; over £552,000.
- Waterton, Edward, F.R.S., son of "Wandering Waterton," Privy Chamberlain to His Holiness Pius IX., aged 57.—*July 22*.
- Watson, Thomas, M.P. for the Ilkeston Division of Derbyshire, aged 64.—*March 7*; upwards of £182,000.
- Watts, Dr. John (of Manchester), promoter of educational and social movements, aged 69.—*Feb. 7*.
- Whatman, James, formerly M.P. for Maidstone and West Kent, aged 73.—*March 12*.
- Wheeler, William Almon, formerly Vice-President of the U.S.A., aged 68.—*June 5*.
- Whitworth, Sir Joseph, F.R.S., 1st and last Baronet, eminent mechanical engineer, aged 83.—*Jan. 22*; over £361,000.
- Winchester, Most Hon. John Paulet, 14th Marquis of, aged 86.—*June 4*; £107,000.
- Winchelsea, George James Finch-Hatton, 10th Earl of, aged 72.—*June 9*.
- Wodehouse, Sir Philip Edmond, G.C.B., formerly Governor of the Cape, and of Bombay, aged 76.—*Oct. 25*.
- Wolverton, Rt. Hon. George, 2nd Baron, aged 63.—*Nov. 6*.
- Wood, Mrs. Henry, distinguished novelist, editor of the "Argosy," aged 67.—*Feb. 10*.
- Wyld, Edward, of Denham, Bucks.—*May 9*; over £142,000.
- Wyld, James, geographer, formerly M.P. for Bodmin, aged 74.—*April 17*.
- Young, Sir Charles Lawrence, Bart., author of "Jim the Penman," aged 48.—*Sept. 11*.
- Young, Sir William, Knt., late Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, aged 88.—*May*.
- Zaehnsdorf, Joseph, well-known artistic book-binder, aged 72.—*Dec. 7, 1886*.

EXHIBITIONS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, THEATRES, AND OTHER PLACES AND OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN THE METROPOLIS AND SUBURBS.

The following List comprises most of the Objects of Interest to persons visiting the Metropolis, also some of the Suburban Resorts frequented by Londoners, with the times of opening, prices of admission, and railway fares. But as many of these frequently vary, absolute accuracy is impossible. The daily papers, however, will generally, in their advertisement columns, supply the necessary particulars. Except where otherwise stated, "Open Daily" means every Week-day, and *not* on Sundays.

EXHIBITIONS, &c.

ACADEMY, ROYAL, Burlington House, Piccadilly.—Exhibition of works by living artists, open from 1st Monday in May to 1st Monday in August, from 8 to 7; Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s. Evening Exhibition, last week, from 7.30 to 10.30; Admission, 6d.; Catalogue, 6d. Exhibition of works by Old Masters and deceased British artists, 10 weeks from 1st Monday in January, from 9 till dusk; Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gibson and Diploma Galleries, free, daily, from 11 to 4.

ALBERT PALACE, Battersea Park.—Admission, including railway return tickets from several stations, 1s.

ALEXANDRA PALACE AND PARK, Muswell Hill.—6 miles N. of London. (Open spasmodically.)

AQUARIUM, Westminster.—Entertainments, Concerts, &c. Admission, 1s.

ART EXHIBITIONS.—*Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours*, 5A, Pall Mall East, admission, 1s. Exhibitions confined to the works of members and associates are held in April and December; open for 3 months. *Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours*, Piccadilly, April to July, 1s. *Society of British Artists*, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, 1s. *Grosvenor Gallery*, 135, New Bond Street; 1s. *Doré Gallery*, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, 10 to 6, 1s. *French Gallery*, 120, Pall Mall; Admission, 1s. *Hanover Gallery*, 47, New Bond Street, entrance from Maddox Street, 1s. Those not specially mentioned in the preceding or following lists are open at uncertain seasons. The usual period is between the beginning of May and the end of August. There are also some Winter Exhibitions. *The Institute of Painters in Oil Colours*, open from Nov. 30 to end of February.

BAZAARS.—*Soho*, 406, Oxford Street; *London Crystal Palace*, 9, Great Portland Street; *Baker Street*, 58, Baker Street, Portman Square. Free.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham.—Access from all suburban railway stations by means of the London and Brighton, or Chatham and Dover lines, at cheap fares including admission. Admission, 1s.; Saturdays, 2s. 6d.

JAPANESE NATIVE VILLAGE, High Road, Albert Gate. Admission, 1s.

NATIONAL GALLERY, Trafalgar Square.—National collection of pictures, open free on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 10 to 4 or 7; Students' days, Thursday and Friday. Admission after 11 a.m. on Students' days, 6d.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY; Pictures at Bethnal Green, pending the erection of a Gallery.

TUSSAUD'S WAXWORK, Marylebone Road. Open from 10 to 10. Admission, 1s.; 6d. to the extra rooms.

GARDENS.

BOTANIC, Regent's Park.—Accessible daily at 9, by orders from Fellows only. On Sundays at 2.

HORTICULTURAL, South Kensington.—Open occasionally.

Kew, ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS.—Accessible

by railway, omnibus, and steamboat. Open daily, including Sundays, free, from 1 to dusk.

TEMPLE, near Fleet St. & Thames Embankment. **ZOOLOGICAL,** Regent's Park.—Admission on Monday, 6d.; the rest of the week, 1s. On Sunday only by an order from a Fellow.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGES.—*London, Southwark, Blackfriars, Waterloo, Charing Cross* (foot), *Westminster, Lambeth, Vauxhall, Chelsea, Albert, Battersea, Hammersmith* (suspension), &c., *Tower* (building), and the various railway bridges.

HOSPITALS.—For list, see page 283.

PARKS.—*St. James's*, near Charing Cross, 83 acres; the *Green Park*, adjacent to St. James's, 71 acres; *Hyde Park*, 700 acres (this should be visited between 11 and 1 and 5 and 7 during the season); *Kennington Gardens*, see Albert Memorial, opposite Royal Albert Hall; *Victoria Park*, Hackney, 300 acres; *Battersea Park*, 250 acres; *Regent's Park and Primrose Hill*, 400 acres; *Finsbury Park*, Hornsey; *Southwark Park, West Ham Park, and Kennington Park*—all accessible from the centre of the metropolis at the cost of a 2d. or 3d. ride by omnibus, railway, tramway, or steamboat. *Hampstead Heath, Greenwich Park, Bushey Park, Highgate Woods, Hadley Common*, near "Barnet Field."

There are other Commons at *Clapham, Streatham, Mitcham, Peckham Rye, Hampstead Heath, Hackney, Highbury Fields, Plumstead, &c.*

SCHOOLS, PUBLIC.—*Westminster*, near the Abbey; *St. Paul's*, Kensington; *Christ's Hospital* (*Bluecoat School*), in Newgate Street; *Mercantile Taylors'*, at the Charterhouse; *City of London*, on the Victoria Embankment; *Blind*, St. George's Fields; *Deaf and Dumb*, Old Kent Road, &c.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—Magnificent public promenades, between Blackfriars Bridge and Chelsea on the north, and Vauxhall and Westminster Bridge on the south, of the Thames.

MUSEUMS.

BRITISH, Bloomsbury.—Fine collections of ancient sculpture, &c. Exhibition of specimens of early printed books, bindings, manuscripts, autograph letters, and prints and drawings; of Egyptian, Assyrian, Etruscan, Greek and Roman, Cypriote, British and Mediaeval, and other antiquities; coins, gold ornaments, gems, nielli, &c. Entirely free. Open daily at 10. Closed at dusk; except on the evenings of Monday and Saturday from May 1 to middle of July, when the hour is 8; from then till the end of August it closes at 7. The British and Mediaeval antiquities are closed on Tuesday and Thursday; and portions of the departments of Greek and Roman antiquities on Wednesday and Friday. *Reading-Room* open daily to readers, January to April, and September to December, 9 till 8 p.m.; May to August, till 7 p.m.; lighted after dusk by electric light. Closed for cleaning first four week-days in March and October. For permission to see it, apply in the great hall.

Tickets of admission to the reading-room are granted to persons not under twenty-one on written application to the Principal Librarian. The applicant must state abode, and business or profession, and must send a recommendation from a householder, or some well-known person. *Print-Room* open daily to persons holding tickets, 10 to 4, January to March, and August to Dec.; 10 to 5, April to July. *Sculpture Galleries*, open to students holding tickets (for copying statues, &c.), daily from 9 till hour of closing.

BRITISH MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.—The departments of Zoology, Geology, Mineralogy, and Botany have been removed from Great Russell Street to Cromwell Road, South Kensington. Open daily at 10, closed at dusk, but on Monday and Saturday, May 1—July 15, it is open till 8, and onwards to 31 August till 7. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. An index-museum; galleries of mammals, including whales, osteological specimens, birds and their nests, fishes, reptiles, insects, shells, corals, sponges, &c.; galleries of fossils of all kinds; a botanical gallery; and an extensive gallery of minerals and meteorites, with a series of specimens forming an introduction to the study of mineralogy. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to draw from specimens, under regulations to be obtained of the Director.

KENSINGTON, SOUTH.—Open daily. Containing works of decorative art, modern pictures, sculpture, and engravings, architectural illustrations, building materials, naval models, &c. Free Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 to 10; on other days from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, on payment of 6d.

INDIAN, S. Kensington.—Free all the week.

BETHNAL GREEN.—Branch of South Kensington Museum. Collections of pictures (including National portraits, the Joshua Dixon bequest, and the Seely gift), art objects, animal and waste products, food, entomology, &c. Free on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 10 to 10; Thursdays and Fridays free, and Wednesdays on payment of 6d. each person; from 10 to 4, 5, or 6, according to the season.

COAL EXCHANGE, Lower Thames Street.—First Monday in the month, free.

COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Admission to the Museum only by order of members of the College, first four days of the week, from 12 to 5 in summer, and 12 to 4 from October to March.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn Street, Piccadilly.—Open every week-day but Friday, free, from 10 to 4, Nov., Dec., Jan., and Feb., and 10 to 5 during other months; on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 to 10; closed from the 10th of August to the 10th of September.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S, 13, Lincoln's Inn Fields.—Contains many of Hogarth's pictures and other art treasures. Open free from 11 to 5 on Tuesdays and Thursdays in Feb. and March; and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in April, May, June, July, and August. Cards for private days and students to be obtained from the Curator at the Museum.

SOCIETY OF ARTS, Adelphi.—Objects of Art, Admission by order daily, except Wednesdays and Sundays, 10 to 3.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall Yard.—Admission to the Museum daily, by member's order, or on application to the Secretary; on Fridays, by member's introduction only. Apr. to Sept., 11 to 5; Oct. to Mar., 11 to 4.

CHURCHES AND PLACES OF WORSHIP.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, near the Houses of Parliament.—Chapel of Henry VII. and Chapter House. Free to body of the Abbey; to other parts by fee of 6d. Chapels free Mondays and Tuesdays. Service on Sundays: Holy Communion at 8; choral at 10 and 3. Daily at 8.30; School Service at 9; choral at 10 and 3. St. Edward's Shrine, tombs of kings, and many other objects of interest, especially Poets' Corner.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.—The masterpiece of Sir Christopher Wren. Splendid architecture, monuments to celebrated men. Nave and transepts free; choir closed except during divine service. Fees to the following parts: Whispering gallery, stone and golden galleries, library, clock, bells, and geometrical staircase, 6d.; crypt, 6d.; hall, 1s. 6d.; total, 2s. 6d. Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and 7. Week days at 8, *10, 1.15, *4, and 3. (* Services are choral.)

TEMPLE, South side of Fleet Street.—The Hall and Church very interesting, as also the Gardens. Church open to strangers from 10 to 1, and from 2 to 4; service daily at 10 a.m., and on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, Southwark.—Future Cathedral for South London.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Priory Church, Smithfield.—Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior, Rahers. In process of restoration.

ST. ALBAN'S, Brook Street, Holborn (Ritualistic).—Vicar, Rev. R. A. J. Suckling. Services on Sundays: Holy Eucharist at 7 and 8; choral at 9.15; solemn, with sermon, at 11; matins, 10.30; Litany, baptisms and churchings at 2.15; children's service and catechising, 3.15; sermon at 4.15; evensong and sermon at 7 p.m.

INDEPENDENT: CITY TEMPLE, Holborn Viaduct.—Rev. Dr. Parker. Sunday morning at 11; evening at 7.

UNION CHAPEL, Islington.—Rev. Dr. Allon. Sunday morning at 11; afternoon, 3.30; evening, 6.30; Thursday evening, 7.45.

BAPTIST: METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE, Newington.—Mr. Spurgeon's. Sunday morning at 11; evening, 6.30. Admission by ticket-holders till within five minutes of commencement of service by side entrance, when the doors are opened to the public. Early admission passes may be obtained by sending stamped envelope to the secretary at the Tabernacle. Sermon on Thursday at 7; no tickets required. All seats free.

WESLEYAN, CITY ROAD.—Sunday morning at 10.45; evening at 6.30; Tuesdays, 7.30.

GREAT QUEEN STREET.—Sundays at 10.45; evening, 6.30.

ROMAN CATHOLIC: ST. MARY'S, MOORFIELDS.—Sundays: Mass at 7, 8, 9, 10; High Mass at 11; Catechism at 3, and Benediction at 3.30 (third Sunday of the month); Vespers, Sermon, and Benediction at 7 P.M. Weekdays: Mass at 7.30, 8, and 10. Sermon and Benediction on Thursdays, at 8 p.m.

THE ORATORY, BROMPTON.—Sundays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; High Mass and Sermon, 11; Vespers and Benediction, 3.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Weekdays: Low Masses, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; Evening Service, 8; Thursdays and Saturdays, 4.30, Benediction.

HALLS FOR PUBLIC MEETINGS, CONCERTS, &c.

AGRICULTURAL HALL, Upper Street, Islington.—Cattle Show in December, Horse Show in June, and many exhibitions throughout the year.

ALBERT HALL, South Kensington.—Concerts, &c. R.A.H. Choral Society, Mr. Wm. Carter's Choir, Operatic, National, and Military Concerts.

EGYPTIAN HALL, 171, Piccadilly.—Various Entertainments. Several rooms let to "Entertainers."

EXETER HALL, 372, Strand.—Head-quarters of the Young Men's Christian Association. Chief place for "May Meetings."

FREEMASONS, 59, Great Queen Street.—Public meetings, dinners, &c.

MEMORIAL HALL, Farringdon Street.

OLYMPIA, PARIS HIPPODROME, &c., Kensington (near Addison Road). Admission, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.; boxes, 2 guineas.

PRINCES HALL, 191, Piccadilly.—Picture gallery, concerts, meetings, dinners, &c.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham Place.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, 28, Piccadilly.—Public meetings, &c. The Philharmonic Society's Concerts, the "Richter" Concerts, the New Sacred Harmonic Society's Concerts; Small Hall, Moore & Burgess Minstrels.

WILLIS'S ROOMS, King Street, St. James's.—Dinners, high-class concerts, meetings, balls, &c.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The business portion free. Hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays, 10 to 2.

BREWERIES.—The great breweries of Messrs. Barclay & Perkins in the Borough; of Whitbread's, in Chiswell Street; of Hanbury's, in Spitalfields, and some others are well worthy of a visit, but special permission must be obtained.

BRIDGEWATER HOUSE, St. James's.—The residence of the Earl of Ellesmere. Gallery of paintings. Free by order, on application.

BURLINGTON HOUSE, Piccadilly.—Royal, Antiquarian, Astronomical, and Linnæan Societies, and Royal Academy Exhibition.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE. No admission to the public.

CEMETERIES.—*Bunhill Fields* (tombs of Bunyan, De Foe, &c.), *Kensal Green*, *Highgate*, *Abney Park*, *Woking*, *Nunhead*, *City of London*, *Dulwich*, *Tower Hamlets*, *Brompton*, *Norwood*, *Crystal Palace* (near Beckenham), *Lee*, *Colney Hatch*, and many others—all within easy access by omnibus, tramway, and railway.

CLUB HOUSES.—Some of them, as the *Reform*, *Carlton*, *United Service*, *Athenæum*, &c., are large and elegant buildings; mostly situated in Pall Mall, St. James's Street, St. James's Square, Regent Street, and their neighbourhoods. Admission obtained through a member's order. A list of them, with other particulars, will be found in the Appendix.

CLARENCE HOUSE, St. James's.—Residence of the Duke of Edinburgh.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—On the north bank of the Thames, east of London Bridge; Long-room, free. View of the river from the terrace.

DOCKS.—*St. Katharine's*, *London*, *East and West India*, *Commercial*, *Victoria*, &c.—All accessible by steamboat, tramway, or railway at about 4d. All free. Wine-tasting orders may be obtained through the leading wine-merchants.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.—Magnificent new *Home*, *Colonial*, *Foreign*, and *India* Offices, *Whitehall* and *St. James's Park*; *Admiralty* (rebuilding), *Horse Guards*, *Treasury*, *War Office*, &c., interior free, by order from heads of departments.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City.—Grand Civic Hall; Library, Museum, and Reading Room. Admission free.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster.—Admission on Saturdays has been suspended since the dynamite outrage in January, 1895, but Members of Parliament accompany their friends and constituents to view the House of Commons. Admission to the Galleries, during session, by member's order.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE, South Kensington.

INNS OF COURT.—These are the *Inner Temple* and *Middle Temple*, Fleet Street; *Gray's Inn*, Holborn; and *Lincoln's Inn*. They are governed by Benchers, under whose superintendence lie the admission and education of students for the Bar, the Calling of Barristers, and regulation of the profession. The following are Inns of Chancery, and have no functions:—*Clement's Inn*, Strand; *Clifford's Inn*, 187, Fleet Street; *New Inn*, 21, Wych Street; and *Furnival's Inn*, Holborn.

KENSINGTON GARDENS.—Free every day. At the west of Hyde Park. (PALACE, private.)

LAMBETH PALACE.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames, Lambeth; Library, on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, 10 to 4; Summer, 10 to 5. Closed Easter week, Christmas, and for six weeks from about 1st Sept.

LAW COURTS.—*Royal Courts of Justice*, Strand, *Central Criminal Court*, Old Bailey; *Middlesex Sessions House*, Clerkenwell Green, and *Sessions House*, Westminster; *Surrey Sessions House*, Newington Causeway.

LONDON UNIVERSITY, Burlington Gardens.—Statues of philosophers, poets, painters, &c., on and in the outer walls.

MANSION HOUSE, City.—The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order and a small fee.

MARKETS.—*Central Meat, Fish, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield; *Leadenhall Market* (Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Covent Garden* (Fruit, Flowers, &c.); *Farringdon, Borough*, and *Spitalfields* (Vegetables, &c.); *Cattle Market* (Mon. and Th.) and *Abattoirs*, Caledonian Road; *Foreign Cattle Dépôt*, Deptford; *Hay Market*, Smithfield, Wed. and Sat.; and *Cumberland Market*, Regent's Park.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.—Residence of the Prince of Wales, east end of St. James's Palace.

MONUMENTS.—**ALBERT**, South Kensington, finest in the country. **LONDON**, to commemorate Great Fire, near London Bridge; fine views of the City; admission, 3d. **DUKE OF YORK'S**, St. James's Park; **NELSON'S**, Trafalgar Square; **GUARDS'**, Waterloo Place; **CRIMEAN**, Broad Sanctuary. **CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE**, Thames Embankment.

PEOPLE'S PALACE, Mile End, E.

POST OFFICE, St. Martin's-le-Grand.—Western building devoted to offices and telegraphs.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, Fetter Lane.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, Cornhill.—Free. Statues of the Queen, Wellington, Peabody, Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others. 'Change, the busy time, from 3 to 4 p.m.

ROYAL MINT.—Tower Hill, where gold, silver, and bronze are coined. Admission by order.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall.—*Levés* held here during the season.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand.—Free. Now devoted to public offices; Inland Revenue Office, Exchequer and Audit, Registry of Wills, Births, Deaths, &c.

STAFFORD HOUSE, at corner joining St. James's and the Green Parks.—Fine Greek pediment, &c.

STATUES.—Equestrian Statue of the Duke of Wellington, in front of the Royal Exchange; Charles I., Charing Cross; Prince Consort, Holborn Circus; Peel, Cheapside; Queen Anne, at St. Paul's; Cobden, Camden Town; Peabody, Royal Exchange; and William IV., King William St., City. Others in Waterloo Place, Trafalgar Sq. Victoria Embankment, and Parliament Square.

THE TIMES and the **DAILY TELEGRAPH PRINTING OFFICES**.—By special orders only.

TOWER.—Regalia, Armouries, &c. Admission 6d. to see the Armouries and the Beauchamp Tower; and 6d. to the Jewel House. Mondays and Saturdays free by tickets issued at the office at gateway. *Keeper of Regalia*, Capt. A.J. Loftus.

WESTMINSTER HALL, adjacent to the Houses of Parliament.—For admission, see regulations as to Houses of Parliament. Contains Portrait Statues of kings and celebrated men. One of our largest and oldest buildings.

WHITEHALL, opposite Horse Guards.—Erected by Inigo Jones, intended for a banqueting-house, now used as the Chapel Royal. King Charles I. was beheaded here.

SUBURBAN RESORTS.

BURNHAM BEECHES.—Magnificent sylvan scenery, recently purchased by the City of London for the benefit of the public.

DULWICH.—By railway or omnibus, fare 6d. Large Public School. Fine Gallery of paintings at the College, free.

EPPING FOREST, LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, &c., on Great Eastern Railway.—Fare, 1s. Beautiful forest scenery. A favourite resort for picnic parties, bean-feasts, &c.

FRITH.—By Gravesend boats or North Kent Railway. Garden, regattas in the summer.

GRAVESEND.—Access from London by steam-boat (30 miles), and railway; fares 1s. to 1s. 6d. Windmill Hill, Springhead Gardens, Cobham Park, fine views of the Thames (here a mile wide), shipping, &c. Near are *Rosherville Gardens*, admission 6d. Opposite are *Tilbury Fort and Docks*.

GREENWICH.—Royal Naval College, commonly known as *Greenwich Hospital*. The Painted Hall, Nelson's Relics, &c., free on weekdays at 10, and at 1 on Sundays. *Naval Museum*, interesting Collection of Models, &c., open daily, except Friday and Sunday, at 10. *Chapel & Museum* closed on Fridays. *Observatory* only by permission of Astronomer Royal. Blackheath and Shooter's Hill are close by.

HAMPTON COURT.—Built by Cardinal Wolsey; 13 miles from London; railway fare by special excursion train, 1s. 6d.; at other times, 2s. 0d., 2s., and 1s. 10d. return. Steamboats in summer, with beautiful view of river. Gardens and splendid collection of pictures, daily, except Friday; summer 10 to 6, winter 10 to 4; and every Sunday, summer 2 to 6, winter 2 to 4. Free.

HARROW.—Great public school. View from churchyard. Access by rail, 1s.

RICHMOND.—The Park, and adjacent villages, &c., as Twickenham, *Pope's Villa*, Sheen, Mortlake, Teddington, Thames Ditton; boating, fishing, &c. By rail, boat, or omnibus. Fare 1s.

RYE HOUSE, at Hoddesdon, on the River Lea. Scene of the celebrated plot. Great resort for Londoners who include feasting and fishing in their day's enjoyment.

ST. ALBANS.—Abbey recently restored. Ruins of ancient City of Verulam, and Gorbamby Church, with tomb of Lord Bacon.

WALTHAM ABBEY.—By Great Eastern Railway. The Abbey, powder-mills, fishing, &c.

WINDSOR.—22 miles from London; by South Western, North London, or Great Western Railways. Castle, in the absence of the Court, State Apartments open free Mon., Tues., Thurs., and Fridays, by tickets issued at the Castle. Albert Memorial Chapel is open free on same days as State Apartments. Near Windsor is *Eton College*, with Chapel.

WOOLWICH.—*Artillery Headquarters* and marshes for artillery experiments. *Extensive Barracks for Artillery*. Common for military evolutions. *Rotunda* daily, Sundays excepted, free from 1 April to 30 Sept., 10 to 5; 1 Oct. to 31 March, 10 to 4. *Repository* free if accompanied by a soldier friend. *Royal Arsenal*, Naval Ordnance Factories, and Store Dépôt, admission on Tuesdays and Thursdays, by order obtained at War Office, Pall Mall, or from Commissary-General, Royal Arsenal, for British subjects only; foreigners must apply to their Ambassadors. Access by railway.

THEATRES.

ADELPHI, Strand.—Private boxes, 42s. and 63s.; orchestra stalls, 10s.; balcony stalls, 6s.; upper circle, 3s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

ALHAMBRA, Leicester Square.—Boxes, 21s. to 52s. 6d.; fauteuils, 3s. and 5s.; grand circle, 2s.; balcony stalls and promenade, 2s.; pit and promenade, 1s.; gallery, 6d.

AVENUE, Northumberland Avenue.—Boxes, one to four guineas; stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 7s. 6d. and 6s.; boxes, 4s.; upper boxes, 3s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

BRITANNIA, 117, Hoxton Street, N.—Melodrama, varieties and burlesque. Stage boxes, 2s.; boxes and stalls, 1s.; pit and box slips, 6d.; gallery, 3d.

COMEDY, Pantion Street.—Boxes, 21s. to 84s.; stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 6s.; upper boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s.; amphitheatre, 1s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.

COURT, Sloane Square.—Private boxes, one to three guineas; stalls, 10s.; dress circle, 6s.; boxes, 4s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s. No fees.

COVENT GARDEN.—Italian opera, Circus, and Promenade Concerts. Opera prices:—Boxes, 52s. 6d. to six guineas; stalls, 21s.; balcony stalls, 15s.; amphitheatre stalls, 5s. and 10s. 6d.; gallery, 2s. 6d. Circus prices:—Boxes, 10s. 6d. to three guineas; stalls, 6s.; stage stalls, 4s.; first circle, 3s.; second circle, 2s. 6d.; pit and promenade, 2s.; amphitheatre, 1s.; gallery, 6d.

CRITERION, Piccadilly Circus.—Boxes, 31s. 6d. to 63s.; stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 5s. and 7s.; family circle, 3s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.

DRURY LANE.—Boxes, one to six guineas; stalls, 10s.; grand circle, 7s. and 6s.; first circle, 5s. and 4s.; balcony, 3s.; pit, 2s.; lower gallery, 1s.; upper, 6d. No fees.

ELEPHANT AND CASTLE, 26, New Kent Road.—Private boxes, 5s. to 21s.; boxes, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; stalls, 1s. 6d.; pit, 6d.; gallery, 3d. (Saturday and Monday, 4d.).

GAIRTY, Strand.—Boxes, 21s. to 84s.; orchestra stalls, 10s. 6d.; balcony stalls, 7s. and 6s.; upper boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. No fees.

GLOBE, Newcastle Street, Strand.—Boxes, one to three guineas; stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 6s.; upper boxes, 3s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s. No fees.

GRAND, Islington.—Boxes, 21s. to 42s.; orchestra stalls, 3s.; dress circle, 2s. 6d.; upper boxes, 2s.; pit stalls, 1s. 6d.; pit, 1s.; amphitheatre, 1s.; gallery, 6d.

HAYMARKET.—Boxes, 10s., 8s., 6s., 3s. 6d. and 2s.; stalls, 10s.; balcony stalls, 7s.; balcony, 5s.; pit circle, 2s. 6d.; upper boxes, 2s.; gallery, 1s. No fees.

HENGLER'S CIRCUS, Argyll Street.
HIS MAJESTY'S, at bottom of Haymarket.—French opera. Boxes, one to ten guineas; stalls, 12s. 6d.; grand circle, 7s. 6d. and 10s.; first circle, 5s. and 6s.; second circle, 3s. and 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; amphitheatre, 2s.; gallery, 1s. 6d.

HOLBORN, 85, High Holborn.
LYCEUM, Wellington Street, Strand.—Boxes, 42s., 63s., and 84s.; stalls, 10s. 6d.; dress circle, 6s. 6d.; upper circle, 4s.; pit, 2s.; amphitheatre, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. No fees.

MARYLEBONE, Church Street, Edgware Road.—Private boxes, 10s. 6d. and 21s.; boxes, 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d., and 1s.; pit stalls, 1s.; pit, 6d.; gallery, 4d.

NOVELTY, Great Queen Street, W.C.
OLYMPIC, Wych Street, Strand.—Boxes, 21s. to 63s.; stalls, 10s.; dress circle, 4s. and 6s.; upper circle, 2s. 6d.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

OPERA COMIQUE, 299, Strand.—Boxes, one to three guineas; stalls, 10s. 6d.; balcony stalls, 7s. 6d.; dress circle, 5s. and 6s.; first circle, 2s. 6d. and 4s.; gallery, 1s.

PAVILION, Whitechapel.—Private boxes, 21s.; dress circle, 1s. 6d.; boxes, 1s.; pit, 6d.; gall., 4d.

PRINCE OF WALES'S, Coventry Street, W.—Boxes, 21s. to 63s.; stalls, 10s. 6d.; balcony stalls, 7s. 6d.; balcony, 6s.; first circle, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. No fees.

PRINCESS'S, 150, Oxford Street.—Boxes, one to nine guineas; stalls, 10s.; dress circle, 6s.; upper boxes, 3s.; pit, 2s.; amphitheatre, 1s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. No fees.

ROYALTY, Dean Street, Soho.—Private boxes from 42s.; stalls, 10s.; dress circle, 6s.; boxes 4s.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

ST. JAMES'S, King Street, St. James's.—Private boxes, 31s. 6d. to three guineas; stalls, 10s. 6d. dress circle, 6s. 6d.; boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s. No fees.

SADLER'S WELLS, St. John Street Road.—Private boxes, 10s. 6d. and 15 1s.; stalls, 1s. 6d. boxes, 1s.; pit and amphitheatre, 6d.; gall., 4d

SANGER'S AMPHITHEATRE, Westminster Bridge Road.—Private boxes, two to six guineas; dress circle, 4s.; orchestra stalls, 2s. 6d.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d.

SAVOY, Beaufort Buildings, Strand, and Embankment.—Boxes, 21s. to 63s.; stalls, 10s. 6d.; balcony, 7s. 6d.; first circle, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; amphitheatre, 2s.; gallery, 1s. No fees.

STANDARD, Bishopsgate.—Boxes, 21s. to 63s.; orchestra stalls, 4s.; balcony, 3s.; first circle, 2s. 6d.; lower circle, 2s.; upper boxes and pit stalls, 1s. 6d.; pit, 1s.; gallery, 6d.

STRAND, 168, Strand.—Private boxes, 21s. to 63s.; stalls, 10s.; dress circle, 6s.; boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s.; amphitheatre, 1s.

SURREY, Blackfriars Road.—Private boxes, 10s. 6d. to 42s.; orchestra stalls, 3s. and 3s. 6d.; dress circle, 2s. and 2s. 6d.; boxes, 1s. 6d.; pit stalls, 1s.; pit, 6d.; gallery, 4d.

TERRY'S, 105, Strand.—Private boxes, 21s. to 63s.; orchestra stalls, 10s. 6d.; circle stalls, 7s. 6d.; dress circle, 6s.; upper boxes, 4s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.

TOOLE'S (late FOLLY), King William Street, Strand.—Private boxes, 52s. 6d. and 63s.; stalls, 10s.; lower circle, 4s. and 6s.; upper circle and boxes, 3s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.

VAUDEVILLE, 404, Strand.—Private boxes, 42s.; stalls, 10s.; balcony stalls, 5s.; boxes, 3s.; upper circle, 2s. 6d.; pit, 2s.; gallery, 1s.

British Correspondence with the Outer World.

NUMBER OF LETTERS AND POST CARDS, NEWSPAPERS, BOOK AND SAMPLE PACKETS, AND CIRCULARS SENT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1887, WITH THE PERCENTAGE TO EACH:—

COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.	Letters and Post Cards.	Newspapers, Books, &c.	Total.	Percentage.
Anstro-Hungary	906,800	566,000	1,472,800	1'50
Belgium	1,950,200	911,800	2,862,000	2'95
France and Algeria	9,393,400	5,455,600	14,849,000	15'50
Germany	7,991,400	3,662,600	11,654,000	12'15
Gibraltar	340,600	269,300	609,900	'65
Holland	1,521,000	681,700	2,202,700	2'30
Italy	1,984,500	1,470,500	3,455,000	3'50
Malta	658,500	518,000	1,176,500	1'25
Russia	714,700	420,300	1,135,000	1'10
Spain	1,000,200	1,119,000	2,119,200	2'22
Sweden and Norway	1,187,400	727,500	1,824,700	2'05
Switzerland	1,010,300	663,300	1,673,600	1'70
To all other parts	1,236,000	1,661,700	2,493,400	2'70
AFRICA —Egypt	609,900	629,300	1,239,200	1'20
Cape of Good Hope	649,400	1,425,400	2,074,800	2'20
To all other parts	3,524,350	886,600	4,410,700	4'48
AMERICA —Canada	2,095,700	3,512,500	5,608,200	5'80
United States	8,318,000	8,186,000	16,504,000	17'10
West Indies, British	551,400	747,200	1,298,600	1'30
To all other parts	1,248,700	1,860,200	3,109,500	3'32
ASIA —India, China, &c.	3,148,800	5,315,400	8,464,200	8'85
AUSTRALASIA	2,674,000	6,141,000	8,815,000	9'20
GRAND TOTALS	49,714,800	46,427,200	96,142,000	100

LIBRARY U. OF I.

In revising the following List of Fairs the Editor has received much help from numerous correspondents, for whose aid he feels grateful; many errors have been corrected, but he fears that some still remain undetected.

ANGLESEY—

Bodedern, March 13, April 16, May 5, June 9, Whit Tu. (for hiring), Aug. 16, Sept. 14, October 1 and 22.
Llanerchymedd, 1,250. Jan. 1, Feb. 27, March 10, April 4, May 6, June 23, W. bef. Aug. 14, Sept. 13, Oct. 2, Nov. 13.
Llanfechell, May 13, August 15, November 5 and 25.
Llangefni, 1,563. Jan. 2, Feb. 25, March 14, April 17, May 7, June 10, August 17, Sept. 15, October 23, and the six markets after All Hallows' tide.
Menai Bridge, 1,900. May 16, July 27, Aug. 18, Sept. 26, Oct. 24, Nov. 14.
Pentraeth, May 6.
Trefdraeth, May 1, November 1.
Valley, 260. April 3, June 22, Nov. 12, December 31.

BEDFORDSHIRE—

Amphill, 2,257. May 4, Sept. 29, Nov. 30, Market Day, Thursday.
Bedford, 19,533. 1st T. in Lent; Apr. 21, Oct. 12, Nov. 17, Dec. 19. Saturday.
Biggleswade, 4,947. Feb. 14, Easter Saturday, Whit Mon., Nov. 8. Wed.
Dunstable, 4,627. Ash Wed., May 22, August 12, Nov. 12. Wednesday.
Elstow, 605. May 15, Nov. 5.
Harrold, 1,024. Tu. bef. May 13 and bef. July 6 and October 11.
Leighton-Buzard, 5,991. Feb. 5, 2nd T. in Apr., Whit T., July 26, Oct. 24, 1st T. aft. Dec. 10.
Luton, 30,000. 3rd M. in Apr. and Oct., Sept. 24. Monday and Saturday.
Odell, Whit Thursday.
Potton, 2,006. Horses, 3rd Tu. after 12 Jan., Easter M., last M. in April, 1st T. in July, 1st T. bef. Oct. 29. Saturday.
Shefford, 1,070. Oct. 11. Friday.
Silsoe, 676. Cattle, May 13.
Toddington, 2,464. April 25, 1st Mon. in June, Nov. 2. Saturday.
Woburn, 1,316. Jan. 1, Mar. 23, July 13, Oct. 6. Friday.

BERKSHIRE—

Abingdon, 5,682. 1 M. in Lent, May 6, June 20, M. in July, Aug. 5, Sept. 19, M. bef. Oct. 11, Dec. 11. Mon. & Fri.
Bracknell, 1,785. April 25, August 22, October 1.
Cookham, 6,851. May 16, October 11.
East Hlsay, 955. Variable.
Hungerford, 2,965. Last W. in Apr., Aug. 17, W. bef. and aft. Oct. 11. Wed.
Lambourne, 1,576. Oct. 2, Dec. 4. Wed.
Mortimer, 1,048. April 27, Nov. 6.
Neubury, 10,143. Holy Th., July 5, Sept. 4, Th. after October 11. Thursday.
Reading, 42,054. Feb. 2, May 1, July 25, Sept. 21. Monday and Saturday.
Stanford Dingley, M. after July 26.
Wallingford, 2,803. Sept. 29. Friday.
Wantage, 3,488. March 1, May 1, & 1st Sat. after 11th October. Wednesday and Saturday.
Woburn, Jan. 1, Mar. 23, July 13, Oct. 6. Tu. *Wokingham*, 3,099. October 30, Nov. 2 and 3. Tuesday.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE—

Beaconsfield, 6,390. 1st Tuesday monthly.
Bricknovels, 1,333. May 12, Sept. 22. Th. *Hay*, 1,915. Horses, 1st Th. in March; 1st Sat. last Th. in June, Oct. 10, Th. after Nov. 17; Stock, 1st Th. in every month, Th. before Christmas.
Llanymydr, 1st W. in April, 3rd W. in June, 3 W. in Sept., last W. in Oct.
Tatgarth, 1,352. Feb. 2, Mar. 12, Apr. 18, May 31, July 10, Aug. 10, Sept. 23, Oct. 13, Nov. 2, Dec. 3. Friday.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—

Amersham, 2,500. Whit M., Sept. 19. Tu. *Aylesbury*, 7,795. Jan. 23, April 3, May 15, June 19, July 10, Sept. 28, Oct. 9. *Beaconsfield*, 1,636. Feb. 13, May 10.

Brill, 1,289. 1st W. in May, and aft. Old Mich. Day.
Buckingham, 3,585. Jan. 28, Mar. 7, May 6, Whit Th., July 10, Sept. 4, Oct. 2, Sat. aft. Oct. 11, Nov. 8.
Burnham, 2,241. October 2 & 3.
Chesham, 6,502. April 21, July 22, September 23. Wednesday.
Colnbrook, 1,312. Cattle Apr. 5, Oct. 16, Fenny Stratford, 2,146. Apr. 19, July 18, Oct. 10, Nov. 28. 2 & 4 Th. in month.
Great Marlow, 4,701. October 25.
Hanslope, 1,584. Holy Thursday.
Iver, 1,400. July 10.
Jaymposh, 1,380. May 6, Oct. 17. Sat. *Little Brickhill*, May 12, Oct. 29.
Chney, Easter Mon. June 29, Oct. 13.
Prince's Risboro', 2,418. May 6. Thurs.
Stony Stratford, 1,943. Aug. 2, Friday.
Wendover, 1,902. May 12, Oct. 2.
Winslow, 1,663. W. bef. Oct. 11 and W. after, 1st & 3rd W. each mon. Corn, W. *Woburn*, 2,431. May 4, November 12.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—

Cambridge, 35,363. June 24, Sept. 25. Monday Cattle and Saturday General *Cherry*, 4,472. Last Friday in April, Friday before October 11. Friday.
Ely, 8,172. Last Th. in May & Oct. Th. *March*, 6,190. M. bef. Whit Sunday, 3rd Tu. in Oct. Wednesday.
Newmarket, 5,093. Whit Tu., Nov. 8. *Thorney*, 2,099. Horses, July 1, Sept. 21. *Whittlesea*, 3,682. June 13. Friday.
Wisbech, 9,248. March 5, 2nd Th. in May, July 25, Aug. 12, 3rd W. in Sept. Saturday; Cattle on Thursday.

CARDIGANSHIRE—

Archryd, June 26.
Cardigan, 3,669. Feb. 13, April 5, Sept. 8, Nov. 10, Dec. 19. Saturday.
Dihewyd (Dolais), 2nd & 9, Nov. 11.
Lampeter, 1,443. Monthly. Friday.
Leechnyd, June 26.
Llanarth, 2,117. Jan. 12, Mar. 12, June 17, Sept. 23; Hiring, Nov. 10.
Pontrhyfendigaid, April 29, Aug. 5, Aug. 26, Sept. 25; Horses & Cattle, Oct. 13.
Tregaron, 1,100. Horses, Mar. 16. Tu.

CARMARTHENSHIRE—

Abergwili, 2,020. May 4, October 2, 27.
Ammanford, 1,000. May 2, Sept. 10.
Capel Gwynfe, Apr. 28, Aug. 7, Nov. 7.
Cardmarthen, 10,514. Monthly. Saty. *Kidwelly*, 2,231. Aug. 3, 4, Oct. 20, 30, 1st Monday in December.
Llandanwg, 1 M. aft. May 20, Sept. 27.
Llanddieff, 3,560. Whit W., July 16, December 26.
Llandilo-fachan, June 12.
Llandilo-fawr, Feb. 20, Palm Mon., May 5 and 14, June 21, Aug. 23, Sept. 2, Nov. 12 and 23, M. before Dec. 25.
Llandowery, 2,040. Jan. 16, Feb. 16, Mar. 2, Apr. 17, May 15, June 19, Aug. 2, Sept. 8, Oct. 22, Nov. 16, Dec. 13. Friday.
Llanely, 19,780. Ascension Day, Sept. 30. Thursday.
Llangadock, 1,911. Mar. 12, 13, last Th. and K. in May, July 9, 10, 1st Th. and K. aft. Sept. 11, 2nd Th. and F. aft. Oct. 11, Dec. 5, 6. 3rd Tuesday.
Llangennech, 1,971. June 16, Oct. 23.
Llanos, July 6, December 12.
Llanisaint, Cattle, 1st Mon. in April.
Llanvynther, 1,266. July 17, Oct. 18 & 30. Nov. 20, 21.
Mobydd, 909. June 18, Nov. 5.
Newcastle Emlyn, 1,757. Jan. 13, Feb. 10, Mar. 22, Apr. 14, May 10, June 16, July 14, August 20, Sept. 20, Oct. 21, November 11, 22, Dec. 20.
Pembrey, 5,663. June 11.
Pencrreg, October 11.
Talley, 839. August 7, 8.

CARNARVONSHIRE—

Bedgert, 1,330. Sept. 21.
Bryskir, 300. Feb. 18, April 30, Oct. 19.
Conway, 3,254. Feb. 5, Mar. 26, Apr. 23, May 7, June 20, Aug. 18, Sept. 13, Nov. 16, Dec. 22.
Criccieth, 1,213. Apr. 29, May 23, June 20, Sept. 25, Oct. 22.
Four Crosses, Feb. 20, Apr. 12, Oct. 21, Th. bef. 1st F. in Dec.
Penmorfa, 1,225. Mar. 16, May 14, Aug. 14, Sept. 25, Nov. 12.
Portmadoc, 3,500. Horses.
Pwllheli, 3,242. Mar. 13, May 1, 13, 22, June 23, Aug. 13, Sept. 24, Nov. 1 & 11. Wednesday.
Tremadoc, 4,196. Feb. 19, Apr. 18, 2nd F. in Dec. Friday.

CHESHIRE—

Attrincham, 11,250. Aug. 5.
Asbury, 783. Last Friday in April and October.
Chester, 36,794. 1st & 3rd Th. in Jan., Feb., July, Aug., Mar. 4, 18, 31, 2nd & 4th Th. in Apr., May, June, Oct. Nov. 1st, 3rd & 4th in Sept., 2nd & 3rd in Dec. 3rd Wed. in Month.
Conleton, 11,116. Th. bef. Shrovetide, May 12, July 13, Nov. 22. Saturday.
Frodsham, 2,439. Last Tuesday in April and last Thursday in October.
Knutsford, 4,305. Apr. 23, Whit Tu., Nov. 8. Saturday.
Lymm, 4,665. April 3, November 5.
Macclesfield, 35,514. 3rd Tu. in Feb., Mar. 6, Apr. 4, May 6, June 22, July 11, Aug. 12, Sept. 4, Oct. 4 and 3rd Tu. and 21, Nov. 11, Dec. 23. Tu. and Sat. *Middlewich*, 3,828. East T. in Feb., Apr., and Oct. Tuesday.
Mottram, 2,913. Apr. 27, Oct. 31.
Nantwich, 7,495. 1st 8. aft. Feb. 2, Mar. 26, 2nd T. in June, Sept. 4, Dec. 4, 1st Sat. in ea. mth., except Jan. (cheese). S. *Northwich*, 12,246. Apr. 10, Aug. 2. Fri. *Over*, 6,534. 1st Wed. after May 12, 1st Wednesday after Sept. 20.
Prestbury, 292. Apr. 28, Oct. 22.
Runcorn, Whit M. & Tu., 1st wk. in Nov. *Sandbach*, 5,493. Easter T., 1st Th. aft. Sept. 11, Dec. 28. Thursday.
Stockport, 59,553. Jan. 1, 1st Fri. in Feb., Mar. 4 and 26, May 1, 1st F. in June, July 9, 1st F. in Aug., 1st F. in Sept., Oct. 23, 1st F. in Dec. Friday.
Tarporley, 2,669. May 1, Aug. 1, 1st M. aft. Aug. 24, Dec. 11.
Tattenhall, 1,089. May 18, Nov. 21.
Winsford, 10,041. May 8, Nov. 25. Sat. *Woodhead*, Sheep, 1st Wednesday aft. September 25, November 2.

CORNWALL—

Blisland, 611. 1st M. after Sept. 22.
Bodmin, 5,061. Jan. 25, Tu. and W. bef. Whit Sun., Dec. 6. Saturday.
Bocastle, August 5, November 22.
Boyton, 3rd Monday in August.
Bridgend, 3rd Tu. in Jan. & Feb.
Camborne, 13,601. Mar. 7, Whit T., June 29, Nov. 11. Saturday.
Camelford, 1,524. 1st F. aft. Mar. 10, May 26, July 17, Sept. 6, 2nd F. in Nov. Friday.
Cawdor, 1st W. in June, Sept. 18.
Dunworthy, March 2, November 2.
Five Lanes, July 5, October 23.
Helston, 3,432. July 20, Sept. 9.
Lane, St. Columb., May 31.
Lanreath, 633. Three weeks.
Shrove T., May 21, November 18.
Liskeard, 4,536. Oct. 2, 2nd M. in every month except Oct.
Loatwithel, 931. 3 Tu. monthly. Fri.
Marazion, 1,294. September 29.
Marhamchurch, 700. Th. bef. Mar. 25, Aug. 13.
Mitchell, October 15.

Padstow, 1,749. Tues. nearest 1 May. *Saturday*.
Penrose St. Euan, 391. May 25.
Penryn, 3,466. Mar. 8, May 13, July 8, Oct. 8, Dec. 21.
Pensance, 12,409. Corp. Christi. *Thursday & Saturday*.
Ponnamoora. Last Monday in Nov.
Prags Crown. July 15.
Redruth, 9,335. Easter T., May 2 & 30, Aug. 3, Oct. 12. Tu., Fri. (Cattle), *Sat.*
Rocke. May 6, July 16, October 8.
St. Austell, 3,582. Th. before Easter, Whit Th., Friday after July 23, 1st F. after Oct. 16, Nov. 30. *Friday*.
St. Blaise, 2,762. Feb. 2, July 5. *Sat.*
St. Breward, 725. 1st Th. aft. June 21, Thursday nearest September 25.
St. Columb Major, 2,739. Mar. 11 & 20, Nov. 20. *Thursday*.
St. Columb Minor. June 9. *Thursday*.
St. Lawrence, 60. Aug. 21, Oct. 29.
St. Merryn. May 10.
St. Tudj, 490. May 20, Sept. 14.
Stokeclimandal, 2,422. Last M. in May. *Summercourt*. September 25.
Tintagel. October 25.
Tregonetha. May 6, August 1.
Truro, 10,619. W. aft. mid-Lent, Whit W., Nov. 19, Dec. 3. *Wed. and Sat.*
Wadebridge, 1,780. June 22, 2nd Tues. monthly. *Tuesday*.
Wainhouse Corner, 600. M. bef. Lady Day, June 24, Sept. 29, 1st M. in Nov. *Week St. Mary*, 570. July 29, Sept. 15, W. bef. Christmas Day

CUMBERLAND—

Abbey Holme, 938. Tu. before Whit Sunday, October 29. *Wednesday*.
Alston, 4,621. 3rd S. in Mar., Sat. bef. Apr. 23, last Th. in May, S. on or bef. Sept. 27, Sat. on or bef. Oct. 18, 1st Th. in Nov. *Saturday*.
Armthwaite. April and Oct., varies.
Boonwood. Apr. 25, Aug. 12, Oct. 18.
Boole. 810. April 26, Sept. 24.
Brampton, 3,438. Apr. 20, Trin. W., 2nd W. in Sept., Oct. 23.
Carlisle, 35,885. 2nd Sat. in Feb., S. bef. Whit Sun., Aug. 26, Sept. 19, S. nearest Nov. 11. *Saturday*.
Cockermouth, 5,353. Feb. 2, 18, 1st Wed. aft. April 16, 1st Wed. in May, and every alternate Wed to June 30, Whit Mon., Aug. 2, 1st Wed. aft. Aug. 17, 1st Wed. after Sept. 20, 2nd W. in Oct., Nov. 11, 1st Fri. monthly, except Feb. & Oct.
Orogth, 251. August 18.
Egremont, 5,976. Feb. 17, 3rd Fri. in May, Whit S., Sept. 18, Nov. 11. *Sat. Ekkdale*. 2 M. in Sept., cattle & sheep.
Heaket New Market. 1st F. in May, Th. before August 26, 2nd Thurs. in Oct. *Irby*, 421. Friday nearest April 18, Oct. 18. *Thursday*.
Keswick, 3,220. Whit. Sat. (Hiring), Oct. 11, 1st Sat. aft. Oct. 29, Martinmas Sat. (Hiring).
Longtown, 1,946. June 6, Dec. 26. Th. *Maryport*, Fri. bef. Whit S., Nov. 12. *Friday*.
Netherwasdale. Cattle & sheep, Sept. 1.
Penrith, 9,268. About 30 in the year. *Tuesday*.
Rosley Hill. Whit Monday, June 14 and 28, August 12 and 26.
Ravenglass. May 6, June 8, August 5.
Renwick, 258. Sept. 26, if Thursday.
Whitehaven, 19,295. Th. in Whit wk., 1st Th. after Nov. 11. *Th. & Sat.*
Wigton, 3,948. Feb. 20, Apr. 5. *Tues.*
Workington, 22,000. W. before Holy Thursday, Oct. 18. *Wed. and Sat.*

DENBIGHSHIRE—

Abergella, 3,172. Feb. 12, April 2, May 4, June 18, July 18, Aug. 20, Oct. 9, Nov. 18, Dec. 6. *Saturday*.
Chirk, 2,171. Feb. 10, Jun 10, Aug. 12, Nov. 12. *Saturday*.

Denbigh, 6,560. 2nd Tu. & Wed. Monthly. *Wednesday*.
Llanrwstadrwmochant, 1,383. Jan. 1, 1st F. in Mar., May and June, 2nd T. in July, July 24, Sept. 28, Oct. 18, Nov. 8.
Ruabon, 15,210. Last F. in Feb., 1st M. in Mar., June, Sept., Nov., and Dec., and 3rd M. in May, May 22, Nov. 20.
Wrexham, 10,978. Jan. 12, 26, Feb. 9, 23, Mar. 8, 22, Apr. 19, May 3, 17, 31, June 14, 28, July 12, 26, Aug. 9, 23, Sept. 6, 20, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, 15, 29, Dec. 13, 27.

DERBYSHIRE—

Alfreton. July 31. *Friday*.
Ashbourne, 4,392. Feb. 13, May 21, Aug. 16, Oct. 20, Nov. 29. *Saturday*.
Ashover, 2,275. April 25, October 15, Monday before Martinmas Day.
Bakewell, 2,502. Easter M., Whit M., Aug. 26, M. aft. Oct. 10, and 1st Mon. after Nov. 11. *Monday and Friday*.
Belper, 9,875. Oct. 31. *Saturday*.
Buxton, 6,025. M. before Th. preceding Feb. 14, Mar. 28, Apr. 1, Apr. 29, May 2, M. bef. 2nd W. in Sept., Oct. 28.
Castleton, 650. 3rd W. in March, April 21, 1st W. in October, 3rd W. in Nov. *Chapel-en-le-Frith*, 4,170. Th. bef. Feb. 14, Mar. 3 and 29, Th. bef. Easter, April 30, Holy Th., and Th. 3 weeks later, July 7, Th. aft. Oct. 11, Th. bef. Nov. 23.
Chesterfield, 12,221. Jan. 27, Feb. 28, 1st S. in Apr., May 4, July 5, Sept. 25, Nov. 25. *Saturday*.
Clay Cross, 6,349. W. before March 25, 2nd W. in Nov., W. bef. Christmas Day. *Saturday*.
Crick, 2,984. 1 M. in Jan., Apr. 6, Oct. 11.
Derby, 86,000. F. in East. week, F. in Whit week. Cheese, 1st Tu. in Feb., Apr., June, Aug., Oct., and Dec. *Fri. Dronfield*, 3,000. April 5, Nov. 3.
Duffield, 2,549. Thursday after Jan. 1, March 1. *Monday and Friday*.
Glossop, 19,574. May 6, 1st Wednesday after October 10. *Saturday*.
Hartington. Cattle, November 26.
Hayfield, 2,801. May 12, October 10.
Higham. W. after New Year's Day.
Hope. May 13.
Matlock, 4,395. Feb. 25, Apr. 2, May 9, Oct. 24.
Newhaven. Tu. bef. 2 W. in Sept., Oct. 30.
Ripley, 291. W. in East. week, Oct. 23.
Tideswell, 1,985. March 24, May 15, 2nd W. in September, and October 29.
Wirksworth, 3,678. Shrove T., East T., 2nd T. in May, 2nd T. in Sept., 3rd T. in Nov. *Tuesday*.

DEVONSHIRE—

Ashburton, 2,891. March 1, June 7, August 14, November 13.
Axminster, 2,861. April 27, 1st Tues. in June, October 13. *Alternate Th.*
Bampton, 1,858. Whit Tu., last Th. in Oct., Wed. before Mar. 25, & last W. in November.
Barnstaple, 12,264. W. bef. Sept. 20. *F. Bratton-Clovelly*, 601. 2nd Tu. in May, 1st Tu. aft. Oct. 19.
Brent. Last Thursday in April and last Tuesday in September.
Buckfastleigh, 2,802. 3rd Th. in June, 2nd Thursday in Sept. *Saturday*.
Chumleigh, 1,315. April 28, July 28.
Churchingford, 822. Jan. 25, and last Friday in April.
Colyton, 2,330. 3rd T. in Apr., 2nd T. in October.
Creddon, 6,747. Apr. 24, Aug. 22, Sept. 20, if Tues., Wed., or Thurs. *Sat.*
Cullompton, 2,938. 1st W. in May and November. *Saturday*.
Cumstock, 883. Cattle, May 21.
Davitsch, 4,590. 3rd M. in each month.
Ezbourne. 3rd Monday in April.
Exeter, 38,374. 3rd W. in Feb., 1st Th.

& 3rd W. in May, last W. in July, 1st Th. in Oct., 2nd W. in Dec. *Friday*.
Hatherleigh, 1,492. May 21, June 22, Sept. 4, Nov. 8. If these dates are on Saturday or Monday, then on the following Tuesday. *Tuesday*.
Holworthy, 1,716. July 10, 11 & 12. *W. Honiton*, 3,358. W. aft. July 19. *Sat. Kingsbridge*, 1,527. July 20, or 1 Th. aft. *Newton Abbott*, 7,962. 1st Wednesday after Sept. 11. *Wednesday and Sat.*
North Molton, 1,703. Wed. aft. May 12, last Wednesday in October.
North Tawton, 1,868. 3rd T. in Apr., last Th. in Feb., June, and Aug., 2nd T. in Oct., 1st T. in Dec.
Okehampton. Mar. 23, May 11, June 29, Aug. 3, Sept. 14, Oct. 14. 1st S. monthly.
Ottery St. Mary, 3,973. Last Tu. in Mar. and 3rd Tu. in Sept. *Thurs.*
Plymouth, 73,794. 1st M. in Apr. and Nov. *Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday*.
Plympton, 3,513. 1st M. every month.
Sumpford Peverell. Monday bef. last Wednesday in April.
Sheepwash, 415. Th. bef. 3rd Sun. in March, Th. bef. Oct. 10.
South Molton, 3,340. 3rd W. in June, W. after August 25. *Saturday*.
Tavistock, 6,914. 2nd W. monthly. *Fri. Tiverton, 10,662. 1st Thursday in June and October. *Tuesday*.
Torrington, 3,445. 3rd S. in March, 1st Th. in May, 2nd Th. in Oct. *Sat.*
Totnes, 4,089. May 12, Oct. 28. When these fall on Sat. or Mon., then on Tu. *Saturday*.
Ugoume, 1,890. 2nd M. in Apr., June, Aug., Oct., and Dec.
Upottery, 868. Tu. bef. Ladyday.
Wetheridge, 1,213. Last Th. but one in Apr., Th. aft. June 24 and Sept. 21, 1st Th. in Nov.*

DORSETSHIRE—

Beaminster, 2,131. Sept. 18. *Thurs.*
Blandford, 3,753. Mar. 7, S. nearest July 10, Sept. 9, Nov. 8.
Bridport, 6,795. Apr. 6, Oct. 11. *W. & S. Corfe Castle*, 1,777. May 12, Oct. 29.
Crewkerne, 5,000. Sept. 4.
Dorchester, 7,563. Feb. 14, July 6, August 6, Sept. 29, Oct. 25. *W. & S. Everahol*, 500. May 12, Nov. 21.
Gillingham, 5,320. Trin. Mon., Sept. 13. *Alternate Mondays*.
Lambert's Castle. 3rd W. in June, September 18.
Lyme Regis, 2,290. 1st Tu. aft. Feb. 2, 1st Tu. aft. Sept. 29. *Tu. and Friday*.
Maiden Newton, 799. Mar. 9, May 4.
Martin's Town, 450. November 23.
Milborne, 1,835. October 28.
Poole, 12,310. May 1, Nov. 2. *Thurs.*
Portland, 10,061. November 5.
Shaftesbury, 2,884. S. bef. Palm Sun., last Sat. in Aug., Nov. 23. *Saturday*.
Sherborne, 5,636. July 26, M. after October 10. *Thursday*.
Shroton, 650. September 25 and 26.
Stalbridge, 1,816. May 6, Sept. 4. *Alt. M. Sturminster*, 1,869. May 12, Oct. 24. *Alternate Wednesdays*.
Toller Down, 446. May 18, Sept. 7.
Verwood. December 8.
Wareham, 2,112. 3rd T. in Apr., 2nd Tuesday in September. *Tuesday*.
Woodbury Hill. September 21.
Woolbridge, 509. May 14.
Yetminster, 711. April 27, October 5

DURHAM—

Barnard Castle, 4,544. Easter W., Whit W., July 22.
Bishop Auckland, 10,097. Holy Th., Thursday before October 11.
Darlington, 35,104. Feb. 2, 3, 1st M. in Mar., Easter M., Whit M., May 4, June 15, and 2nd M. aft. Nov. 10, M. preceding Nov. 23, and 2nd Monday after. *Monday and Friday*.
Durham, 14,932. Mar. 26, May 7, Whit Tu., Sept. 10, Nov. 19. *Saturday*.

Houghton-le-Spring. October 8 and 9. **Middleton-in-Teesdale,** 2,500. Last Fri. in Feb. (Hay), 1st Th. in March, 3rd Thurs. in April, Th. bef. Aug. 20, 3rd Th. in Sept., 2nd Th. in Nov. **Sat. North Shields,** 22,400 (Northumb.). F. & S. bef. May 10 & bef. Nov. 11. **Sat. South Shields,** 56,875. W. bef. and aft. May 1, W. bef. and aft. Nov. 11. **Sat. Stanhope,** 9,654. W. bef. Easter, 2nd Friday in Sept., Dec. 21, **Friday.** **Stockton-on-Tees,** 41,015. July 18, W. bef. May 13, Nov. 9 and 16 (Hiring) 23. **Wednesday.** **Wearside:—** **Cowhill.** Last Friday in Sept. **Rookhope.** Friday before Aug. 24. **St. John's,** 5,672. 3rd Wed. in April, 2nd Wednesday in September. **St. John's Chapel.** 2nd S. in May & Nov. **Westgate.** Last Th. in Feb., Th. before last Wednesday in October. **West Auckland,** 3,177. Saturday bef. Easter and before October 18.

ESSEX—

Braintree, 5,182. May 8, Oct. 2. **Wed. Brentwood,** 5,000. October 15. **Chelmsford,** 9,835. May 12, Nov. 12. **F. Colchester,** 28,374. Oct. 20. **Saturday.** **Dunmow,** 3,005. May 6, November 8. **Epping,** 2,343. Nov. 13. **Cattle, Fri. Great Bardfield,** 948. **Cattle, June 22.** **Harlow,** 2,482. November 23. **Ingatestone,** 926. Dec. 1. **Horse, cattle.** **Maldon,** 5,468. 1 Th. in May, Sept. 13. **T. Rayleigh,** 1,327. **Horse and cattle, Trinity Monday. Saturday.** **Saffron Walden,** 6,060. **Saturday bef. Mid-Lent, 1st Sat. in Nov. Sat. Stansted,** 2,000. May 1. **Stebbing,** 1,118. July 10. **Thaxted,** 1,914. M. before Whit Sun.

FLINTSHIRE—

Caerwys, 805. Last Tu. every month. **Flint,** 5,096. 1st Sat. in the month. **Holynwell,** 3,090. 1st Fri. in the month. **Mold,** 4,340. **Horses and cattle, 1st W. in the month. Wednesday and Sat. Northop,** 5,042. Mar. 14, May 10, July 7, October 11.

GLAMORGANSHIRE—

Aberdare, 40,000. April 1, 16, Nov. 13. **2nd Tu. in Month, Saturday.** **Bridgend,** 4,342. April 1, Holy Th., November 17. **Saturday.** **Caerphilly,** 2,466. April 4, 5 for horses, Trinity Th., July 19, Aug. 25, Oct. 9, Nov. 16, Th. bef. Christmas Day. **Th. Canton,** 15,000. July 9, 2nd W. in Mar., April, May, Whit M., June 29, July 22, Sept. 19, and Nov. 30. **Cowbridge,** 1,229. T. bef. Mar. 25, May 4, June 24, Sept. 29, 1st Tu. monthly. **Gower Road.** Pigs. 1 M. in Feb. & Sept. **Gwerston.** 1st M. in Feb. and Sept. **Killay.** 1st Wed. in April, 2nd Wed. in August and December. **Laleston.** 2nd Monday in March. **Llantwit Major,** 992. June 22. **Llangyfelach,** 6,000. 1st Tu. and W. in March. March 29, May 1 and 2, June 18, 1st Tuesday and Wed. in Nov. **Neath,** 10,409. Last W. in Mar., 1st and 2nd W. aft. May 12, Trinity Th., last Th. in July, 2nd Th. in Sept., last W. in Oct., 1st and 2nd W. after Nov. 12. **Wednesday and Saturday.** **Pencoed,** 783. 1st Monday in June. **St. Mary Hill.** August 26, **Horses.** **Swansea,** 65,597. 2nd S. in May, July 2, Aug. 15, 26, Oct. 8. **Wed. and Sat. Waun.** May 13, Trin. Mon., Sept. 2 and 24. **Saturday.**

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—

Berkeley, 870. May 14, December 14. 1st **Wednesday in the month.** **Bisley,** 5,169. May 4, November 12. **Blakeney,** 922. May 12, November 12. **Camden,** 1,861. **Ash Wednesday,** last Wed. Monthly. **Wednesday.**

Cheltenham, 60,508. 2nd Th. in April, Holy Th., Aug. 5, Th. bef. and after Oct. 11, 3rd Th. in Dec. **Thursday.** **Chipping Sodbury,** 1,067. **Friday** before March 25, Sept. 29, 1st & 3rd Tu. **Oxford,** 7,658. **Monday** before and aft. Oct. 11. 1st and 3rd M. Monthly. **Colgford,** 2,709. June 20, Dec. 17, Fri. before July 20, Nov. 24. 3rd **Tuesday in the month and Friday.** **Dursley,** 2,344. May 6, December 4. 2nd **Tuesday in the month.** **Fairford,** 1,525. May 14, Nov. 12. **Gloucester,** 36,521. 1st Sat. in April, July, Sept. 25 and 29, last Sat. in Nov. **Monday and Saturday.** **Hampton.** Trinity Monday, Oct. 27. **Iron-Acton.** April 25, September 13. **Lechlade,** 1,176. Sept. 9. **Last T. in month.** **Littledean.** Whit Mon. and Nov. 27. **Lydney,** 3,000. June 25. 1st W. in month. **Murshfield,** 1,527. May 24, October 24. **Morton,** 1,450. 2nd Tu. in month. **Tu. Newent,** 2,889. **Friday** after Sept. 19. 1st **Tuesday in the month.** **Newnham,** 1,455. June 11, October 18. **Northleach,** 331. **Wed. before and after** October 11. **Wednesday.** **Stonehouse,** 6,691. May 1, October 10. **Stow-on-the-Wold,** 1,989. May 12, Oct. 24. **Thursday.** **Stroud,** 11,500. May 10, Aug. 21. **Fri. Tewkesbury,** 5,100. October 10. **Wed. Thornbury,** 2,572. **Hiring, Tu., Th., and Friday** before March 25, Sept. 29. 2nd **Wednesday in the month.** **Tockington.** May 9, December 6. **Westerleigh.** September 19, **Hiring, Wickwar,** 916. April 6, 1st M. in Nov. **Winchcomb,** 2,834. **Horse, last Sat. in March,** July 23. **Saturday.** **Winterbourne,** 3,151. June 29, Oct. 18. **Wotton-under-Edge,** 3,349. **Tuesday** before March 25, September 25.

HAMPSHIRE—

Alresford, 1,550. Last Th. in July, 1st Th. aft. Oct. 11. **Thursday.** **Alton,** 4,497. **Saturday** before May 1, July 11, September 29. **Andover,** 5,653. Last Friday in June, wool; November 17. **Applethorpe,** 265. Oct. 6 and 7, Nov. 4. **Basingstoke,** July 13, Oct. 11. **Bishop of Waltham,** 2,494. July 30 & 31. **Blackwater,** November 8 and 9. **Butley,** 1,077. **Alternate Mondays.** **Eling,** 6,032. July 5. **Gasport,** 6,581. May 4, October 10. **Hartley Row.** December 4. **Lymington,** 4,368. May 12, October 2. **Lymhurst,** 1,598. August 9, ponies. **Odiham,** 2,623. **Mid-Lent Sat.** July 31. **Overton,** 1,433. July 18. **Petersfield,** 2,200. July 10, October 6, Dec. 11. **Alternate Wednesdays.** **Ringwood,** 3,830. July 11, Dec. 11. **Wed. Romsey,** 4,204. **Easter Tu., Aug. 26, Nov. 8. Alternate Thursdays.** **Southampton,** 60,051. Trin. Mon. **Fri. Stockbridge,** 873. July 10. **Weyhill,** 499. 2nd **Thursday** in April, last Friday in July, October 10. **Wickham,** 596. September 24. **Wichham,** 1,101. May 20. **Winchester,** 18,654. **Cattle and seed,** last Sat. in Feb.; **Sheep and cattle,** Oct. 23 and 24. **Wednesday and Sat.**

HEREFORDSHIRE—

Brampton Brian, 275. June 21, and horses June 22. **Bromyard,** 1,477. Th. bef. Mar. 29, Th. **Hiring;** Sept. 29, Th. bef. Oct. 29. **Th. Eardisley,** 892. May 15. **Hereford,** 19,821. **Horse fair,** 1st W. in the month; 1st W. after Feb. 2 and aft. Easter; 1st W. aft. May 2, 1st W. in July, 3rd W. in Aug., 3rd W. in Oct., 2nd W. in Dec. **Wed. and Sat. Huntington.** July 18, Nov. 13, stock.

Kingland, 1,063. October 11. **Kington,** 3,111. Tu. bef. Feb. 2 for horses; 2nd Tu. in March, **East, Tu., horses;** May 11, 1st Tu. in June, 2nd Tu. in July, 3rd Tu. in Aug., Sept. 18, sheep and pigs; Sept. 18, **cattle and horses;** Tu. before Oct. 10, Tu. before Nov. 13, horses; 3rd Tu. in Dec. **Tu. Ledbury,** 4,236. **Live stock,** 2nd Tu. in every month; **butter, cheese, and onions,** 2nd Tu. in Oct. **Tuesday.** **Leintwardine,** 1,000. May 7. **Leominster,** 6,132. Feb. 13, Tu. after **Mid-Lent Sun.,** May 2, 2nd Fri. in June, July 10, Aug. 4, Sept. 4, M. bef. 3rd W. in Oct., Nov. 8, Fri. after Dec. 11. **Friday.** **Orleton,** 591. April 23. **Pembridge,** 1,318. May 13, Nov. 22. **Rosa,** 4,786. March 17, May 12, June 9, July 7, October 13, December 8. **Alternate Thursdays.** **Wymore.** May 6, August 5. **Friday.**

HERTFORDSHIRE—

Baldock, 2,326. Mar. 7, last Th. in May, Aug. 5, Oct. 2 and 3, Dec. 11. **Fri. Barnet,** 4,095. April 8, Sept. 4, 5, 6, November 21. **Wednesday.** **Buntingford,** 1,086. June 29 and 30. **Hatfield,** 4,059. April 23, October 18. **Hemel Hempstead,** 9,064. Holy Th., 3 weeks later, 3rd M. in Sept. **Thurs. Hertford,** 7,747. 3rd S. bef. Easter, May 12, July 5, Nov. 8. **Saturday.** **Royston,** 1,712. 1st **Wed., East, Wed.,** Whit Wed., last Wed. in July, Wed. after Oct. 11. **Wednesday.** **Stevenage,** 3,116. Sept. 22 and 23. **Tring,** 4,354. **Easter M., Oct. 11.** **Ware,** 5,744. Last **Tuesday** in April, **Tuesday** before September 21.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE—

Eaith Bridge, 607. May 4, July 25, November 1. **Godmanchester,** 2,363. **Tuesday** and **Wednesday** in Easter week. **Sat. Huntingdon,** 4,228. July 18. **Kimbolton,** 1,230. **Easter and Whit F.,** October 11, December 11. **Friday.** **St. Ives,** 3,038. **Whit M.,** Oct. 12. **Mon. St. Neots,** 3,136. Holy Th. & 3 wks. aft., 1st Th. aft. Oct. 11, Th. bef. Dec. 17.

ISLE OF MAN—

Ballaasalla. 4th W. in Jan. June, & Nov., 1st W. in Mar. & Oct., 2nd W. in April & Aug. **Saturday.** **Ballaugh.** 3rd Tu. in May, 4th W. in Aug. **Saturday.** **Colby.** 1st W. in Dec. **Saturday.** **Douglas.** Nov. 12. **Saturday.** **Lazey.** 2nd Tu. in May, 1st W. in August. **Saturday.** **Michael.** 3rd W. in June, 2nd W. in October. **Saturday.** **Ramey.** 2nd W. in Feb., 3rd W. in March, Tues. aft. Nov. 1, 2nd W. in December. **Saturday.** **St. John's.** 1st & 4th W. in Feb., 2nd & 4th W. in March, 4th W. in April, 3rd W. in May and Nov., July 5. **Sat. St. Mark's.** 2nd W. in May. **Sat. Santon.** 4th W. in May. **Saturday.** **Sulby.** 1st W. in April, May, & June, 3rd W. in July. **Saturday.**

KENT—

Ashford, 9,663. May 17, 3rd Tu. in Aug., Sept. 9, Oct. 12. **Tuesday.** **Benenden,** 1,598. May 15. **Biddenden,** 1,392. November 8, stock. **Crabbrook,** 4,216. May 30, Sept. 29. **Alternate Wednesdays** from June 2. **Farningham,** 892. October 15. **Third Wednesday in every month.** **Faversham,** 8,537. Oct. 11. **W. and Sat. Gravesend,** 31,283. Oct. 24. **Saturday.** **Horamonden,** 1,451. July 26. **Maidstone,** 29,860. Feb. 13, May 12, June 20, Oct. 17. 2nd & 4th Tu. monthly. **New Romney,** 1,800. August 21, **cattle, sheep, and horses.**

Rochester, 21,307. May 30, April 16, August 30, December 11.
 Sandhurst 4,186. May 25.
 Tunbridge, 9,317. Last F. in Oct. Tu.

LANCASHIRE—

Accrington, 31,435. 1st Th. in April and August. *Tuesday and Saturday.*
 Ashton-under-Lyne, 43,389. March 23, April 23, July 25, November 21.
 Blackburn, 104,014. East. week. *Sat.*
 Bolton-le-Moors, 105,414. 2nd W. in Jan. & Oct. Shrove M., last W. in July, 2nd W. in Oct.; Horses, 2nd Thursday in October. *Monday.*
 Broughton-in-Furness. Aug. 1, Nov. 11. *Burnley*, 65,000. March 6, Easter Eve, 2nd Th. in July to fol. M. *Sat. & Mon.*
 Bury, 64,608. Mar. 5, May 3, Sept. 18. *Daily.*
 Carnforth, 2,700. Cattle and sheep, April 29. *Friday.*
 Cartmel, 600. W. bef. Easter & Nov. 5. Cattle.
 Chipping, 987. Cattle and sheep, April 23, 1st Wednesday in October.
 Chorley. Horse and cattle, March 26, Aug. 20, or Horses, May 5, October 21.
 Clitheroe, 10,176. March 24, 25, 26, 3rd Th. in May, Aug. 3, Oct. 21 (being Th. bef. 4th Sat. aft. Mich.), 22, 23, Dec. 7.
 Colne. Last Th. in March, May, Oct., last Wed. monthly, Cattle.
 Coniston. 3rd Saturday in Sept. *Sat.*
 Crewe, 25,000. Cattle, Monday.
 Dalton in Furness, 13,339. April 28, June 6, October 23. *Tues. and Sat.*
 Garstang, 783. Holy Th., July 10 and 11, November 22 and 23.
 Great Eccleston. Cattle, March 14, April 14, November 4.
 Harwood, 8,000. May 17, Aug. 21. *Fri.*
 Haslingden. Feb. 2, May 8, July 4, October 2. *Tuesday and Saturday.*
 Hawkhead, 1,205. Easter Monday and 5th Monday after, October 2.
 Heywood, 22,979. 1st Fri. in Apr. & Oct. *Hornby*. Alt. Tues. from July to Dec.
 Inglewhite. Sheep, April 25; 1st Mon. aft. Rog. Sun., M. bef. 1st W. in Oct.
 Kirkham, 3,938. Feb. 4, Apr. 28, Oct. 18, one day following each for toys.
 Lancaster, 20,663. F. bef. 1st week in Jan., May 1, July 5, Oct. 10. Cheese, May, 1st W. in July, Aug., Oct., & Dec.
 Leigh, 21,734. April 24, Dec. 7. *Sat.*
 Liverpool. Horses, 1st M. aft. Feb. 5, and aft. May 1, last Monday in Aug., 1st Monday after November 20.
 Longridge, 4,500. Cattle, Feb. 16, Mar. 5, April 16, 1st Tues. in May, Nov. 5.
 Manchester, 373,583. Easter week, October 1, 2, 3. *Daily.*
 Mossley, 16,000. Last Friday in Feb. June 21, last Mon. in Oct. *Friday.*
 Newburgh. June 21.
 Newton-le-Willows. May 17, Aug. 11, 12. *North Meets*. Monday before Aug. 20.
 Oldham, 135,000. May 2, and Quarterly. *Ormskirk*. Whit Mon. and Tuesday, September 10 and 11. *Thursday.*
 Poulton-le-Fylde, 1,225. Feb. 3, April 13, Nov. 3.
 Prescot, 5,546. Shrove Tu., alternate Tuesdays until 1st Tuesday in May.
 Preston, 101,340. Tu. Wed. and Th. in 1st whole week in Jan., great Sat. horse fair, Sat. after Feb. 15, Feb. 16, Mar. 15, 27, 28, Apr. 15, 2nd Wed. in May, 2nd Th. in May, Aug. 25, 26, Oct. 3, 4, Nov. 6, 7; cheese, last Tu. in Feb., March, April, May, June, July, Aug. Sept., Oct., Dec. 1; pot fairs, Mar. 27, Aug. 25, Nov. 7. *M. T. W. Fri. Sat.*
 Rochdale, 68,866. May 14, Nov. 7.
 Scholes in Wigan. June 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 27, October 23, 20, 30, November 1.
 Skerton. April 30, cattle and sheep.
 Stalybridge, 27,186. Last Mon. in Jan., April, July, and Oct. quarterly fairs; monthly fairs last M., last S. in Sept. *Mon., Fri., Sat.*
 Standish. Horses, cattle, and pigs last Mon. in June, November.

Todmorden, 25,000. Th., Fri., and Sat. before Easter, last Th. in Sept. and two days after. *Saturday.*
 Uwerston, 10,008. Tu. bef. 1st whole week in Jan., Tu. bef. Easter Sun., Whit Th., Oct. 24, Nov. 12, hiring. *Th.*
 Upholland, 4,435. Easter Monday.
 Warrington, 50,000. July 17 and 18, Nov. 29 and 30. Cattle on the 1st day of each; horses on the 2nd. *W. & Sat.*
 Weston, 425. Trinity Mon. and Tues.
 Westoughton, 9,500. 3rd W. in Oct.
 Wigan, 48,194. June 27, Oct. 28, 29. *Fri.*
 Wray. Shrove Tuesday, April 30.

LEICESTERSHIRE—

Belton. Mon. after Trinity week.
 Billesdon, 909. 1st Monday in May. Oct., last Monday in Feb. and Aug.
 Castle Donington, 2,688. Mar. 17, July 25, and Mich. Day. *Saturday.*
 Hallaton. Holy Th. and 3 Th. after it.
 Hinckley, 8,100. August 25. *Monday.*
 Husbanden Bosworth, 831. October 16.
 Leicester, 122,376. Mar. 2, 8, week bef. Easter, 8, in Easter week, May 12, July 5, October 9, December 8.
 Loughborough, 18,000. 2nd Th. monthly, Ascension Day. *Thursday.*
 Lutterworth, 1,965. April 2, Sept. 16, Holy Thursday. *Thursday.*
 Market Bosworth, 800. May 8. *Wed.*
 Market Harborough, 2,689. April 29, October 16, 18, 19, and 20. *Tuesday.*
 Melton-Mowbray, 5,766. M. and Tu. aft. Jan. 17, 2nd Tu. in April, Whit Tu., Aug. 21, 2nd Tu. in Sept., Sept. 29, Oct. 25, 1st Tu. aft. Dec. 8, 2nd Tu. in Sept.; cheese, April 14, Sept. 22, Dec. 1. *Tuesday.*
 Mountsorrel, 2,317. July 10—19.
 Waltham-on-the-Wolds, 595. Sept. 17, 19.

LINCOLNSHIRE—

Alford, 2,884. Whit Tu., July 31, Aug. 24, Sept. 16, Nov. 8. *Tuesday.*
 Barton-upon-Humber. Horses, cattle, and sheep, Trinity Thurs. *Monday.*
 Boston, 14,941. May 4, 5, Aug. 15, Sept. 15, Nov. 18 and 19, Dec. 11. *W. and S.*
 Bourn, 3,760. 1st Thur. in April, 1st Thur. aft. May 5, last Thurs. in Sept. and October.
 Brigg, 3,087. 2nd Th. in April, Friday before May 11, August 5. *Thursday.*
 Buryh, 1,136. 2nd Thurs. in May and August, September 28. *Thursday.*
 Caistor, 1,867. Fri. & Sat. before Palm Sunday, Sat. before Sept. 18, Fri. and Saturday after Oct. 11. *Saturday.*
 Caythorpe, 897. 2nd Fri. after Good Friday.
 Corby. Stock, Aug. 26, M. bef. Oct. 11.
 Crowle, 3,353. Last Monday in May, September 14, November 23. *Friday.*
 Donington, 1,666. May 26, Sept. 4, October 17. *Thursday.*
 Epworth, 2,178. Thursday after May 1 and September 29. *Thursday.*
 Faldingham. Ash Wed., May 13, June 14, 15, July 12, Nov. 22. *Thursday.*
 Gainsborough, 13,000. Tu. and W. in East. week, Tu. & W. aft. Oct. 20. *Tu.*
 Glentham. Wednesday bef. Sept. 25.
 Grantham, 16,886. 5th M. Tu. and W. in Lent, July 7, Oct. 26, Dec. 17. *M. & S.*
 Grimsby, 45,000. 1st Mon. in April, 2nd Mon. in October.
 Heckington, 1,766. Foals, 2 Th. in Sept.
 Holbeach, 5,190. May 17, September 17, October 11. *Thursday.*
 Horncastle, 4,818. 5th Th. in Lent, and 2nd Th. after June 21, 2nd M. in Aug., and 4 days after 2nd Th. in Sept., Oct. 28 and 29. *Saturday.*
 Kirton Lindsey, 1,851. July 18, Dec. 11.
 Lincoln, 42,000. Last whole Week in April (greatest Fair in England). *Fri.*
 Long Sutton, 6,952. May 13, Friday after September 25. *Friday.*
 Louth, 10,691. April 29, September 17, October 22, November 23. *Fri. & Wed.*
 Market Rasen, 2,612. 4th Tuesday in Lent, September 25. *Tuesday.*

Manningham. Trinity Monday.
 Partney, 495. Aug. 1 and 25, Sept. 18, 19, Wed. and Thurs. after Oct. 11.
 Scatterthby, 350. Stock, October 3.
 Scotter. July 6 and 10.
 Sleaford. Plough Mon., Easter Mon., Whit Mon., Aug. 12, Oct. 20. *Mon.*
 Spalding, 9,260. 1st T. aft. Lincoln Apr. fair, Last Tu. in June & Aug., Sept. 25, Dec. Fri. before London Christmas market. *Tuesday.*
 Spilsby, 1,490. Mon. bef. Whit Mon. Monday after July 12. *Monday*
 Spital. November 25.
 Stamford, 8,773. Jan. 9, 30, 31, Mar. 5, 12, April 9, May 7, June 4, July 24, Sept. 3, Oct. 8, Nov. 8, 9, December 3. *Monday and Friday.*
 Star. October 10.
 Wainfleet, 1,349. 3rd Saturday in May, July 5, August 24, Oct. 24. *Sat.*
 Winterton, 1,601. Tuesday bef. Palm Sunday, September 23. *Wednesday.*
 Wragby. May 1, September 28, 29.
 Wroot. July 11.

MERIONETHSHIRE—

Bala, 1,871. 3rd Mon. in Jan., March 6, April 22, May 14, June 3, July 19, August 11, Sept. 11 and 27, Oct. 25, November 8, December 19. *Friday.*
 Bellus-Gwyrful Goch. Sheep, cattle, pigs, June 22, August 12, Sept. 16.
 Coedew. 3rd Tu. in every month. *Fri.*
 Cynwyl, 470. August 6, October 21.
 Dinas Mawddwy, 434. June 2, Sept. 10, Oct. 18, Nov. 13.
 Dolgelly, 2,820. Feb. 20, Mar. 18, Apr. 1, May 11, June 1 and 27, Aug. 8, Sept. 20, October 9, Nov. 27, Dec. 16. *Sat.*
 Ffestiniog. March 7, May 24, June 30, August 15, Sept. 26, Oct. 23, Nov. 13.
 Llandullo. Feb. 25, May 3, 2nd Th. in July; wool, August 28, November 14.
 Llaniuechyllin, 1,078. April 22, June 20, Sept. 11.
 Maentwrog, 860. May 15.
 Trawsfynydd, 1,553. March 17, April 20, August 7, September 19.

MIDDLESEX—

Brentford, 11,900. May 17, 18, and 19, September 12, 13, and 14. *Tuesday.*
 Enfield, 19,119. Nov. 30. *Saturday.*
 Hounslow, 7,701. Trinity Monday and Monday after Mich. Day.
 Southgate, 7,370. Sept. 1.
 Statues, 4,628. May 11, Sept. 19. *Fri.*

MONMOUTHSHIRE—

Abergavenny, 7,886. 3rd Tu. in Jan., March, and June, May 14, Tu. before July 20, Sept. 25, Nov. 19. *Tuesday.*
 Blackwood, 221. March 2, May 5, Aug. 10, October 5.
 Blacnaw, 9,451. April 16, 2nd Mon. in July, September 17. *Saturday.*
 Bishton, 154. 2nd Tuesday in Sept.
 Caerleon, 1,200. 3rd Wed. in Feb., May 1, July 20, Sept. 21. 2nd M. monthly.
 Christchurch, 3,114. November 29.
 Glosmont, 700. Easter Mon., Aug. 10, October 18.
 Maesycwmur. April 3, October 6.
 Major, 440. Tu. bef. April 17 and Tu. bef. Oct. 17. 3rd Mon. in the month.
 Monmouth, 6,111. 2nd M. in May, Nov. 22. 2nd & 4th Mon. & Sat.
 Acreport, 40,000. 2nd W. in April and Aug., Whit W., June 23, 1st W. in Nov. *Wednesday and Saturday.*
 Peterstone. 1 Tu. in July, 2 Tu. in Oct.
 Pontypool, 5,244. April 2 and 22, July 5, October 10. *Saturday.*
 Raglan, 722. March 31, 3rd M. in Oct. 3rd Monday monthly.
 Redwick, 260. 1st Tuesday in Sept.
 Risea, 5,550. September 26.
 Trudgar, 18,780. April 19, Sept. 21.
 Usk, 1,470. April 20, Trinity Monday, Tuesday before June 18, October 29, Dec. 16. 1st Monday in the month.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE—

Berriew, 1,929. 3rd F. in April & Oct. *Cemmas*. Sat. bef. 3rd Th. in April, May 1, October 1 and 17.
Four Crosses. 1st and 3rd M. mnthly.
Llanbrynmair, 1,903. M. bef. last Tu. in Feb., March, Th. before last Th. in April, May 31, Sept. 30, and Nov. 11.
Llanfais. Cattle and sheep, 1st Fri. in the month.
Llangurig. September 30, sheep.
Llanidloes, 3,411. S. bef. last T. in each month, May 11, 1st Fri. in Oct. *Sat. Machynlleth*, 2,026. 1st W. in Mar., M. bef. 3rd Th. in April, W. bef. Easter, May 16, 3rd Sat. in May, June 26, Aug. 7, Sept. 18, last Wed. in Sept., Oct. 21, November 26. *Wednesday*.
Montgomery, 2,000. 1st Th. in month, except Dec., 2nd Th. in Dec. *Th. Newtown*, 6,000. Last Tu. in month. *Tu. Welshpool*. Cattle and sheep, 1st and 3rd Monday in the month. *Monday*.

NORFOLK—

Attleborough, 2,400. Last Th. in Mar. *Thursday*.
Aylham, 2,674. March 23. last Tues. in September. *Friday*.
Binham, 478. July 26.
Dereham, 5,640. Thursday bef. July 6, and September 28. *Friday*.
Downham, 3,736. March 1, 2, 3, 1st F. in May, 2nd Fri. in Nov. *Friday*.
Pakenham, 2,756. May 17. *Saturday*.
Pelwell, 1,681. November 20.
Poulsbam, 948. 1st Tuesday in May.
Hartling, 1,062. May 4, 1st Tuesday after Sept. 12, October 24. *Tuesday*.
Hempton, 460. Whit Tues., 1st Wed. in September, November 22.
Hilgay, 1,684. May 1.
Hockwold, 809. July 25.
Kenninghall, 1,231. July 18, Sept. 30. M. Lynn, 18,953. Feb. 14, 2nd Tu. in April and Nov. *Tuesday and Saturday*.
Methwold, 1,375. April 23. *Monday*.
Norwich, 1,206. November 30.
Norwid, 87,842. Maundy Th., Easter Mon. and Th., Dec. 26, 27, and 28.
Outwell, 1,212. July 1 and 2.
Shouldham, 683. Sept. 19, October 11. *Stoke Ferry*, 684. December 6.
Stow Bridge, 1,054. S. aft. Whit Sun.
Swaffham, 3,643. 2nd W. in May, 3rd W. in July, 1st W. in Nov. *Saturday*.
Upwell, 2,082. June 29 and 30.
Walsingham, 1,468. 2nd Monday aft. Whit Monday.
Walls, 2,636. Shrove Tuesday.
Wymondham, 4,568. Feb. 14, May 17. *F. Yarmouth*, 48,466. Shrove M. and T. F. and S. in Easter week. *W. & Sat.*

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—

Boughton, 339. June 25, 26, and 27.
Brackley, 2,600. 2nd and 4th Wed. mnthly. Dec. 11. *Wednesday*.
Brieston. Oct. 25, Sept. 4, Nov. 22.
Daventry, 3,859. April 27, 2 Tu. mnthly.
Fotheringhay, 229. Mon. aft. July 18.
Higham Ferrers, 1,678. Tu. bef. Feb. 5, March 6, Thursday before May 12, June 28, October 11, December 6.
Kettering, 7,184. Th. bef. Easter, Fri. before Whit Sun., Th. before Oct. 11, Thursday before Dec. 21. *Friday*.
Kingscliffe, 1,278. October 29.
Long Buckby, 2,543. May 1, Oct. 11.
Northampton, 87,881. 2nd Tu. in Jan., Feb. 20, 3rd M. in Mar., Apr. 5, May 6, June 19, August 6 and 26, Sept. 19, 1st Thur. in Nov., Nov. 28.
Oundle, 3,021. Feb. 21 to 25, Oct. 12.
Peterborough, 21,228. Horse and cattle, 1st W. in July, 1st W. in Sept. (Ram), 1st Wed. (horses, cattle, and rams), and Th. in Oct. *Wed. and Saturday*.
Rockingham, 249. September 25.
Rothwell, 2,755. Trinity Monday.
Thrapston, 1,368. 1st Tu. in May, Tu. aft. Old Michaelmas day. *Tuesday*.

Towcester, 2,834. Shrove Tu., May 12, Oct. 29.
Weldon, 794. Th. aft. 2nd Sun. in July.
Wellingborough, 13,794. W. in Easter and Whit week, Oct. 29. *Wednesday*.

NORTHUMBERLAND—

Allendale Town, 4,030. Fri. bef. May 13, Aug. 22, 1st Fri. aft. Oct. 29.
Alnwick, 7,332. Hiring hinds and shepherds, 1st Sat. in March; single servants, 1st Sat. in Nov., 1st Mon. in May, S. aft. July 5, last M. in July, 1st Monday in October. *Saturday*.
Belford, 1st Wed. in March (Hiring), July 2nd.
Bellingham, 693. Sat. after July 20, 3rd Sat. in August, Sat. after Sept. 15, 3rd Saturday in October.
Berwick, 13,958. First Sat. in March, May, and Nov., last Fri. in May. *Sat. Blanchland*. Aug. 24, Oct. 4.
Fenton. Sept. 27, horses, cattle, sheep.
Haltwhistle, May 14, Sept. 17, Nov. 22.
Harbottle. July 8, Sept. 19.
Hexham, 5,919. March 24, August 6, November 9. *Tuesday*.
Morpeth, 6,200. 1st W. in March, May, and Nov., last Wed. in Mar. and Oct.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, 145,350. 1st W. in March, October, and Nov., 2nd W. in August. *Tuesday and Saturday*.
North Shields. (See Durham).
Rothbury. Whit Mon., Nov. 1.
Stagshawbank. May 6, Sat. bef. Whit Sun., July 4, Aug. 5, Sept. 26, Oct. 24.
Stamfordham, 1,512. Th. bef. April and Aug. 26, 1st Thursday in Oct.
Warkworth, 662. Th. bef. Nov. 23.
Whitsunbank. 3rd Monday in May.
Wooler, 1,527. May 4, Oct. 17. *Thurs.*

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—

Bawtry, 911. Whit Thursday, Nov. 11.
Bingham, 1,673. Statute 1st and 3rd Thursday in November. *Thursday*.
Blyth, 620. Holy Thursday, Oct. 20.
Eastwood. 1st Mon. in May, Monday aft. Oct. 11, Statute 1st Mon. in Nov.
Edwinstowe, 700. October 24.
Gringley, 869. December 13.
Lenton, 9,162. Whit Wed., Nov. 11.
Mansfield, 13,633. 1st Th. in April, July 10, 2nd Th. in Oct., 1st F. in Nov. *Monday and Thursday*.
Marnham. September 12.
Newark, 14,018. Fri. in Mid-lent, May 14, Whit T., Aug. 2, Wed. bef. Oct. 2, Nov. 1, M. bef. Dec. 11.
Nottingham, 235,000. F. aft. Jan. 13, Mar. 7, Th. bef. Easter, 1st Th. in Oct. *Wednesday and Saturday*.
Ollerton, 818. May 1, last F. in Sept. *F. Retford*, 9,750. Mar. 23, Oct. 2. *M. & S. Southwell*, 2,866. 3rd Mon. in April, Whit Mon., Mon. bef. Oct. 1. *Fri. Sutton-in-Ashfield*, 10,000. 2nd Tu. in April, Th. bef. 2nd Tu. in Oct. *Sat. Tuxford*, 962. May 12.
Warpool, 1,280. Monday before Whit Monday, Sept. 29, Nov. 17.
West Stockwith. September 4.
Worksop, 11,025. 1st Wed. aft. Nov. 2 and 23. *Wednesday*.

OXFORDSHIRE—

Bampton, 1,395. August 25 and 26.
Banbury, 3,600. 1st Thurs after Old Twelfth Day, and 3 days previous for horses; 1st Th. after Old Michaelmas Day, 2nd Th. bef. Christmas Day. *Th. Bicester*, 3,306. F. in Easter week, 1st F. in June and July, Aug. 6 and 6, F. before Oct. 11, and two following F., Friday after December 11. *Friday*.
Burford, 1,312. Last S. in April, Sept. 25, S. bef. and aft. Oct. 11. *Saturday*.
Charlbury, 1,319. January 1.
Chipping Norton, 4,167. Cattle, 1st W. in the month, Statute W. on, before, and after October 10. *Wednesday*.
Cromsley. August 2.
Deddington, 1,958. Horses, Nov. 22.

Dorchester, 925. Easter Tuesday.
Henley-on-Thames, 5,000. March 7, Holy Th., Trinity Th. *Thursday*.
Heyford, 925. Last M. in Jan., March, April, May, July, and September.
 Monthly cattle sale.
Nettlebed, 657. Mon. before Oct. 29.
Oxford, 39,186. M. aft. 1st Sun. in Sept., Th. bef. Sept. 29. *Wednesday*.
Stokenchurch, 1,630. July 10, horses.
Thame, 3,267. October 11. *Tuesday*.
Witney, 5,000. Easter Th., Mon. and Tu. after Sept. 8, Th. before and after October 11. *Alternate Thursdays*.
Woodcote. 1st Monday after Nov. 16.
Woodstock, 1,900. 1st Tu. in October. *First Tuesday in the month*.

PENBROKESHIRE—

Carew. Feb. 14, May 2, Aug. 8, Nov. 14.
Cilgerran. 800. June 15, August 19.
Crymmych, 600. Last Tu. in month.
Edwystown, 680. 2nd Mon. in April, May 21, Aug. 4, Mon. after Nov. 22.
Fishguard, 2,008. Feb. 5, Easter Tu., Whit Tu., Oct. 8, Nov. 17. *Thursday*.
Haverfordwest, 6,398. Jan. 12, Feb. 9, Mar. 16, Apr. 13, May 11, June 8, July 13, Aug. 10, Sept. 6 and 21, Oct. 5 and 19, Nov. 9, Dec. 14.
Hensfaddon, 500. Sept. 23, Oct. 30.
Herbrandston. Aug. 12, and Old Michaelmas Day (Hiring).
Letterston. Jan. 18, Feb. 15, Mar. 15, Apr. 19, May 17, June 21, July 19, Aug. 16, Sept. 10, Oct. 10 (Hiring), Oct. 21, Dec. 13.
Little Haven. Nov. 1 (Hiring).
Little Newcastle, 315. May 6, July 10, Dec. 19.
Llanelloy, 231. May 1, June 25, Aug. 24, Nov. 1.
Maenclochog, 388. Mar. 10, April 20, May 22, July 5, Aug. 5, Sept. 16, M. after Oct. 29, Nov. 20, Dec. 22.
Mathrey. Oct. 10 and 11.
Narberth, 1,654. Jan. 5, Feb. 16, Mar. 16, Apr. 13, May 11, June 2 and 29, July 13, Aug. 10, Sept. 21, Oct. 6 (hiring), and 19, Nov. 16, Dec. 14. Pig fairs held the day after the Cattle Fairs.
Newport, 1,504. June 27, Oct. 16 (Cattle and Hiring).
Pembroke, 14,156. 2nd M. in April, May, and July. Sept. 19, Oct. 10, 17, and Dec. 12. *Saturday*.
Ponchester. 2nd Monday after Nov. 22.
St. Davids, 2,053. 1st T. in Mar., June, Aug., Oct., and Dec.
Templeton, 559. November 12.
Trefine. November 22.
Waterson. September 26.
Wiston, 691. November 16.

RADNORSHIRE—

Franktonbridge. May 15, Oct. 14.
Knighiton, 1,720. 3rd Th. in Jan., F. aft. Mar. 4, 3rd Th. in Apr., May 17, Th. aft. July 10, Aug. 18, Sept. 13, 14, Oct. 1 and 2, Th. bef. Nov. 12, Th. aft. Dec. 11.
Llanbadarn-fynydd, 601. F. bef. last Tu. in Mar., Apr., and July; Sat. bef. last Th. in Sept.; 2nd F. in Oct. *Llanvdeog*, 103. 1st T. in July, Sept. 11. *Newbridge-on-Wye*, 560. 3rd Thurs in March, May 17 for Hiring; July 15, Oct. 17, Nov. 11.
Pen-y-bont. 3rd F. in Mar., May 13 and 14, T. after July 10, Aug. 5 and 26, Sept. 25, Oct. 16 and 26. *Wednesday*.
Presteigne, 1,491. 1st Sat. in Feb. and Apr., May 9, June 20, last Sat. in Aug., Oct. 17, Dec. 2. *Saturday*.
Radnor, 2,434. August 14, Sept. 10, October 28 and 29. *Friday*.
Rhayader, 800. Feb. 22, Mar. 21, May 12, 16, 23, and 30, W. bef. July 11, Aug. 6, 27, Sept. 28, Oct. 15, Nov. 14, Dec. 3, 19.

RUTLANDSHIRE—

Uppingham, 2,549. March 7, July 7. *Wednesday*.

SHROPSHIRE—

Bishop's Castle, 1,788. March 26, 2nd Friday monthly. *Friday*.
Bridenorth, 5,885. 3rd M. in Jan., Feb., and March, May 1, June 14, Wool, Cattle, and Cheese; July 12, Aug. 16, Sept. 14 and 20, Oct. 29, Cattle, Hops, Butter, and Cheese; 1st M. in Dec. *Saturday*.
Broseley, 4,458. Last Tu. in April.
Church Stretton, 1,683. 2nd Th. in Jan., 3rd Th. in Mar., May 14, July 3 (wool), Sept. 25, last Th. in Nov. *Thursday*.
Cleobury, 1,581. Apr. 21, May 2, Trinity Monday, October 27. *Wednesday*.
Clun, 2,247. Last F. in Jan., 3rd M. in March, May 11 (Hiring), June 15, Aug. 23, Sept. 23, Nov. 22. *Tuesday*.
Halesowen, 19,125. Easter M. and Tu., Monday nearest October 10.
Ironbridge, 3,154. May 29. *Friday*.
Llanymynech. Sept. 23, colts & mares.
Lullow, 6,445. 2nd Monday monthly.
Market Drayton, 5,188. W. bef. Palm S., W. bef. Sept. 20, Oct. 25. *Wednesday*.
Mitchley. 2nd M. monthly, & May 3.
Mugg Wenlock, 3,251. May 12. *Mon.*
Oswestry, 7,900. 1st W. monthly. *Wed.*
Shifnal, 3,359. Nov. 22. *All. Mon.*
Shrewsbury, 26,478. *Tuesday*.
Wellington, 6,202. Cattle, M., Th., Sat. W., 3,752. Monthly. *Thursday*.
Worthen, 3,705. Last Mon. in March, May 2 (Hiring), last Monday in June, September, and November.

SOMERSETSHIRE—

Ashcott. Jan. 9, except when this date falls on Sat., when it is held on Mon. *Azbridge*, 718. Mar. 25. 2nd Tu. monthly.
Bath, 51,814. Feb. 14, 1st Tu. after December 9.
Binegar, 267. Whit Wednesday.
Borough Bridge. Last Tu. in August. *Bridgely*. August 21.
Bridgewater, 12,007. Last W. in Jan., Mar., June and Sept. *Wednesday*.
Bruton, 206,874. Th. after March 1, and 1st Thursday after Sept. 1.
Broadway. Wednesday after Sept. 10.
Bruton, 1,849. April 23, Sept. 17.
Castle Cary, 2,034. T. bef. Palm Sun., May 1, Whit T., 1st T. aft. Sept. 19. Tu., May 1, 4, 11. 1st Wednesday in May, August, and November.
Cheddar, 2,368. 1st Tuesday in May, last Tuesday in October.
Congresbury. 1st Mon. after Sept. 8.
Coombe St. Nicholas. W. aft. Dec. 10.
Creekerne, 4,968. Sept. 4, when this date is on Sat., then on M. W. & Sat.
Draycott. 2nd Monday in September.
Frome, 9,377. Last W. in Feb., Sept., and November. *Wednesday*.
Glastonbury, 3,719. Sept. 19, Oct. 11. *Second and Fourth Monday*.
Henton St. George. April 23.
Hipbridge. Cattle, 1 & 3 M. monthly. Cheese 1st M. monthly.
Ilminster, 3,281. Last Wed. but one in Feb. and Sept., last W. in May, July, August, and November.
Keignham, 2,482. 1st W. aft. Aug. 15.
Langport, 897. 1st aft. East. M., Aug. 15, Sept. 3, Horse & colts. *All. Tu. Lansdown*. August 10.
Lym. 2nd Monday in August.
Marbley, 3,005. August 21.
Midsomer Norton, 4,419. April 25.
Milborne, 1,877. June 5, October 28.
North Petherston. May 1, Nov. 8.
Norton St. Philip. May 1.
Pawlet. Last Mon. in Aug. and Oct. 9, and November 12.
Priddy, 507. Aug. 21, "1st day of Winter."
Shepton Mallet, 5,322. August 8, 2nd Monday in November.
Stipham. Last W. in April, Nov. 17.
Stoford. June 2, 11, September 20, 30.
Stoke under Hamdon, 1,616. April 25.
South Petherton, 2,424. July 6.
Taunton, 16,614. June 17, July 7. W. & S.

Wedmore. M. bef. July 25, last M. in Sep. *Wellington*, 6,360. 2nd W. in Mar., 1st W. in June. 1st Th. in the month.
Wellow, 1,393. October 17.
Wells, 4,634. 1st T. in Jan., May, July, Nov., and Dec. *Saturday*.
Weston-super-Mare, 12,884. Market last Tu. in every month.
Weston-Zoyland, 802. September 9.
West Pennard, 749. Last M. in July.
Wilton. Tu. before 1st W. in Dec.
Wincanton, 2,410. Sept. 29. *Wed.*
Woolavington. October 13.
Yarlington. August 26.
Yeovil, 8,479. Last Friday in June, 3rd Friday in November. *Friday*.

STAFFORDSHIRE—

Burslem, 26,530. Sat. bef. Shrove Tu., Easter, and Whits.; Sat. on or after July 24, Dec. 24. *Mon., Wed., & Sat.*
Burton-on-Trent, 39,288. Oct. 28 & 29. Th. *Cannock*, 17,125. May 8, August 24, October 18. *Saturday*.
Caverswall. 2nd Tu. in April and Oct. *Cellar Head*, 50. May 8, Th. aft. Nov. 1.
Cheutele, 3,800. Cattle, Jan. 3, Mar. 25, Holy Th., July 7, Aug. 21, Oct. 18. *Fri.*
Fazeley, 1,793. M. aft. Oct. 10. *Sat.*
Flash. September 29.
Gnosall, 2,379. May 7.
Grindon. Tues. on or next to Nov. 1.
Ipton. Monday nearest to Nov. 6.
Kinver. Last Tuesday in Feb., 2nd Tuesday in May, 1st Tuesday in Dec. *Leek*, 12,963. Cattle, Wed. bef. Feb. 13, Easter W., May 18, Whit W., July 3 and 28, W. aft. Oct. 10, Nov. 13. W. aft. Christmas; Cheese, last W. in Feb., Aug. and Oct. *Alternate Wednesdays*.
Lichfield, 8,349. Ash W., May 12, F. aft. St. Simon, F. aft. Twelfth Day.
Longnor, 630. Cattle, Tu. bef. Feb. 14, Easter Tu., May 4 and 17, Whit Tu., Aug. 5, 1st Tu. in Oct., Nov. 12. Tu. *Newcastle-under-Lyme*, 17,508. Jan. 10 and 31, Feb. 21, March 21, April 11, May 9 and 30, July 11, Aug. 1 and 22, Sept. 19, Oct. 10, Nov. 7, Dec. 5. *Mon. and Sat.*
Penkridge, 2,536. April 30, Sept. 2, October 10.
Rugley, 4,249. June 1 to 6 (Horses), October 21, December 8. *Thursday*.
Stafford, 19,977. Tu. bef. Shrove Tu., April 3, May 14, Sat. bef. June 29, Oct. 2, Dec. 4; when any of these dates fall on Saturday, the Fairs are held on following Monday. *Saturday*.
Tamworth, 4,891. July 26. *Saturday*.
Uttoxeter, 4,981. Cattle, May 6, Sept. 19; Focal Fair, Nov. 11 and 27; Cheese, 1st Th. aft. 2nd Tu. in Mar., Sept. 19, 1st Th. in Sept., 2nd Th. in Nov. *All. W. Walsall*, 58,795. Feb. 24, Whit Tu., Tu. bef. Sept. 29. *Tuesday and Saty.*
Wednesbury, 24,566. May 6, Aug. 3.
Wetley Rocks. Cattle, May 3, 1st Th. after October 21.

SUFFOLK—

Beccles, 5,721. October 11. *Friday*.
Bungay, 3,579. May 14, or Mon. following if the 14th is Sunday. *Thursday*.
Bury, 16,111. 1st Tu. in Dec. *Wed.*
Covendish, 1,149. June 11.
Halesworth, 2,498. *Tuesday*.
Horringer. 1st Tuesday in Sept.
Ipswich, 50,762. 1st Tues. in May and 15, Aug. 22. *Tuesday and Saturday*.
Lavenham, 1,836. Shrove Tuesday.
Long Melford, 3,293. Whit Thursday.
Luton, 2,262. December 11 and 12.
Southwold, 2,111. Trin. M. Mon. & Th. *Stoke-by-Nayland*. 1st F. aft. May 12.
Wootton, 1,034. September 16.

SURREY—

Blackwater. November 6 and 9.
Blechningley, 1,823. May 10, Nov. 2.
Chertsey, 9,225. 1st M. in Lent, May 14, Aug. 6, Sept. 25. *Alternate Wed.*
Cobham, 2,319. May 1 Tilt Fair, Dec. 11.

Croydon, 78,976. Oct. 2 & 3 for Cattle.
Dorking, 9,577. Acc. Day & day bef. Th. *Byson*, 6,920. July 25. *Wednesday*.
Ewell, 3,002. May 12, October 29.
Farnham, 4,488. May 10, June 24, November 10. *Thursday*.
Godalming, 8,000. February 13.
Guildford, 13,000. May 4, Nov. 22. *Tuesday and Saturday*.
Haslemere, 1,200. May 13, Sept. 26. *Monthly, Monday*.
Kingston, 20,648. Cattle, &c., Nov. 13. *Thursday and Saturday*.
Knaphill. November 10.
Mitcham, 8,950. Aug. 12, 13, 14.
Reigate, 19,000. December 9.
Ripley, 1,100. November 11.

SUSSEX—

Arundel, 2,748. May 14, Sept. 27. *Alternate Mondays*.
Balcombe. April 13, Sheep and cattle. *Rat and Ball*. July 23.
Battle, 3,319. Sept. 6, Nov. 22.
Bodiam. June 6.
Boynor, 3,290. July 5.
Burwash, 2,285. May 12, October 4.
Chichester, 8,114. Oct. 20. *Wednesday*.
Crawley, 451. May 8, September 9.
Cross-in-Hand. November 19, Cattle. *Crowborough*. April 25.
Eastbourne, 28,000. October 11.
East Grinstead, 8,000. April 21, December 11. *Thursday*.
East Hoathly, 857. April 8.
Findon, 708. July 12, September 14.
Forest Row, 1,817. November 8.
Hailsham, 2,964. August 12.
Haywards Heath, 1,814. Nov. 18. Tu. *Heathfield*, 1,995. April 14.
Hoos. May 1, cattle.
Horsebridge. May 9, September 29.
Horsham, 8,876. April 5, July 13, Nov. 17 and 27. *Alternate Wed.*
Lamberhurst, 1,197. 1st Tu. in Apr., cattle.
Leeds, 11,199. May 6, September 21, 23.
Lindfield, 868. April 1, August 5.
Lozwood. May 2.
Marshfield, 2,082. Sept. 4. *Saturday*.
Mayfield, 2,912. May 30, Nov. 13.
Midhurst, 1,615. April 6, May 19, October 29.
Northiam, 1,207. 3rd Th. in April.
Petersham, 3,904. May 1, Sept. 4, Nov. 29.
Robertsbridge. September 25 and 26.
Rotherfield, 4,334. July 18, Oct. 20.
St. John's Common. June 5.
Steering, 1,672. October 11.
Storrington, 1,351. May 13, Nov. 11.
Ticehurst, 3,007. May 4, October 7.
Uckfield, 2,156. May 14, August 29.
Wadhurst, 3,216. April 29, Nov. 1, June 21 and alternate Mondays.
Westfield. 3rd Tues. in April. Cattle.
Wisborough, 1,556. July 16, Sept. 20.

WARWICKSHIRE—

Atherstone, 4,645. Statute, 1st Tu. aft. Sept. 19, Dec. 4. *Tuesday*.
Bedworth, 5,376. *Whit W. Tu. and Sat* Birmingham, 400,774. *Whit Thurs.* *Thursday* nearest September 29.
Bratley, 1,150. Easter Thursday. *St. Colehill*, 2,360. M. bef. Shrove Tu. *Wed* *Covenry*, 45,000. May 2, Whit Monday, November 1. *Friday*.
Dunchurch, 992. 3rd Mon. in Jan. *Mar. & May*, Apr. 19, M. bef. June 20, July 18, Aug. 16, Sept. 15, October 18, Nov. 16; Horse and cattle, Dec. 20; Horse fair, November 15, 16.
Hampton-in-Arden, 646. June 14, July 19, Sept. 6, Oct. 20. 1st Mon. monthly.
Hentley-in-Arden, 1,119. Oct. 11 and 20.
Hockley Heath. Hiring, October 13.
Kenilworth, 4,169. April 29, last Tu. in September.
Kineton, 1,100. February 5, October 2.
Nuneaton, 8,465. May 14. Tu. and Sat. *Rugby*, 11,000. Last M. in Jan., Feb. 17, last M. in Mar. and Apr., May 16, last M. in June and July, Aug. 5, M. bef. Sept. 29 and Oct. 27, when week begin M. bef. Nov. 19, 2nd M. in

Dec. 1st M. aft. Xmas., Cheese, Tu. bef. Easter, last Wed. in Sept. *Sat. Southam*, 1,784. Two Mondays following Oct. 11, hiring. *Monthly, Monday, Stratford-on-Avon*, 8,054. Oct. 12, and Friday week following. *Friday, Studley*, 2,477. September 28. *Warwick*, 11,800. October 12, and *S. aft. Saturday*.

WESTMORELAND

Ambleside, 1,989. Whit Wednesday, October 13 and 29. *Ambleby*, 2,899. Whit Eve, 2nd Wed. in June, August 31. *Brough*, 628. 2nd Th. in Jan., Feb., March, and April. Thurs. bef. Whit Sunday. Sept. 30; Horses, October 1. *Brough Hill*, Sept. 30, October 1. *Burton-in-Kendal*. Cattle and sheep, Easter Monday. *Grasmere*, 684. 1st Tuesday in Sept. *Kendal*, 13,696. Feb. 22, March 22, April 29, Nov. 8 and 9. *Saturday*. *Kirkby Lonsdale*, 1,700. Cattle, April 5 and October 5, Holy Th., and three weeks after; St. Thomas' Day, and alternate Wed. during Summer for sheep and lambs. *Thursday*. *Kirkby Stephen*, 3,000. 1st Mon. bef. March 20, April 25, June 24, Sept. 29, October 27. *Monday*. *Long Borrough Bridge*. 2nd W. in Sept. *Munthorpe*, 1,174. May 12, October 17. *Orton*, 1,917. May 3, 2nd Friday aft. Whit Monday. 1st Wed. in Sept., 2nd Friday after Old Michaelmas Day. *Shap*, 1,416. W. bef. last Th. in Jan., 3rd M. in Mar., May 4, Sept. 23. *Mon. Staveley*, 600. Cattle and sheep, Oct. 7.

WILTSHIRE

Bradford Leigh. 1st M. aft. Aug. 24. *Bradford-on-Avon*, 8,259. Trinity M. *Briford*, 873. Cattle, August 12. *Cotle Combs*, 494. May 4. *Chippenham*, 5,200. May 17, June 22, October 29, December 11. *Corsham*, 2,681. Cattle, March 7. *Cricklade*, 1,700. Sept. 21, 3rd Tues. in March and Sept. *Monthly, 3rd Tues.* *Devizes*, 6,645. Feb. 14, Cattle; Apr. 20, October 20. *Thursday*. *Downton*, 3,378. April 23, October 2. *Great Badminton*, 1,000. July 26. *Haylesbury*, 1,169. May 14. *Highworth*, 3,302. Aug. 13, Oct. 11. 2nd Wednesday. *Hindon*, 554. May 27, October 29. *Kingsdown Box*. Wednesday before St. Matthew's Day. *Ludgershall*, 491. July 25. *Marlborough*, 3,343. Aug. 22, *Sat. bef.* and *Sat. after* Oct. 11, Nov. 23. *Melksham*, 3,750. July 27. *Alt. Tues. Mers.*, 2,940. May 17, October 10. *Ramsbury*, 2,330. Cattle, May 14, Oct. 11. *Salisbury*, 14,792. July 15, October 18. *Thursday and Saturday*. *Swindon*, 17,678. Mon. before April 5, 2nd Mon. after Sept. 11. *Monday*. *Ton Hill*. Cattle, August 6. *Trowbridge*, 11,400. Aug. 5, 6, 7. *Alt. Tu.* *Warmminster*, 5,640. April 22, Aug. 11, October 28. *Saturday*. *Westbury*, 5,864. First Tues. in Sept. and Sept. 24 (Ditton's Marsh). *Wilton*, 1,836. May 4, September 12. *Wootton-Bassett*, 2,237. 1st Tues. bef. April 6, and Oct. 11. *Monthly, Wed.* *Yarborough Castle*. October 4.

WORCESTERSHIRE

Abechurch, 1,618. May 5. *Brecknorgrove*, 7,960. June 24. *Tuesday*. *Dudley*, 46,252. 1st M. in Mar., May, and Oct., 2nd M. in Aug. *Tuesday*.

Eresham, 5,112. M. aft. Easter week. *Whit. M.*, 1st M. July, 2nd M. in Dec. *Kidderminster*, 26,270. June 17, 18, 19. *Pershore*, 2,598. Easter Tuesday; Horse, &c., June 26. *Saturday*. *Redditch*, 9,961. 1st Monday in Aug., 3rd Monday in September. *Shipston*, 1,800. Horse and cattle, 3rd Tu. in April, June 22; cattle, &c., 1st Tu. aft. Oct. 10. *Saturday*. *Stourbridge*, 9,757. Last M. in Mar. *F. Tenbury*, 2,083. April 22. *Tuesday*. *Upton-on-Severn*, 2,485. Th. aft. Mid-Lent. *Whit Th.*, July 10, Th. bef. Oct. 2. *Worcester*, 42,000. Sept. 19. *Monday*.

YORKSHIRE

Addingham. March 22, October 3. *Adwalton*. Feb. 6, Mar. 9, Th. aft. East. *Whit Th.*, Nov. 5, Dec. 23. *Appletreewick*. October 27. *Askrigg*, 624. May 12, 1st Th. in June, July 1, October 28. *Thursday*. *Barnoldswick*, 4,030. 4th Tuesday in April, 2nd Tuesday in September. *Barnsley*, 29,790. Last Wed. in Feb., May 13, Oct. 11. *Wednesday and Sat.* *Rastry*, 911. Whit Thurs., Nov. 23. *Bentham*. Sat. bef. East., June 22, Oct. 25. *Bentham*, 2,211. Feb. 5; cattle, Easter Eve, June 22, Feb. 21-24, Holy Th., May 16-19, July 1-5, Nov. 2-5. *Bingley*, 20,703. 1st Tuesday in April, 2nd Tuesday in October. *Bolton-by-Bowland*. June 28 and 29. *Boroughbridge*, 966. April 27, 28, week before June 21, 22, October 23, 24. *Bradford*, 194,491. March 3, June 17, December 9. *Mon., Thurs., Saturday*. *Fridlington*, 3,343. M. bef. Whit Sun., Oct. 21. *Sat.*, also W. during season. *Brighouse*, 7,966. 2nd Th. in August, 1st Monday after October 12. *Buckden*. September 13, October 12. *Cross Hills*. September 24. *Deusbury*, 29,657. Wed. on or before May 13, Friday before 1st Monday in Aug., Oct. 11. *Wed. and Saturday*. *Doncaster*, 21,139. 1st Thurs. in Feb., April, Aug., and Nov. *Tues. and Sat.* *East Witton*, 240. May 3, Nov. 20. *Egton*. 2nd Tu. in Jan., Tu. bef. Feb. 14, Tu. before Palm Sun., 2nd Tu. in April, Tu. bef. May 13. Markets are held 9 Tuesdays aft. May 13, Tu. bef. Aug. 12, Sept. 4, Tu. before Oct. 11, Tu. before Nov. 23, 2nd Tu. in Dec. *Ford Inn*. *Sat. aft.* Apr. 11 and Oct. 5. *Gargrave*, 1,300. December 11. *Gipteswick*, 1,000. March 12. *Gisburn*, 365. Alternate Mondays. *Grassington*. April 24. *Guiseborough*, 6,616. Last Tu. in April and 2nd Tuesday in Nov. *Tuesday*. *Halifax*, 77,500. 1st Sat. in Nov. *Sat. Hawes*. Sept. 14, Sheep; Sept. 23, 1st Tu. after October 12. *Tuesday*. *Haworth*, 4,000. Easter M., Whit M., 1st M. aft. July 18, 1st M. aft. Oct. 11. *Helmsley*, 1,550. May 19, July 16, Oct. 1, Nov. 5, and 1st F. aft. Hiring. *Fri. Holmfirth*, 9,044. Last Sat. in March, 1st Sat. aft. May 4, last Sat. in Oct. *Howden*, 2,198. 2nd M. in Apr., Apr. 17, 1st M. aft. Doncaster Races, Oct. 2. *Sat. Huddersfield*, 81,841. March 31, May 14, October 4. *Hull*, 166,791. 2nd Tuesday in April, Oct. 11. *Monday, Tuesday, Friday*. *Hunmanby*, 1,351. May 6, Oct. 29. *Ingleton*, 1,625. November 17. *Keighley*, 25,247. May 8, November 7. *Wednesday and Saturday*. *Kettlewell*. July 6, Sept. 2, Oct. 27. *Knaresborough*, 5,000. W. aft. Jan. 13,

March 12, May 5, Wed. after August 12, October 11, December 10. *Wed. Leeds*, 309,119. 3rd W. in Jan., 1st W. in March, 3rd W. in April, 1st W. in June, 3rd W. in July, 1st W. in Sept., 3rd W. in Oct., 1st W. in Dec. *Sadlers' Fair*, July 1, Nov. 8. *Tu., W., Sat. Leyburn*, 972. 2nd Friday in Feb., May, October, and Dec. *Friday*. *Long Preston*, 706. March 1, Sept. 4, and F. bef. 2nd Tu. in Oct. *Th. & Alt. M. Lotherdale*. 1st Saturday in October. *Luton*. November 3. *Malham*, 164. June 30, 1st Tuesday in August, October 15. *Malton*, 8,754. M. to S. bef. Palm Sun., Sat. before Whit Sun., and July 12, Oct. 11, 12, Sat. before Nov. 23. *Sat. Marsden*, 2,633. April 25, July 10, September 25. *Masham*, 2,174. Wed. in Easter week, September 17 and 18. *Wednesday*. *Meltham*. Sat. after April 6, Oct. 11. *Middleham*, 813. March 30, Nov. 5. *Middlesmoor*. Cattle & sheep, Sept. 18. *New Mill*. Mon. bef. last W. in Feb., 1st Wed. in Aug., Wed. aft. Nov. 14. *Northalerton*, 3,692. Feb. 14, May 5, September 5, October 3. *Otley*, 6,906. Mon. after 1st Sun. after August 2, 1st M. in Oct., Fri. before and aft. Nov. 22, East. W. and alt. W. to Whit W. *Friday*. *Pateley Bridge*, 2,798. Easter S., S. aft. Oct. 11. *Penistone*, 2,254. Th. bef. Feb. 28 and before May 12, and last Th. in March. *Th. after* Oct. 11, Nov. 8. *Thursday*. *Pocklington*, 2,733. March 7, May 6, August 15, November 8. *Saturday*. *Pontefract*, 8,788. Sat. bef. Palm Sun., 1st Sat. after Nov. 30. *Saturday*. *Richmond*, 4,502. November 2 & 3. *Ripley*, 291. Easter M., Aug. 25 & 26. *Ripon*, 7,390. May 14 to June 4, Sheep; 1st Th. in Nov., Nov. 23. *Thursday*. *Ronald Kirk*, 273. 1st Thursday in April and October. *Rotherham*, 34,782. Whit Monday, 1st Monday in November. *Seamer*, 308. July 16. *Seay*, 2,268. Cattle, Feb. 26, March 29; Sheep and cattle, April 28; Th. after Whit Sunday, Oct. 29. *Wed. Selby*, 6,046. Easter Tues., last Mon. in June, October 8. *Monday*. *Settle*, 2,213. April 26, Aug. 19, Tu. aft. October 27. *Tuesday*. *Sheffield*, 284,608. Whit Tu. and Wed., Tues. and Wed. after Christmas Day. *Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday*. *Silken*, 3,329. 1st Tuesday after April 23, 1st Tuesday after September 16. *Skipton*, 9,061. Aug. 23. Horses. *M. Slaiddburn*, 590. W. bef. Easter, Nov. 4. *Smith*, 1,730. Last Th. in Apr. Aug. 10. *T. Stamford Bridge*, 399. December 1. *Thirsk*, 3,337. Shrove M., April 4, last M. in May, Aug. 4, Oct. 28, 1st T. aft. December 11. *Monday*. *Thorne*. Mon., Tu., and W. aft. June 11, Mon., Tu., and Wed. after Oct. 11. *Toll-river*. August 15. *Topcliffe*, 615. July 17, Sheep; July 18, Horses and cattle. *Wakesfield*, 30,854. July 4 and 5, November 11 and 12. *Cattle every Wed., Friday and Sat.* *Whitby*, 14,086. 1st S. aft. Nov. 5 & 23. S. *Whitby*. October 5, November 25. *Yarm*, 1,500. October 18, 19, and 20. *York*, 60,916. Th. bef. Christmas Day, Th. before Palm Sun., Whit Monday, July 10, August 12, Nov. 14 and 23; Horse Show, week before Christmas. *Wednesday and Saturday*.

The numbers after the names of places are those of the reputed populations; the Market Day are given at the end in italic.

MARCH.

- 19 Lincoln
- 22 Liverpool Spring Meeting
- 27 Nottingham
- 31 Windsor

APRIL.

- 2 Four Oaks Park
- 2 Kempton Park
- 2 Newcastle.
- 3 Northampton
- 5 Catterick Bridge
- 5 Croxton Park
- 6 Leicester Spring Meeting
- 10 Epsom Spring Meeting
- 12 Pontefract
- 12 Sandown Park
- 17 Newmarket Craven Meeting
- 20 Croydon
- 23 Wolverhampton
- 25 Derby
- 27 Alexandra Park
- 27 Thirsk Spring Meeting

MAY.

- 1 Newmarket First Spring M.
- 8 Chester
- 11 Kempton Park Spring M.
- 15 Newmarket Second Spring M.
- 18 Windsor
- 21 Four Oaks Park
- 21 Kempton Park
- 21 Redcar
- 22 Bath
- 23 Manchester Whitsun M.
- 25 Harpenden
- 29 Epsom

JUNE.

- 5 York Spring Meeting
- 6 Lewes
- 7 Doncaster Spring Meeting
- 12 Ascot
- 13 Beverley
- 19 Four Oaks Park
- 19 Newcastle
- 21 Salisbury
- 23 Alexandra Park
- 26 Bibury Club
- 27 Stockbridge
- 29 Sandown Pk. First Summer M.

JULY.

- 3 Carlisle
- 3 Newmarket July Meeting
- 5 Worcester
- 10 Liverpool July Meeting
- 10 Windsor
- 12 Newton
- 12 Yarmouth
- 17 Winchester
- 20 Kempton Park First Sum.
- 23 Durham
- 23 Leicester Summer Meeting
- 26 Pontefract
- 26 Sandown Pk. 2nd Summer M.
- 31 Goodwood

AUGUST.

- 6 Croydon
- 6 Four Oaks Park
- 6 Ripon
- 7 Brighton
- 9 Richmond
- 10 Lewes
- 13 Wolverhampton
- 14 Redcar
- 15 Kempton Park Second Sum.
- 16 Paisley

- 17 Windsor
- 21 Stockton
- 23 Warwick
- 25 Alexandra Park
- 28 York
- 31 Huntingdon
- 31 Scarborough

SEPTEMBER.

- 3 Four Oaks Park
- 4 Derby Second Summer M.
- 7 Lichfield
- 11 Doncaster
- 18 Leicester
- 19 Western Meeting (Ayr)
- 20 Manchester Autumn Meeting
- 25 Lanark
- 25 Newmarket First October M.
- 27 Kelso

OCTOBER.

- 1 Nottingham
- 3 Epsom
- 4 Edinburgh
- 5 Kempton Park
- 8 Newmarket Second Oct. M.
- 16 Croydon
- 16 Newcastle Autumn Meeting
- 18 Thirsk
- 18 Sandown Park
- 22 Newmarket Houghton M.
- 25 Worcester Autumn Meeting
- 30 Brighton

NOVEMBER.

- 1 Lewes
- 1 Lincoln
- 6 Liverpool Autumn Meeting
- 9 Alexandra Park
- 12 Derby
- 15 Northampton
- 19 Warwick
- 22 Manchester

Winners of Races, 1868—1887.

1866.—ECLIPSE STAKES of £10,000: Mr. Barclay's Bendigo, 1; Duke of Westminster's Candlemas, 2; Mr. Hammond's St. Gatien, 3.

	DERBY.*	OAKS.	ST. LEGER.†	2,000 GUINS.	1,000 GUINS.
1868	Sir J. Hawley's Blue Gown .. Wells	Formosa	Formosa	Moslem's	Formosa
1869	Mr. Johnstone's Pretender .. J. Osborne.	Brigantine	Pero Gomez	Pretender	Scottish Queen.
1870	Lord Falmouth's Kingcraft .. T. French	Gamos	Hawthornden	Maagregor	Hester
1871	Baron Rothschild's Favourite. T. French	Hannah	Hannah	Bothwell	Hannah
1872	Mr. Saville's Cremorne	Maidment	Reine	Wenlock	Prince Charlie.
1873	Mr. Merry's Doncaster	F. Webb	Marie Stuart	Marie Stuart	Gang Forward.
1874	Prince Cartwright's Geo. Frodek .. Custance	Custance	Apology	Apology	Cecilia
1875	Prince Bathyan's Galopin	Morris	Spinaway	Atlantic	Apology
1876	Mr. A. Baltazzi's Kieber	Maidment	Spinaway	Cumballo	Spinaway.
1877	Lord Falmouth's Silvio	F. Archer	Erica	Petrarch	Camella
1878	Mr. Crawford's Sifton	Constable	Jannette	Chamant	Pilgrimage.
1879	Mr. Acton's Sir Bevis	F. Archer	Whl. of Fortune	Pilgrimage	Pilgrimage.
1880	Dk. of Westminster's Bend Or .. F. Archer	Jenny Howlett	Jenny Howlett	Rayon d'Or	Whl. of Fortune.
1881	Mr. Lorrillard's Iroquois	F. Archer	Thebaïs	Robt. the Devil	Petronel
1882	Dk. of Westminster's Shotover .. T. Cannon.	Geheimnis	Iroquois	Petronel	Peregrine
1883	Sir F. Johnstone's St. Blaise .. C. Wood.	Bonny Jean	Dutch Ovan	Shotover	St. Marguerite.
1884	(Mr. J. Hammond's St. Gatien .. C. Wood.)	Bonny Jean	Ossian	Galliard	Hauteur
1885	{ Sir J. Willoughby's Harvester .. S. Loates }	Busybody	The Lambkin	Scot Free	Busybody
1886	Lord Hastings's Melton	F. Archer	Lonely	Paradox	Farewell
1886	Dk. of Westminster's Ormonde .. F. Archer	Miss Jummy	Ormonde	Ormonde	Miss Jummy.
1887	Mr. Abington's Merry Hampton .. J. Watts.	Rêve d'Or	Kilwarlin	Enterprise	Rêve d'Or.

* 1865—Gladateur, first French bred horse that won; 1867—snow fell during the day; 1869—second received 300 sovs. and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; 1872—start altered to New Level Post; 1876—Kisber, the first Hungarian bred horse that won. The race has been run in June in the following years—1791, 1794, 1797, 1802, 1808, 1810, 1813, 1821, 1824, 1829, 1832, 1835, 1840, 1862, 1870, 1874, 1878.

† This race was established in 1776, but did not receive the name until 1778, when it was named out of compliment to Colonel St. Leger, and run for the first time on Doncaster town moor.

‡ Walked over and divided after a dead heat with Formosa.

¶ A dead heat—stakes divided.

	ASCOT CUP.	GOODWOOD CUP.	DONCASTER CUP.	QUEEN'S VASE.
1867	Lecturer 4y 8st 10lb	Vauban 3y 7st 7lb	Achievement 3y 7st 4lb	Mail Train 6y 7st 13lb
1868	Blue Gown 3y 7st 5lb	Speculum 3y 7st 7lb	Mandrake 4y 8st 5lb	Blinkhoolie 4y 8st 10lb
1869	Brigantine 3y 7st 2lb	Restitution 4y 9st	Good Hope 3y 7st	Thorwaldsen 3y 7st 7lb
1870	Sabinus 3y 7st 2lb	Shiderolite 4y 9st	Sornette 3y 6st 11lb	Siderolite 4y 8st 10lb
1871	Mortemer 3y 9st 5lb	Shannon 3y 7st 4lb	Shannon 3y 7st 13lb	Christopher 3y 7st 7lb
1872	Henry 4y 8st 10lb	Favonius 4y 9st 3lb	Dutch Skater 6y 9st	Albert Victor 4y 8st 10lb
1873	Cremorne 4y 8st 10lb	Flageolet 3y 7st 7lb	Uhlán 4y 8st 10lb	Thorn 3y 7st 7lb
1874	Boiard 4y 8st 10lb	Doncaster 4y 9st 3lb	Lily Agnes 3y 7st 6lb	Organist 3y 7st 7lb
1875	Doncaster 5y 8st 3lb	Aventuriere 4y 8st 7lb	Fraulein 5y 8st 11lb	Marie Stuart 5y 8st 12lb
1876	Apology 5y 9st	New Holland 4y 8st 10lb	Craigmillar 4y 9st 3lb	Thunder 6y 9st 3lb
1877	Petrach 4y 8st 10lb	Hampton 5y 9st	Hampton 5y 9st 7lb	Skyлар 4y 9st
1878	Verneuil 4y 8st 10lb	Kincsem 4y 8st 7lb	Pageant, aged, 8st 11lb	Verneuil 4y 8st 10lb
1879	Isonomy 4y 8st 10lb	Isonomy 4y 9st 3lb	Isonomy 4y 9st 3lb	Isonomy 4y 8st 10lb
1880	Isonomy 5y 8st 3lb	Dresden China 4y 8st 7lb	Dresden China 4y 9st	Chippendale 4y 8st 10lb
1881	Robert the Devil 4y 9st	Mdme. du Barry 6y 8st 11lb	Petronel 4y 8st 10lb	Ambassadors 4y 7st 13lb
1882	Foxhall 4y 9st	Friday 5y 7st 11lb	Retreat 5y 9st	Tristan 4y 9st
1883	Tristan 5y 9st 4lb	Border Minstral 3y 7st 5lb	Thebas 5y 8st 11lb	Border Minstral 3y 7st 5lb
1884	St. Simon 3y 7st 9lb	St. Simon 3y 8st	Louis d'Or, aged, 9st	St. Gaten 3y 8st 4lb
1885	St. Gaten 4y 9st	Althorp 3y 7st 7lb	Hambleton 3y 7st 9lb	Thebas, agud, 8st 13lb
1886	Althorp 4y 9st	The Bard 3y 7st 7lb (w.o.)	The Bard 3y 8st 2lb	Bird of Freedom 4y 9st
1887	Bird of Freedom 5y 9st 4lb	*Saville 3y 7st 7lb	Carlton 4y 8st 10lb	Quill 3y 7st 8lb

	ALEXANDRA PLATE (ASCOT).	CHESTER CUP.	HUNT CUP (ASCOT).	STEWARDS' CUP (GOODWOOD).
1867	Lecturer 4y 10st	Beeswing 4y 7st	Jasper 3y 6st 4lb	Tibthorpe 3y 5st 10lb
1868	Blinkhoolie 4y 10st	Paul Jones 3y 6st 2lb	Satyr 4y 8st 1lb	Vex 3y 6st
1869	Restitution 4y 10st	Knight of the Garter 5y 9st	See Saw 4y 8st 7lb	Fichu 3y 6st
1870	Trocadero 6y 10st 8lb	Our Mary Ann 5y 8st 11lb	Judge 4y 6st 6lb	Typhæus 5y 8st 10lb
1871	Rosicrucian 6y 9st 7lb	Glennival 4y 6st 2lb	Valuer 6y 6st 6lb	Anton 3y 7st
1872	Musket 6y 9st 6lb	Inveresk 3y 5st 12lb	Ripponden 4y 7st 2lb	Oxomian 6y 8st 12lb
1873	Cremorne 4y 9st 5lb	Field Marshal 5y 6st 12lb	Winslow 4y 8st 9lb	Sister Helen 5y 7st 8lb
1874	King Lud 5y 9st 6lb	Organist 3y 6st 6lb	Lowlander 4y 7st 7lb	Modena 5y 7st 11lb
1875	Doncaster 5y 8st 11lb	Freeman 6y 8st 9lb	Thuringian Pr. 4y 7st	Trappist 3y 7st 10lb
1876	Freeman, aged, 9st 3lb	Tam o'Shanter 5y 6st 11lb	Hopbloom 3y 6st	Monaco 4y 6st 7lb
1877	Coltness 4y 9st	Pageant 6y 7st 10lb	Cradle 4y 6st 4lb	Herald 6y 7st
1878	Verneuil 4y 9st	Pageant, aged, 8st 12lb	Julius Cæsar 5y 8st 6lb	Middlethian 4y 7st 2lb
1879	Insulaire 4y 9st 5lb	Reefer 4y 7st 1lb	Mandarin, aged, 8st 4lb	Peter 3y 8st
1880	Thurio 5y 9st 6lb	Fashion 3y 6st 5lb	Strathern 4y 6st 5lb	Elf King 4y 7st 9lb
1881	Robert the Devil 4y 9st 5lb	Windsor 4y 6st 6lb	Peter 5y 8st 3lb	Masurka 3y 6st 10lb
1882	Fiddler 4y 9st	Prudhomme 5y 8st 4lb	Sweetbread 3y 6st 4lb	Lowland Chief 4y 8st 8lb
1883	Faugh-a-Ballagh 4y 9st	Biserta 3y 6st 4lb	Elzevir 3y 7st 7lb	Hornpipe 6y 8st 9lb
1884	Corrie Roy 6y 9st 8lb	Havock 6y 7st 10lb	Acroatic 4y 6st 5lb	Sweetbread 5y 8st 3lb
1885	St. Gaten 4y 9st 5lb	Merry Prince 6y 7st 3lb	Eastern Emperor 4y 6st 2lb	Dalmeny 5y 6st 12lb
1886	Blue Grass 6y 9st 7lb	Eastern Emperor 5y 8st 2lb	Despair, aged, 7st 13lb	Crafton 4y 7st 11lb
1887	Eurasian 5y 9st 6lb	Carlton 4y 7st 11lb	Gay Hermit 4y 7st 13lb	Upset 4y 6st 3lb

	CESAREWITCH.	CAMBRIDGESH.	GRAND PRIX DE PARIS.	LINCOLNSH. HDGP.
1867	Julius 3y 8st	Lozengre (†) 5y 7st 2lb	Mr Montgomery's Fervacques	Vanderveide 6y 6st 13lb
1868	Cecil 3y 5st 13lb	See Saw 3y 8st 2lb	Marquis of Hastings's Earl	Indigestion 6y 6st 6lb
1869	Cherie 3y 5st 7lb	Vestminster 3y 6st 4lb	M. Lupin's Glanער	Sycee 5y 6st 13lb
1870	Cardinal York 4y 7st 8lb	Adonis 3y 6st 3lb	Major Fridolin's Sornette	Royal Rake 4y 7st 8lb
1871	Corisande 3y 7st 12lb	Sabinus 4y 8st 7lb	No race owing to the war	Volcan, aged, 6st 8lb
1872	Salvanes 3y 5st 7lb	Playfair 3y 6st 3lb	Mr. Saville's Cremorne	Guy Dayrell 5y 7st 13lb
1873	King Lud 4y 7st 5lb	Montargis 3y 7st 13lb	M. Delmarre's Boiard	Vestminster, aged, 8st 1lb
1874	Aventuriere 3y 6st 12lb	Peut-êtré 3y 6st 10lb	Mr. W. R. Marshall's Trent	Tomahawk 3y 6st 4lb
1875	Duke of Parma 3y 6st	Sutton 4y 5st 13lb	M. Lupin's Salvator	Gunner 4y 6st
1876	Rosebery 4y 7st 5lb	Rosebery 4y 8st 5lb	Mr. Baltazzi's Kisber	Controversy 5y 7st 7lb
1877	Hilarious 3y 6st 5lb	Jongleur 3y 8st 4lb	Cte. Langrange's St. Christophe	Footstep 4y 7st 2lb
1878	Jester 5y 6st 10lb	Isonomy 3y 7st 11lb	Prince Soltkoff's Thurio	Kaleidoscope 5y 7st 12lb
1879	Chippendale 3y 7st 5lb	La Merveille 4y 8st	M. Blanc's Nubienne	Touchet 6y 8st 4lb
1880	Robert the Devil 3y 8st 6lb	Lucetta 4y 7st 1lb	Mr. Brewer's Robert the Devil	Rosy Cross 6y 7st 13lb
1881	Foxhall 3y 7st 12lb	Foxhall 5y 9st	Mr. Keene's Foxhall	Buchanan 4y 6st 10lb
1882	Corrie Roy 4y 8st 7lb	Hackness 4y 6st 4lb	Mr. Rymill's Bruce	Poulet 3y 8st 7lb
1883	Don Juan 3y 6st 10lb	Bendigo 3y 6st 10lb	Duc de Castries' Frontin	Knt. of Burghley a 7st 8lb
1884	St. Gaten 3y 8st 10lb	Florence 4y 8st 11lb	Duc de Castries' Little Duck	Tomans 6y 8st 4lb
1885	Plaisanterie 3y 7st 8lb	Plaisanterie 3y 8st 12lb	Mr. Brodrick-Cloete's Paradox	Bendigo 6y 8st 5lb
1886	Stone Clink 4y 7st 7lb	Sailor Prince 6y 7st 7lb	Mr. R. C. Vyner's Minting	Fulmen 6y 7st 13lb
1887	Hamewood 3y 7st 6lb	Gloriation 3y 8st 6lb	M. P. Aumont's Ténéreuse	Oberon 4y 7st 8lb

	GRAND NATIONAL.	CITY & SUBURBAN.	NORTHUMB. PLATE.	L'POOL AUT'MN CUP.
1873	Disturbance 6y 11st 11lb	Mornington 5y 7st 13lb	Falkland 6y 7st 9lb	Sterling 5y 9st 4lb
1874	Rougy 6y 10st 12lb	Aldrich 3y 6st 4lb	Lily Agnes 3y 6st 11lb	Louise Victoria 5y 7st 9lb
1875	Pathfinder, aged, 10st 11lb	Dalham 4y 7st 11lb	Harriet Laws 3y 5st 7lb	Activity 3y 7st 2lb
1876	Regal 5y 11st 3lb	Thunder 6y 9st 4lb	The Small 6y 7st 6lb	Footstep 3y 6st 13lb
1877	Austerlitz 5y 10st 8lb	Julius Cæsar 4y 7st 10lb	Hampton 6y 8st 12lb	Arbitrator 3y 8st
1878	Shifnal a 10st 12lb	Serton 3y 5st 8lb	Glastonbury 5y 7st 8lb	Belphoebe 4y 8st 1lb
1879	Liberator, aged, 11st 4lb	Farole 6y 8st 7lb	Clearhead 5y 6st 9lb	Master Kildare 4y 8st 13lb
1880	Empress 5y 10st 7lb	Master Kildare 5y 9st 2lb	Mycene 4y 7st 13lb	Prestonpans 3y 8st 2lb
1881	Woodbrook, aged, 11st 8lb	Bend Or 4y 9st	Bonnie Doon 4y 7st 3lb	Piræus 4y 6st 7lb
1882	Seaman 6y 11st 6lb	Pasalec 4y 6st 7lb	Victor Emanuel 6y 8st	Goggles 4y 6st 11lb
1883	Zoedone 6y 11st	Roysterer 5y 7st	Barcaldine 6y 8st 10lb	Boewell 4y 6st 8lb
1884	Voluptuary 6y 10st 5lb	Quicklime, 6y 7st 5lb	Lawminster 6y 7st 13lb	Thebas 6y 9st 4lb
1885	Roquefort 6y 11st	Bird of Freedom 5y 8st 4lb	Blue Grass 4y 7st 13lb	Kilcreene 5y 6st 11lb
1886	Old Joe, aged, 10st 8lb	Royal Hampton 4y 8st 4lb	Stone Clink 4y 7st 8lb	Melton 4y 9st 3lb
1887	Gamecock, aged, 11st	Merry Duchess 6y 7st 5lb	Exmore 4y 8st 12lb	St. Mirin 4y 8st 12lb

* After a dead heat with St. Michael, 4y 9st 5lb. † After a dead heat with Wolsey, 4y 6st 5lb.
 ‡ After a dead heat with Patricien. ‡ Walked over, after a dead heat with Veranda, 3y 6st 8lb.

HENLEY REGATTA.

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP (EIGHT OARS).

	M. S.
1876 Leander R. C.	7 19
1876 Thames R. C.	7 27
1877 London R. C.	8 16
1878 Thames R. C.	7 41
1879 Cambridge, Jesus College	8 39
1880 Leander R. C.	7 3
1881 London R. C.	7 24
1882 Oxford, Exeter College.	8 11
1883 London R. C.	7 51
1884 London R. C.	7 27
1885 Cambridge, Jesus College	7 22
1886 Cambridge, Trinity Hall	6 53
1887 Cambridge, Trinity Hall	6 56

HENLEY REGATTA.

DIAMOND SCULLS.

	M. S.
1876 A. C. Dicker, Cambridge	9 15
1876 F. L. Playford, Lond. R.C.	9 28
1877 T. C. Edwards-Moss, Oxf.	10 20
1878 T. C. Edwards-Moss, Oxf.	9 37
1879 J. Lowndes, Oxford	12 30
1880 J. Lowndes, Derby	9 10
1881 J. Lowndes, Derby	9 28
1882 J. Lowndes, Derby	11 43
1883 J. Lowndes, Derby	10 2
1884 W. S. Unwin, O.U.B.C.	9 43
1885 W. S. Unwin, O.U.B.C.	9 43
1886 F. J. Pitman, C.U.B.C.	9 5
1887 J. C. Gardner, C.U.B.C.	8 51

* New course, finishing at the Point.

WINGFIELD SCULLS.

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP OF THAMES.
PUTNEY TO MORTLAKE.

	M. S.
1861 E. D. Brickwood, L.R.C.	29 0
1862 W. B. Woodgate, O.U.B.C.	27 0
1863 J. E. Parker, O.U.B.C.	25 0
1864 W. B. Woodgate, O.U.B.C.	25 35
1865 C. B. Lawes, C.U.B.C.	27 4
1866 E. B. Michell, O.U.B.C.	27 26
1867 W. B. Woodgate, O.U.B.C.	27 26
1868 W. Stout, L.R.C.	26 52
1869 A. de L. Long, L.R.C.	26 52
1870 A. de L. Long, L.R.C.	26 52
1871 W. Fawcus, Tyne-mouth.	26 13
1872 C. C. Knollys, O.U.B.C.	28 30
1873 A. C. Dicker, C.U.B.C.	24 40
1874 A. C. Dicker, C.U.B.C.	25 45
1875 F. L. Playford, L.R.C.	27 6
1876 F. L. Playford, L.R.C.	24 46
1877 F. L. Playford, L.R.C.	24 41
1878 F. L. Playford, L.R.C.	24 14
1879 F. L. Playford, L.R.C.	24 50
1880 Alex. Payne, Moulsey	24 2
1881 J. Lowndes, Derby	25 13
1882 Alex. Payne, Moulsey	27 40
1883 J. Lowndes, Derby	w.o.
1884 W. S. Unwin, O.U.B.C.	24 12
1885 W. S. Unwin, O.U.B.C.	25 0
1886 F. J. Pitman, C.U.B.C.	24 12
1887 G. Nickalls, O.U.B.C.	25 23

CYCLIST UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

	M.	H. M.
1884 25 C. E. Liles (L.A.C.) Tricy.	1	28 58
1885 1 S. Sellars (Preston).....	0	2 46 1/2
" 5 M. Webber (Isle of Wight)	0	14 22 1/2
" 25 R. H. English (Newcastle)	1	20 13
" 50 R. H. English (Newcastle)	2	45 13 1/2
" 1 P. Furnivall (Beretta C.C.) T.	0	3 5 1/2
" 5 R. Cripps (Notts) Tricy.	0	16 53 1/2
" 25 G. Gatehouse (C.U.B.C.) T.	1	26 20 1/2
1886 1 P. Furnivall (Beretta)....	0	2 46
" 5 P. Furnivall (Beretta)....	0	14 44 1/2
" 25 J. E. Fenlon (Gainsboro')..	1	19 29 1/2
" 50 J. E. Fenlon (Gainsboro')..	1	47 21 1/2
" 1 P. Furnivall (Beretta) T....	0	3 5 1/2
" 5 F.W. Allard (Cheylemlore) T	0	20 42 1/2
" 25 R. J. Mccredy (Dublin), T.	1	55 40 1/2
1887 1 W. A. Illston (Birmingham)	0	2 46 1/2
" 5 W. A. Illston (Birmingham)	0	16 49 1/2
" 25 W. A. Illston (Birmingham)	1	19 2 1/2
" 50 J. H. Adams (Lewisham)....	2	45 45 1/2
" 1 E. Kiderlin (Holland) T....	0	2 54 1/2
" 5 R. J. Mccredy (Dublin), T.	0	17 22 1/2
" 25 F. J. Osmond (Norwood), T	1	23 21 1/2

LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

1882. W. Renshaw.	1885. W. Renshaw.
1883. W. Renshaw.	1886. W. Renshaw.
1884. W. Renshaw.	1887. H. F. Lawford.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACE.

Yr.	Place of Rowing.	Winner.	m. s.	Won by
1840	Westmin. to Put.	Camb.	29 30	2-3rds length.
1841	Westmin. to Put.	Camb.	32 30	1 min. 4 sec.
1842	Westmin. to Put.	Oxford.	31 45	13 sec.
1845	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	23 30	36 sec.
1846	Mortlake to Put.	Camb.	21 5	Two lengths.*
1849	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	22 0	Many lengths.
1849	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.		Foul Foul.
1852	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	21 36	27 sec.
1854	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	25 29	11 strokes.
1856	Mortlake to Put.	Camb.	25 50	Half length.
1857	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	22 50	35 sec.
1858	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	21 23	23 sec.
1859	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	24 40	Camb. sank.
1860	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	26 0	One length.
1861	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	23 37	48 sec.
1862	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	24 40	30 sec.
1863	Mortlake to Put.	Oxford.	23 5	42 sec.
1864	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	21 40	23 sec.
1865	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	21 0	13 sec.
1866	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	25 48	15 sec.
1867	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	22 39	Half length.
1868	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	20 56	Four lengths.
1869	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	20 4	Three lengths.
1870	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	22 6	14 length.
1871	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	23 5	One length.
1872	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	21 14	Two lengths.
1873	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	19 35	3/4 lengths. |
1874	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	22 35	2/4 lengths.
1875	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	22 2	10 lengths.
1876	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	20 20	Eight lengths.
1877	Putney to Mort.	d. heat	24 8	4
1878	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	22 13	10 lengths.
1879	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	21 20	2/4 lengths.
1880	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	21 23	3/4 lengths.
1881	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	21 54	Three lengths.
1882	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	20 12	10 lengths.
1883	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	21 8	Four lengths. |
1884	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	21 39	2/4 lengths. |
1885	Putney to Mort.	Oxford.	21 37	Three lengths.
1886	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	22 29	3/4rds of length.
1887	Putney to Mort.	Camb.	20 52	3/4 lengths.

In 1831 not rowed owing to prevalence of cholera. In 1838 challenge of 1834 still unaccepted.
 * First race rowed in outriggers.
 † First race in the present style of boats without keels.
 ‡ Sliding seats used for first time.
 § The Oxford bow-man caught a crab and sprang his oar when leading.
 ¶ Rowed on a Thursday.
 * Rowed on a Monday.

CRICKET.

OXFORD & CAMBRIDGE.

Yr.	Winner.
1868	Camb. won by 168 runs.
1869	Camb. won by 58 runs.
1870	Camb. won by 2 runs.
1871	Oxford won by 8 wickets.
1872	Camb. won by 1 ins. & 166 r.
1873	Oxford won by 3 wickets.
1874	Oxford won by 1 ins. & 92 r.
1875	Oxford won by 6 runs.
1876	Camb. won by 9 wickets.
1877	Oxford won by 10 wickets.
1878	Camb. won by 238 runs.
1879	Camb. won by 9 wickets.
1880	Camb. won by 135 runs.
1881	Oxford won by 135 runs.
1882	Camb. won by 7 wickets.
1883	Camb. won by 7 wickets.
1884	Oxford won by 7 wickets.
1885	Camb. won by 7 wickets.
1886	Oxford won by 133 runs.
1887	Oxford won by 7 wickets.

ETON AND HARROW.

Yr.	Winner.
1876	Eton won by 1 ins. & 24 rns.
1877	Dwn. match; rain 2nd day.
1878	Harrow won by 21 runs.
1879	Dwn. match; rain 2nd day.
1880	Harrow won by 96 runs.
1881	Harrow won by 112 runs.
1882	Drawn.
1883	Drawn; rain 2nd day.
1884	Drawn; rain 2nd day.
1885	Harrow won by 3 wickets.
1886	Eton won by 6 wickets.
1887	Eton won by 5 wickets.

DOGGETTS COAT AND BADGE.

Yr.	Winner.
1876	C. T. Bulman, Shadwell.
1877	J. Tarryer, Rotherhithe.
1878	J. E. Taylor, Hermitage.
1879	Henry Cordery, Putney.
1880	Wm. Jas. Cobb, Putney.
1881	G. Claridge, Richmond.
1882	H. Audsley, Lambeth.
1883	James Lloyd, Chelsea.
1884	C. Phelps, Putney.
1885	G. Mackinney, Richmond.
1886	H. Cole, Deptford.
1887	W. G. East, Isleworth.

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yr.	Winner.
1870	J. Bennett & B. Roberts, jr.
1871	Roberts, jr. & J. Bennett.
1872	W. Cook & J. Roberts, jr.
1873	W. Cook & J. Bennett.
1874	W. Cook & J. Roberts, jr.
1875	J. Roberts, jr. & b. Cook.
1876	J. Roberts, jr. & b. Cook.
1877	J. Roberts, jr. & b. Cook.
1880	J. Bennett & W. Cook.
1881*	J. Bennett & T. Taylor.
1885	J. Roberts, jr. & b. Cook.
1885†	Roberts, jr. & J. Bennett.

* Bennett resigned.
 † Roberts made the largest break of these matches—155. This and the previous match were 3,000 up; the others, with the exception of the first, 1000 up.

AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIP.

Yr.	Winner.
1870	J. Bennett & B. Roberts, jr.
1871	Roberts, jr. & J. Bennett.
1872	W. Cook & J. Roberts, jr.
1873	W. Cook & J. Bennett.
1874	W. Cook & J. Roberts, jr.
1875	J. Roberts, jr. & b. Cook.
1876	J. Roberts, jr. & b. Cook.
1877	J. Roberts, jr. & b. Cook.
1880	J. Bennett & W. Cook.
1881*	J. Bennett & T. Taylor.
1885	J. Roberts, jr. & b. Cook.
1885†	Roberts, jr. & J. Bennett.

After Trickett had carried off the Championship to Australia in 1878, a Championship of England Cup was instituted, which, after being held in turn by R. W. Boyd, J. Higgins, and W. Elliott, was finally won by Hanlan, when he defeated the latter in 1879. G. Dubcar is at present the holder of a new England Championship Cup.

Some Athletic Records.

RUNNING (AMATEURS).			
Yards.	Name.	Time.	Year.
		H. M. S.	
100	A. Wharton ¹	0 0 10	1886
120	W. P. Phillips	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1882
150	W. P. Phillips	0 0 15	1880
	C. G. Wood		1887
180	L. Junker	0 0 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1878
200	J. Shearman	0 0 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	1877
220	W. P. Phillips	0 0 22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1878
250	W. L. Smith	0 0 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	1886
440	W. P. Phillips ²	0 0 49 $\frac{1}{2}$	1881
600	F. J. K. Cross ³	0 1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1887
880	F. J. K. Cross	0 1 56 $\frac{1}{2}$	1887
1,320	W. G. George	0 3 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	1882
Miles.			
1	W. G. George	0 4 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	1884
2	W. G. George	0 9 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	1884
3	W. G. George	0 14 39	1884
4	W. G. George	0 19 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	1884
5	W. G. George	0 25 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1884
10	W. G. George ⁵	0 51 20	1884
20	G. A. Dunning	1 58 44 $\frac{1}{2}$	1881
30	J. A. Squires	3 17 36 $\frac{1}{2}$	1885
40	J. E. Dixon	4 46 54	1884
50	J. E. Dixon	6 18 26 $\frac{1}{2}$	1885

RUNNING (PROFESSIONALS).			
Yards.	Name.	Time.	Year.
		H. M. S.	
100	H. M. Johnson ¹	0 0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1886
120	G. Seward	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1847
	H. Gent.	0 0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1887
140	H. Hutchens	0 0 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	1885
220	H. Hutchens	0 0 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1885
300	H. Hutchens	0 0 30	1884
440	R. Buttery	0 0 48 $\frac{1}{4}$	1873
600	J. Nuttall	0 1 13	1864
880	F. Hewitt	0 1 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1871
1,000	W. Cummings	0 2 17	1881
1,320	W. Richards	0 3 7	1866
Miles.			
1	W. G. George ⁴	0 4 12 $\frac{3}{4}$	1886
2	W. Lang	0 9 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1863
3	J. White	0 14 36	1863
4	J. White	0 19 36	1863
5	J. White	0 24 40	1863
10	W. Cummings	0 51 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1885
20	J. E. Warburton	1 56 38	1880
30	G. Mason	3 15 9	1881
40	J. Bailey	4 34 27	1881
50	G. Cartwright	5 55 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1887
100	C. Rowell	13 26 30	1882

The greatest distance run in 1 hour was 11 m. 970 yds. by Louis Bennett (1863), while J. Bailey (1881) ran 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ m. in 4 hours, and George Rowell 89 m. 1,640 yds. in 12 hours, Feb. 27, 1882.

Of amateur runners, Walter E. George ran 11 m. 932 yds. in 1 hour, July 23, 1884; while Geo. A. Dunning, on Dec. 26, 1881, ran 20 m. 190 yds. in 2 hrs., both at Stamford Bridge.

WALKING (AMATEURS). ⁶			
Miles.	Name.	Time.	Year.
		H. M. S.	
1	H. Whyatt	0 6 29 $\frac{3}{4}$	1883
2	H. Webster	0 13 54 $\frac{1}{2}$	1879
3	H. Webster	0 21 28	1880
4	W. H. Meek	0 29 10	1884
5	H. Webster	0 37 22	1879
8	C. W. V. Clarke	1 3 41	1887
10	C. W. V. Clarke	1 19 50	1887
20	W. E. Coston	3 0 9	1880
50	A. W. Sinclair	8 25 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	1879
100	A. W. Sinclair	19 41 50	1881

WALKING (PROFESSIONALS).			
Miles.	Name.	Time.	Year.
		H. M. S.	
1	W. Perkins ⁷	0 6 23	1874
2	J. W. Raby ⁸	0 13 14	1883
3	J. W. Raby	0 20 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	1883
4	J. W. Raby	0 27 38	1883
5	J. W. Raby	0 35 10	1883
8	J. Hibberd	0 58 44	1883
10	J. W. Raby	1 14 45	1883
20	W. Perkins	2 39 57	1877
50	W. Howes	7 57 44	1878
100	W. Howes	18 8 15	1880

The greatest distance walked in 1 hour was 8 m. 172 yds. by W. Griffin in 1881; in 2 hours W. Perkins (1877), 15 m.

824 yds.; in 3 hours H. Thatcher (1882), 22 m. 466 yds.; and in 4 hours W. Franks (1883), 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

HURDLES (AMATEURS). ¹⁰			
Name.	Distance.	Year	
		ft.	in.
W. P. Phillips	23	2	1883
H. M. Johnson	10	5	1871
W. P. Phillips	6	4	1887
W. P. Phillips	4	10	1871
W. P. Phillips			

JUMPING (PROFESSIONALS).			
Event.	Name.	Distance.	Year
		ft.	in.
Running Long Jump	E. A. Johnson	21	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1879
Standing Long Jump	E. A. Johnson	11	1 1881
Running High Jump	E. A. Johnson	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1881
Standing High Jump	E. A. Johnson	5	3 1878

¹ The only one generally known is tolerably certain to be the same runner, when at their distance quite as quickly, is quicker. H. M. Johnson, while Geo. Seward's record is supported by any authority on the subject.

⁵ Six seconds less than the celebrated performance of Deerfoot (L. Bennett), the Canadian half-breed, in 1868.

² This performance is sometimes called in question; it is, however, certain that C. G. Wood ran 440 yds. in 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. on July 3, 1886, and that he was not "pushed" at the finish.

⁶ The definition of an amateur in America appears to be altogether different from what it is in England; hence, so far as American amateurs are concerned, records made in England only are admitted here.

³ The same day, and in the same race, A. G. Le Maître also beat the previous record, his own, of 1 min. 14 secs., by at least three-fifths of a second.

⁷ The first mile in a three miles match in which Perkins was backed to walk the whole distance under 21 minutes.

⁸ J. W. Raby, of Elland, Yorkshire, came out first as an amateur, carrying off the seven miles race at the Amateur Championship Sports in 1882.

⁹ Before this extraordinary jump was executed, Brooks (of Oxford University) had already cleared 6 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in., and P. Davin (at Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland) had equalled this with a jump of 6 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

⁴ W. G. George's mile record, made after he had left the amateur ranks, in his famous match with Cummings, in Aug., 1886, beat the previous record by nearly 4 secs.

¹⁰ In pole-jumping the amateur representatives have altogether excelled professionals: T. Ray, of Ulverstone, having cleared the enormous height of 11 ft. 5 in.

Some Athletic Records—continued.

**CYCLING (PROFESSIONALS),
BICYCLING.**

Distance.	Name.	Time.	Year.
Yards.		H. M. S.	
440	F. Wood & R. Howell	0 0 36 ¹ / ₂	1885
	W. A. Rowe ¹	0 0 35 ¹ / ₂	1885
380	R. Howell	0 1 13 ¹ / ₂	1885
	W. A. Rowe	0 1 12 ¹ / ₂	1885
1,320 Miles.	R. Howell	0 1 52 ¹ / ₂	1885
	W. A. Rowe	0 1 50 ¹ / ₂	1886
1	R. Howell	0 2 31 ¹ / ₂	1885
	W. A. Rowe	0 2 29 ¹ / ₂	1886
2	F. Wood	0 5 29	1885
	W. A. Rowe	0 5 11	1886
3	F. Wood	0 8 20	1885
	W. A. Rowe	0 7 48 ¹ / ₂	1886
4	T. Battensby	0 11 27	1884
	W. A. Rowe	0 10 40 ¹ / ₂	1886
5	F. Wood	0 14 21	1884
	W. A. Rowe	0 13 23 ¹ / ₂	1886
10	T. Battensby	0 28 58	1884
	W. A. Rowe	0 27 7 ¹ / ₂	1886
20	F. J. Lees	0 58 34	1883
	W. A. Rowe	0 54 25 ¹ / ₂	1886
30	F. J. Lees	1 33 20	1884
	F. F. Ives	1 29 6 ¹ / ₂	1886
40	T. Battensby	2 10 14	1884
	F. F. Ives	2 0 17 ¹ / ₂	1886
50	F. Wood	2 47 20	1884
	F. F. Ives	2 33 54	1886
100	G. W. Waller	5 51 7	1880
	F. F. Ives	6 0 5 ¹ / ₂	1886

TRICYCLING.

Distance.	Name.	Time.	Year.
Yards.		H. M. S.	
440	R. Howell	0 0 44 ¹ / ₂	1885
880	R. Howell	0 1 24 ¹ / ₂	1885
1,320 Miles.	R. Howell	0 2 7	1885
1	R. Howell	0 2 49 ¹ / ₂	1885
2	T. Battensby	0 5 47 ¹ / ₂	1886
3	T. Battensby	0 8 45	1886
4	T. Battensby	0 11 41 ¹ / ₂	1886
5	T. Battensby	0 14 42	1886
10	T. Battensby	0 29 0 ¹ / ₂	1886
11	F. J. Lees	0 37 1	1884
12	F. J. Lees	0 40 23	1884
14	F. J. Lees	0 47 5	1884
15	F. J. Lees	0 50 29	1884
18	F. J. Lees	1 0 33	1884
19	F. J. Lees	1 3 59	1884
20	F. J. Lees	1 7 15	1884

In cycling, F. J. Lees, Sept. 27, 1880 at Middlesbrough, rode 186 m. 1,408 yds. in 12 consecutive hours; while J. Battensby, June 21, 1880, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, rode 211 m. 1,368 yds. in 14 consecutive hours; and H. Higham, March 18, 1880, at the Agricultural Hall, London, rode 230 m. 469 yds. without dismounting in 16 hours 59¹/₂ min.

COURSING.—WATERLOO CUP.

Year	NOMINATOR.	WINNER.	RUNNER-UP.
1878	H. F. Stocken	Coomassie	Zazel.
1879	H. G. Miller	Misterton	Commerce.
1880	E. B. Carruthers	Honeywood	Plunger.
1881	H. G. Miller	Princess Dagmar	Bishop.
1882	Captain Ellis	Snowflight	Hornpipe.
1883	G. J. Alexander	Wild Mint	Snowflight.
1884	C. J. Marfleet	Mineral Water.	Greentick.
1885	E. Dent	Bit of Fashion	Divided.
	J. Hinks	Miss Glendya	
1886	H. D. Carruthers	Miss Glendya	Penelope II.
	T. B. Hornby	Herschel	
1887	R. F. Gladstone	Greater Scot	Divided.

**CYCLING (AMATEURS),
BICYCLING.**

Distance.	Name.	Time.	Year.
Yards.		H. M. S.	
440	H. Speechly	0 0 36 ¹ / ₂	1886
880	P. Furnivall	0 1 15 ¹ / ₂	1886
1,320 Miles.	P. Furnivall	0 1 51 ¹ / ₂	1886
1	P. Furnivall	0 2 30	1886
2	W. A. Rowe	0 5 21 ¹ / ₂	1885
3	W. A. Rowe	0 8 7 ¹ / ₂	1885
4	W. A. Rowe	0 11 11 ¹ / ₂	1885
5	A. P. Engleheart	0 14 1 ¹ / ₂	1886
10	R. H. English	0 29 19 ¹ / ₂	1884
20	R. H. English	0 59 6 ¹ / ₂	1884
50	C. Potter	2 40 33 ¹ / ₂	1887
100	F. R. Fry	5 50 5 ¹ / ₂	1883

TRICYCLING.

Distance.	Name.	Time.	Year.
Yards.		H. M. S.	
440	F. S. Buckingham	0 0 40 ¹ / ₂	1887
880	G. Gatehouse	0 1 19	1886
1,320 Miles.	G. Gatehouse	0 2 0	1886
1	G. Gatehouse	0 2 41 ¹ / ₂	1885
2	G. Gatehouse	0 5 37 ¹ / ₂	1886
3	G. Gatehouse	0 8 30 ¹ / ₂	1886
4	G. Gatehouse	0 11 26 ¹ / ₂	1886
5	G. Gatehouse	0 14 19	1886
10	G. Gatehouse	0 29 26 ¹ / ₂	1886
20	G. Gatehouse	0 59 10 ¹ / ₂	1886
30	F. W. Allard	1 34 25	1887
40	F. W. Allard	2 7 21	1887
50	F. W. Allard	2 43 53 ¹ / ₂	1887
100	H. J. Webb	6 43 32 ¹ / ₂	1884
150	A. L. Bower	10 18 29 ¹ / ₂	1887

SKATING.³

Distance.	Name.	Time.	Year.
Yards.		H. M. S.	
100	G. D. Phillips	0 0 10 ³ / ₈	1883
200	G. D. Phillips	0 0 21 ³ / ₈	1883
440	G. D. Phillips	0 0 44 ¹ / ₂	1883
880	A. Paulsen	0 1 41 ¹ / ₂	1884
1,320 Miles.	A. Paulsen	0 2 34 ¹ / ₂	1884
1	A. Paulsen	0 3 26 ¹ / ₂	1884
2	A. Paulsen	0 6 56 ¹ / ₂	1884
3	A. Paulsen	0 10 33 ¹ / ₂	1884
4	F. Dowd	0 14 10 ¹ / ₂	1885
5	F. Dowd	0 17 45	1885
8	A. Paulsen	0 29 9 ¹ / ₂	1884
10	A. Paulsen	0 36 37 ¹ / ₂	1884
15	A. Paulsen	0 55 9	1884
20	A. Paulsen	1 14 7 ¹ / ₂	1884
30	S. J. Montgomery	2 31 12	1882
40	S. J. Montgomery	3 21 22	1882
50	S. J. Montgomery	4 13 36	1882

¹ Mr. A. W. Rowe, once an amateur pure and simple, is now known as a pro-amateur, whatever that may mean; we regret that we are unable to explain this term, which is peculiar to America, and long may it remain there.

² The following records, which could not easily be tabulated, may also be of interest:—(1) tandem tricycle (Major Knox Holmes and F. S. Buckingham), 30 miles, 24. 1m. 20s. (1887); (2) tandem tricycle (Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Smith), 25 miles, 1h. 20m. 6s. (1887); (3) cycles of all kinds, E. Hale, 100 miles on the road, 6h. 46m. 7s. (1887).

³ It is scarcely possible as yet to distinguish skaters as amateurs and professionals; hence, here all are classed together.

FARES BY DISTANCE: If hired and discharged *within* the Four Mile Radius, for any distance not exceeding two miles. 1 0
 For every additional mile or part of a mile 0 6
 If hired *outside* the Four Mile Circle, wherever discharged, for the first and each succeeding mile or part of a mile. 1 0
 If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four Mile Circle, whole distance not exceeding one mile, *is*; exceeding one mile, then for each mile *ended* within the circle, *is*; and for each mile or part of a mile *ended* outside 1 0

FARES BY TIME: *Inside* the Four Mile Circle. Four-wheeled Cabs, for one hour or less, *is*; two-wheeled Cabs 2 6
 For every additional quarter of an hour or part of a quarter, four-wheeled Cab, *is*; of a two-wheeled Cab 0 8
 If hired *outside* the Circle, wherever discharged, for one hour or less 2 6
 If above one hour, then for every quarter of an hour or less 0 8
 If hired *within*, but discharged *outside*, the Four Mile Circle, the same.

EXTRA PAYMENTS.—*Hirers of Cabs should be particular in noticing these regulations, as disputes generally arise from their not being clearly understood.*

Whether hired by distance or by time:
LUGGAGE.—For each package carried outside the carriage 0 2

EXTRA PRISONS: For each above two (two children under 10 years of age count as one person) 0 6
 For each child under 10 years old when carried together with two or more persons 0 3

WAITING:—By distance: for every 15 minutes completed—if hired within the Four Mile Circle, four wheels, *is*; two wheels. 0 8
 If hired without Circle, 2 or 4 wheels 0 8

GENERAL REGULATIONS.—Fares are according to distance or time, at the option of the hirer, *expressed at the commencement of the hiring*; if not otherwise expressed, the fare to be paid according to distance; but driver can refuse to be hired by time between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m.

DRIVER, if hired by distance, is not compelled to drive more than six miles. If hired by time, he driver may be required to drive at any rate not exceeding four miles an hour; if required to drive more than four miles within the hour he may demand, in addition to the fare regulated by time, for every mile or any part exceeding four miles, the fare regulated by distance.

AGREEMENT to pay more than legal fare is not binding.

If the driver agreed beforehand to take any sum less than the proper fare, the penalty for demanding more than the sum agreed upon is 40s.

The driver of every hackney carriage shall have with him, and when required produce, the Authorized Book of Distances, and every driver of any hackney carriage shall, when hired, deliver to the hirer a printed ticket, showing fares, &c.

Driver may demand a reasonable sum as a deposit, from persons hiring and requiring him to wait at any place, over and above the fare to which the driver is entitled for driving thither. Penalty 40s., if driver, having received such deposit, refuse to wait, or go away before the expiration of the time for which the deposit shall be a sufficient compensation; or if the driver shall refuse to account for such deposit.

In case of any dispute between the hirer and driver, the hirer may require the driver to drive to the nearest Metropolitan Police Court or Justice Room, when the complaint may be determined by the sitting magistrate without summons; or if no Police Court or Justice Room be open at the time, then to the nearest Police Station, where the complaint shall be entered, and heard by the Magistrate at his next sitting.

All property left in any hackney carriage shall be deposited by the driver (and in the case of a stage carriage, by the conductor, or driver if no conductor, at the nearest Police Station within twenty-four hours, if not sooner claimed by the owner, such property to be returned to the person who shall prove to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Police that the same belonged to him, on payment of all expenses incurred, and of such sum to the driver as the Secretary of State has by order prescribed.

The fares legally demandable by a stage carriage are those painted in a conspicuous manner on the inside of every such carriage, and they are recoverable in a summary way before a Justice of the Peace, in the same way as fares for a hackney carriage.

Property found in a stage carriage by a passenger must be given up to the conductor under a penalty of £10.

All inquiries in respect of property left in a hackney or stage carriage should be made at the Lost Property Office, Great Scotland Yard.

On the 31st December, 1835, there were licensed in respect of public carriages 13,151 proprietors (6,877 hansoms, 3,873 clarences, and 2,401 stage carriages), 14,252 hackney drivers, 4,528 stage drivers, and 6,337 conductors.

DAYS OF GRACE.

Bills of Exchange or Promissory Notes, payable at any time after date, have three Days of grace allowed: thus, a bill dated 1 Jan. at two months' date is not due till March 4; but by a recent Act no Days of Grace are allowed on Bills drawn at sight or on demand; such must, therefore, be paid on presentation. Bills falling due upon "Bank Holidays" are payable the day after; those falling due on Sundays, on Good Friday, or Christmas Day, must be paid the day before.

THE FIRST DAY OF THE YEAR.

Readers of Parish Registers and other ancient documents are sometimes puzzled by the dates,

and especially by the apparent discrepancies in the time when the year commenced. It began:—

- 7th to 14th Centuries, at Christmas.
- 12th Century, by the Church, on March 25.
- 14th Century, by Civilians, same time.

In 1752 the New Style was introduced, and 1753 commenced on the 1st of January. Previous to this two dates were used, one for the civil year, and the other for the historical; the former commenced March 25, and the latter Jan. 1; thus we find the same event with two dates, e.g., Feb. 20, 1681–2. Another change was made in the calendar by the same Act, 24 Geo. II. c. 23; the day after September 2nd was accounted the *fourteenth*, hence the difference between Old and New Michaelmas and other days.

BIRTHS.—When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail, 2. The occupier of the house in which the birth happened; 3. A person present at the birth; or, 4. The person having charge of the child. The duty of attending to the registration thereof rests firstly on the parents. One of them must, within 42 days of the birth, give to the registrar by word of mouth the information needed to enable him to register, and must sign the register in his presence. If they fail to do this without reasonable cause, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register within the same period. If at the end of 42 days no one has given information and signed the register, the registrar may write to any one of the above-mentioned persons, requiring him or her to come to him for that purpose, at a stated time and place. Any person who fails to comply with this requisition will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Not only will liability to a penalty be avoided, but the registration of a birth will be free of charge when it takes place within 42 days, unless either of the persons above named sends to the registrar a written request to come and register at his or her residence, or at the house where the child was born, when the registrar on so attending to register may claim a fee of one shilling. *After three months a birth cannot be registered except in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar, and on payment of fees to him and the registrar.* After twelve months a birth can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of further fees. It is important to persons of all classes to be able to prove their age and the place of their birth. The only legal proof of these is afforded by the civil registers, which the law now requires to be made as above described. Registration of birth in no respect lessens the importance and sanctity of the rite of baptism, or absolves churchmen from the duty of having their children baptized. The child's baptismal name may be inserted in the birth register within twelve months after the registration of the birth.

DEATHS.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the registrar, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. The nearest relatives of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased in the same (registrar's) sub-district. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or the person causing the body to be buried. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. One of them must, within five days of the death, give to the registrar by word of mouth the information needed, and must sign the register; or must within the same time send him written notice of the death, accompanied by a certificate of the cause of death, signed by a registered medical practitioner, if any such attended the deceased. The written notice will

be useless without a legal medical certificate. If notice is sent, information must nevertheless be given and the register signed within fourteen days from the death. If relatives present or in attendance fail without reasonable cause to carry out these provisions, they will become liable to a penalty of forty shillings. In case of their failure, one of the other persons above named must give personal information and sign the register in their stead. It is advisable that every death should be registered and a certificate of registry be obtained from the registrar before the funeral. This certificate should be delivered to the clergyman or other person who performs the funeral or religious service. The penalty for not delivering this certificate is forty shillings. If at the end of fourteen days, one of the persons above mentioned has not attended to the registration, the registrar may by written application require any one of them to come to him and do so, at a stated time and place. Any person failing to attend on this application will be liable to a penalty of forty shillings. Whenever the deceased has been attended by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death, signed by him, must be delivered to the registrar. Any person receiving such a certificate from the practitioner and not so delivering it, will incur a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods, unless on request it is effected at an informant's house, or at the house where the death happened, when a fee of one shilling will be payable to the registrar. After twelve months a death can be registered only on the Registrar-General's express authority, and on payment of fees.

CORONERS' INQUESTS are held in all cases of violent and unnatural deaths, such as the case of a person slain or drowned, or dying suddenly, and of any person dying in prison. Sudden deaths are not understood where persons die of fevers, apoplexy, or some other visitation of God, and Coroners do not obtrude into the houses of persons for the purpose of holding inquests, but are sent for by the peace officers, to whom it is the duty of those in whose houses violent or unnatural deaths occur, to make immediate communication, whilst the body is fresh, and, if possible, whilst it remains in the same situation as when the death occurred. Inquests are not to be held on Sunday. When the Coroner receives due notice of a violent death, casualty, or misadventure, he issues his warrant or precept to summon a jury to appear at a particular time and place for the purpose of instituting the inquiry, when, how, and by what means the deceased came by his death. The jury must consist of at least twelve lawful and honest men, "*probi et legales homines*," and the number is immaterial provided twelve agree. The jury is usually summoned from the householders residing in the neighbourhood in which the death took place. Any person summoned as a juror is bound to attend, or, failing to attend, is liable to be fined in any sum not exceeding forty shillings. The exemptions of persons from serving on juries contained in Jury Acts do not apply to Coroners' inquests.

VACCINATION.

The parent of every child born in England must, within 3 months after the birth, or the per-

son having the custody of any child must within 3 months after receiving the custody of the child, have it vaccinated by some medical practitioner, or take it to the Public Vaccinator of the vaccination district in which the child shall be then resident, to be vaccinated. When the child is not vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator, the parent or custodian must also transmit a certificate of successful vaccination, signed by the medical practitioner, to the Vaccination Officer appointed by the Guardians of the district, within 7 days after the performance of the operation. For neglecting to procure vaccination, or to transmit the certificate as required, a penalty of 20s. is incurred.

PROCEEDINGS AS TO A MARRIAGE BEFORE A REGISTRAR.

NOTICE AND DECLARATION.—In case of a marriage intended to be procured at a Registrar's Office, it is necessary for one of the parties to give notice under his or her hand (in the form prescribed by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, schedule A) to the Superintendent Registrar of the district within which the parties shall have dwelt for not less than seven days then next preceding, or if the parties dwell in the districts of different superintendent registrars, to give the like notice to the superintendent registrar of each district. Every such notice has to be accompanied by a solemn declaration by one of the parties that there is no lawful hindrance to such marriage. If the marriage is intended to be had by licence, it is necessary only for one of the parties to give notice to the superintendent registrar in whose district he or she has resided for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding; and if the other party reside in a different superintendent registrar's district, it is not requisite that notice of the intended marriage shall be given to the superintendent registrar in whose district the other party resides.

CERTIFICATE.—After the expiration of twenty-one days next after the day of the entry of notice of marriage which is to be had without licence, the superintendent registrar is required, provided there be no lawful impediment, to issue, upon the request of the party giving the notice, a certificate in the form prescribed by the 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, schedule B. At any time within three calendar months next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage the intended marriage may be solemnized under the authority of the certificate.

LICENCE.—In the case of marriage by licence the superintendent registrar is required, after the expiration of one whole day next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage, provided there be no lawful impediment, to issue his certificate and also a licence to marry. At any time within three calendar months next after the day of the entry of the notice of marriage the intended marriage may be solemnized under the authority of the licence.

MARRIAGE CEREMONY.—After the expiration of twenty-one days after the entry of the notice if the marriage is intended to be had without licence, or of one whole day if by licence, the marriage may be contracted and solemnized at the office and in the presence of the superintendent registrar and some registrar of the district, and in the presence of two witnesses, between the hours of eight a.m. and three in the afternoon, with open doors. Each of the parties is required to declare as follows:—"I do

solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.;" and each of the parties shall say to the other, "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]." A wedding-ring is usually required. Provision is made in the Marriages and Registration Act, 1837, sect. 23, for the declaration and form of words to be used in Welsh in Wales and in all places where the Welsh tongue is commonly used.

FEEES FOR MARRIAGE AT REGISTRY OFFICE.

For entering notice of a marriage without licence into the marriage notice-book	£ s. d.
For entering notice of a marriage by licence into the marriage notice-book, 1s.; stamp duty, 2s. 6d.	0 1 0
For every certificate of notice of a marriage without licence	0 3 6
For every certificate of notice of a marriage by licence	0 1 0
For every licence for marriage	0 1 0
Stamp duty on licence for marriage ..	1 10 0
For every marriage solemnized in the presence of the Registrar without licence	0 10 0
Ditto, by licence	0 2 6
For every certificate of marriage	0 0 1
Stamp duty on ditto	0 0 1

ILLEGITIMACY.—A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Guardians of the Poor where the bastard child becomes chargeable to the Union or parish; and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum of money not exceeding 5s. a week. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. No person is required as father of an illegitimate child to give information concerning the birth of such child, and the registrar is forbidden to enter in the register the name of any person as father of such child unless at the joint request of the mother and of the person acknowledging himself to be the father of such child. Such person is in that case required to sign the register, together with the mother. A menial servant found to be *enceinte* may be peremptorily dismissed without notice; but any attempt to examine without her consent a servant supposed to be *enceinte* renders the master liable to an action. A man who is adjudged the father of a bastard child may be peremptorily discharged by his master. In case any living newborn child is found exposed, it is the duty of any person finding such child, and of any person in whose charge such child may be placed, to give information to the Registrar of Births.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

PRECAUTIONS NECESSARY TO BE OBSERVED.—By the Public Health Act, 1875, it is provided that any person who—(1) While suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disorder in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, without previously notifying to the owner, conductor, or driver thereof that he is so suffering; or, (2) Being in charge of any person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer; or, (3) Gives, lends, sells, trans-

mits, or exposes, without previous disinfection, any bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disorder, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5. A person suffering from such disorder who enters a public conveyance without previously notifying to the owner or driver that he is so suffering, shall be ordered by the Court to pay the owner and driver the amount of any loss and expense they may incur in respect of the disinfection of the conveyance. Every owner or driver of a public conveyance is required to immediately provide for the disinfection of such conveyance after it has to his knowledge conveyed any person suffering from a dangerous infectious disorder; but no such owner or driver can be required to convey any person so suffering until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred in disinfecting the conveyance. Any person who knowingly lets for hire any house, room, or part of a house in which any person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder without having such house, room, or part of a house, and all articles therein liable to retain infection, disinfected to the satisfaction of a legally qualified medical practitioner, as testified by a certificate signed by him, is liable to a penalty not exceeding £20. Any person letting for hire, or showing for the purpose of letting for hire, any house or part of a house, who, on being questioned by any person negotiating for the hire of such house as to the fact of there being, or within six weeks previously having been therein any person suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, knowingly makes a false answer to such question, is liable to a penalty not exceeding £20, or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding one month. Where, on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health, or of any two medical practitioners, it appears to any urban or rural sanitary authority that any house, or part thereof, is in such a filthy or unwholesome condition that the health of any person is affected or endangered thereby, or that the whitewashing, cleansing, or purifying of any house, or part thereof, would tend to prevent or check infectious disease, the local authority may give notice in writing to the owner or occupier of such house, or part thereof, to whitewash, cleanse, or purify the same as the case may require, and such person is liable to a penalty not exceeding 10s. for every day during which he fails to comply with the notice, and the sanitary authority may cause the required work to be done, and may recover the expenses from the person in default. A sanitary authority may direct the destruction of any bedding, clothing, or other articles which have been exposed to infection from any dangerous infectious disorder, and may give compensation for the same. Where any suitable hospital or place for the reception of the sick is provided within the district of a sanitary authority, or within a convenient distance of such district, any person who is suffering from any dangerous infectious disorder, and is without proper lodging or accommodation, or is lodged in a room occupied by more than one family, may, on a certificate signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, and with the consent of the superintending body of such hospital or place, be removed by order of any justice to such hospital or place, at the cost of the sanitary authority. The foregoing provisions do not apply to the Metropolis, but the requirements of the

law there in force are in most respects the same. At present the law does not require that the occurrence of cases of infectious disease should be notified to the authorities, but the recent published report of the Royal Commissioners on Small-pox and Fever Hospitals recommends that "every person suffering from infectious disease or those in charge of him, or, if these neglect their duty, the occupier of the house in which the sick person is residing, or if he is a pauper, his medical attendant, should be required by law to notify the nature of the disease to the Medical Officer of Health so soon as they or any of them are aware of it." The perfect isolation of every case of dangerous infectious disease is the only effectual mode of preventing its spread, and this is best attained by the voluntary co-operation of patients and those in charge of them with the medical attendant or Medical Officer of Health when the disease first makes its appearance.

STREETS AND FOOTPATHS.—The scavenging of streets and the cleansing of footways and pavements is generally undertaken by the sanitary authority of each district, but under certain circumstances the cleansing of footways and pavements adjoining premises, and the removal of filth and ashpit refuse, may be imposed upon occupiers. It is, however, unlawful in any Urban Sanitary District to place or leave on any footway any furniture, goods, wares or merchandise, or any cask, tub, basket, pail, &c.; or to place over any footway any blind, shade, covering, awning or other projection less than eight feet in height from the ground; or to place any goods, wares, merchandise, matter, or thing whatsoever, so that the same project in such a manner as to obstruct or incommode the passage of any person over or along a footway; or to roll any cask, tub, hoop, or wheel upon any footway, except for the purpose of crossing the footway; or to throw or lay down any materials in any street, or beat or shake any carpet, rug, or mat in any street after the hour of eight in the morning.

RIVER THAMES.

TABLE showing the Time of High and Low Water at places on the River Thames, compared with the Time of High Water at London Bridge.

Before or After the Time of High Water at London Bridge.	HIGH WATER before or after.		LOW WATER before.	
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Nore Light.....	bef.	1.30	bef.	7.30
Southeast.....	"	1.23	"	7.23
Gravesend.....	"	1.5	"	6.58
Erith.....	"	0.40	"	6.18
Dagenham—Halfway Reach.....	"	0.30	"	5.55
Woolwich.....	"	0.18	"	5.40
London Bridge.....	—	0.0	"	5.5
Lambeth Bridge.....	aft.	0.5	"	4.25
Battersea Park.....	"	0.10	"	3.57
Wandsworth.....	"	0.20	"	3.33
Putney.....	"	0.30	"	3.20
Hammersmith Bridge.....	"	0.40	"	3.3
Barnes.....	"	0.50	"	2.18
Brentford.....	"	1.0	"	1.10
Richmond.....	"	1.10	"	0.50
Teddington.....	"	1.20	"	0.13

COUNTRY.	GOLD COINS.		SILVER COINS.		Legal Weight in Grains.	Legal Weight in Grains.	Equivalent weight of Standard Silver in Troy Ounces.	Intrinsic Value with Silver at per Troy Oz.		
	Denomination.	Legal Value.	Denomination.	Legal Value.				50d.	52d.	58d.	60d. i.e. Gold to Silver as 15 is to 1.
*America	See United States	£ s. d.	Florin or guinea of 100 kreutzer	190 5	0 9 4	0 386	0 43	0 54	1 11	0 54
*Austria-Hungary	Ducat	99 57	1 florin	82 4	0 067					
*Belgium	10 milreis	138 35	1 milreis of 1,000 reis	196 8	1 2 5	0 406	1 81	1 9	2 03	0 54
Brazil	8-dorin or gulden piece	117 70	1 peso of 100 centavos	355 8	0 18 9	0 782	3 3	3 44	3 11	0 54
Chile, Colombia, Uruguay	See France, and footnote		Tael of 10 mace or 100 condin or 1,000 cash	853 3	0 18 9	1 288	5 4	5 54	5 7	0 54
China	10-crown piece	69 14	1 crown of 100 ore	115 7	0 11 0 4	0 209	0 10	0 10	0 11	0 54
Denmark	100-piastre piece	182 00	1 piastre of 40 ore	19 3	0 1 0 5	0 039	0 2	0 2	0 2	0 54
Egypt	10-markkaa piece	49 78	1 mark of 100 penni	80 0	0 7 11 1	0 156	0 72	0 8	0 8	0 54
Finland	10-franc piece	49 78	1 franc of 100 centimes	385 8	0 7 11 1	0 782	3 3	3 4	3 44	0 54
*German Empire	Crown of 10 reichsmarks	61 45	1 reichsmark of 100 pfennige	77 2	0 9 9 1	0 145	0 71	0 74	0 74	0 54
*Great Britain	Sovereign of 20 shillings	133 27	Crown of 5 shillings	85 7	1 0 0	0 174	0 81	0 83	0 9	0 54
			Shilling of 12 pence	87 3		0 909	3 9	3 10	3 11	0 54
						0 182	0 81	0 91	0 91	0 54
*Greece	See France and footnote		Rixdaler of 24 florins	385 8	0 9 4	0 821	3 5	3 51	3 71	0 54
*Holland and Java	Ducat	103 71	Florin of 100 cents	164 3	0 16 6 4	0 323	1 4	1 4	1 5	0 54
	10-florin piece	180 00	Rupee of 16 annas, 64 piec, or 192 piec	180 0	1 9 2 1	0 372	1 6	1 7	1 7 1	0 54
*India	See France and footnote		1 yen of 100 sen	416 0	2 0 11 1	0 843	3 6	3 7	3 7 1	0 54
Japan	10-yen piece	267 21	1 peso of 100 centimos	417 8	2 0 5 1	0 849	3 6	3 7 1	3 8 1	0 54
Mexico	10-peso piece	261 12								
*Netherlands	See Holland									
*Norway and Sweden	See Denmark, and footnote									
Ottoman Empire	Turkish pound of 100 piastres	111 36	1 piastre of 40 paras	18 6	0 18 0 1	0 635	0 11	0 11	0 11	0 54
Persia	Toman of 100 shahis	58 03	Banabat of 10 shahis	0 9 5	0 9 5	0 782	3 3	3 4	3 44	0 54
Peru and Venezuela	10-sol piece	248 91	Sol of 10 dineros or 100 cents	385 8	2 4 4 1	0 789	0 4	0 4	0 44	0 54
Portugal	Crown of 10 milreis	273 70	Testaon of 100 reis	38 6						
Prussia	See German Empire									
Roumania	See France, and footnote									
Russia	3-rouble piece	60 60	Rouble of 100 kopecks	380 0	0 9 16	0 626	2 71	2 8	2 8 1	0 54
Serbia and Bulgaria	See France, and footnote		1 Tchetvertak or 1/4 rouble	80 0	1 0 7 1	0 156	0 72	0 8	0 8	0 54
Spain	Doublon of 16 escudos	129 48	Escudo (or 1/4 dollar) of 10 reals	200 3	1 0 7 1	0 406	1 81	1 9	1 9 1	0 54
	25-peseta piece	124 46	Peseta of 100 centimos	77 2	0 19 10	0 145	0 72	0 74	0 74	0 54
*Switzerland	See France, and footnote									
Tunis	10-piastre piece	30 09	Piastre	46 7	0 4 9 1	0 695	0 44	0 44	0 5	0 54
Turkey	See Ottoman Empire									
*United States	Eagle of 10 dollars	288 0	Trade dollar	490 0	2 1 1 1	0 851	3 61	3 7 1	3 8 1	0 54
Uruguay	See Chili, and footnote		Dollar of 100 cents	412 5		0 886	3 58	3 6 1	3 7 1	0 54
Venezuela	See Peru, and footnote		1/4 dollar of 50 cents	192 9		0 391	1 7 1	1 8	1 8 1	0 54

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—France, Belgium, Italy, Greece, and Switzerland constitute what is known as the "Latin" Union, and their coins are alike in weight and fineness, occasionally differing, however, in name. The same system has been in part adopted by Spain, Servia, Bulgaria, Russia, Finland, and Roumania, but they have not joined the Union. France and centimes of France, Belgium, and Switzerland are respectively designated lire and centesimi in Italy; drachmas and lepta in Greece; dinars and paras in Servia; peseta and centinos in Spain; francs and banis in Roumania; levans and stotins in Bulgaria. Similarly the Scandinavian currencies, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, employ coins of the same weight and fineness, their names being also alike. The Venezuelan (of 10 decimos) of Venezuela and the sol (of 10 dineros) of Peru are alike inter-changeable, as also are the peso of Chili, Colombia, and Uruguay.

In all British colonies, English money of every denomination is current. The exchange value of the money of these countries indicated by a * is determined by the rate of exchange for the day and may be taken as approximately that given in the 1st column. The rate given in the daily papers generally represents the number of the standard coins (those printed in italics) that are equivalent to one sovereign. The *Son's* rate is given in terms of the old dollar (= 2 escudos). The value of other silver coins is approximately determined by the market value of silver, and must therefore be sought in one of the columns headed "Intrinsic Value with Silver at per Ounce." The exchange value of the rupees depends on the rate for "India Council Bills." In all "bimetallic" countries pure gold is taken as being worth 154 times its weight of pure silver. This proportion corresponds to giving standard silver a constant value of gold, as in the last column of the table.

Foreign Moneys.

TABLE FOR CALCULATING THE VALUE OF ANY GIVEN WEIGHT OF STANDARD SILVER IN TROY OUNCES.

Oz.	Market Price of Silver in Pence per Troy Ounce.													
	48	49	50	50½	51	51½	52	52½	53	54	55	56	57	58
1	48	49	50	50 5	51	51 5	52	52 5	53	54	55	56	57	58
2	96	98	100	101 0	102	103 0	104	105 0	106	108	110	112	114	116
3	144	147	150	151 5	153	154 5	156	157 5	159	162	165	168	171	174
4	192	196	200	202 0	204	206 0	208	210 0	212	216	220	224	228	232
5	240	245	250	252 5	255	257 5	260	262 5	265	270	275	280	285	290
6	288	294	300	303 0	306	309 0	312	315 0	318	324	330	336	342	348
7	336	343	350	353 5	357	360 5	364	367 5	371	378	385	392	399	406
8	384	399	400	404 0	408	412 0	416	420 0	424	432	440	448	456	464
9	432	441	450	454 5	459	463 5	468	472 0	477	486	495	504	513	522

By means of the above table, taken in conjunction with the column of the opposite table headed "Equivalent Weight of Standard Silver in Troy Ounces," the intrinsic value of any coin can be easily calculated with silver at several other prices than those previously given. It will only be necessary to take the numbers representing tenths, hundredths, and thousandths of ounces in the first column, find the numbers opposite to them in the column giving the price of silver, and add these together, taking care to move the decimal point successively one, two, and three places to the left; the result will be the coin's intrinsic value in pence.

INVESTMENTS.

TRUST INVESTMENTS (permitted by the Court of Chancery).

Approximate Yield at Present Market Price.	
3% "Consols," "Reduced," and "New Annuities".....	barely 3
Bank of England, Metropolitan Board of Works 3½%, and Indian Government 4% Stocks.....	3½ to 3½
Canadian 4% "Guaranteed" Loan.....	3½
Turkish 4% "Guaranteed" Loan.....	3½
Bank of Ireland Stock.....	3½

THREE AND A HALF TO FIVE PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.

(Quite secure.)
GOVERNMENTS.—Colonial Government Securities; Dutch, Belgian, French, and United States.

RAILWAYS.—British Railway Debenture Stocks; Indian Ry. Deb. Stks.; Brit. Ry. Pref. Stks.; Ind. Ry. Ord. Stks. (guaranteed by the Indian Govt.); Brit. Ry. "Preferred" Ordinary Stks.; British Railway Ordinary Stocks.

FIVE TO SIX PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.

GOVERNMENTS.—Austrian, Brazilian, Chilian, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese, and Russian.
RAILWAYS.—United States Railroad Bonds (on lines paying dividends on the ordinary capital); Canadian Railroad Bonds.
GAS COMPANIES; TRAMWAYS.
BANKS.—Joint-Stock Banks, *limited*.

ABOVE SIX PER CENT. INVESTMENTS.

(None can be safely recommended.)

RATES OF BROKERAGE.

There is no scale fixed or recognized by the Committee of the Stock Exchange, but the following are the charges usually made for commission by stockbrokers:—

		s.	d.
British and foreign funds .. per £100 stock	2	6	
Exchequer bills	1	0	
Colonial Govt. and railw. bonds per cent.	5	0	
Shares under £5	1	0	
" £5 to £10	1	6	
" £10 to £25	2	0	
" £25 to £50	5	0	
" £50 and above .. per cent.	10	0	

In cases in which stock is under £50 the commission charged is ¼ per cent.

ADMIRALTY KNOTS & STATUTE MILES.

The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or nautical miles, consequently the circumference of the earth—viz. 131,385,456 feet—divided by (360 × 60 =) 21,600 gives the length of a knot, viz. 6,082.66 feet, which is generally considered the standard, except by the Admiralty. The Admiralty knot is = 6,080 feet; the statute mile being = 5,280 feet.—*Molesworth Pocket-Book.*

Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.
1	1'1515	10	11'5151	18	20'7272
2	2'3030	11	12'6666	19	21'8787
3	3'4545	12	13'8181	20	23'0303
4	4'6060	13	14'9696	21	24'1818
5	5'7575	14	16'1212	22	25'3333
6	6'9090	15	17'2727	23	26'4848
7	8'0606	16	18'4242	24	27'6363
8	9'2121	17	19'5757	25	28'7878
9	10'3636				

TO ASCERTAIN THE WEIGHT OF CATTLE.

Measure the girth close behind the shoulder, and the length from the fore part of the shoulder-blade along the back to the bone at the tail which is in a vertical line with the buttock, both in feet. Multiply the square of the girth, expressed in feet, by five times the length, and divide the product by 21; the quotient is the weight, nearly, of the four quarters, in imperial stones of 14 lbs. avoirdupois. For example, if the girth be 6 feet, and the length 5½ feet, we shall have 6 × 6 = 36, and 5½ × 5 = 26½; then 36 × 26½ = 945, and this, divided by 21, gives 45 stones exactly. It is to be observed, however, that in very fat cattle the four quarters will be about one-twentieth more, while in those in a very lean state they will be one-twentieth less than the weight obtained by the rule.

SPECIAL MARRIAGE LICENCES.

SPECIAL LICENCES are granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury (after application at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons, through a Proctor), under special circumstances to marry in a particular church, without previous residence in the district; but the reasons assigned must be such as to meet with his Grace's approval. Fees for Licence stamp, &c., average £29 8s.

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE, FREEHOLD ESTATE, OR ANNUITY,
 Per £100 clear Annual Rental or Value, without any deduction whatever.
 In the following Table, compound interest at the rates of 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 per cent. is reckoned.

Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.	Years.	3%.	4%.	5%.	6%.	7%.
1/2	49	48	48	48	47	44	24 25	20 55	17 66	15 38	13 56
1	97	96	95	94	93	45	24 52	20 72	17 77	15 46	13 61
2	191	189	186	183	181	46	24 77	20 88	17 88	15 52	13 65
3	283	278	272	267	262	47	25 02	21 04	17 98	15 59	13 69
4	372	363	355	347	339	48	25 26	21 20	18 08	15 65	13 73
5	458	445	433	421	410	49	25 50	21 34	18 17	15 71	13 77
6	542	524	508	492	477	50	25 73	21 48	18 26	15 76	13 80
7	623	600	579	558	539	51	25 95	21 62	18 34	15 81	13 83
8	702	673	646	621	597	52	26 16	21 75	18 42	15 86	13 86
9	778	744	711	680	651	53	26 37	21 87	18 49	15 90	13 89
10	853	811	772	736	702	54	26 58	21 99	18 56	15 95	13 91
11	925	876	831	789	750	55	26 77	22 11	18 63	15 99	13 94
12	995	939	886	838	794	56	26 96	22 22	18 70	16 03	13 96
13	1063	999	939	885	836	57	27 15	22 32	18 76	16 06	13 98
14	1129	1056	990	929	875	58	27 33	22 43	18 82	16 10	14 00
15	1194	1112	1038	971	911	59	27 50	22 53	18 87	16 13	14 02
16	1256	1165	1084	1011	945	60	27 67	22 62	18 93	16 16	14 04
17	1316	1217	1127	1048	976	61	27 84	22 71	18 98	16 19	14 05
18	1375	1266	1169	1083	1006	62	28 00	22 80	19 03	16 22	14 07
19	1432	1313	1208	1116	1034	63	28 15	22 89	19 07	16 24	14 08
20	1488	1359	1246	1147	1059	64	28 30	22 97	19 12	16 26	14 10
21	1541	1403	1282	1176	1084	65	28 45	23 04	19 16	16 29	14 11
22	1594	1445	1316	1204	1106	66	28 59	23 12	19 20	16 31	14 12
23	1644	1486	1349	1230	1127	67	28 73	23 19	19 24	16 33	14 13
24	1693	1525	1380	1255	1147	68	28 87	23 26	19 27	16 35	14 14
25	1741	1562	1409	1278	1165	69	29 00	23 33	19 31	16 37	14 15
26	1787	1598	1438	1300	1183	70	29 12	23 39	19 34	16 38	14 16
27	1833	1633	1464	1321	1199	71	29 24	23 45	19 37	16 40	14 17
28	1876	1666	1490	1341	1214	72	29 36	23 51	19 40	16 41	14 17
29	1919	1698	1514	1359	1228	73	29 48	23 57	19 43	16 43	14 18
30	1960	1729	1537	1376	1241	74	29 59	23 63	19 46	16 44	14 19
31	2000	1759	1559	1393	1253	75	29 70	23 68	19 48	16 45	14 19
32	2039	1787	1580	1408	1265	76	29 81	23 73	19 51	16 47	14 20
33	2076	1815	1600	1423	1275	77	29 91	23 78	19 53	16 48	14 21
34	2113	1841	1619	1437	1285	78	30 01	23 82	19 55	16 49	14 21
35	2149	1866	1637	1450	1295	79	30 10	23 87	19 57	16 50	14 22
36	2183	1891	1655	1462	1303	80	30 20	23 91	19 59	16 51	14 22
37	2217	1914	1671	1474	1312	85	30 63	24 11	19 58	16 55	14 24
38	2249	1937	1687	1485	1319	90	31 00	24 27	19 75	16 58	14 25
39	2281	1958	1702	1495	1326	95	31 32	24 40	19 80	16 60	14 26
40	2311	1979	1716	1505	1333	100	31 60	24 50	19 85	16 62	14 27
41	2341	1999	1729	1514	1339						
42	2370	2019	1742	1522	1345						
43	2398	2037	1755	1531	1351						
								IN PERPETUITY.			
							33 33	25 00	20 00	16 66	14 28

EXAMPLE 1.—What is the present value of a Lease having 37 years to run of the net annual value of £100, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent.? **ANSWER.**—19 14 years' purchase, or £1,814.

EXAMPLE 2.—A man, aged 54, in the receipt of a pension or annuity of £100 a year net, wishes to commute that for a present payment, interest being reckoned at 5 per cent. How much will he receive? **ANSWER.**—Looking at the Table of Expectation of Life on pp. 345-6, it will be seen that the expectation for age 54 is 17 06=17 years; and from

the above table an annuity certain for 17 years, interest at 5 per cent., is worth 11 27 years' purchase. The present payment required would therefore be £1,127 approximately.

Note to Example 2.—This method is only approximate. The values of annuities which depend on lives of a given present age, when properly calculated according to a given mortality table and a given rate of interest, are always somewhat less than those given by the method used in this example.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Stat. Mile.	English Geog. Mile.	French Kilometre.	German Geog. Mile.	Russian Verst.	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norwegian Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile ..	1'000	0'867	1'609	0'217	1'508	0'212	0'289	0'142	0'151	0'213	0'335
English Geog. Mile ..	1'153	1'000	1'855	0'250	1'738	0'245	0'333	0'164	0'169	0'246	0'386
Kilometre	0'621	0'540	1'000	0'135	0'937	0'132	0'180	0'088	0'094	0'133	0'208
German Geog. Mile ..	4'610	4'000	7'420	1'000	6'953	0'978	1'333	0'657	0'694	0'985	1'543
Russian Verst	0'663	0'575	1'067	0'144	1'000	0'141	0'192	0'094	0'100	0'142	0'222
Austrian Mile	4'714	4'089	7'886	1'022	7'112	1'000	1'363	0'672	0'710	1'006	1'578
Dutch Ure	3'458	3'000	5'565	0'750	5'215	0'734	1'000	0'493	0'520	0'738	1'157
Norwegian Mile	7'021	6'091	11'299	1'523	10'589	1'489	2'035	1'000	1'057	1'499	2'350
Swedish Mile	6'644	5'754	10'692	1'441	10'019	1'409	1'921	0'948	1'000	1'419	2'224
Danish Mile	4'682	4'062	7'536	1'016	7'078	0'994	1'354	0'667	0'705	1'080	1'567
Swiss Stunde	2'987	2'592	4'808	0'648	4'505	0'634	0'864	0'425	0'449	0'638	1'000

A TABLE SHOWING THE PROFITS UPON INVESTMENTS IN THE VARIOUS GOVERNMENT FUNDS, BANKS, AND RAILWAYS AT THE UNDERMENTIONED PRICES.

Return Per Cent.	2½ Pr.Ct.	3 Pr.Ct.	3¼ Pr.Ct.	3½ Pr.Ct.	4 Pr.Ct.	4½ Pr.Ct.	5 Pr.Ct.	5½ Pr.Ct.	6 Pr.Ct.	6½ Pr.Ct.	7 Pr.Ct.	7½ Pr.Ct.	8 Pr.Ct.	9 Pr.Ct.	10 Pr.Ct.
£3 0 0	83½	100	108¾	116¾	133½	150	166½	183½	200	216¾	233½	250	266¾	300	333½
3 0 7	82½	99	107¾	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	214½	231	246¾	264	297	330
3 1 6	81¼	97½	105¾	113¾	130	146¼	162½	178¾	195	211¼	227½	243¾	260	292¾	325
3 2 6	80	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240	256	288	320
3 3 6	78¾	94½	102¾	110¾	126	141¾	157½	173¾	189	204¾	220½	236¾	252	283½	315
3 4 6	77½	93	100¾	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	201½	217	232½	248	279	310
3 5 7	76¼	91¾	99¾	106¾	122	137¾	152½	167¾	183	198¾	213¾	228¾	244	274¾	305
3 6 8	75	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	195	210	225	240	270	300
3 7 10	73¾	88½	95¾	103¾	118	132¾	147½	162¼	177	191¾	206½	221¼	236	265½	295
3 9 0	72½	87	94¼	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	188½	203	217½	232	261	290
3 10 2	71¼	85½	92¾	99¾	114	128¾	142½	156¾	171	185¼	199½	213¾	228	256½	285
3 11 5	70	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	182	196	210	224	252	280
3 12 9	68¾	82½	89¾	96¾	110	123¾	137½	151¼	165	178¾	192½	206¼	220	247½	275
3 14 1	67½	81	87¾	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	175½	189	202½	216	243	270
3 15 6	66¼	79½	86¼	92¾	106	119½	132½	145¾	159	172¼	185½	198¾	212	238½	265
3 16 11	65	78	84¾	91	104	117	130	143	156	169	182	195	208	234	260
3 18 5	63¾	76½	82¾	89¾	102	114¾	127½	140¾	153	165¾	178½	191¼	204	229½	255
4 0 0	62½	75	81¾	87½	100	112½	125	137½	150	162½	175	187½	200	225	250
4 1 7	61¼	73¾	79¾	85¾	98	110¾	122½	134¾	147	159¾	171¾	183¾	196	220¾	245
4 3 4	60	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	216	240
4 5 1	58¾	70½	76½	82¾	94	105¾	117½	129¼	141	152¾	164½	176¼	188	211½	235
4 6 11	57¼	69	74¾	80¾	92	103¾	115	126½	138	149½	161	172½	184	207	230
4 8 11	56¼	67½	73¾	78¾	90	101¼	112½	123¾	135	146¾	157½	168¾	180	202½	225
4 10 11	55	66	71¾	77	88	99	110	121	132	143	154	165	176	198	220
4 13 0	53¾	64½	69¾	75¾	86	96¾	107½	118½	129	139¾	150½	161¼	172	193½	215
4 15 3	52½	63	68¾	73¾	84	94½	105	115½	126	136½	147	157½	168	189	210
4 17 7	51¼	61½	66¾	71¾	82	92¼	102½	112¾	123	133¾	143½	153¾	164	184½	205
5 0 0	50	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	130	140	150	160	180	200
5 2 7	48¾	58½	63¾	68¾	78	87¾	97½	107¼	117	126¾	136½	146¼	156	175½	195
5 5 3	47½	57	61¾	66¾	76	85½	95	104½	114	123¾	133	142½	152	171	190
5 8 1	46¼	55½	60¾	64¾	74	83¾	92½	101¾	111	120¼	129½	138¾	148	166½	185
5 11 1	45	54	58½	63	72	81	90	99	108	117	126	135	144	162	180
5 14 3	43¾	52½	56¾	61¾	70	78¾	87½	96½	105	113¾	122½	131¼	140	157½	175
5 17 8	42½	51	55¼	59½	68	76½	85	93¾	102	110½	119	127½	136	153	170
6 0 0	41¾	50	54¾	58¾	66¾	75	83¾	91¾	100	108½	116¾	125	133½	150	166¾
6 2 5	40	49	53	57½	65¾	73½	81¾	89¾	98	106½	114½	122½	130¾	147	163¾
6 5 0	40	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	104	112	120	128	144	160
6 7 8	39½	47	50¾	55¾	62¾	70¾	78¾	86¾	94	101½	109¾	117½	125½	141	156¾
6 10 5	38¾	46	49¾	53¾	61¾	69	76¾	84¾	92	99¾	107½	115	122¾	138	153¾
6 13 4	37½	45	48¾	52½	60	67½	75	82½	90	97½	105	112½	120	135	150
6 16 4	36¾	44	47¾	51¾	58¾	66	73¾	80¾	88	95½	102¾	110	117¾	132	146¾
6 19 6	35¾	43	46¾	50¾	57¾	64¾	71¾	78¾	86	93¾	100¾	107¾	114¾	129	143¾
7 2 10	35	42	45¾	49	56	63	70	77	84	91	98	105	112	126	140
7 6 4	33¾	41	44¾	47¾	54¾	61¾	68¾	75¾	82	88¾	95¾	102¾	109¾	123	136¾
7 10 0	33¾	40	43¾	46¾	53¾	60	66¾	73¾	80	86¾	93¾	100	106¾	120	133¾
7 13 10	32½	39	42¾	45¾	52	58½	65	71½	78	84½	91	97½	104	117	130
7 17 11	31¾	38	41	44¾	50¾	57	63¾	69¾	76	82½	88¾	95	101¾	114	126¾
8 2 2	30¾	37	40	43¾	49¾	55½	61¾	67¾	74	80½	86¾	92¾	98¾	111	123¾
8 6 8	30	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	108	120
8 11 5	29½	35	37¾	40¾	46¾	52½	58½	64¾	70	75¾	81¾	87¾	93¾	105	116¾
8 16 6	28½	34	36¾	39¾	45¾	51	56¾	62¾	68	73¾	79¾	85	90¾	102	113¾
9 1 10	27¾	33	35¾	38¾	44¾	49	55	60½	66	71¾	77	82½	88	99	110
9 7 6	26¾	32	34¾	37¾	42¾	48	53¾	58¾	64	69¾	74¾	80	85¾	96	106¾
9 13 7	25¾	31	33¾	36¾	41¾	46¾	51¾	56¾	62	67¾	72¾	77½	82¾	93	103¾
10 0 0	25	30	32½	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	90	100

STATISTICS OF LIFE INSURANCE.—During the year 1885 the number of new Insurances effected in sixty-seven offices was 74,541; the amount insured was £28,536,265, the average of each being about £383, and the amount of new premiums paid £1,023,236. The total amount insured in all the offices was about £510,000,000; the annual charge to policy-holders for premiums about £16,275,658; and the total income of the offices from premiums, interest on investments, and other sources, £23,190,202. The amount paid for claims in 1885 was £12,484,390. The total life and annuity assets of all the offices is about £150,000,000, and the expense of management varies from 5 per cent. to about 25 per cent. in conducting what is termed ordinary Life Insurance, the average being 13¼ per cent. The expense of conducting Industrial Insurance varies from 38 to 60 per cent.—the average being 42½ per cent.

Tithe Commutation.

The following table gives the average prices of Wheat, Barley, and Oats per imperial quarter every year since the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 71. The prices upon which the Act was based being: wheat, 7s. 0^d. per bushel; barley, 3s. 11^d.; and oats, 2s. 9^d. By a mode of computation provided for in the Act the normal price per quarter is reckoned—wheat at 56s. 2d.; barley, 34s. 8d.; and oats, 22s. The average for the past seven years is taken up to the Thursday next before Christmas Day; it is taken every year, and the result published in January.

The average Tithe Rent Charge for the first fifty years is £102 9s. 9^d., and for the past twelve years, £102 18s. 2^d..

Years.	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.			Tithe Rent-charge.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		£	s.
1836	48	6	32	10	23	1	100	0	0		
1837	55	10	30	4	23	1	93	13	9 ⁴		
1838	64	7	31	9	22	5	97	7	11		
1839	70	8	39	6	25	11	95	7	9		
1840	66	4	36	5	25	8	98	15	9 ⁴		
1841	64	4	32	10	22	5	102	12	5 ⁴		
1842	57	3	27	6	19	3	105	8	2 ⁴		
1843	50	1	29	6	18	4	105	12	2 ⁴		
1844	51	3	33	8	20	7	104	3	5 ⁴		
1845	50	10	31	8	22	6	103	17	11 ⁴		
1846	54	8	32	8	23	8	102	17	8 ⁴		
1847	69	9	44	2	28	8	99	13	10 ⁴		
1848	50	6	31	6	20	6	102	1	0		
1849	44	3	27	9	17	6	100	3	7 ⁴		
1850	40	3	23	6	16	5	98	16	10		
1851	38	6	24	9	18	7	96	11	4 ⁴		
1852	40	9	28	6	19	1	93	16	11 ⁴		
1853	52	3	33	2	21	0	91	13	5 ⁴		
1854	72	5	36	0	27	11	90	19	5		
1855	74	8	34	9	27	5	89	15	8 ⁴		
1856	69	2	41	1	25	2	93	18	1 ⁴		
1857	56	4	42	1	25	0	99	13	7 ⁴		
1858	44	2	34	8	24	6	105	16	3 ⁴		
1859	43	9	33	6	23	2	108	19	6 ⁴		
1860	53	3	36	7	24	5	110	17	1 ⁴		
1861	55	4	36	1	23	9	112	3	4 ⁴		
1862	55	5	35	1	22	7	109	13	6		
1863	44	9	33	9	21	2	107	5	2		
1864	40	2	29	11	20	1	103	3	10 ⁴		
1865	41	0	29	9	21	10	98	15	10 ⁴		
1866	49	11	37	5	24	7	97	7	9 ⁴		
1867	64	5	39	11	26	0	98	13	3		
1868	63	9	43	0	28	1	100	13	8		
1869	48	2	39	5	26	0	103	5	8 ⁴		
1870	46	11	34	7	22	10	104	1	0 ⁴		
1871	56	8	36	2	25	2	104	15	1		
1872	57	0	37	3	23	2	108	4	0 ⁴		
1873	58	8	40	5	25	5	110	15	10 ⁴		
1874	55	9	44	11	28	10	112	7	3		
1875	45	1	38	5	28	8	112	15	6 ⁴		
1876	46	2	35	2	26	3	110	14	11		
1877	46	9	39	8	25	11	109	16	11 ⁴		
1878	56	5	40	2	24	4	112	7	5 ⁴		
1879	43	10	34	0	21	9	111	15	1 ⁴		
1880	44	4	33	1	23	1	109	17	9 ⁴		
1881	45	4	31	11	21	9	107	2	10 ⁴		
1882	45	1	31	2	21	10	102	16	2		
1883	41	7	31	10	21	5	100	4	9 ⁴		
1884	35	8	30	8	20	3	98	6	2 ⁴		
1885	41	2	31	10	21	6	93	17	3 ⁴		
1886	39	4	30	8	21	0	90	10	3 ⁴		
1887	..	..	..	..	..	..	87	8	10		
1888	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

AVERAGE PRICES OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS PER IMPERIAL QUARTER FROM 1785 TO 1835 INCLUSIVE.

Yrs.	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.						
	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.					
1785	43	1	24	9	17	8	1810	106	5	48	1	28	7
1786	40	0	25	1	18	6	1811	95	3	42	3	27	7
1787	42	5	23	4	17	2	1812	126	6	66	9	44	6
1788	46	4	22	8	16	1	1814	74	4	37	4	25	8
1789	52	9	23	6	16	6	1816	78	6	33	11	27	2
1790	54	9	26	3	19	5	1817	96	11	49	4	32	5
1791	48	7	26	10	18	1	1818	86	3	53	10	32	5
1792	43	0	27	7	16	9	1819	74	6	45	9	28	2
1793	49	3	31	1	20	6	1820	67	10	33	10	24	2
1794	52	3	31	9	21	3	1821	56	1	26	0	29	6
1795	75	2	37	5	24	5	1822	44	7	21	10	28	1
1796	78	9	35	4	21	10	1823	53	4	36	6	22	11
1797	53	7	27	2	16	3	1824	63	11	36	4	24	10
1798	51	10	29	0	19	5	1825	68	6	40	0	25	8
1799	69	0	36	2	27	6	1826	58	8	34	4	26	8
1800	113	10	59	10	39	4	1827	58	6	37	7	28	2
1801	119	6	68	6	37	0	1828	60	5	32	10	22	0
1802	69	10	33	4	20	4	1829	66	3	32	6	22	9
1803	58	10	25	4	21	6	1830	64	3	32	7	24	5
1804	62	3	31	0	24	3	1831	66	4	38	0	25	4
1805	89	9	44	0	28	4	1832	58	8	33	1	20	5
1806	79	4	38	8	27	7	1833	52	11	27	6	18	5
1807	75	1	39	4	28	4	1834	46	2	29	0	20	11
1808	81	4	43	4	33	4	1835	39	4	29	11	22	0
1809	97	4	47	0	31	5							

For continuation of this table, from 1836 to 1886, see "Tithe Commutation Table" in the preceding column.

HIGHEST & LOWEST PRICES OF WHEAT, WITH THE AMOUNT OF DIFFERENCE, SINCE THE PASSING OF SIR ROBERT PEEL'S CORN BILL, 1846.

Yrs.	High.			Low.			Diff.						
	s.	d.		s.	d.								
1846	60	1	45	1	15	0	1868	74	7	63	5	11	2
1847	102	5	49	6	52	11	1869	54	4	44	4	10	0
1848	56	10	46	10	10	0	1870	54	11	40	7	14	4
1849	52	3	41	9	10	6	1871	60	0	46	5	13	7
1850	44	1	36	11	7	2	1872	60	3	53	11	6	4
1851	43	6	37	7	6	11	1873	64	7	54	7	10	0
1852	44	9	35	10	9	3	1874	63	9	43	5	20	4
1853	59	5	37	10	21	7	1875	53	10	40	1	13	9
1854	83	3	52	2	31	1	1876	48	10	42	8	6	2
1855	78	2	56	7	21	7	1877	68	9	46	2	22	7
1856	83	1	64	4	18	9	1878	55	11	41	5	14	6
1857	66	4	53	0	13	4	1879	49	7	37	7	12	0
1858	56	3	42	6	13	9	1880	50	5	39	5	11	0
1859	54	4	39	10	14	6	1881	55	2	40	1	15	1
1860	62	11	42	5	20	6	1882	51	3	40	4	10	11
1861	61	1	50	0	11	1	1883	49	10	39	2	4	8
1862	62	1	53	2	8	11	1884	41	7	33	0	8	7
1863	51	1	43	9	7	4	1885	38	1	30	9	7	4
1864	44	1	38	9	5	4	1886	33	2	29	0	7	4
1865	46	7	37	10	8	9	1887	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866	55	10	40	10	15	0	1888	..	..	..	..	..	..
1867	68	4	52	2	16	2							

French Metrical System of Weights and Measures. 393

The Metrical System is based upon the length of the fourth part of a terrestrial meridian. The ten-millionth part of this arc was chosen as the unit of measures of length, and called a *Mètre*. The cube of the tenth part of the mètre was adopted as the unit of capacity, and denominated a *Litre*. The weight of a litre of distilled water at its greatest density was called a *Kilogramme*, of which the thousandth part, or *Gramme*, was adopted as the unit of weight. The multiples of these, proceeding in decimal progression, are distinguished by the employment of the prefixes *deca*, *hecto*, *kilo*, and *myria*, from the Greek, and the subdivisions by *deci*, *centi*, and *milli*, from the Latin:—

MEASURES OF LENGTH (UNIT MÈTRE).					
EQUAL TO	Inches.	Feet.	Yards.	Fathoms.	Miles.
Millimètre.....	0'03937 ..	0'003281 ..	0'0010936 ..	0'0005468 ..	0'0000006
Centimètre.....	0'39371 ..	0'032809 ..	0'0109363 ..	0'0054682 ..	0'0000062
Décimètre.....	3'93708 ..	0'328090 ..	0'1093633 ..	0'0546816 ..	0'0000621
MÈTRE.....	39'37079 ..	3'280899 ..	1'0936331 ..	0'5468165 ..	0'0006214
Décamètre.....	393'70790 ..	32'808992 ..	10'9363306 ..	5'4681653 ..	0'0062138
Hectomètre.....	3937'07900 ..	328'089917 ..	109'3633056 ..	54'6816528 ..	0'00621382
Kilomètre.....	39370'79000 ..	3280'899167 ..	1093'6330556 ..	546'8165278 ..	0'06213824
Myriamètre.....	393707'90000 ..	32808'991667 ..	10936'3305556 ..	5468'1652778 ..	0'62138242

CUBIC, OR MEASURES OF CAPACITY (UNIT LITRE).					
EQUAL TO	Cubic Inches.	Cubic Feet.	Pints.	Gallons.	Bushels.
Millilitre, or cubic centimètre ..	0'06103 ..	0'000035 ..	0'00176 ..	0'0002201 ..	0'0000275
Centilitre, 10 cubic do.	0'61027 ..	0'000353 ..	0'01761 ..	0'0022010 ..	0'0002751
Décilitre, 100 cubic do.	6'10271 ..	0'003532 ..	0'17608 ..	0'0220097 ..	0'0027512
LITRE, or cubic Décimètre	61'02705 ..	0'035317 ..	1'76077 ..	0'2200967 ..	0'0275121
Décalitre or Centistère	610'27052 ..	3'353166 ..	17'60773 ..	2'2009668 ..	0'2751208
Hectolitre, or Décistère.....	6102'70515 ..	3'531658 ..	176'07734 ..	22'0096677 ..	2'7512085
Kilolitre, or Stère, or cub. mètr.	61027'05152 ..	35'316581 ..	1760'77341 ..	220'0966767 ..	27'5120846
Myrialitre, or Décastère	610270'51519 ..	353'165807 ..	17607'73414 ..	2200'9667675 ..	275'1208459

MEASURES OF WEIGHT (UNIT GRAMME).					
EQUAL TO	Grains.	Troy Oz.	Avoirdupois lb.	Cwt. = 112 lb.	Tons = 20 cwt.
Milligramme.....	0'01543 ..	0'000032 ..	0'0002022 ..	0'0000000 ..	0'0000000
Centigramme.....	0'15432 ..	0'000322 ..	0'0002020 ..	0'0000002 ..	0'0000000
Décigramme.....	1'54323 ..	0'003215 ..	0'0022025 ..	0'0000020 ..	0'0000001
GRAMME.....	15'43235 ..	0'032151 ..	0'0220246 ..	0'0000197 ..	0'0000010
Décagramme.....	154'32349 ..	0'321507 ..	0'220462 ..	0'0001968 ..	0'0000098
Hectogramme.....	1543'23488 ..	3'215073 ..	0'2204621 ..	0'0019684 ..	0'0000984
Kilogramme.....	15432'34880 ..	32'150727 ..	2'2046213 ..	0'0196841 ..	0'0009842
Myriagramme.....	154323'48800 ..	321'507267 ..	22'0462126 ..	0'1968421 ..	0'0098421

SQUARE, OR MEASURES OF SURFACE (UNIT ARE).					
EQUAL TO	Sq. Feet.	Sq. Yards.	Sq. Perches.	Sq. Roods.	Sq. Acres.
Centiare, or square mètre ..	10'764299 ..	1'196033 ..	0'0395383 ..	0'0009885 ..	0'0002471
ARE, or 100 square mètres ..	1076'429934 ..	119'603326 ..	3'9538290 ..	0'0988457 ..	0'0247114
Hectare, or 10,000 sq. mètres	107642'993419 ..	11960'332602 ..	395'3828959 ..	9'8845724 ..	2'4711431

TABLE FOR THE CONVERSION OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO ENGLISH.

Mètres into yards.	Kilomètres to miles and yards.	Litres into gallons and quarts.	Hectolitres into quarters & bushels	Kilogrammes into cwts. qrs. lbs. ozs.	Hectares into acres r. p.
1 1'094	1 0 1094	1 0 0'880	1 0 2'751	1 0 0 2 3	1 2 1 35
2 2'187	2 1 427	2 0 1'761	2 0 5'502	2 0 0 4 6½	2 4 3 31
3 3'281	3 1 1521	3 0 2'641	3 1 0'254	3 0 0 6 9¾	3 7 1 26
4 4'374	4 2 855	4 0 3'521	4 1 3'005	4 0 0 8 13	4 9 3 22
5 5'468	5 3 188	5 1 0'402	5 1 5'756	5 0 0 11 0½	5 12 1 17
6 6'562	6 3 1282	6 1 1'282	6 2 0'507	6 0 0 13 3½	6 14 3 12
7 7'655	7 4 615	7 1 2'163	7 2 3'258	7 0 0 15 7	7 17 1 18
8 8'749	8 4 1709	8 1 3'043	8 2 6'010	8 0 0 17 10½	8 19 3 3
9 9'843	9 5 1043	9 1 3'923	9 3 0'761	9 0 0 19 13½	9 22 0 38
10 10'936	10 6 376	10 2 0'804	10 3 3'512	10 0 0 22 0¾	10 24 2 34
20 21'873	20 12 753	20 4 1'608	20 6 7'024	20 0 1 16 1½	20 49 1 28
30 32'809	30 18 1129	30 6 2'412	30 10 2'536	30 0 2 10 2½	30 74 0 21
40 43'745	40 24 1505	40 8 3'215	40 13 6'048	40 0 3 4 3	40 98 3 15
50 54'682	50 31 122	50 11 0'019	50 17 1'560	50 0 3 26 3¾	50 123 2 9
60 65'618	60 37 498	60 13 0'823	60 20 5'072	60 1 0 20 4½	60 143 1 3
70 76'554	70 43 874	70 15 1'627	70 24 0'585	70 1 1 14 5¾	70 172 3 37
80 87'491	80 49 1251	80 17 2'431	80 27 4'097	80 1 2 8 6	80 197 2 38
90 98'427	90 55 1627	90 19 3'235	90 30 7'609	90 1 3 2 6½	90 222 1 24
100 109'363	100 62 243	100 22 0'039	100 34 3'121	100 1 3 24 7	100 247 0 18
200 218'727	200 124 487	200 44 0'077	200 68 6'242	200 3 3 20 15	200 494 0 37
300 328'090	300 186 730	300 66 0'116	300 103 1'362	300 5 3 17 6	300 741 1 15
400 437'453	400 248 973	400 88 0'155	400 137 4'483	400 7 3 13 14	400 988 1 33
500 546'816	500 310 1217	500 110 0'193	500 171 7'604	500 9 3 10 5	500 1235 2 11

HAY AND STRAW.

Truss of Straw, 36 lb.
 Truss of Old Hay, 56 lb.
 Truss of New Hay (to September 1st), 60 lb.
 Load, 36 Trusses = Straw, 11 cwt. 2 qrs. 8 lb.;
 Old Hay, 18 cwt.; New Hay, 19 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lb.

WOOL. cwt. qr. lb.

7 Pounds..... = 1 Clove..... 0 0 7
 2 Cloves..... = 1 Stone..... 0 0 14
 2 Stones..... = 1 Tod..... 0 1 0
 6½ Tods..... = 1 Wey..... 1 2 14
 12 Sacks..... = 1 Last..... 39 0 0

The Pack weighs 240 lb.

Cotton Wool, Bale variable; U.S.A. and Egyptian, about 450 lb.; East Indian, 380 lb.; Brazil, 180 lb.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

	In.	Ft.	Ys.	Pls.	Ch.	Fs.
Foot.....	12	1				
Yard.....	36	3	1			
Rod, pole, or } perch..... }	198	16½	5½	1		
Chain.....	792	66	22	4	1	
Furlong.....	7,920	660	220	40	10	
Mile.....	63,360	5,280	1,760	320	80	8
Mile, Geographical,	6,082'66 feet.					

PARTICULAR MEASURES OF LENGTH.

A point, 1/16 of an inch. A fathom, 6 feet.
 A line, 1/16 of an inch. A cable's length, 120 fathoms.
 A palm, 3 inches. A league, 3 miles.
 A hand, 4 inches. Admiralty knot, 6,080 ft.
 A link, 7/92 inches. A degree, 69 1/4 miles = 60 nautical knots or geographical miles.
 12 lines, 1 inch.
 A cubit, 18 inches.
 A pace, military, 2ft. 6in.
 A pace, geometrical, 5ft.

SQUARE OR SURFACE MEASURE.

	In.	Ft.	Ys.	Pls.	Ch.	R.
Square foot..	144	1				
Square yard..	1,296	9	1			
Rod, pole, or } perch..... }	39,204	272½	30½	1		
Square chain	627,264	4,356	484	16	1	
Rood.....	1,568,160	10,890	1,210	40	2½	1
Acre.....	6,272,640	43,560	4,840	160	10	4
A square mile contains	640 acres = 2,560 roods, 6,400 chains, 102,400 rods, poles, or perches, or 3,097,600 square yards.					

APOTHECARIES' WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, BY WHICH MEDICINES ARE COMPOUNDED.

20 Grains..... = 1 Scruple ʒ = 20 grs.
 3 Scruples... = 1 Drachm ʒ = 60 ,,
 8 Drachms... = 1 Ounce ʒ = 480 ,,
 12 Ounces.... = 1 Pound lb = 5760 ,,

* The Avoirdupois oz. of 437 1/4 grains and the lb. of 7,000 grains are the weights named in the London Pharmacopoeia, and the drugs are purchased by Avoirdupois weight.

FLUID MEASURE. Marked

60 Minims m..... = 1 Fluid Drachm..... f 3
 8 Drachms..... = 1 Ounce..... f 3
 20 Ounces..... = 1 Pint..... O
 8 Pints..... = 1 Gallon..... gal.

AVOIRDUPOIS.

27 1/4 Grains.. = 1 Drachm = 27'34375 } Grs.
 16 Drachms = 1 Ounce (oz.) = 437'5 }
 16 Ounces.. = 1 Pound (lb.) = 7000 }
 28 Pounds = 1 Quarter (qr.) }
 4 Quarters = 1 Hundredweight (cwt.), 112 lb.
 20 Cwt..... = 1 Ton, 2,240 lb.

Avoirdupois weight is used in almost all commercial transactions and common dealings, but in addition to the above there are special weights for various articles, the chief of which are:—

A Stone of Butcher's Meat = 8 lbs.
 A Stone, Horseman's weight = 14 ,,
 A Firkin of Butter = 56 ,,
 A Firkin of Soft Soap..... = 64 ,,
 A Box of Fish, about = 90 ,,
 A Quintal or Cental..... = 100 ,,
 A Barrel of Gunpowder..... = 100 ,,
 A Barrel of Raisins..... = 112 ,,
 A Seam of Glass, 24 stones = 120 ,,
 A Barrel of Butter—4 firkins = 224 ,,
 A Barrel (or pack) of Soft Soap.. = 256 ,,
 A Fodder of Lead, London & Hull = 19½ cwt.
 " " Derby = 22½ ,,
 " " Newcastle = 21½ ,,
 A Sack—Potatoes, 168 lbs.; Flour, 280 lbs.; Coals, 224 lbs.; a ton of Coals 10 sacks.
 A Ream of Paper, 20 quires.
 A Printer's Beam, 516 sheets.

TROY WEIGHT.

3'17 Grains..... = 1 Carat.
 24 Grains..... = 1 Pennyweight (dwt.).
 20 Pennyweights = 1 Ounce 480 grs.
 12 Ounces = 1 Pound 5,760 ,,

Troy is the weight used by goldsmiths and jewellers. The grains Troy, Apothecaries, and Avoirdupois are equal, and the same in England, France, the United States, Holland, and in most other countries; but the carat varies: in France it is 3'18 grs., in Holland 3'0 grs., and in the U. S. A. 3'2. The jewellery ounce is divided into 151 1/2 carats and 600 pearl grains.

The oz. Troy and Apothecaries = 1'0971 oz. avoirdupois; but the lb. Troy and Apothecaries = only 0'8228 lb. avoirdupois, and 175 lb. Troy and Apothecaries = 144 lb. avoirdupois.

STANDARD gold consists of 22 parts pure gold alloyed with 2 parts of copper or other metal, and according to the quantity of alloy is called 9, 12, 15, or 18 carat, i.e., that quantity of pure gold out of the twenty-four. Standard silver is invariably of one fineness, viz., 11 oz. 2 dwt. fine to 13 dwt. alloy. One lb. of silver is coined into 66 shillings.

CUBIC OR SOLID MEASURE.

1728 Cubic Inches = 1 Cubic Foot.
 27 Cubic Feet = 1 Cubic Yard.
 40 Do. of Rough, or... } = 1 Ton or Load.
 50 Do. of Hewn Timber }
 42 Cubic Feet of Timber = 1 Shipping Ton.
 108 Cubic Feet = 1 Stack of Wood.
 128 Cubic Feet = 1 Cord of Wood.
 40 Cubic Ft. merchandise = 1 Ton Shipping.

CARPENTERS' BRICKLAYERS' AND BUILDERS' MEASUREMENTS.

Stock bricks 8 1/4 inches x 4 1/4 x 2 1/4
 Welsh fire-bricks..... 9 " " x 4 1/4 x 2 1/4
 Dutch clinkers..... 9 1/2 " " x 3 x 1 1/2
 A rod of brickwork = 306 cubic feet or 11 1/2 cubic yards, and contains about 4,500 bricks with about 75 cubic feet of mortar.

SIZES OF SLATES.

	in. in.		in. in.
Princesses	24 x 14	Ladies	16 x 8
Duchesses	24 x 12	Ditto	15 x 8
Marchionesses..	22 x 12	Ditto	14 x 12
Countesses	20 x 10	Ditto	14 x 8
Viscountesses..	18 x 10	Plantations	13 x 11
Ditto	18 x 9	Doubles.....	13 x 18
Ladies	18 x 10	Ditto	12 x 20

**A TON WEIGHT OF THE FOLLOWING WILL
AVERAGE IN CUBIC FEET**

Earth	21	Pit Sand	22
Clay	18	River ditto	19
Chalk	14	Marl	18
Thames ballast	20	Shingle	23
Coarse gravel	19	Night soil	18

WATER.

1 cubic inch	=	0.0361 lb.
1 gallon	=	10'0000 "
1 cubic foot	=	62'3210 "
1 ditto	=	6'2321 gallons.
35'943 cubic feet	=	1 ton.

Cistern, 1 cubic foot, is equal to about 6¼ gallons, or 62'321 lb. A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold about 187 gallons, and weigh nearly 16 cwt. in addition to its own weight. A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 lb., pure silver 655 lb., cast iron 450 lb., copper 550 lb., lead 710 lb., pure platinum 1,220 lb., tin 456 lb.

The gallon is = 277¼ cubic inches, = 0.16 cubic feet, = 10 lb. distilled water.

LIQUID MEASURE. Gals. Qts. Pts.

Four Gills, one Pint	1
Two Pints 1 Quart	2
Four Quarts 1 Gallon	4
Firkin or Quarter Barrel	9 36 72
Kilderkin or Half Barrel	18 72 144
Barrel	36 144 288
Hogshead of Ale (1½ barrel)	54 216 432
Puncheon	72 288 576
Butt of Ale (3 barrels)	108 432 864

Practically, the only measures in use are gallons and quarts, the others are merely nominal; e.g., the hogshead of 54 gallons, *old measure*, contains but 52 gallons 1 quart, 1 pint, and 3'55 gills imperial measure, and of wine six nominal quart bottles go to the gallon. Of imported wines the following are the usual measurements:

Pipe of Port or Masdeu	= 115 Gallons.
" Tenerife	= 100 "
" Marsala	= 93 "
" Madeira and Cape	= 92 "
Butt of Lisbon and Bucellas	= 117 "
" Sherry and Tent	= 108 "
Ann of Hock and Rhenish	= 30 "
Hogshead of Claret	= 46 "

DRY OR CORN MEASURE.

4 Quarts	= 1 Gallon.
2 Gallons	= 1 Peck.
4 Pecks	= 1 Bushel.
4 Bushels, 1 Sack, or	= 1 Coomb.
8 Bushels, or two coombs	= 1 Quarter.
5 Quarters	= 1 Load.
10 Quarters	= 1 Last.

Boll of Meal = 140 lb.; 2 Bolls = 1 Sack. Coals were formerly sold by measure, 3 bushels = 1 sack, 12 sacks = 1 chaldron. Coke, apples, potatoes, and some other goods are still sold by the sack of three bushels.

MEASURES OF TIME.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute.
60 Minutes	= 1 Hour.
24 Hours	= 1 Day.
7 Days	= 1 Week.
28 Days	= 1 Lunar Month.
28, 29, 30, or 31 Days	= 1 Calendar Month.
12 Calendar Months	= 1 Year.
365 Days	= 1 Common Year.
366 Days	= 1 Leap Year.

ANGULAR MEASURE.

60 Seconds	= 1 Minute.
60 Minutes	= 1 Degree.
30 Degrees	= 1 Sign.
90 Degrees	= 1 Quadrant.
4 Quadrants, or 360°	= 1 Circumference, or Great Circle.

THERMOMETER.

Comparison between the Scales of Fahrenheit, Réaumur, and the Centigrade.

CENT.	FAH'T.	RMR.	CENT.	FAH'T.	RMR.
100	212	80	25	77	20
99	210.2	79.2	24	75.2	19.2
98	208.4	78.4	23	73.4	18.4
97	206.6	77.6	22	71.6	17.6
96	204.8	76.8	21	69.8	16.8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201.2	75.2	19	66.2	15.2
93	199.4	74.4	18	64.4	14.4
92	197.6	73.6	17	62.6	13.6
91	195.8	72.8	16	60.8	12.8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192.2	71.2	14	57.2	11.2
88	190.4	70.4	13	55.4	10.4
87	188.6	69.6	12	53.6	9.6
86	186.8	68.8	11	51.8	8.8
85	185	68	10	50	8
84	183.2	67.2	9	48.2	7.2
83	181.4	66.4	8	46.4	6.4
82	179.6	65.6	7	44.6	5.6
81	177.8	64.8	6	42.8	4.8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174.2	63.2	4	39.2	3.2
78	172.4	62.4	3	37.4	2.4
77	170.6	61.6	2	35.6	1.6
76	168.8	60.8	1	33.8	0.8
75	167	60	Zero	32	Zero
74	165.2	59.2	1	30.2	0.8
73	163.4	58.4	2	28.4	1.6
72	161.6	57.6	3	26.6	2.4
71	159.8	56.8	4	24.8	3.2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156.2	55.2	6	21.2	4.8
68	154.4	54.4	7	19.4	5.6
67	152.6	53.6	8	17.6	6.4
66	150.8	52.8	9	15.8	7.2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147.2	51.2	11	12.2	8.8
63	145.4	50.4	12	10.4	9.6
62	143.6	49.6	13	8.6	10.4
61	141.8	48.8	14	6.8	11.2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138.2	47.2	16	3.2	12.8
58	136.4	46.4	17	1.4	13.6
57	134.6	45.6	18	—	14.4
56	132.8	44.8	19	2.2	15.2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129.2	43.2	21	5.8	16.8
53	127.4	42.4	22	7.6	17.6
52	125.6	41.6	23	9.4	18.4
51	123.8	40.8	24	11.2	19.2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120.2	39.2	26	14.8	20.8
48	118.4	38.4	27	16.6	21.6
47	116.6	37.6	28	18.4	22.4
46	114.8	36.8	29	20.2	23.2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111.2	35.2	31	23.8	24.8
43	109.4	34.4	32	25.6	25.6
42	107.6	33.6	33	27.4	26.4
41	105.8	32.8	34	29.2	27.2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102.2	31.2	36	32.8	28.8
38	100.4	30.4	37	34.6	29.6
37	98.6	29.6	38	36.4	30.4
36	96.8	28.8	39	38.2	31.2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93.2	27.2	41	41.8	32.8
33	91.4	26.4	42	43.6	33.6
32	89.6	25.6	43	45.4	34.4
31	87.8	24.8	44	47.2	35.2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84.2	23.2	46	50.8	36.8
28	82.4	22.4	47	52.6	37.6
27	80.6	21.6	48	54.4	38.4
26	78.8	20.8	49	56.2	39.2

ZERO FAHREHENT CORRESPONDS WITH MINUS 17'78 CENTIGRADE AND MINUS 14'22 REAUMUR.

396 Ready Reckoner, Marketing, or Hourly Wages Table.

No.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	$\frac{3}{4}$ d.	$\frac{5}{8}$ d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.	
1	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	3	6	9	11	13	16	19	22	25	28	31	34
4	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	4	8	10	14	17	20	24	28	32	36	40	44
5	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	5	10	13	18	22	26	31	36	41	46	51	56
6	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	6	12	16	20	25	30	35	40	46	51	57	62
7	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	7	14	19	24	29	34	40	46	52	58	64	70
8	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	8	16	22	28	34	40	46	53	60	67	74	81
9	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	9	18	25	32	39	46	53	61	69	77	85	93
10	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	10	20	28	36	44	52	60	69	78	87	96	105
11	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	10	20	29	38	48	57	67	77	88	98	108	118
12	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	11	22	33	44	55	66	77	88	100	111	122	133
13	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	11	24	36	48	60	72	84	96	110	122	134	146
14	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	12	26	39	52	65	78	91	106	121	136	151	166
15	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	13	28	42	56	70	84	99	115	132	149	167	184
16	0	4	0	1	14	30	45	60	75	90	106	124	142	160	179	198
17	0	4	0	1	15	32	48	64	80	96	114	132	152	172	193	214
18	0	4	0	1	16	34	51	68	85	102	120	140	160	182	205	229
19	0	4	0	1	17	36	54	72	90	108	128	148	170	194	220	246
20	0	5	0	1	18	38	57	76	95	115	135	158	182	208	236	266
21	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	19	40	60	80	100	120	142	165	190	216	244	274
22	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	20	42	63	84	105	126	150	174	200	228	258	290
23	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	21	44	66	88	110	132	156	182	209	238	269	302
24	0	6	0	1	22	46	69	92	114	138	162	190	218	248	280	314
25	0	6	0	1	23	48	72	96	120	144	170	200	229	260	293	328
26	0	6	0	1	24	50	75	100	125	150	176	206	237	269	304	340
27	0	6	0	1	25	52	78	104	129	155	182	210	241	272	307	344
28	0	7	0	2	25	54	81	108	132	158	185	214	245	276	310	348
29	0	7	0	2	26	56	84	111	135	160	188	217	248	279	313	352
30	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	27	58	87	114	138	162	190	220	251	282	316	356
31	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	28	60	90	117	141	165	193	223	254	285	319	360
32	0	8	1	2	28	62	93	120	144	168	196	226	257	288	322	364
33	0	8	1	2	29	64	96	123	147	170	199	229	260	291	325	368
34	0	8	1	2	30	66	99	126	150	173	202	232	263	294	328	372
35	0	8	1	2	31	68	102	129	153	176	205	235	266	297	331	376
36	0	9	1	2	31	70	105	132	156	179	208	238	269	300	334	380
37	0	9	1	2	32	72	108	135	159	182	211	241	272	303	337	384
38	0	9	1	2	33	74	111	138	162	185	214	244	275	306	340	388
39	0	9	1	2	34	76	114	141	165	188	217	247	278	309	343	392
40	0	10	1	2	34	78	117	144	168	190	220	250	281	312	346	396
41	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	35	80	120	147	171	193	223	253	284	315	349	400
42	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	36	82	123	150	174	196	226	256	287	318	352	404
43	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	37	84	126	153	177	199	229	259	290	321	355	408
44	0	11	1	3	37	86	129	156	180	202	232	262	293	324	358	412
45	0	11	1	3	38	88	132	159	183	205	235	265	296	327	361	416
46	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	39	90	135	162	186	208	238	268	299	330	364	420
47	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	40	92	138	165	189	211	241	271	302	333	367	424
48	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	3	41	94	141	168	192	214	244	274	305	336	370	428
49	0	12	1	3	41	96	144	171	195	217	247	277	308	339	373	432
50	0	12	1	3	42	98	147	174	198	220	250	280	311	342	376	436
51	1	1	2	3	43	100	150	177	201	223	253	283	314	345	379	440
52	1	1	2	3	44	102	153	180	204	226	256	286	317	348	382	444
53	1	1	2	3	45	104	156	183	207	229	259	289	320	351	385	448
54	1	1	2	3	46	106	159	186	210	232	262	292	323	354	388	452
55	1	1	2	3	47	108	162	189	213	235	265	295	326	357	391	456
56	1	1	2	3	48	110	165	192	216	238	268	298	329	360	394	460
57	1	1	2	3	49	112	168	195	219	241	271	301	332	363	397	464
58	1	1	2	3	50	114	171	198	222	244	274	304	335	366	400	468
59	1	1	2	3	51	116	174	201	225	247	277	307	338	369	403	472
60	1	1	2	3	52	118	177	204	228	250	280	310	341	372	406	476
61	1	1	2	3	53	120	180	207	231	253	283	313	344	375	409	480
62	1	1	2	3	54	122	183	210	234	256	286	316	347	378	412	484
63	1	1	2	3	55	124	186	213	237	259	289	319	350	381	415	488
64	1	1	2	3	56	126	189	216	240	262	292	322	353	384	418	492
65	1	1	2	3	57	128	192	219	243	265	295	325	356	387	421	496
66	1	1	2	3	58	130	195	222	246	268	298	328	359	390	424	500
67	1	1	2	3	59	132	198	225	249	271	301	331	362	393	427	504
68	1	1	2	3	60	134	201	228	252	274	304	334	365	396	430	508
69	1	1	2	3	61	136	204	231	255	277	307	337	368	399	433	512
70	1	1	2	3	62	138	207	234	258	280	310	340	371	402	436	516
71	1	1	2	3	63	140	210	237	261	283	313	343	374	405	439	520
72	1	1	2	3	64	142	213	240	264	286	316	346	377	408	442	524
73	1	1	2	3	65	144	216	243	267	289	319	349	380	411	445	528
74	1	1	2	3	66	146	219	246	270	292	322	352	383	414	448	532
75	1	1	2	3	67	148	222	249	273	295	325	355	386	417	451	536
76	1	1	2	3	68	150	225	252	276	298	328	358	389	420	454	540
77	1	1	2	3	69	152	228	255	279	301	331	361	392	423	457	544
78	1	1	2	3	70	154	231	258	282	304	334	364	395	426	460	548
79	1	1	2	3	71	156	234	261	285	307	337	367	398	429	463	552
80	1	1	2	3	72	158	237	264	288	310	340	370	401	432	466	556
81	1	1	2	3	73	160	240	267	291	313	343	373	404	435	469	560
82	1	1	2	3	74	162	243	270	294	316	346	376	407	438	472	564
83	1	1	2	3	75	164	246	273	297	319	349	379	410	441	475	568
84	1	1	2	3	76	166	249	276	300	322	352	382	413	444	478	572
85	1	1	2	3	77	168	252	279	303	325	355	385	416	447	481	576
86	1	1	2	3	78	170	255	282	306	328	358	388	419	450	484	580
87	1	1	2	3	79	172	258	285	309	331	361	391	422	453	487	584
88	1	1	2	3	80	174	261	288	312	334	364	394	425	456	490	588
89	1	1	2	3	81	176	264	291	315	337	367	397	428	459	493	592
90	1	1	2	3	82	178	267	294	318	340	370	400	431	462	496	596
91	1	1	2	3	83	180	270	297	321	343	373	403	434	465	499	600
92	1	1	2	3	84	182	273	300	324	346	376	406	437	468	502	604
93	1	1	2	3	85	184	27									

Transfer and Dividend Days at the Bank of England. 397

Stock.

Dividends payable.

Three per Cent. Consols	January 6 and July 6
New 3½ per Cent.	April 6 and October 6
Bank Stock	" "
India 4 per Cent. Stock	" "
Reduced 3 per Cent.	" "
New 3 per Cent.	" "
Exchequer Bonds for Com-	
mutated 2½ per Cent. (1894)	March 1 and Sept. 1
India 3½ per Cent. Deben.	Feb. 16 and Aug. 16
India 4 per Cent. Transfer	April 25 and Oct. 25
Red Sea & India Telegraph	Feb. 5 and August 5
India Debentures	Feb. 16 and Aug. 16
2½ per Cent.	Jan. 6, Apr. 6, Jul. 6, Oct 6
2¼ per Cent.	" " " "
India 3½ Stock	" " " "
Metropolitan 3½ per Cent.	" " " "
India 3 per Cent. Stock. .	" " " "
Metropolitan 3 per Cent.	Feb. 1, My. 1, Ag. 1, Nv. 1
New Zealand 4 per Cent.	May 1 and Nov. 1
Liverpool 3½ per Cent. .	Jan. 1, Apr. 1, Jly. 1, Oct. 1
Birmingham 3½ per Cent.	Jan. 1 and July 1
Nottingham 3 per Cent.	May 1 and Nov. 1

II. By transmission of dividend-warrants by post, at the risk of the stockholder, under the following regulations:—

1. Any stockholder residing within the United Kingdom who desires to have his dividend-warrant sent to his address by post, must fill up a form of application, to be obtained at the Bank, or at any of its branches, and for English Government Stocks at any Money Order Office.

2. In the case of joint accounts, the application must be signed by all the members of the account, directing the warrant to be sent to one of them at a given address.

TRANSFER DAYS, any day but Saturday, from 11 to 3; for buying and selling, 11 to 1; for accepting, 9.30 to 4. Dividends are payable from 9 to 4; on Saturdays, 9 to 2. Transfers made on Saturdays are charged a fee of 2s. 6d. For Broker's charges, see p. 375. Bank Stock Transfer books are closed for about Three weeks before payment of dividend.

Dividends are paid in one of the following modes:—

I. To the Stockholders personally, or to their attorneys, at the Bank of England. [Stockholders may arrange for the receipt of their dividends, free of charge, at any of the country branches, on application to the agent.]

GENERAL BANK HOLIDAYS.—England and Ireland: Good Friday, Easter Monday, Whit Monday, First Monday in August, Christmas Day and following day, or if that be Sunday, then the Bank is closed on Monday. In Scotland: New Year's Day, Good Friday, First Monday in May, First Monday in August, and Christmas Day.

Table of Income or Wages.

Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.	Per Year.	Per Month.	Per Week.	Per Day.
£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10	0 10	0 2½	0 0½	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5½	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11¾
1 0	1 8	0 4½	0 0¾	8 8	0 14 0	3 2½	0 5½	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3¼	0 1 0½
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3½	0 5½	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3¼	0 1 0½
2 0	3 4	0 9½	0 1½	9 0	0 15 0	3 5½	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	0 1 1½
2 2	3 6	0 9¾	0 1½	9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 6½	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0 1 7¾
2 10	4 2	0 11½	0 1¾	10 0	0 16 8	3 10½	0 6½	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4½	0 2 2½
3 0	5 0	1 1¾	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0½	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2½	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 2½	0 7½	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
3 10	5 10	1 4½	0 2½	11 11	0 19 3	4 5½	0 7½	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6½	0 2¾	12 0	1 0 0	4 7½	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9½	0 4 4½
4 4	7 0	1 7½	0 2¾	12 12	1 1 0	4 10½	0 8½	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11½
4 10	7 6	1 8¾	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 8½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5¾
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3½	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
5 5	8 9	2 0½	0 3½	14 0	1 3 4	5 4½	0 9½	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5½
5 10	9 2	1½	0 3½	14 14	1 4 6	5 7½	0 9½	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10½	1 1 11
6 0	10 0	2 3¾	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9½	0 9½	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¾	1 7 4¾
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 4½	15 15	1 6 3	6 0½	0 10½	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9½	1 12 10½
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4½	16 0	1 6 8	6 1¾	0 10½	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¾
7 0	11 8	2 8½	0 4½	16 16	1 8 0	6 5½	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¾	2 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4½	17 0	1 8 4	6 6	0 11½	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3¾
7 10	12 6	2 10½	0 5	17 17	1 9 6	6 10½	0 11¾	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	2 14 9½

Price of Standard Silver.

The yearly Average Price paid per Ounce for Silver Bullion purchased in the market for Coinage in the Years 1873 to 1886, both inclusive, was as follows:—

1873.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
d. 58½	d. 50½	d. 52½	d. 52½	d. 51¾	d. 51½	d. 50½	d. 50½	d. 48½	d. 46½

The Customs Tariff.

Beer, mum, and spruce, the original specific gravity not exceeding 1'215 degrees, per barrel	£ s. d.
" exceedg. 1'215 degrees, per barrel	1 6 0
" (other), the worts of which were before fermentation of a specific gravity of 1'057 degrees ..	1 10 6
And so in proportion for any difference in gravity.	0 6 6
Cards (Playing)..... per doz. packs	0 3 9
Chicory, raw or kiln-dried..... cwt.	0 13 3
" roasted or ground..... lb.	0 0 2
" and coffee mixed..... "	0 0 2
Chloral hydrate..... "	0 1 3
Chloroform..... "	0 2 0
Cocoa..... "	0 0 1
" husks and shells..... cwt.	0 2 0
" or Chocolate, ground, prepared or in any way manufactured, lb.	0 0 2
Coffee (raw)..... cwt.	0 14 0
(kiln-dried, roasted, or ground) lb.	0 0 2
Collodion..... gal.	1 4 0
Ether, sulphuric..... gal.	1 5 0
Ethyl, Iodide of..... gal.	0 13 0
Fruit (almonds and dates free) dried cwt.	0 7 0
Naphtha or methylic alcohol (puri.) gal.	0 10 4
Plate (gold)..... oz.	0 17 0
(silver)..... "	0 1 6
Soap, transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used .. lb.	0 0 3
Spirits, Brandy, Geneva, Rum, and unenumerated..... gal.	0 10 4
" Perfumed spirits and Cologne water..... gal.	0 16 6
" sweetened, unenumerated in bottle, not tested for ascertaining the strength..... gal.	0 14 0
Tea..... lb.	0 0 6
Tobacco, unmanufactured..... "	0 3 6
" containing less than 10 per cent. of moisture..... lb.	0 3 10
" Cigars..... "	0 5 6
" Cavendish or Negrohead..... "	0 4 10
" , manufactured in bond..... "	0 4 4
" Snuff..... "	0 4 1
" not more than 13 lbs. (in 100 lbs.) moisture .. lb.	0 4 10
" other manufactured..... "	0 4 4
Varnish (containing spirit), for rates of duty, see <i>Spirits</i> :	
Wine, not exceeding 30 degrees proof spirit..... gal.	0 1 0
" exceeding 30 deg., but not exceeding 42 deg..... gal.	0 2 6
" for each additional deg. of strength beyond 42 deg. .. gal.	0 0 3
Warehoused goods, except tobacco, 5s. per cent. additional. Tobacco, 2s. 6d. per cent. additional.	

CUSTOMS DRAWBACKS.

Coffee (roasted) shipped as stores per cwt.	14 0
Plate, gold, wrought in U. K. ....oz.	17 0
" silver..... "	1 6
Tobacco, manufactured in U. K. (except Cavendish or Negrohead manufactured in bond), exported or deposited in warehouse for ships' stores..... lb.	3 7
Snuff of British manufacture..... "	3 7
All articles upon which duties are levied by the Board of Inland Revenue are charged with similar duties if imported from abroad.	

HOURS AT SOMERSET HOUSE.

Inland Revenue Office, 10 to 4.
Receiver-General's Office. No money received after 3 (Saturdays, 2).
Stamp Office. Stamps issued from 10 to 3 (Saturdays 10 to 2).
Impressed Stamps, 9 to 3 (Saturdays 9 to 2).

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, SOMERSET HOUSE.

Fee for licensing place for public worship.....	0 2 6
Fee for licence to solemnize marriage in registered place of worship.....	3 0 0
Search fee, registration of birth, for five years.....	0 1 0
Copy of certificate of birth.....	0 2 7

COMPANIES' ACT, 1862.

FEEs TO BE PAID BY STAMPS.

On registration, with a capital of £2,000, £2; £3,000, £3; £4,000, £4; £5,000, £5.
Five shillings extra per £1,000 above £5,000; 1s. extra per £1,000 above £100,000; but no fee higher than £50.
Deed stamp 10s. to be put both upon Memorandum and Articles.

INTEREST TABLE.

The following is a simple method of calculating interest on any given sum for any number of days, at five per cent.—

Multiply POUNDS by the number of days for which it is required to ascertain the interest; this sum, divided by 365, will give the interest in shillings at five per cent.

Example.—Wanted to ascertain the interest on £479 for 71 days:— $479 \times 71 \div 365 = 93'17 =$ £4 13s. 2d. Or the interest on £250 for 73 days at the same rate:—

$$\begin{array}{r} 250 \\ \quad 73 \\ \hline 750 \\ \quad 1750 \\ \hline 365 \overline{)18250} \left(50s. = \text{£} 2 \text{ 10.} \end{array}$$

If any other rate is required, it is easily calculated by adding to or deducting from the 5 per cent. product:—

- 2½ per cent. is one-half.
- 3 per cent. is six-tenths.
- 3½ per cent. is seven-tenths.
- 4 per cent. is four-fifths.
- 6 per cent. is six-fifths.
- 7½ per cent. is one-half more.

Thus, 5 per cent. upon £60 for 10 months would be £2 10s.; 2½ per cent., £1 5s.; at 3 per cent., 30s.; at 3½ per cent., £1 15s.; at 4 per cent., £2. If the rate of interest be more than 5 per cent., then the addition must be added. Thus, to reckon 6¼ per cent., add one fourth; for 7½ per cent., one-half. Bankers and money-dealers calculate the Interest for every day, and have volumes of tables constructed specially for the purpose, the 5 per cent. tables alone extending to nearly 400 pages.

EXCISE, STAMPS AND TAXES.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
ACCOUNT DUTY. See PROBATE DUTY.							
ADMISSION to the degree of a barrister	50	0	0	Other brewers, U.K., annual value of house not exceeding £10	0	4	0
As solicitor or proctor, or W.S.	25	0	0	Ditto, annual value exceeding £10, but not exceeding £15	0	9	0
Member of any Inn of Chancery	3	0	0	Ditto in every other case, in addition to the duty on the beer made	0	4	0
As Fellow of College of Physicians	25	0	0	Retailers of beer, cider, and perry:—			
As Doctor of Medicine (Scotland)	10	0	0	For consumption on the premises (United Kingdom)	3	10	0
As Burgess, by birth, apprenticeship, or marriage	1	0	0	Not to be consumed on premises (England)	1	5	0
Ditto on any other ground	3	6	0	Retailers of table-beer (United Kingdom)	0	5	0
As a Notary Public, England	30	0	0	Retailers of beer (Scotland) rated under £10	2	10	0
Ditto, Ireland	20	0	0	" " " " at £10 or upward	4	4	0
As a Burgess in Scotland	0	5	0	" " " " Kingdom):—			
AFFIDAVIT , or statutory declaration	0	2	6	For consumption on the premises	4	0	0
AGREEMENT , or memorandum of agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6	Not to be consumed on the premises	3	0	0
Ditto, for less than a year of a furnished house, the rent exceeding £25	0	2	6	Bill of Lading	0	0	6
APPOINTMENT of a new trustee and in execution of a power of property, not being by a will	0	10	0	Bills of Exchange payable on demand, for any amount	0	0	1
APPRAISEMENT OR VALUATION of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisement shall not exc. £5	0	0	3	Bills of Exchange of any other kind, and also Promissory notes not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Not exc. £10	0	0	6	Exc. £5 and not exceeding £10	0	0	1
" " " " 20	0	1	0	" " " " 10	0	0	2
" " " " 30	0	1	6	" " " " 25	0	0	6
" " " " 40	0	2	0	" " " " 50	0	0	9
Exceeding £500	1	0	0	" " " " 75	0	1	0
Appraisers and House Agents, ann. U.K.	2	0	0	Every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES :—				BOND for payment of money. See MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
If no premium	0	2	6	Ditto, for securing an annuity:			
For every £5 and fractional part	0	5	0	1. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c.			
ARMORIAL BEARINGS , annual licence, Great Britain	1	1	0	2. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—			
If used on any carriage, do	2	2	0	For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable annually—			
Arms, grant of, stamp duty of	10	0	0	If as primary security	0	2	6
ARTICLES of clerkship to solicitor, in England or Ireland	80	0	0	If as collateral security	0	0	6
In Superior Courts, in Scotland, or Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham	60	0	0	Ditto, for Customs or Excise duties, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c. (but not to exceed 5s.).			
Auctioneer's Annual Licence , U.K.	10	0	0	Ditto, not specifically charged, same as MORTGAGE BOND, &c. (including Fidelity Bonds, but not to exceed 10s.).			
AWARD —Where the amount or value of the matter in dispute shall not exc. £5	0	0	3	On obtaining letters of administration, &c. (not exceeding £100 exempt)	0	5	0
Not exc. £10	0	0	6	CARD (Playing) makers, to sell	1	0	0
" " " " 20	0	1	0	" " " " for every pack, duty	0	0	3
" " " " 30	0	1	6	CARRIAGES , annual licence (Great Britain).—Hackney Carriages	0	15	0
" " " " 40	0	2	0	For every other carriage, i.e., with four wheels, weighing 4 cwt.	2	2	0
" " " " 50	0	2	6	With two wheels; or four wheels, if weighing less than 4 cwt.	0	15	0
Exceeding £1,000, and also in all other cases not above provided for	1	15	0	Half these rates only charged on licences taken out between 1st October and 31st December.			
BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:				CERTIFICATE —to be taken out yearly by every attorney, solicitor, proctor, writer to the signet, notary public, and sworn clerk, residing within 10 miles of the General Post Office,			
Not exceeding £1	5d.	Not exceeding £20	2s.				
" " " " £2	10d.	" " " " £30	3s.				
" " " " £5	1s. 3d.	" " " " £50	5s.				
" " " " £10	1s. 9d.	" " " " £100	8s. 6d.				
Banker's Annual Licence , U.K.	30	0	0				
Bankers' Cheques	0	0	1				
BEER —per barrel of specific gravity of 1'057 degrees	0	6	3				
BEER-DEALERS' AND BREWERS' , annual licences:—							
Beer-dealers, wholesale, not brewers, United Kingdom	3	6	1½				
Beer-dealers to sell in any quantity, additl. not to be consumed on the premises, England and Ireland	1	5	0				
Brewers brewing beer for sale, U.K.	1	0	0				

London; or either in the city or shire of Edinburgh, or in the city of Dublin, or within 3 miles thereof	£ s. d.	9 0 0	Does of any kind (annually), Great Britain	£ s. d.	0 7 6
If residing elsewhere		6 0 0	Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds; or by blind persons, for their guidance, exempt.		
(During first three years, one half only.)			DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART:		
CERTIFICATE: —Of goods, being duly entered inwards, for drawback		0 4 0	The same duty as original, but not to exceed 5s.		
Of birth, marriage, or death		0 0 1	ECCLESIASTICAL LICENCES: —		
Charterparty		0 0 6	To hold the office of lecturer, &c.	0 10 0	
CHEQUES, or Drafts, payable on demand or to order		0 0 1	For licensing a building for the performance of divine service, &c., and any chapel for solemnizing marriages therein	0 10 0	
Chicory, per cwt., raw or kiln-dried		0 12 1	Licence not otherwise charged	2 0 0	
Cider and Perry (England), annual licence, retailers of		1 5 0	FACULTY OR DISPENSATION:		
Coffee mixtures or substitutes, per ½ lb.		0 0 ½	In England, in all cases, £30.		
COMMISSION to any Officer in the Army or Royal Marines.		1 10 0	„ Scotland or Ireland, in some cases £20, in others £25.		
To any Officer in the Navy		0 5 0	FEEs are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.		
Of Lunacy		0 5 0	GAME LICENCES, United Kingdom, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	3 0 0	
Contract Note, Stocks, Shares, &c.		0 0 1	After 31st July, to expire following 31st October	2 0 0	
Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity: for every £5 or fractional part of £5		0 0 6	After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July	2 0 0	
CONVEYANCE and transfer of debenture stock other than Colonial—where the purchase-money shall not exceed £5		0 0 6	Licence for a continuous period of fourteen days	1 0 0	
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10		0 1 0	Gamekeepers (Great Britain), to expire 31st July	2 0 0	
" 10 "		1 5 0	Ditto, Deputation of, Stamp Duty	0 10 0	
" 15 "		2 0 0	Gamekeepers, Ireland, same as Game Licences.	2 0 0	
" 20 "		2 5 0	Game-Dealer's Licence, U.K., annually	2 0 0	
For every additional £25 up to £300		0 2 6	Gun, Licence to use or carry, U. K., annually, to expire on 31st July	0 10 0	
If exceeding £300, then for every £50		0 5 0	Hawkers' Licences, Gt. Brit. (see Pedlars), per year:		
Of any kind not otherwise charged		0 10 0	For each horse or other beast of burden Half-year ending 30th Sept., or 31st March	4 0 0	
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER: —Of Bank of England Stock		0 7 9	Hawkers' Licences, Ireland:		
East India Company Stock		1 10 0	For each horse or other beast of burden, one year	4 4 0	
Of any Colonial debenture stock or funded debt for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred		0 2 6	Ditto, six months	2 2 0	
<i>Proviso for composition in these cases, see 43 & 44 Vict. c. 20, ss. 53 to 57, and 50 & 51 Vict. c. 15, ss. 8 to 16.</i>			For every additional beast, one year	2 2 0	
Copy or Extract (attested or authenticated), the same duty as original, but not to exceed		0 1 0	Ditto, six months	1 1 0	
COPYHOLD AND CUSTOMARY ESTATE: —If on sale, mortgage, or demise, the <i>ad valorem</i> duties under those heads. Not upon sale, mortgage, or demise, surrender, or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and copy of court-roll of any surrender or grant made in court		0 10 0	For every servant, one year	2 2 0	
Corporate and Unincorporate Bodies. Upon the <i>net</i> annual value, income or profits accrued in respect of all real or personal property vested in such bodies		5 0 0	Ditto, six months	1 1 0	
(Subject to certain exemptions laid down in the Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 51.)			House Agents, letting furnished houses at a rent above £25 a year, annual licence, United Kingdom	2 0 0	
Covenant, deed of, not chargeable with <i>ad valorem</i> duty		0 10 0	HOUSE DUTY. —On inhabited houses of the annual value of £20, occupied as a farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, or warehouse, a duty of 6d. in the pound; all others	0 0 9	
DEBENTURE or Certificate for drawback, or goods exported, &c., not exceeding £10		0 1 0	INSURANCE POLICIES—LIFE:		
Exceeding £10, and not exc. £50		0 2 6	For any sum not exceeding £10	0 0 1	
Exceeding £50		0 5 0	Exc. £10, and not exc. £25	0 0 3	
DELIVERY ORDER of goods of the value of 40s. or upwards, lying in any dock, port, warehouse, or wharf, or rent, or hire, on the sale or transfer of goods		0 0 1	Exc. £25 and not exc. £500, for every £50 or fractional part of £50	0 0 6	
DEMISE, see LEASE.			Exc. £500, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100	0 1 0	
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence, U. K.		10 10 0	Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000	0 10 0	
			— ACCIDENTAL DEATH, or Personal Injury, or Loss or Damage upon Property	0 0 1	

SEA:—	£ s. d.
Where the premium does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cent.	0 0 1
In other cases, for every £100, or fraction thereof, insured	0 0 3
For every policy for Time, for every £100, and any fractional part of £100 thereby insured, for any time not exc. 6 months, 3d.; not exc. 12 mos.	0 0 6

INVENTORY DUTY. See PROBATE DUTY.

LAND TAX.—The quota payable by each Parish as fixed in the year 1798 (less the amount redeemed) is raised by an equal pound rate.

LEASES:—Lease or Tack of any lands, tenements, &c., at a yearly rent:—

Excd.	Not Excd.	Not exceeding 35 years.	Between 35 years and 100.	Exceeding 100 years.
£5	10	0 0 6	0 0 3	0 0 6
10	15	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 1 0
15	20	0 2 0	0 0 9	0 1 4
20	25	0 2 6	0 1 0	0 1 10
25	50	0 5 0	1 1 0	3 0 0
50	75	0 7 6	2 5 0	4 10 0
75	100	0 10 0	3 0 0	6 0 0

100, for £50, or frct. part of £50 5 0 .. 1 10 0 .. 3 0 0
 Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

LEGACY AND SUCCESSION DUTIES:— Also see "Probate Duty."

If the deceased died on or after the 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary Legacy or Residue, or share of Residue, although not of the amount or value of £20, is chargeable with Duty by the 44 Vict. cap. 12, sec. 42.

(Except where the whole personal estate does not exceed £300, and a stamp duty of 30s. has been paid on the affidavit. In such cases no legacy duty whatever is payable: 44 Vict. c. 12, sec. 36. No succession duty is payable where the principal value of the whole succession does not amount to £100, or where the value of the individual succession as calculated by the Act is less than £20: 16 & 17 Vict. c. 51, sec. 18.)

Rates of duties payable on legacies, annuities, residues, and successions:—

- To Children of the Deceased, or their Descendants, or to the Father or Mother or other Lineal Ancestor of the Deceased (see below) £1 per cent.
- To Brothers and Sisters of the Deceased, or their Descendants £3 per cent.
- To brothers and Sisters of the Father or Mother of the Deceased, or their Descendants £5 per cent.
- To Brothers and Sisters of the Grandfather or Grandmother of the Deceased, or their Descendants £6 per cent.
- To any Person in any other Degree of collateral Consanguinity, or to a Stranger in Blood to the Deceased £10 per cent.
- The Husband or Wife is not chargeable with Duty; and the Husband or Wife of a relation is chargeable with duty at the lower rate.

(In cases where the grant of probate or administration has been obtained on or after the 1st June, 1881, the duty at the rate of 1 per cent. is not payable upon legacies or residue or successions satisfied out of, or consisting of, estate and effects according

to the value whereof stamp duty shall have been paid on the affidavit or inventory or account in conformity with the 44 Vict. c. 12. Legacies, residues, and successions satisfied out of, or consisting of, estate and effects on which stamp duty is not payable, as, for example, foreign property and real estate, are still liable to the duty at the rate of 1 per cent.)

Penalties.—Persons paying or receiving any Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue liable to Duty, without taking or signing the proper Receipt for the same, are subject to a Penalty of £10 per cent. on the amount or value of such Legacy, Residue, or Share of Residue.

Persons not giving notice of a succession, or not delivering an account, are subject to a Penalty of £10 per cent. upon duty calculated at £1 per cent. for every month of delay.

LETTER OF ALLOTMENT of any share... 0 0 1
LETTERS PATENT, GRANT OF, to any honour or dignity, viz.: Duke, £350; Marquis, £300; Earl, £250; Viscount, £200; Baron, £150; Precedence, £100; Baronet, £100; *Congé d'élire* to elect an Archbishop or Bishop, £30; any other honour or dignity, £30. Change of surname or arms, in accordance with will, £50; upon voluntary application, £10.

MALE SERVANTS, ANNUAL LICENCE.— £ s. d.
 Great Britain. Every male servant 0 15 0

MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland 5 0 0
 Not special (see page 386) 0 10 0

MEDICINES (Patent) Great Britain only:—
 Not exc. 1s. ... 0 1 1/2 Not exc. 20s. ... 0 2 0
 " 2s. 6d. ... 0 3 " 30s. ... 0 3 0
 " 4s. ... 0 6 " 50s. ... 0 10 0
 " 10s. ... 1 0 Exceed. 50s. ... 1 0 0

Medicines (Patent), dealers, &c., Annual Licence (Great Britain) 0 5 0

MORTGAGE BONDS, &c.:—
 Bonds and all other securities (Foreign or otherwise, except Colonial) when payable to bearer:—
 For every £10, and fractional part of £10 0 1 0
 Substituted Securities for any of the above:

For every £20 and Fractional part of £20 0 0 6
 Mortgage Bond, &c., of any other description, not exceeding £10 ... 0 0 3
 Not exc. £25. ... 0 8 Not exc. £200 ... 0 5 0
 " 50. ... 0 1 3 " 250 ... 0 6 3
 " 100. ... 0 2 6 " 300 ... 0 7 6
 " 150. ... 0 3 9

Exceeding £300, for every £100 and fractional part of £100 0 2 6
 Transfer, assignment, and reconveyance, &c., of, for every £100 or fractional part thereof 0 0 6

Occasional Licences, per day:—
 Publicans ... 2 6 Wine retailers. 0 1 0
 Beer retailers 1 0 Tobacco dealers. 0 0 4
 Passenger vessels, on board } Licence for which excisable liquors } a Year. 5 0 0
 and tobacco are sold. ... } 1 day ... 1 0 0

PASSPORT 0 0 6
PATENT (LETTERS) for inventions:—
 (a.) Up to sealing.
 On application for provisional protection 1 0 0
 On filing complete specification 3 0 0
 Or on filing complete specification with first application 4 0 0

(b.) Further before end of four years from *£. s. d.*
date of patent.

On certificate of renewal 50 0 0

(c.) Further before end of seven years, or
 in the case of patents granted after the
 1st January, 1884, before the end of
 eight years from date of patent.

On certificate of renewal 100 0 0
 Or in lieu of the fees of £50 and £100 the
 following annual fees:—

Before the expiration of the			
4th year from the date of the patent	10	0	0
5th " " "	10	0	0
6th " " "	10	0	0
7th " " "	10	0	0
8th " " "	15	0	0
9th " " "	15	0	0
10th " " "	20	0	0
11th " " "	20	0	0
12th " " "	20	0	0
13th " " "	20	0	0

Other small fees are also payable of
 such amount as may be from time to
 time prescribed by the Board of Trade
 with the sanction of the Treasury.

PAWNBROKERS, ANNUAL LICENCE, U. K. 7-10 0
 trading in plate without
 regard to weight, an additional 5 15 0

PEDLARS, Police Licence 0 5 0

PLATE: Gold, per ounce 0 17 0

 Silver, per ounce 0 1 6

Dealers in gold and silver plate annual
 licence, U. K.: Above 2 dwts. and
 under 2 oz. gold, or above 5 dwts. and
 under 30 oz. silver, in one article ... 2 6 0

 20z. gold, or 30 oz. silver, or upwards 5 15 0

Refiners of gold or silver, annual
 licence, United Kingdom 5 15 0

POWER OF ATTORNEY, &c., receiving
 prize-money or wages 0 1 0

For sale, transfer, or receipt of any
 of the Government funds not ex-
 ceeding £20, or dividends not ex-
 ceeding £10 per annum 0 5 0

If for one payment only 0 1 0

In other cases 0 10 0

Proxy to vote at a meeting 0 0 1

Power of attorney of any other kind 0 10 0

PROBATE AND ACCOUNT DUTY. Also see "Legacy
 and Succession Duty."—On affidavit of value
 for probate or letters of administration and
 inventory (unless a former inventory exhib-
 ited before 1st June, 1881) of estate in respect
 of which probate or letters of administration
 granted or inventory exhibited on and after 1st
 June, 1881, except as hereafter mentioned, and
 on an account to be delivered to Commissioners
 of Inland Revenue under 44 Vict. c. 12, s. 38,
 on death of person dying on or after 1st June,
 1881, of (1) donations mortis causa, (2) benefi-
 cial interest in property accruing by sur-
 vivorship, (3) property passing under volun-
 tary settlement, interest for life or absolute
 power of revocation reserved to settlor:

Where value exceeds £100 and not £500, £1 for
 each £50 or fraction of £50.

Where value exceeds £500 and not £1,000, £1 5s.
 for each £50 or fraction of £50.

Where value exceeds £1,000, £3 for each £100 or
 fraction of £100.

The value of estate of person dying domiciled
 in United Kingdom may be ascertained by
 deduction of debts due to persons resident in
 United Kingdom, and funeral expenses.

The legacy and succession duties at one per

cent. are not payable on assets covered by the
 stamp on the affidavit inventory or account.

On affidavit of value or inventory where gross
 value of personal estate in United Kingdom or
 abroad of person dying on or after 1st June,
 1881, does not exceed £300:

A fixed duty of 30s., which satisfies legacy and
 succession duties on property to which the
 affidavit or inventory relates.

The stamp duty of 5s. per cent. paid on deed
 of voluntary settlement of property included
 in an account will be returned, on production
 of deed, to person delivering the account.

Heavy penalties are imposed for not paying
 probate and account duties within prescribed
 time.

Exemptions.—Affidavit or inventory of estate
 under £100 of person dying after 25 July, 1864,
 and of estate of any common seaman, marine,
 or soldier slain or dying in Her Majesty's
 service.

For probate and inventory duty payable on
 grants of probate and letters of administration,
 and on inventories before 1st June, 1881, see
 55 Geo. III. c. 184, schedule part 3, and 43 Vict.
 c. 14, schedule.

PROPERTY AND INCOME TAX, 1887-8. In the £

Schedule A., Lands, Tenements, &c. 0 0 7

Schedule B., Occupiers of Farms, &c. 0 0 3½

 Scotland and Ireland... 0 0 2½

 Nurseries & Mrkt. Grdns. 0 0 7

 Compositions for tithes 0 0 2½

Schedule C, D, and E, Income 0 7

If under £150, exempt; if under £400, the tax is
 not chargeable upon the first £120.

PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, U. K.,
 for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be
 consumed on the premises:—

If annual value is under £10 4 10 0

Under £15.. £6 0 0 Under £200.. 30 0 0

 " 20.. 8 0 0 " 300.. 35 0 0

 " 25.. 11 0 0 " 400.. 40 0 0

 " 30.. 14 0 0 " 500.. 45 0 0

 " 40.. 17 0 0 " 600.. 50 0 0

 " 50.. 20 0 0 " 700.. 55 0 0

 " 100.. 25 0 0 Exceeding 700.. 60 0 0

Hotels and Theatres of the value of £50 and
 upwards pay no higher amount of licence duty
 than £20, and

Restaurant Keepers pay no higher amount than
 £30 under certain conditions.

Publicans keeping their premises closed the whole
 of Sunday, or closing one hour sooner than
 otherwise required on weekdays, pay only six-
 sevenths of the above amounts; and keeping
 closed on Sunday, and also closing one hour
 earlier each day through the week, only five-
 sevenths of the above amounts. All retailers
 of intoxicating liquors selling for consumption
 on the premises are similarly entitled. (See
 also Beer Dealers.)

RAILWAYS, on passenger receipts per £ s. d.

£100 (in Great Britain, but subject
 to an exemption in respect of fares
 not exceeding the rate of one penny
 a mile):—

Urban District traffic 2 0 0

Other traffic 5 0 0

RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards 0 0 1

Refreshment Houses, annual licence,
 England and Ireland, under £30

rent 0 10 6

 " £30 or above 1 1 0

SCRIP CERTIFICATE, OR SCRIP..... 0 0 1

	£	s.	d.
SETTLEMENTS. —Any deed whereby any definite sum or share settled upon or for the benefit of a person, for every £100 or part of £100....	0	5	0
SHARE WARRANT to Bearer, three times the amount of transfer or conveyance duty.			
SPIRITS , home-made, per proof gall.	0	10	0
„ imported from Channel Islands, per proof gall.	0	10	4
„ distillers or rectifiers, Annual U. K.	10	10	0
„ dealers not retailers, ditto..	10	10	0
„ „ to sell in bottles, add.	3	3	0
„ „ or to sell foreign liquors only in bottles	2	2	0
„ (Methylated), makers of, Annual, U. K.	10	10	0
„ „ retailers, of, do.	0	10	0
„ „ Retailers of.—See Publicans.			
Spirits , Grocers, Scotland, annual licence (including sale of beer), not to be consumed on the premises:—			
Premises under value of £10	4	4	0
Of value of £10 and under £20 ..	5	5	0
„ 20 „ 25 ..	9	9	0
„ 25 „ 30 ..	10	10	0
„ 30 „ 40 ..	11	11	0
„ 40 „ 50 ..	12	12	0
„ 50 and upwards	13	13	0
Spirits , Grocers, Ireland, annual licence, selling spirits not to be consumed on the premises:—			
If rated under £25	9	18	5½
If rated at £25 and under £30...	11	0	6
„ 30 „ 40...	12	2	0½
„ 40 „ 50...	13	4	7
„ 50 and upwards.....	14	6	7½
Stills , annual licence, U. K.—Chemists and others, keeping or using.....	0	10	0
Stock certificate to Bearer, three times Conveyance duty on nominal value.			
Sweets , dealers in, annual licence, United Kingdom	5	5	0
„ retailers of, annual licence United Kingdom	1	5	0
TOBACCO and Snuff, dealers in, annual licence, United Kingdom....	0	5	3
Tobacco and Snuff manufacturers, annual licence, U. K. :—			
Of quantity not exceedg. 20,000 lbs.	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 lbs. and not exc. 40,000	10	10	0
40,000 „ 60,000	15	15	0
60,000 „ 80,000	21	0	0
80,000 „ 100,000	26	5	0
100,000	31	10	0
Beginners to pay £5 5s., and a surcharge on renewal.			
TRANSFER of Stock.—See Conveyance.			
Vinegar-makers , annual licence, U. K.	5	5	0
VOTING PAPER	0	0	1
Warrant for goods	0	0	3
WINE Merchants (for wine only), annual licence, U. K.	10	10	0
Wine retailers, annual licence, selling for consumption on the premises, U. K.	3	10	0
Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine not to be consumed on the			

	£	s.	d.
premises, England and Ireland,	2	10	0
annual licence	2	4	1
Do., grocers, Scotland, annual licence			

SPOILED STAMPS.

THE hours of attendance for the allowance of spoiled stamps at Somerset House are from 11 to 3 on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, and from 10 to 1 on Saturday. The hours of attendance at Nos. 1 & 2, Great Winchester Street, London Wall, for the allowance of sea policy and general spoiled stamps, are from 11 to 3 on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.

DEEDS STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION.

REGULATIONS under which the Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds and other instruments to be stamped after execution.

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF THE DUTY ONLY:—

Agreements under hand only, liable to the duty of 6d. — Appraisements. — Attested copies, within 14 days of first execution.

Life policies, within one month of first execution.

Foreign Sea policies, within 10 days.

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within two months of first execution.

NOTE.—Where the deed or instrument has been wholly executed *abroad*, the period within which it may be stamped begins to reckon from the date of its arrival here.

WITH PENALTY IN ADDITION TO PAYMENT OF THE DUTY:—

Articles of clerkship.

Bills of exchange upon stamps of sufficient amount but of improper denomination.

Charter-parties. Receipts. Within certain limits of time.—*Vide* Table of Penalties.

Contract notes. Delivery orders.

Letters of allotment. Scrip certificates.

Share warrants. Warrants for goods.

INSTRUMENTS WHICH CANNOT BE LEGALLY STAMPED AFTER EXECUTION:—

Bills of exchange (except as before mentioned).—Bills of lading.

Marine policies executed in the United Kingdom. Proxies.—Voting papers.

TABLE OF PENALTIES USUALLY ENFORCED:—

	At	£	s.	d.
Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or extracts: after the expiration of 14 days from their first execution	10	0	0	
Charter-parties, within 7 days from their first execution	0	4	6	
Charter-parties, after the expiration of 7 days, but within one month ..	10	0	0	
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given	5	0	0	
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month (beyond this period receipts cannot be stamped under any conditions)	10	0	0	
Other instruments not enumerated, excepting those which cannot be legally stamped after execution ..	10	0	0	
All applications for the remission, mitigation, or return of penalties, must be made by memorial, addressed to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, and supported by statutory declaration, such declaration being exempt from stamp duty.				

RATES OF INLAND POSTAGE.

INLAND LETTERS sent prepaid to any part of the United Kingdom, including the Orkney and Shetland Islands, the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, &c., are charged as in the following table:—

LETTERS, BOOKS, AND PARCELS—

Letters and Books				Parcel Post.	
Weight not exceeding	Letter Post.	Book Post.		Weight.	Charge.
lb. oz.	d.	d.		lbs.	s. d.
0 1	1	1	½	Not ex. 1	0 3
0 2	1½	1	½	2	0 4½
0 4	2	1	1	3	0 6
0 6	2½	1½	1½	4	0 7½
0 8	3	2	2	5	0 9
0 10	3½	2½	2½	6	0 10½
0 12	4	3	3	7	1 0
				8	1 1½
				9	1 3
				10	1 4½
				11	1 6

One halfpenny for every additional two ounces.

No letter may be more than 18 inches in length, 9 in width, or 6 in depth, unless sent to or from a Government office. The weight is unlimited.

If the postage of letters, books, or patterns be not paid in advance, *double postage* will be demanded on delivery; and if the postage be insufficient, *double the deficiency* will be charged.

LONDON POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

DISTRICTS.—For the purpose of facilitating the collection and delivery of letters, the Metropolis is divided into eight districts, marked:—

East Central (E.C.)	South Eastern (S.E.)
Eastern (E.)	South Western (S.W.)
Northern (N.)	Western (W.)
North Western (N.W.)	West Central (W.C.)

Of these the E.C., comprising the whole of the City, the W.C., the district between Temple Bar and Charing Cross, and the S.W., containing nearly all the Government Offices, are the most important. In the E.C., or City district, there are twelve deliveries daily. By appending the initials the sorting of letters is facilitated, and frequently two or more hours saved in the delivery. In the other districts there are from six to eleven collections and deliveries. At all Branch offices and Receiving houses a special box is provided in which London letters should be posted. Letters properly directed, and properly posted, should be delivered within from two to four hours, and those posted at night delivered early next morning.

FOR THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.—Letters and cards to go the same evening should be posted at Chief District offices, Branch offices, Receiving houses, and Pillar boxes before 6. In suburban places the collections are made from half an hour to an hour earlier.

Letters for the early provincial day mails are collected at the General Post Office at 4.15, 5.45, 6.15, 7.0, and 7.45 a.m.; for Scotland and Ireland at 6.15; and for the Continent at 7.15 and 8.45.

LATE LETTERS.—Inland letters bearing an extra ½d. stamp, if posted before 7 p.m. at the town Branch offices and Receiving houses, are forwarded by the night mails. At certain District offices the hour for posting with this late fee is extended when the letters are to go from

the railways in their immediate neighbourhoods. Letters having an extra ½d. stamp may also be posted at the sorting carriage or platform barrier at the various railway termini up to the time of departure of the train bearing the mails, varying from 8.30 to 9.45.

LATE FOREIGN LETTERS, with an extra 1d. stamp, may be posted till 7 o'clock at Lombard Street, Gracechurch Street, Mark Lane, Eastcheap, Leadenhall Street, Throgmorton Street, Fleet Street, Ludgate Circus, Queen Victoria Street, Charing Cross, and St. Martin's-le-Grand; with an extra 2d. at the latter office till 7.15, or till 7.30 with an extra 3d. At the railway termini the late-letter fee is 4d. for the Continent, and 2d. for the United States, Canada, and the Cape.

LATE POSTING.—Letters for the country posted in London or the London districts too late for the ordinary evening mails, but in time for the last evening collections, are delivered next morning if for places within the range of the midnight despatches. These places, which number over 250, receive on Sundays the letters posted in London as late as 9 o'clock the previous night.

RETURNED AND MISSING LETTERS.—Returned inland letters are disposed of on the day they reach the office. Every letter containing the address of the writer is returned to such writer; but, when there is no address, and the letter does not contain anything of value, it is destroyed, record being kept of only such as contain something of value. Undelivered foreign letters are returned, unopened, at stated periods to the countries whence received. The Returned Letter office is in Telegraph Street, Moorgate Street, and inquiries for missing letters should be made at the Secretary's office, in the new building, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

COMPLAINTS of irregularities and non-delivery should be addressed to the Secretary, General Post Office, E.C.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties up to 2s. 6d.) are sold of the respective values of ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and 20s. These may be purchased at any office during the hours that attendance is given for telegraph business.

EMBOSSSED PENNY ENVELOPES of the following sizes are kept in stock:—A, 4¼ × 3½, in packets of 24 for 2s. 4d.; B, 5¼ × 3, 24 for 2s. 2d.; and a cheaper quality (Commercial), 5¾ + 3¾, 20 for 1s. 9d.; but all may be had in smaller numbers or singly.

Embossed stamps cut from envelopes are not available for postage.

REGISTRATION.—The fee for registering a letter, newspaper, or book packet is 2d. in addition to the postage. These must be handed to an agent of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. The payment of the registration fee effects an insurance on the packet against loss or damage up to £2; a further 1d. up to £5, or 2d. extra up to £10.

Registered letter envelopes, for foreign and inland letters, bearing a twopenny stamp embossed on the flap for the payment of the registration fee, are of five sizes, and are sold: F, 5¼ ins. × 3½ ins., G, 6 ins. × 3¾ ins., 2½d. each, or 12 for 2s. 2½d.; H, 8 ins. × 5 ins., H½, 9 ins. × 4 ins., 2½d. each, or 12 for 2s. 7d.; I, 10 ins. ×

7½ ins., K, 11½ ins. × 6 ins., 3d. each, or 12 for 2s. 10d.

POST CARDS impressed with a halfpenny stamp, for transmission between places in the United Kingdom, are sold at the rate of 6 for 3½d., or 11s. 8d. per parcel of 240; a thicker quality being 6 for 4d., or 6s. 8d. per parcel of 120. Nothing whatever, not even one line of a newspaper cutting, may be attached. Reply Post Cards may be had at double these rates.

FOREIGN POST CARDS, for transmission to the Colonies and to all countries in the Postal Union, are sold at the rate of 1d., 1½d., and 2d. each. Reply Cards are also issued at double these rates.

NEWSPAPERS.—A prepaid postage of one halfpenny is charged for the inland transmission of each daily or weekly registered newspaper, the weight being disregarded. Packets of newspapers, registered or not, can be transmitted at the book-post rate of one halfpenny for every 2 oz. Newspapers posted unpaid are charged double the book-rate. No packet must exceed two feet in length, one foot in width or depth, or 14 lbs. in weight. The newspaper must contain no writing of the nature of a letter. Newspapers for abroad must be posted within eight days of publication. If posted after eight days, book postage rates must be paid.

Wrappers bearing a halfpenny stamp may be had singly at ¾d., 2 for 1½d., 3 for 1¾d., 4 for 2½d., 5 for 3d., 6 for 3½d., then 7 for every 4d.; 22s. 10d. per parcel of 480; or with a penny stamp, singly 1¼d., 2 for 2½d., 3 for 3¼d., 4 for 4¼d., 5 for 5½d., 6 for 6½d., 7 for 7½d., then 8 for every 8½d.; 21s. 3d. per parcel of 240.

BOOK POST.—The prepaid postage for a book or packet of books, paper, printed matter, manuscript, circulars, or photographs (when not on glass, or in cases containing glass, or any like substance), including binding and mounting, is one halfpenny for every 2 oz., or fraction of that weight. Under this head are included circulars produced in identical terms by any mechanical process. No packet must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, 18 inches in length, 6 in depth, or 9 in width, except to or from a Government office.

INLAND PATTERN AND SAMPLE POST.—This is restricted to bonâ fide trade patterns and samples of merchandise, no article sent for sale, in execution of an order, or between private individuals being admissible. If the regulations are infringed, the packet will be charged double the deficient postage, at letter rate, and a fine of 6d. added. The rates are 1d. for 4 ozs.; 1½d. for 6 ozs.; and 2d. for 8 ozs.—the limit of weight. The dimensions are 12 × 8 × 4 inches. No writing is allowed inside, except the number, price, and private business marks; and the name, address, and trade of the sender must be printed on the wrapper, above the address. A private recipient of patterns therefore cannot return them to the tradesman at the same rate.

INLAND PARCEL POST.—Subject to certain regulations prepaid parcels up to 11 lbs. may be sent between places in the United Kingdom at the rates shown in opposite page. Compensation to the amount of £1 can be claimed for loss or damage, or of £5 and £10 by the respective payments of 1d. or 2d. as an insurance fee. No parcel may exceed 3 ft. 6 in. in length, or with length and girth combined, more than 6 ft.

The parcel should be distinctly marked in the left-hand top corner "Parcel Post," and handed across the counter of the receiving houses or given to a rural postman. It must not be posted

in a letter-box, and the postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. Money is received at the principal London offices, and at the head offices at Edinburgh and Dublin, when the postage of a number of parcels amounts to 20s., and in certain large provincial towns when it amounts to £5.

No Parcel Post business is transacted on Sundays or holidays.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PARCEL POST.—The rules and regulations to be observed are similar to those relating to inland parcels, with the addition that every parcel must have a Customs declaration respecting the contents. This must be on a form obtainable at any Post Office: no duties are to be paid; they will be collected on delivery. Arms may not be sent to Gibraltar, nor letters to Australia or the Cape; nor opium to India, Hong Kong, or the Straits Settlements. The charges to British possessions are:—

		Per lb. Additional.
India	1st lb. 1s.	1s.
Hong Kong and China ..	" 10d.	10d.
Cape Town	" 1s.	1s.
*Other places	" 1s. 4d.	1s. 4d.
Straits Settlements	" 9d.	9d.
Ceylon	" 9d.	9d.
Labuan	" 11d.	11d.
Malta	" 8d.	6d.
Australia	1st 2lb. 2s.	1s.
Gibraltar	1st lb. 8d.	6d.
West Indies	" 7d. to 9d.	same rate.
Canada—see list at any post office.		

Continental rates:—		
Austria-Hungary 3 lbs.,	1s. 5½d. ; 7 lbs.,	1s. 11½d.
" vid Belgium 3 "	1s. 9d. ; 7 "	2s. 2d.
Belgium	{ 3 " 1s. 3d. } 11 "	2s. 2½d.
	{ 7 " 1s. 8d. }	
Constantinople .. 3 "	1s. 6d. { 7 "	2s. 6d.
	{ 11 "	3s. 6d.
Denmark	3 " 1s. 5d. ; 7 "	2s. 0d.
" vid Belgium 3 "	1s. 9d. ; 7 "	2s. 2d.
Egypt	2 " 1s. 3d. ; pr. lb. (to 11 lb.)	7½d.
France	3 " 1s. 4d. ; 7 "	1s. 9d.
Germany	3 " 1s. 0d. ; 7 "	1s. 7d.
" vid Belgium 3 "	1s. 4d. ; 7 "	1s. 9d.
Holland	3 " 1s. 0d. { 7 "	1s. 8d.
	{ 11 "	2s. 3d.
Italy (vid France) 7 "	2s. 1d.	
" vid Belgium 3 "	2s. 4½d. ; 7 "	2s. 9½d.
Norway	3 " 10½d. { 7 "	1s. 5½d.
	{ 11 "	2s. 1d.
Sweden	3 " 1s. 2½d. ; 7 "	2s. 3½d.
Switzerland 3 "	1s. 5d. ; 7 "	2s. 0d.
" vid Belgium 3 "	1s. 9d. ; 7 "	2s. 2d.

Parcels for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Jamaica, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland must not contain any letters.

To the British possessions generally and Egypt the dimensions are limited to 3 feet 6 inches in length, or length and girth combined, 6 feet; to Jamaica, length 2 feet, girth 4 feet; Canada, length 2 feet, depth or width 1 foot; to Italy, length 2 feet, length and girth combined 4 feet; other places in Europe, 2 feet in any direction.

MONEY ORDERS, INLAND.—The highest amount granted in one order is limited to £10. The commission charged is:—

* The limit of weight here is 7 lbs.; to other British possessions it is 11 lbs.

For sums not above 20s. 2d.

Not above £2 3d. | Not above £7 5d.
 " " £4 4d. | " " £10 6d.

The rules and regulations respecting lost or lapsed orders will be found on the forms issued.

MONEY ORDERS, FOREIGN.—These are now granted between the United Kingdom and the following places. For sums not exceeding £2, 6d.; £5, 1s.; £7, 1s. 6d.; £10, 2s.

Aden	France	North Borneo
*Adrianople	Gambia	*Norway
Amoy	*German Emp.	Nova Scotia
*Austria	Gibraltar	Panama
Bagdad	Gold Coast	*Philippopolis
Bassorah	Guadur	*Portugal
Belgium	Hankow	Prince Edward
Belize	Hawaii	Island
Bermuda	*Heligoland	Queensland
*Beyrout	Heihow	*Roumania
British Columb.	*Holland	*Salonica
British Guiana	Hong Kong	St. Helena
*Bulgaria	*Hungary	Seychelles Isla.
Bunder Abbas	*Iceland	Shanghai
Bushire	*India	Sierra Leone
Canada	Italy	Smyrna
Cape of Good Hope	Japan	South Australia
Canton	Jask	Straits Settlements
Ceylon	Lagos	*Sweden
Constantinople	Linga	*Switzerland
Cyprus	Malta	Tasmania
*Danish West Indies	Mauritius	United States
Denmark	Muscat	Victoria
*Dutch E. Indies	Natal	Western Australia
*Egypt	New Brunswick	India
Falkland Islds.	New S. Wales	New Zealand
Foochow	Newfoundland	Switzerland
	Ningpo	Zanzibar

Orders issued for the places marked thus * are retained by the remitter.

POSTAL ORDERS.—Unlike money orders, they are issued for fixed sums; those of 1s. and 1s. 6d. at a charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; of 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., and 10s. 6d., 1d.; those of 15s., and 20s., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. These orders must be presented for payment within 3 months from last day of the month of issue, or a fresh commission will be charged. Stamps to the amount of 5d. may be affixed on the face of an order, so that practically any odd sum can be transmitted by means of Postal Orders. They are not only payable at any office in the United Kingdom, but may also be cashed at Malta, Gibraltar, and Constantinople. Most money-changers on the Continent will also cash them.

FOREIGN MAILS.—Mails are despatched from London to the following countries twice or three times daily except Sunday:—

Austria-Hungary	Holland	Poland
Belgium (3)	Ibraela	Russia
Bulgaria	Italy (3)	Spain
Denmark	Luxemburg (3)	Sweden
France (3)	Montenegro	Switzerland (3)
Galatz	Norway	Tangier
Germany (3)	Persia	Varna
Gibraltar		

To Canada letters are despatched every Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday evening; and to the United States every Wednesday and Saturday evening.

To the West Indies, alternate Thursday morning, and various other days.

To Australia, every Friday evening, and various other days.

To India, every Friday evening.
 To China, Japan, and Ceylon, Wednesday and Friday evening, and various other days.

To Portugal and Servia, every morning.
 To Egypt, Tuesday morning and Friday evening; to Cyprus, Friday evening, and various other days; to Greece, Thursday and Sunday evening; to Constantinople, Thursday morning and Saturday evening; to Malta, Wednesday morning and Saturday evening.

To Cape Colony, every Thursday evening; to Mexico, Wednesday and Saturday evening, and various other days.

To other parts of the world, the list of places and the rates are too numerous for insertion; particulars may be obtained at every Receiving house.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.—The countries comprised within the **POSTAL UNION** are:—

LIST A.—(Letters, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per half-oz.; Cards, 1d.; Newspapers, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz.; Packet of printed paper $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz.; Commercial papers same as printed papers, except that the lowest charge for a packet is $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Patterns, same as printed papers, the lowest charge being 1d. Limit of weight 4 lbs.)

Austria-Hungary	Greece	Persia, viâ Russia
Azores	Heligoland	Portugal
Belgium	Iceland	Roumania
Bulgaria	Italy	Russia
Canada	Luxemburg	St. Pierre-et-Miquelon
Canary Islands	Madeira	Servia
Cyprus	Malta	Spain
Denmark	Marquesas Islands	Sweden
Egypt	Montenegro	Switzerland
Faroe Islands	Netherlands	Tahiti
France	Newfoundland	Turkey
Germany	Norway	United States
Gibraltar		

LIST B.—(Letters for those places not printed in italics, and for Hong Kong, Japan, and New Caledonia, viâ San Francisco, the charge is 4d. per half-oz.; Post Cards, $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Newspapers, 1d. per 4 oz.; Packet of Printed paper, 1d. per 2 oz.; Commercial papers same as printed papers, the lowest charge for a packet being $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Patterns same as printed papers, 1d. per 2 oz. To the Countries printed in italics, viâ Brindisi, the charge is—Letters, 5d. per half-oz.; Post Cards, 2d.; Newspapers, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4 oz.; Printed papers, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz.)

Ajuda	Cape Verd Is.	Fernando Po
Angola	Cayenne	Floris
Annobon	Celebes	Gaboon
Antigna	Ceylon	Gambia
Argentine Rep.	Chandernagor	Goa
Aruba	Chile	Gold Coast
Assinie	Cochin China	Grand Bassam
Bahamas	(French)	Greenland
Bali	Colombia, Rep.	Grenada
Banca Archip.	Congo	Grenadines
Barbados	Costa Rica	Guadaloupe
Bermudas	Cuba	Guatemala
Billiton	Curaçao	Guiana, British
Bissau	Damao	Guiana, Dutch
Bolivia	Diu	— French
Bonaire	Dominica	Hawaiian Islds.
Brazil	Dominican Rep.	Hayti
Brit. Honduras	Dutch Borneo	Honduras, Republic of
Cacheu	Ecuador	
Cameroons	Falkland Islds.	Hong Kong

India	Nevis	St. Vincent,
Jamaica	New Caledonia	West Indies
Japan	Nicaragua	Salvador
Java	Papua	San Domingo
Karikal	Paraguay	Senegal
Labuan	Patagonia	Sette Cama
Lagos	Persia, <i>via Per-</i>	Siam
Liberia	sian Gulf	Sierra Leone
Lombok	Peru	Straits Settlements.
Low Archipelago (French)	Philippines	Sumatra
Macao	Pondicherry	Sumbawa
Madagascar	Porto Rico	Sunda Islands
Madura	Réunion	Surinam
Mahé	Riow Archip.	Tamatave
Marian Isles	Saba	Timor
Martinique	St. Croix	Tobago
Mauritius	St. Eustache	Tortola
Mayotte	St. John	Trinidad
Mexico	St. Kitts	Turk's Islands
Molucca Archip.	St. Lucia	Uruguay
Montserrat	St. Martin	Venezuela
Mozambique	St. Mary	Yanaon
	St. Thomas	

AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND FIJI, CHINA, THE CAPE, &c.—For Letters ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz.) and Newspapers (4 oz.) to the following places, not in the Postal Union—Ascension, Australasia, Cape Colony, Fiji, Natal, and St. Helena, the charge is 6d. and 1d. respectively; books and patterns, 1d. per oz. to Abyssinia, Aden, China, Sarawak, and Zanzibar, letters 5d. and newspapers 1½d.; to Cape Coast Castle and West Coast of Africa, 4d. and 1d.; to Bechuanaland and the Transvaal, 8d. and 1½d. Post Cards may be sent to Aden, China, and Zanzibar, the charge for which is 2d.

TELEGRAMS.—Telegrams may be sent to all parts of the United Kingdom at the rate of 6d. for the first twelve words, and one half penny for each additional word, stamps in payment to be affixed to the form by the sender. The address of the receiver is charged for, but not that of the sender when written on the back of the telegram form. Five figures are counted as one word. The charge includes delivery within one mile of the office—beyond that limit the charge is 6d. per mile for the first three miles; if three or more miles, at the rate of 1s. per mile from the office door.

SUNDAY TELEGRAMS.—In most provincial towns the Telegraph Offices are open from 7 or 8 to 10 a.m., and again from 5 to 6 p.m.; in Scotland from 8 to 10 a.m., and 4 to 5 p.m.; and in Ireland from 9 to 10 a.m., and from 5 to 6 p.m. In London the following offices are always open:—Central Telegraph Station; Great Northern Station, King's Cross; Paddington, St. Pancras, and Victoria (L. C. & D.) Stations; also at Moorgate Street Buildings and the office in West Strand; the offices at Birmingham, Bradford, Brighton (except between midnight Saturday and 7 a.m. Sunday), Bristol, Cardiff Docks, Derby, Exeter, Hull, Hurst Castle, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, and Southampton; as also are those of Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Inverness, in Scotland; and Belfast, Cork, Dublin, and Queenstown in Ireland.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS are subject to a code of 24 rules, too lengthy to be transcribed. The charges vary from 2d. a word to Belgium, 2½d. to France, 3d. to Germany and Holland, 4d. to Algeria, Denmark, and Norway, 4½d. to Austria, Italy, and Spain, 5½d. to Gibraltar and Portugal,

to 10s. 6d. to New Zealand, and 14s. to British Guiana; our own Colonies and possessions being charged generally at about the highest rates.

SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.—At all offices open on Sunday postage stamps are sold, and letters may be registered during the time such offices are open (viz., from 9 to 10 a.m., and one other hour at least, beginning with the commencement of the delivery. If these hours coincide either wholly or in part, additional time is taken so as to complete two hours). The same regulation applies to CHRISTMAS DAY and GOOD FRIDAY. The hours at which telegraph business is attended to are, as a rule, from 8 to 10 a.m.; but no Money Order, Savings Bank, Insurance or Annuity Business is transacted on these days, nor in Scotland on Sacramental Fast Days.

BANK HOLIDAYS AND FAST DAYS.—Where Bank Holidays are observed as public holidays, the public counters of the offices will be closed at 12 at noon except for telegraph business, the reception of parcels, the sale of postage stamps, and the registration of letters. At no provincial towns in England or Ireland is there more than one delivery of letters on Sunday, Christmas Day, or Good Friday; nor in Scotland on Sunday or the Sacramental Fast Days; and any person is at liberty to prevent even this delivery so far as relates to himself.

In London, the holiday arrangements are of an exceptional character, and due notice of them is given by means of bills at the various offices.

SMALL INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.—Any depositor in the Post Office Savings Bank may invest, at any Post Office in the United Kingdom at which there is a savings bank, small sums in one of the Government 3 per cent. stocks, or in 2½ and 2½ per cent. stock. The sums so invested must not be less than £10, and must not exceed £100 in any one year ending Dec. 31st, and the aggregate amount held by any one investor must not exceed £300. The following charges are made for the purchase of stock, and these sums include all expenses connected with the subsequent collection of dividends:—

On stock not exceeding £25	.....	9d.
Exceeding £25, but not exceeding £50	....	1s. 3d.
" £50 " " "	.....	1s. 18. 3d.
" £75 " " "	.....	£75..... 2s. 3d.
" £100	.....	2s. 3d.

The charges on the sale of stock are at the same rates up to £100; for £200 it is 2s. 9d., and for £300, 3s. 3d. The investment is at the current price of the day on which it is made, and a certificate thereof is sent to the investor by post. Similar arrangements are made for sales of stock. Dividends are collected by the Post Office and placed to the credit of the investor.

Any person having invested £50 or more may, on application to the Post Office, obtain a stock certificate for £50 or any multiple of £50. These certificates have coupons for dividends payable to bearer at the Bank of England.

Facilities similar to those just described for investments of small sums in Government stocks will be granted by the Trustee Savings Banks.

The depositor's book must in every case be sent with an application for investment or sale of stock, or for a stock certificate. A cover for the purpose may be obtained at any Post Office Savings Bank.

Any further information can be obtained on application to the Controller, Savings Bank Department, 144A, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., and at almost all receiving houses.

APPROXIMATE TIME OCCUPIED IN DAYS AND HOURS IN PASSING FROM LONDON TO CERTAIN IMPORTANT PLACES IN THE WORLD.

	D.	H.		D.	H.		D.	H.
Accra (Africa)	26		Gaboon (Africa)	34		Palermo	2	22
Adelaide	38		Geneva	1	3	Panama	21	
Aden	11		Genoa	1	7	Paris	27	9
Aix-les-Bains	1		Gibraltar	4	9	Payta	27	
Alexandria	5	11	Gothenburg	3		Penang	26	
Algiers	4		Goree and Dakar (Africa)	13		Pernambuco	15	
Ambriz (Africa)	51		Grand Bassa (Africa)	20		Perth (Wstrn. Australia)	36	
Amsterdam	15	15	Grand Bassam	22		Pondicherry	27	
Antigua	15	8	Grand Canary (Spain)	10		Port Chalmers	46	
Antwerp	11		Grenada	14		Port Said	7	
Arica	39		Grey Town	23		Porto Rico (San Juan)	18	
Ascension	24		Guadaloupe	14	15	Prague	1	20
Athens	5	6	Guayaquil	26		Progreso	33	
Auckland	36		Hague, The		14	Puerto Cabello	23	
Baden-Baden	22		Half Jack (Africa)	22		Punta Arenas (Magellan)	31	
Baghdad	24		Hamburg	1		Quebec	10	
Bahamas	14		Hanover		22	Rangoon	24	
Bahia	16		Havana	16		Reggio	3	
Bale		23	Hayti:—Jacmel	16	13	Réunion	23	
Barbados	12	13	Port-au-Prince	22		Rio de Janeiro	20	
Barcelona	1	16	Heidelberg		23	Rome	1	20
Batavia	28		Hiogo	46		Rotterdam		13
Bathurst (Gambia)	14		Hong Kong	35		Saigon (Cochin China)	34	
Belize	19		Honolulu	23		St. Helena	16	
Benin	30		Iceland	9		St. Kitts	16	
Bergen	4	12	Iquique	40		St. Louis (U.S.A.)	9	12
Berlin	1	3	Jamaica	17	14	St. Lucia	13	13
Bermuda	12		Jeddah (Arabia)	14		St. Nazaire (France)		22
Berne	1	4	King George's Sound	33		St. Paul de Loanda	53	
Beyrouth	10		Kurrachee	20		St. Petersburg	2	22
Biarritz	1	10	Lagos (Africa)	29		St. Thomas	16	22
Bombay	17	16	La Guayra	21		St. Vincent (C. de Verde)	11	
Bonny (Africa)	24		Lima	33		St. Vincent (W. Indies)	13	16
Bordeaux	22		Limon	24		Salonica	8	
Boston (U.S.A.)	10		Lindi	29		Samoa (Navig. Islands)	53	
Bremen	22		Lisbon	2	22	San Francisco	16	
Brindisi	2	12	Lucerne	1		Santa Martha (Colombo)	22	
Brisbane	44		Lyons		20	Santander	2	13
Brussels	10		Maceio (Brazil)	18		Santos (Brazil)	25	
Buda Pesth	2		Madeira	6		Savanilla	34	
Buenos Aires	27		Madras	20		Senegal	18	
Cadiz	3	12	Madrid	2		Seychelles	22	
Cairo	6		Mainz		20	Shanghai	39	
Calcutta	21		Malaga	4		Sierra Leone	17	
Caldera	43		Malta	4		Singapore	28	
Callao	33		Mandalay	28		Smyrna	7	
Cameroons (Africa)	30		Marseilles	1	2	Stockholm	3	
Cape Coast Castle	24		Martinique	14		Strasburg		20
Cape Palmas (Africa)	21		Martinique	24		Suez	6	
Cape Town	22		Melbourne	40		Sydney	41	
Carthagena (Colombia)	28		Messina	3		Syracuse	3	7
Cayenne	23	12	Milan	1	17	Talcahuano (Chile)	37	
Chicago	9	12	Mollendo	38		Tamatave	30	
Christiania	2	11	Monrovia (Africa)	19		Tampico	33	
Cobija (Bolivia)	41		Monte Video	25		Teneriffe	9	
Cologne		15	Montserrat (West Indies)	15	3	Tifis (Caucasus)	10	
Colombo	20		Moscow	3	16	Tobago	15	9
Colon	20	13	Moulmein (Brit. Burmah)	25		Trieste	2	13
Congo (Africa)	44		Mozambique	34		Trinidad	14	13
Constantinople	4	10	Munich	1	6	Turin	1	3
Copenhagen	1	15	Muscat	24		Valparaiso	38	
Coquimbo	44		Naples	2	3	Vancouver	15	
Crete	7		Natal	27		Venice	2	
Cyprus	11		New Calabar	35		Vera Cruz	30	
Delagoa Bay	31		New York	9		Vichy		21
Demerara	14	12	Newfoundland. (St. John's)	9		Vienna	1	14
Dominica	14	8	Nice	1	9	Vigo	3	
Dresden	1	12	Noumea	53		Washington	9	
Falkland Islands	33		Nova Scotia (Halifax)	10		Wellington	38	
Farøe Islands	4		Odessa	3	12	Winnepeg	13	
Fernando Po	29		Old Calabar (Africa)	26		Yokohama	45	
Florence	1	14	Oporto	3	2	Zanzibar	24	
Frankfort-on-Main	21		Ottawa	10		Zurich	1	

THE BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. Reckoning the area not yet surveyed or perfectly defined, of the recently annexed province of Upper Burmah, with its dependent Shan States, at 200,000 square miles, and its population at 3,500,000, the Indian Empire extends over an area of 1,585,540 square miles, and has a population of 257 millions. From Peshawar, the northern frontier station, to Cape Comorin the distance is 1,900 miles, and the same distance separates Kurrachee, the port of Sind, from Sudiya, the frontier post on the eastern border of Assam. The Province of Burmah, including the country hitherto called Independent Burmah, which was annexed to our Asiatic dominion early in 1886, lies to the east of the Bay of Bengal, and forms no part of the Indian Peninsula. Excluding this province, then, we may broadly divide the country, for geographical purposes, into three sections, viz. :—the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land. The first of these includes the mountain-range of the Himalayas and their offshoots to the southward. This region, considered as the natural northern boundary of India, may be described as consisting of two giant mountain-ranges running from north-west to south-east, with a series of great valleys beyond. The southern range, which rises precipitously from the belt of swampy land lying to the north of the Ganges and parallel to its course, springs up to a height of 20,000 feet above the plain, and culminates in the three loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,002 feet; Kunchin-Junga, 28,176 feet; and Dwhalagiri, over 27,000 feet. The Himalayas, however, are not only a rampart of defence, but also serve to collect and store up a supply of water for the tropical plains below them. The sides of the Himalayas afford an admirable simultaneous representation of the various natural belts of the earth's surface, being divided into the tropical, the temperate, and the arctic zones as the upward journey is taken from the plains below. The vegetation of the Himalayan region includes such varied species as the tree-fern, the deodar or native cedar, numerous rhododendrons, the ilex, orchids, barley, oats, millet, and many common vegetables of domestic use. In the way of trade this region produces large quantities of timber, charcoal, barley, millet, and honey. The fauna are no less varied than the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear and ounce, eagles, partridges, and a large number of pheasants. The native tribes afford examples of both the Aryan and the Turanian races, together with an intermingling of the two. The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, and stretching from sea to sea, comprehend the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmapootra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from each other, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. Of these, two are on the north side of the mountains—the Indus, which flows westward, and the Brahmapootra, which flows eastward; the other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing west and south-west for 900 miles and collecting to itself various other waters, joins the Indus; and the Ganges, which, during a south-east and easterly journey of nearly 1,600 miles, drains almost the whole of the Bengal plain. Meanwhile the Brahmapootra, which runs close along by the mountains on their northern side, having reached the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the south, then to the west, and finally joins the Ganges, the two rivers discharging themselves together into the Bay of Bengal. The Indus is 1,800 miles long; the Brahmapootra nearly 1,500 miles long. It will be seen from this that the Himalayas send to India the water gathered on both their northern and southern slopes: this result is due to the peculiar *lie* of the land, and this it is which has not only given great abundance and wealth to the country, but has also made it the prey of the spoiler and invader for many centuries. The richest, the most populous, and the most prosperous part of India is to be found in the basins of these three great river-systems, which include in the aggregate an area of 1,125,000 square miles. Each of these rivers is of inestimable value to the country it drains, but particularly is this so with the Ganges. The Ganges is not only the great highway of Bengal, it is also the water-carrier and the fertilizer; without it, traffic, where not impossible, would be enormously dear, and the province almost a desert. There are three harvests in Lower Bengal each year: pease, pulse, and various oil-seeds are reaped in April and May, the early rice crop in September, and the great rice crop two or three months later. The chief vegetable products of N. W. Bengal are the mango, the banyan, the wild cotton-tree, and the tamarind: while the delta region gives rice, the bamboo, and a large variety of palms (cocoa-nut, date, areca, &c.). In the north, again, we also find wheat, Indian corn, millet, and barley; while to the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and many different dyes, drugs, and spices are also produced. These include the aloe, castor-oil tree, resins, and gums; but there are also grown the melon, pumpkin, tea-plant, yams, the opium poppy, the mulberry, and jute. Just as the Himalayas on the north and the Suleiman

Mountains on the north-west form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due east and west from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of the north. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhya Mountains, north of the Nerbudda river. The Eastern and Western Ghauts all but complete the triangle of mountain ranges with which this region is surrounded. As the W. Ghauts lie so close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, we find no streams on the Malabar coast; all the rivers—and they are both numerous and of great size—flow eastwards, and passing through gaps or defiles in the E. Ghauts, discharge their waters into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.) at intervals, further to the south; in the extreme N.W., too, south of the Vindhya, and parallel to them, but north of the W. Ghauts, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti. The division line of the basins of these last two rivers is sharply defined by the Sautpoora Mountains, which lie exactly between them. The physical geography of S. India has given it much of its history: the S.W. coast, shut in by the mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E., open and easy of access both from within and without, has advanced with rapid strides in commerce and all other civilizing influences. The mountain slopes of this region, those of the W. Ghauts in particular, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests of the tropics: teak, ebony, iron-wood, and Indian mahogany abound, so also do the jackwood, blackwood, sandalwood, and the ubiquitous bamboo. Coffee is now largely cultivated there, and tea and cinchona are also grown. The elephant, tiger, bison, leopard, deer, sheep, and various smaller game afford limitless sport to the hunter. In the valleys and on the higher plains many crops are raised in profusion, chiefly the same as those grown in the lower basin of the Ganges. The southern table-land has in past times furnished considerable supplies of different minerals, including gold: those found and worked now are mainly lime, coal, and iron. Three-fifths of this great Empire are under the direct rule of the British Government, and are divided for administrative purposes into eight Provinces—viz., Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Burmah, Assam, Madras, and Bombay. The remaining two-fifths are made up of a large number of Native States, whose chiefs, excepting those of Nepal and Bhotan in the north, acknowledge the suzerainty of Her Imperial Majesty, KAISAR-I-HIND. Her Majesty's representative is styled the Viceroy and Governor-General, his relations with the Home Government being regulated by Act 21 & 22 Vict. c. 106, which substituted the authority of a Secretary of State for India, aided by a Council of fifteen members, for that of the East India Company and the Board of Control.

For the knowledge we possess of the period that preceded the commencement of connected history in India we are chiefly indebted to the sacred books of the Hindoos, the accounts of Greek and Chinese writers, the records of inscriptions and coins, and the evidences of race and language. The existence of various races in India speaking languages not cognate, proves that the country has been subject to successive invasions in remote ages. The first of which we possess direct evidence is that of the ARYANS, whose Hindoo descendants still number three-fourths of the inhabitants of the country. The *Vedas*, which are the most ancient and venerated of their sacred writings, and are written in Sanskrit of the earliest type, are supposed to date from 1400 B.C. In the early *Vedas* all classification and ranking of the gods is absolutely wanting; something of the kind, however, is done in the *Upanishads*, which form a kind of commentary on the *Vedas*, and make some attempt to solve the problems of creation, the nature of the Deity, and the human soul. The *Upanishads*, in fact, founded admittedly on the *Vedas*, contain the germs of those great systems of Hindoo philosophy which, in their later development, brought about the separation of the creed of the vulgar from that of the educated. The *Mahabharata* and *Ramayana* are epic poems of later

date, abounding in extravagant myths, from which, however, the learned have succeeded in gaining a general knowledge of the habits and condition of the people and of the course of events during the dark period of Aryan conquest. It is supposed that about 3000 B.C. a branch of the Indo-European race, by whom Europe had already been colonized, descended from those plains of Central Asia which lie to the N.W. of India and settled in the Punjab. They were a pastoral and agricultural people; their form of government was patriarchal, and the offices of prince and priest were united in the same person. Their conquest seems to have been confined to the Punjab for some centuries before they again advanced southwards to the Valley of the Ganges. The condition of the people, as well as the progress of their wars with the older inhabitants of the country, can be clearly traced in the sacred poems. It appears that when Oudh and Bengal had been subdued, the deified hero Rama effected the conquest of Southern India, and afterwards that of Ceylon. By this time a great change had come over the Aryan invaders. Their primitive simplicity had disappeared. Patriarchs had become luxurious princes, whose priestly duties were deputed to the sect of Brahmins; and at the time the *Laws of Manu*, a digest of the customary laws current probably about the 5th cen-

tury B.C., were compiled, this caste had succeeded in establishing its superiority over the Kshetriyas, or military caste, to whom it had been at first subordinate. The *Laws of Manu* give a good idea of Indian society from about 800 B.C. down to the time, probably early in the Christian era, when they were put together in their present form, and in them we first find mention made of the existence of caste and village communities. In the seventh century B.C. a new religion arose, called Buddhism. Its founder was Sákya Muni, or Gautáma, a prince of the Kshetriya caste, who took the name of Buddha, the "awakened," and died at a great age in 543 B.C. His tenets are contained in the *Tripitaka*, the Buddhist gospel. Buddhism was, in India itself, mainly a social reform, a revolt against the pride of caste and the exclusiveness of the Brahman priesthood; and, within three centuries from the death of its founder, it had been accepted as the national religion. For more than a thousand years it existed in India side by side with Brahmanism, which it never succeeded in ousting. But either from internal dissensions of its own, or from persecution without, Buddhism became practically extinct in India before the twelfth century, though it still flourishes not only in China and Japan, but also in Nepal and Ceylon. Its decline in India was accompanied by a revival of Brahmanism, much modified. One branch of it, however, survived in the distinct sect of the Jains, whose religion was a combination of Buddhism and Brahmanism. The followers of this creed, of which the antiquity and relations with Buddhism are much disputed, are still very numerous in Guzerat, and may be found in many parts of India.

With Alexander's invasion (327 B.C.) we reach the first landmark in the political history of India. Herodotus tells us that the twentieth satrapy of Persia had previously included part of the north-west of India. Alexander himself did not penetrate beyond the tributaries of the Indus, though he sailed down the river; his Indian possessions fell to Seleucus, whose ambassador, Megasthenes, has left an account of the country under the rule of Chandragupta, the Greek Sandracottus. Asoka (B.C. 260-220), the grandson of that monarch, whose edicts throw light upon this period, was the great patron of Buddhism, which became for a time the State religion throughout the greater part of India. Our last contributors to a knowledge of India before the period of authentic history are the Buddhist pilgrims from China, who visited the country between the fifth and tenth centuries. The accounts of Greek and Chinese writers corroborate the evidence contained in the *Laws of Manu*, and testify to the prosperous condition of the country, to the absence of slavery, and to the people being brave, sober, truthful, and averse to litigation.

The next invaders of India were Scythians, who, after conquering the Greek settlements of Bactria, poured in many waves, between 126 B.C. and 54 A.D., over Northern India. These inroads, as well as the existence of ancient aboriginal tribes in India, left a lasting influence on the character of the population, and profoundly modified the religious beliefs and domestic institutions of the Hindus.

So early as A.D. 664, Arabs began to make predatory expeditions against Guzerat and Sind. The conquest of Persia, towards the middle of

the seventh century, at length brought the successors of Mahomet to the Indus, and in the N.W. regions they made some temporary acquisitions during the ensuing hundred years. It was, however, more than two centuries later before the foundations of a durable Mohammedan empire were laid. It was in the year 999 that Mahmud declared the independence of the kingdom of Ghaznee in Afghanistan—a proceeding which he followed up by at least twelve expeditions into India, one of which carried him beyond the Jumna, and another ended in the occupation of Guzerat. Later, in 1024, he conquered and annexed to his kingdom the provinces of Lahore and Mooltan, and the succeeding dynasties of Afghan kings held power in India for 500 years. The Mohammedan advance, however, was gradual, for it was not till 1206 that Delhi was taken, and the greater part of Hindustan annexed by Kutb-ud-din, with whose memory is connected the Kutb Minar, near Delhi; and the first Mohammedan invasion of the Deccan took place in 1294.

From this time onward the history of India is the history of invasion, dynasty following dynasty, while the Mongol hordes again and again swept into the country. At length, during the reign of the last monarch of the Toghlaq line, the famous Tamerlane burst into India at the head of a mighty host, and captured and sacked Delhi in 1398; he left behind him Khizr Khan, who thenceforward held the reins of power. A period of misrule, tyranny, and anarchy ensued, and fittingly paved the way for the total conquest of the country by the Mogul emperors.

THE MOGUL EMPIRE.—The Mongols, or Moguls, a Mohammedan Power, after overrunning Central and Western Asia, arrived in 1219, under Genghis Khan, on the frontiers of India, and, as has been stated, again and again invaded that country. In 1398, during the invasion of Tamerlane, or Teimur, a great part of Hindustan was laid waste. In 1526 *Sultan Baber*, a descendant of both these Tartar chiefs, overthrew the last of the Afghan kings at Panipat, and founded the MOGUL EMPIRE. *Humayoon* (1530-56) lost the whole of the territory conquered by Baber, but recovered a portion of it shortly before his death. *Akbar*, his son (1556-1605), being a minor, the Government was for five years under a regency, but it was a much longer time before his numerous opponents were subdued and an Empire firmly established, embracing Cabul, Candahar, all Hindustan, and a portion of the Deccan. Akbar followed up his conquests by important financial reforms; he was tolerant in religion, and just to all classes of his subjects. Among the great men whom he drew around him were Raja Toda Mal, his able finance minister; Abul Fazl, the historian of his reign; and Faiz, the poet; nor should we overlook Bairam Khan, Akbar's faithful guardian in his youth. *Jehangir* (1605-28) received in 1615 an embassy despatched by James I., under the conduct of Sir Thomas Roe. His empress was the famous Nur Mehal. Under *Shah Jehan* (1628-58) the Mogul Empire reached its zenith. Many public works and grand buildings testify to his magnificence and taste, amongst others the Taj Mahal at Agra, which is said to have been the work of a French architect—Austin of Bordeaux. The close of *Shah Jehan's* reign was embittered by the rivalries of his four sons. *Aurangeeb* (1658-1707) defeated his brothers and

at them to death; his father he kept a prisoner or the rest of his life. *Aurangzeb* had great ability and courage, and was a master of dissimulation; but bigotry and distrust were the basis of his policy, and the decline of the Mogul empire dates from his reign. Four sons disputed the right of succession: at last Bahadur Shah gained the coveted crown, but only for five years. Dying in 1712, he was succeeded by his son, *Jehundar Shah*, who was cruelly murdered by one *Farokhsir* (a great-grandson of the famous *Aurangzeb*), who seized on the crown. He in turn was himself put to death six years later, and *Muhammad Shah*, grandson of Bahadur, came to the throne. The viceroys of his own appointment grew uneasy and rebellious, and all unconsciously aided in the growth of the *Mahratta* power. One of them refused aid to his sovereign, and the *Mahrattas* in consequence subdued the *Deccan*. In 1738, to avenge an alleged insult, *Nadir Shah* of *Persia* invaded India, captured *Delhi*, and gave the city over to the mercy of his terrible followers, who are said to have slain more than 100,000 of the inhabitants, and to have levied as contribution and carried off as plunder, treasure equal to more than £50,000,000 sterling. In spite of this enormous sacrifice, peace was only obtained by giving up to the conqueror all the country west of the *Indus*. On the death of *Muhammad*, in 1748, the country was fast going to decay—it was, in fact, only waiting for a fresh conqueror. The *Mahrattas* were there ready for the work to be done. About 1724 the *Deccan*, *Oudh*, and *Bengal* became practically independent under *Nizam-ul-Mulk* (ancestor of the present *Nizam*), *Sadat Khan*, and *Aliverdi Khan* respectively.

THE MAHRATTAS.—Simultaneously with the decline of the *Moguls* rose the power of the *Mahrattas*. They were *Hindoos*, and the country from which they came may be roughly described by drawing two lines from *Nagpur* to *Surat* and *Goa* on the west coast. The founder of their power was *Sivaji* (1627–1680), a chieftain of the family of *Bhonslah*. *Balaji Vishvanath* (1712–1720), *Peishwa*, or *Prime Minister*, succeeded in making that office of paramount importance and hereditary in his family; *Sivaji*'s descendants thenceforth holding a merely nominal position as *Rajas* of *Satara*. Under the *Peishwas*, aided by *Scindia*, *Holkar*, and the *Gaekwar*, who formed independent States about this time, the *Mahrattas* rapidly extended their territory and influence. In 1760 *Delhi* was in their hands, and though they suffered a disastrous defeat at *Panipat* in 1761, at the hands of *Ahmed Shah*, the *Afghan* invader, they remained for some time the first Power in *India*, and were the most dangerous opponents of the *English*. Like the *Pindaris*, a horde of freebooters who followed in their train, they were a scourge to the country, and it was fortunate for *India* that the empire at which they had but too successfully aimed was nothing more than a shadow of its former self. The various native states within its bounds were fated very soon to bend before the superior sway of *European* adventurers, who, either from love of adventure or thoughts of gain, were journeying towards its shores. It was not until both *Pindaris* and *Mahrattas* were overthrown, in 1818, that *India* enjoyed the blessings of internal peace.

EUROPEAN ADVENTURE.—The discovery by *Vasco di Gama* of the route to *India* by the *Cape of Good Hope*, in 1498, gave the *Portuguese*, while

they retained their naval supremacy, the monopoly of the *Indian* trade. Almost immediately they were the most favoured of all the merchants: they founded settlements all along the seaboard; they made commercial treaties in the name of the *King of Portugal*. The first *Portuguese* viceroy, *Francis of Almeida* (1505–1509), established numerous factories and fortresses, and took possession of *Ceylon* and the *Maldive Islands*; while his successor, *Alfonso de Albuquerque*, captured *Goa*, and extended in various places the *Portuguese* dominion, but notably on the *Malabar* and *Malacca* coasts. This dominion had, in 1542, practically amounted to an entire regulation of the *Asiatic* coast trade with *Europe* from the *Persian Gulf* to *Japan*, and for nearly sixty years afterwards the *King of Portugal* was the virtual suzerain of the southern coast of *Asia*. When the *Portuguese* crown fell into weak hands its power in the *Eastern* seas began to decline, and it was almost annulled in 1580, when the crowns of *Spain* and *Portugal* were united under *Philip II*. The *Spaniards* neglected the eastern colonies and settlements. When the *Portuguese* had brought the exports of *India* to *Lisbon* they were well content with the result; the *Dutch* might carry them thence to the other ports of *Europe*. But when *Philip II*, on account of the revolt of the *United Provinces*, shut the harbour of *Lisbon* against the *Dutch*, they were driven either to forego the trade or seek it in its origin themselves. The enterprise of the nation decided the question. *Java* was the first successful settlement of the *Dutch* in the *East*. Then societies were formed at home to prosecute the *Indian* trade; and finally, in 1602, the great *East India Company* was constituted with the plenary powers of a *State*, and the *Dutch* and *Portuguese* at length traded on equal terms. A keen rivalry ensued between the nations. The nature of the *Dutch* and the magnificent state of their navy at the time virtually decided the struggle in their favour. Between the years 1600 and 1663 one by one many of the *Portuguese* possessions fell into the hands of the *Dutch*. Later, in 1810, the *Dutch*, together with the empire they had established in the *Malayan Peninsula*, of which *Batavia* was the capital, passed under *French* dominion. Their eastern empire was then attacked and conquered by the *English* in 1812, but it was surrendered again to the *Dutch* in 1816, since which date it has remained in *Dutch* hands.

ENGLISH DOMINION.—The first *English East India Company* was incorporated by *Queen Elizabeth* in 1600, and owed its origin to a difference with the *Dutch* about the price of pepper. It seems that the *Dutch* traders in 1599 raised the cost per pound—which had previously been about 3s.—to 6s. This measure having been adopted against *English* traders only, so annoyed them that, having convened a meeting of their number, they decided to form an association for the maintenance of a direct trade with *India*. On the 31st of *December*, 1600, the *English East India Company* was incorporated by royal charter: there were 125 shareholders, the capital was £70,000, and the official title was "The *Governor and Company of Merchants of London* trading to the *East Indies*." When voyages to *India*—and almost profitless voyages they proved to be—were first undertaken on the joint-stock account, the company's capital was raised to £400,000. Quarrels

with the Portuguese ensued; and no footing of any kind was obtained until the year 1615, when Captain Best, with four English ships, won a great victory over the Portuguese squadron off Surat, and managed to conclude a treaty with the Emperor Jehangir. Under the terms of this treaty, King James I. sent out as ambassador Sir Thomas Roe, who was not only granted various trading concessions, but was also permitted to reside at the Court of the Great Mogul. When Charles I. was in need of money he granted a second charter to a new company. Confusion was the result; and piratical and other acts dishonourable to Europeans followed. The Protector, Cromwell, however, was equal to the crisis; the rival companies were merged into one, the famous Navigation Act was passed, a reign of order was established, and the English traders gained a reputation for general honesty which—in spite of individuals and solitary cases—they have ever since maintained. In 1639 the English acquired a narrow strip of land, six miles in length and one mile inland, on the coast just below Masulipatam. Having built a factory there, and surrounded it with a wall, they mounted it with guns and named it Fort St. George; fourteen years later (1653) this settlement of Madras became an independent Presidency. When, in 1662, Charles II. was married to Katharine of Braganza, a part of his dowry from Portugal was the Island of Bombay: four years afterwards, it was formally made over to the English monarch, who in his turn sold all his rights over it in 1668 to the East India Company for an annual payment of £10. In 1687 the factory at Surat was given up by the company, and Bombay was made the seat of the Western Presidency. Although in 1634 the company had obtained certain treaty rights concerning Bengal from the Mogul, and six years afterwards a factory had been established at the mouth of the Ganges, yet in that part of the country they held no territorial possessions as in Bombay and Madras; and the Nabob of Bengal in 1696—presumably to mark his sense of the company's position and privileges—ordered all the English factories to be confiscated. The merchants retreated before the tyrant's advance, and lower down the river, amid swamp and jungle, they laid the foundations of Fort William, afterwards destined to develop into the modern city of Calcutta. The incorporation of another rival company took place about this time—the "Scotch East India Company," with a capital of two millions sterling. The competition resulted in over-trading; the home markets were glutted with all kinds of Indian produce, and the English manufacturers were loud in their complaints. The prudence and tact of Lord Godolphin effected a compromise in 1708, and the whole of the English companies were at last amalgamated under the charter granted by Queen Anne to "The United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies." The rival companies of England and France came into collision in 1746, and had Dupleix received proper support from home, he might have succeeded in founding a French Empire in India. The first reverses of the English were retrieved by Clive, whose gallant defence of Arcot (1751) was followed up by a series of brilliant movements, culminating in the capture of Pondicherry in 1761, which completed the ruin of the French. The tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta (1756) summoned Clive

from Madras, and the victory of Plassey in the following year laid at his feet the provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa. He finally left India in 1767, his last act being to reform the services in which great abuses existed. After three years of misrule, *Warren Hastings* was appointed President of Calcutta in 1772, and became Governor-General in 1774, on the creation of the office. He greatly increased the power and territory of the Company, notwithstanding the opposition of a hostile Council, of which Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of *Junius* was a member. Hastings repelled Hyder Ali's memorable invasion of the Carnatic (1780), and defeated the triple alliance of the Nizam, the Mahrattas, and Hyder Ali. In so doing he probably saved British India. The first reign of *Lord Cornwallis* (1786-93) was marked by the complete reform he effected in the Company's Civil Service, and by the introduction of the Permanent Settlement of the Land Revenue in Bengal. The events of the administration of the *Marquis Wellesley* (1798-1805) were numerous and important. Mysore in 1760 had been seized by Hyder Ali, a Mussulman adventurer, and a powerful and inveterate enemy to the English. He was succeeded by his son, Tipoo Sultan, who resembled him in courage. *Lord Wellesley* saw the necessity of crushing this dangerous Power, and the Fourth Mysore War ended in the capture of Seringapatam (1799), the death of Tipoo, and the restoration of Mysore to the rightful Hindoo sovereign. The Treaty of Bassein (1802) broke up the Mahratta Confederacy. The campaigns of Lord Lake and Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the Second and Third Mahratta Wars, curtailed the power of Scindia and Holkar, and added to the strength and extent of the Company's dominions. Lastly, *Lord Wellesley* developed, if he did not establish, a system of subsidiary alliances with Native States, which promised to give greater security than the balance of power attempted by *Lord Wellesley's* predecessors. *Lord Minto* (1807-13) established peaceful relations with the Sikhs, Cabul, and Persia, through the mediation of Metcalfe, Mountstuart Elphinstone, and Malcolm respectively, and extended British influence in the Eastern Seas. Under the *Marquis of Hastings* (1814-23) the Bombay Presidency, hitherto the smallest of the three, attained its present dimensions on the annexation, in 1818, of the territory of the Peishwa, whose power had lasted a little over 100 years. In 1823 *Lord Amherst* succeeded the Marquis of Hastings, and marked his period of office by a conquest in another direction. The King of Ava had been not only guilty of great insolence to the Governor-General but was ever making encroachments on the British territory. The result was the First Burmese War, which cost us 20,000 lives and nearly £14,000,000, but gave us the fertile provinces of Aracan and Tenasserim, and, practically, Assam. While *Lord William Bentinck* was Governor-General (1828-35), steam communication with India was introduced, Suttee (or widow-burning) was abolished, and various measures were passed affecting education, economy, and justice. The Charter of the East India Company was in 1833 renewed for twenty years, on condition that the Company should altogether abandon its trading, and allow of the settlement of Europeans in the country. *Lord Auckland's* resolution to support Shah Shuja against Dost Mohammed brought on the First

Afghan Expedition (1839-42), and the serious disaster attendant on the fatal Retreat from Cabul. This was atoned for in the administration of *Lord Ellenborough* (1842-44), which also saw the Conquest of Sind by Sir Charles Napier. *Lord Hardinge* (1844-48) conducted in person the First Sikh War, and fought a series of severely-contested battles, ending with Sohraon (1846). *Lord Dalhousie's* administration (1848-56) was fruitful in events. The Second Sikh War resulted in the submission of the Sikhs, who at Chillianwallah and Goojerat gave further proof of their bravery. The annexation of their country was followed by that of Tanjore; and the Second Burmese War deprived the King of Burmah of his seaboard provinces. Lord Dalhousie promoted the introduction of Railways and the Telegraph. His annexation policy was much criticised at home: it proceeded on the principle that either misrule or a break in the natural succession should justify the transfer of the state to the British government, considering that the welfare of those governed should be the first consideration. In 1849 Satara, and in 1853 Jhansi, became British territory; and after the death of the last of the Mahratta Princes of Nagpur, his territory was annexed, and became the Central Provinces in 1853. In 1856, after long and painful hesitation on the part of the directorate, and after repeated warnings to the Government of Oudh—a Government marked by tyranny and oppression—that kingdom was also added to the list of annexations. The proclamation was made on February 13, 1856, and the transfer took place without the shedding of blood or the striking of a single blow. *Earl Canning* (1857-62), who succeeded Lord Dalhousie, left England pledged to pursue a policy of peace. It was, however, his fate to meet the greatest crisis that has threatened the British Empire in India. A Mutiny of the native troops broke out on the 10th of May, 1857, at the station of Meerut, and spread through the whole Bengal Army. Delhi was for some months in the possession of 40,000 of the rebels, and many chiefs joined the revolt. The siege of Delhi, the massacre at Cawnpore, the relief of Lucknow, the Central India campaign of Sir Hugh Rose, and all the heroism displayed during that momentous time, will never be forgotten.

THE BRITISH INDIAN EMPIRE.—The Great Mutiny was the death-blow to the East India Company, whose glorious annals were brought to a close by a Proclamation to the Princes, Chiefs, and People of India, dated the 1st of November, 1858, announcing the resolution of Her Majesty to assume the government of the territories in India "heretofore administered in trust by the Honourable East India Company." *Lord Canning* was succeeded in 1862 by *Lord Elgin*, who, however, died November 20th, 1863. The attention of *Sir John (Lord) Lawrence* (1864-69) and of *Lord Mayo* (1869-72) was directed to the necessity for financial retrenchment, which arose chiefly from increased military expenditure. Lord Mayo was assassinated on the 8th of Feb., 1872, while on a visit to the convict settlement at Port Blair, in the Andamans. During the time of *Lord Northbrook* (1872-76), H.R.H. the Prince of Wales visited India, and received a loyal welcome from all classes. *Lord Lytton's* Viceroyalty (1876-80) was made eventful by the terrible Famine in Southern India and by the Second Afghan War. He was succeeded by the *Marquis of Ripon*

(1880-84), whose peaceful rule was marked by the extension of local self-government. He, in his turn, gave place, at the end of 1884, to the present Governor-General, the *Earl of Dufferin*, whose régime has been remarkable for the Third Burmese War (1885), which has added to British India the province of Upper Burmah; for the policy of strengthening the north-west frontier against Russia, by increasing the army, improving the military communications, and delimitating the northern frontier of Afghanistan to the Oxus; and for the celebration in India of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign (1887), during which the native chiefs and all classes in India have joined in showing their enthusiasm and their loyalty. Another significant instance of loyalty has been the spontaneous offer in 1887 by the Nizam of Hyderabad of 20 lacs a year for three years, as contribution towards the cost of military defence of the north-west frontier. Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty has also been characterised by its efforts to secure financial retrenchment, and by its internal reforms connected with land and excise administration.

There have been those who have questioned the advantages India has derived from contact with Europeans and Western civilization. The general good and welfare of a community are not necessarily counterbalanced by individual cases of hardship and of oppression, and there can be little doubt that the old East India Companies, with all their petty jealousies and tyrannies, not only laid the foundations of our modern Empire in the East, but benefited largely both the countries with which they traded and those from which they came. It is, however, altogether beyond dispute, that English Imperial rule in India is exciting an untold influence for good upon the natives. It is admitted generally that the prosperity of a country may be measured directly by considering the true expansion of its trade. *Sir W. W. Hunter*, in his *Imperial Gazetteer of India*, speaking of the exports from 1700 to 1880, says:—"At the beginning of the last century, before the English became the ruling power in India, the country did not produce £1,000,000 a year of staples for exportation. During the first three-quarters of a century of our rule, the exports slowly rose to about £10,000,000 in 1834. During the half-century since that date, the old inland duties and other remaining restrictions on Indian trade have been abolished. Exports have multiplied by sixfold. In 1880, India sold to foreign nations £66,000,000 worth, and in 1884-85 upwards of £80,000,000 worth, of strictly Indian produce which the Indian husbandman has raised, and for which he was paid. In 1888 the total trade of India, including export and imports, exceeded £122,000,000. In 1884-8 the total foreign import and export trade of India, excluding treasure and Government stores, was over £136,000,000, or including treasure and Government stores, nearly £155,000,000. India has more to sell to the world than she requires to buy from it."

IMPERIAL LEGISLATION.—*The Regulating Act* (1773), which created the first Governor-General created also his Council, and was the first that recognized the East India Company as a ruling body. It was followed, in 1784, by *Pitt's India Bill*, which while leaving the Government of India nominally to the Court of Directors, in reality transferred it to a *Board of Control*, whose President represented Indian affairs in the House of Com-

mons; and in 1788 by the *Declaratory Act*, which expressly affirmed this important fact. In 1793 the Company's Charter was renewed for 20 years, and its exclusive privileges were continued. In 1813 an Ecclesiastical Establishment was formed, and the trade to India was thrown open; in 1833 the China monopoly was likewise abandoned, and the North-West Provinces were made a separate Administration. In 1853 the Company's Charter was renewed for the last time, Bengal was put under a Lieutenant-Governor, and the Indian Civil Service was thrown open to com-

petition, *Act 21 & 22 Vict. cap. 106*, "An Act for the Better Government of India," received the Royal Assent on the 2nd of August, 1858. By it all the territories heretofore under the Government of the East India Company were transferred to Her Majesty the Queen; and all the power hitherto exercised by the East India Company or by the Board of Control, were vested in the Secretary of State for India. It was not till 1877 however, that Her Majesty formally assumed the title of EMPRESS OF INDIA.

The Government of India.

THE Viceroy and Governor-General is supreme, but he is assisted by an Executive Council of six members, including the Commander-in-Chief. This body forms the SUPREME GOVERNMENT IN INDIA, which passes in review the entire administration in six separate departments—Finance and Commerce, Foreign, Military, Public Works, Home, and the Department of Revenue and Agriculture. Each department is under the charge of a Secretary, and is also the special care of a member of the Supreme Council, who has authority to deal with affairs of routine and minor importance, and to select what is worthy of the consideration of the Governor-General and his collective Council. The Governor-General specially superintends the political business of the Foreign Office. The *Department of Finance and Commerce* looks to questions of Finance, to Stamps, Excise, the Post Office, and anything involving a permanent charge on the State; also to questions bearing on the commerce of the country. The most important subjects coming under the attention of the *Department of Revenue and Agriculture* are the Land Revenue, Opium, Salt, Forests, Abkari or Excise, and the agricultural development of the country. The *Home Department* deals with the Educational, Medical, Eccle-

siastical, Judicial, Police, and other matters, and has charge of the penal settlements of Port Blair and Nicobar. The *Foreign Department* conducts our relations with Afghanistan, Nepal, and other contemurinous countries, and corresponds with the Political Agents of the numerous semi-independent Native States of Rajputana and Central India, with the Commissioner of Mysore and the Resident of Hyderabad. The Marine Service, as well as the Army, is under the *Military Department*. The Legal Member takes charge of Government Bills in the *Legislative Council* which consists of twelve members (besides the seven members of the Executive Council), of whom one half must be unconnected with the public service. As only Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the North-West Provinces possess Councils of their own, the Legislative Council of India legislates for those Provinces which are unprovided with local Councils, or on matters of exceptional importance affecting the Empire.

The Government of India is debited with the cost of the Army for all India, excepting Madras and Bombay, with the interest on debt, and generally, with all *Imperial* as distinguished from *Provincial* expenditure. The excess of expenditure over receipts is balanced by the aggregate surplus of all the Provinces.

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT, CALCUTTA.

Viceroy and Governor-General (Rs. 20,833 per mensem), His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.M.G.

Private Sec., Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.E., LL.D. *Assis. Private Sec.*, D. Pamoty, C.I. *Military Secretary*, Lieut.-Col. Lord William L. de la Poer Beresford, C.I.E., V.C., 9th Lancer *Aides-de-Camp*, Major Harry Cooper, Loyal North Lancashire Regt.; Major F. T. R. Hamilton, Norfolk Regt.; Lieut. Lord Herbrand A. Russell, Grenadier Guards; Capt. Charles J. Burn, 1st Dragoons; Lieut. Arthur John Gore, Devon Regt. (*extra*); Capt. John W. Currie, Madras S.C. (*extra*).

Native Aides-de-Camp, Bessaidar Mahomed Afzul Khan, C.S.I., Khan Bahadur, 11th Beng Cavalry; and Bessaidar-Major Gopal Singh Bahadur, 2nd Central Indian Horse.

Medical Attendant, Surgeon John Findlay, M.B. *Hon. Surgeon*, Prof. D. D. Cunningham.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Extraordinary Member, H.E. General Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart., G.C.B., R.A., V.C., Commander-in-Chief.

Ordinary Members (5), Lieut.-General George Tomkyns Chesney, R.E., C.B.; Andrew Richard Scoble, Q.C., C.I.E.; Sir Chas. Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., LL.D.; David Miller Barbour, C.S.I.; Sir Charles Alfred Elliott, K.C.S.I.

Extraordinary Members, the Governors of the other Presidencies when the Council shall assemble within their territory.

Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations, Herbert John Reynolds, B.A.; Henry S. Aubyn Goodrich; Henry Sullivan Thoma G. H. P. Evans; Maharajah Luchmess Singh; James Wallace Quinton, C.I.E.; T. T. Gibbon, C.I.E.; Syad Ameer Hossein; Sir Raj Shankar Baksh Sing Bahadur, K.C.I.E.; Lieut. Col. Edward George Wace; and Sir Dinshi Manekjee Petit.

Sec. to Council, John Molesworth Macpherson

SECRETARIES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME.—Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, M.A.
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.—Sir Edwd. C. Bu

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.—James Westland.
FOREIGN.—Henry Mortimer Durand, c.s.i.
MILITARY.—Lieut.-Col. E. H. H. Collan.
PUBLIC WORKS.—Col. R. C. B. Pemberton, B.E.
LEGISLATIVE.—Stephen Harvey James (J. M. Macpherson, c.s.i., acting).
Agents to Gov.-Gen. (Rs. 4,000): *Central India*, Sir Lepel H. Griffin, k.c.s.i.; *Rajputana*, Col. C. H. M. Waller, B.S.C.; *Baroda*, Col. James Cavan Berkeley; *Baluchistan*, Col. Sir Robert G. Sandeman, k.c.s.i. (Rs. 2,500).
Residents: *Hyderabad* (Rs. 4,000), John Graham Cordery, c.s.i.; *Mysore* (Rs. 4,000), Sir Charles E. Bernard, k.c.s.i.; *Cashmere*, Col. Sir O. B. C. St. John, k.c.s.i., B.E.; *Nepaul*, Chas. E. R. Girdlestone; *Gwalior*, Col. Patrick W. Banerman.
Polit. Residents: *Persian Gulf*, Col. E. C. Ross, c.s.i.; *Aden*, Brigadier-Gen. A. G. F. Hogg, c.B.
Political Agent and Consul-General, Bagdad, Colonel William Tweedie, c.s.i.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA (Rs. 8,333), H.E. Gen. Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bt., G.C.B., B.A., V.C.; appointed 28th Nov., 1885.
Military Secretary, Col. Reginald Pole-Carew, c.B.
Adjutant-General, Major-General William Kidston Elles, c.B., A.D.C.
Quarter-Master-General, Major-Gen. Edward Francis Chapman, c.B., B.A., A.D.C.

GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING DIVISIONS.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Martin Dillon, k.c.B., Rawal Pindi.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles James Stanley Gough, k.c.B., V.C., Oudh.
Maj.-Gen. David MacFarlan, B.A., Sirhind.
Maj.-Gen. Sir George Richards Greaves, k.c.B., Meerut.
Maj.-Gen. Sir Thomas Durand Baker, k.c.B., Allahabad.

Maj.-Gen., Sir Hugh Henry Gough, k.c.B., V.C., Lahore.
Brig.-Gen. John Withers McQueen, c.B., A.D.C., Panjab Frontier Force.
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, MADRAS (Rs. 5,833), H.E. Lt.-Gen. Sir Charles G. Arbuthnot, k.c.B., B.A. *Military Sec.*, Lt.-Col. F. W. Hemming, 5th D. G. *Adj.-Gen.*, Brig.-Gen. Malcolm C. Farrington, c.B. *Quartermaster-Gen.*, Brig.-Gen. Edmond Faunce.

GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING DIVISIONS.
Maj.-Gen. Hugh Rowlands, c.B., V.C., Bangalore.
Maj.-Gen. Benjamin Lumsden Gordon, c.B., B.A., Lower Burmah.
Maj.-Gen. William Anthony Gib, c.B., Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.
Maj.-Gen. Sir George Stewart White, k.c.B., V.C., Upper Burmah (Mandalay).
Brig.-Gen. Richard Campbell Stewart, c.B., Hyderabad Contingent.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, BOMBAY.—Lieut.-General H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, k.c. *Military Secretary*, Col. Wm. Fredk. Cayave. *Adj.-Gen.*, Brig.-Gen. Charles B. Knowles, c.B. *Quartermaster-General*, Brig.-Gen. Fredk. John Stuart Adam, B. S.C.

GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING DIVISIONS.
Maj.-Gen. Robert Rollo Gillespie, c.B., Mhow.
Maj.-Gen. Frederick Richard Solly-Flood, c.B., Poona.
Maj.-Gen. Stanley de Burgh Edwardes, c.B., Ahmedabad.

ECCLESIASTICAL.
Bp. of Calcutta, Rt. Rev. Edw. B. Johnson, D.D.
Bp. of Madras, Rt. Rev. Frederick Gell, D.D.
Bp. of Bombay, Rt. Rev. Louis G. Mylne, D.D.
Bp. of Lahore, Rt. Rev. Henry J. Mathew, D.D.
Bp. of Rangoon, Rt. Rev. John M. Strachan, D.D.
Abp. of Bombay (Rom. Cath.), Most Rev. George Porter, D.D. (1887).

PROVINCES OF BRITISH INDIA.

The term "Presidency," which is applied to the Provinces or Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, is no longer correct, and in the case of Bengal is misleading. The expression is a relic of the time when the three settlements of Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay were each under the authority of a President, and comprised nearly the whole of the British possessions in India. Its use now frequently leads to the mistaken notion that British India is still divided into three Presidencies; whereas it comprises nine separate Provinces, each under its own civil government, but subordinate to the Supreme Government.

(1) **BENGAL** (Pop. 66,691,456)* was placed under a Lieutenant-Governor in 1854, having previously been part of the charge of the Governor-General. It occupies the Valley of the Ganges eastward of Benares, and extends from the Himalayas to the mouth of the Mahanuddy. For the most part the province is a great alluvial plain, producing rice, and is the most populous and productive in all British India. Orissa and Chota Nagpur, to the west and south-west, are ill watered and liable to drought. The chief products, besides rice, are opium, indigo, and

jute. *Chief City*, CALCUTTA (pop. 423,219, and Suburbs 333,079).
Lieutenant-Governor (Rs. 8,333), Hon. Sir Stuart Colvin Bayley, k.c.s.i. (2 April, 1887).
Private Secretary, Elliot G. Colvin (Rs. 1,116).
Aide-de-Camp,

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.
The Lieut.-Governor (*President*), The Hon'bles G. C. Paul, C.I.E.; H. J. Reynolds, c.B.I.; Colman P. L. Macaulay, C.I.E.; Sir Henry Leland Harrison, Knt.; Thomas Taylor Allen, Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E.; Abdul Jubbar, G. Irving, D. Cruickshank, Ananda Mohun Bose, Kali Nath Mitter, Dr. Mohendro Lall Sircar, C.I.E.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.
Chief Secretary, Frederick Barnes Peacock (J. Ware Edgar, c.s.i., acting).
General, Revenue, and Statistical, Philip Nolan.
Financial and Municipal, Colman Patrick Louis Macaulay, C.I.E.
Public Works, Col. Salisbury T. Trevor, B.E. (Col. C. M. Brown, acting).

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Wm. C. Petheram, Kt., Q.C.
 Puisne Judges, The Hons. Romesh Chander Mitter, H. S. Cunningham, H. T. Prinsep,

* The populations of the separate provinces are taken from the census returns of 1881.

Arthur Wilson, L. R. Tottenham, John Freeman Norris, q.c.; Jones Quain Pigot, James O'Kinealy, Wm. Macpherson, Ernest John Trevelyan, Chunder Madhub Ghose, Henry Beverley.

Advocate-General, Gregory Chas. Paul, C.L.E., B.A.

(2) **THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES** and **ODDH** (pop. 44,107,866), about equal in area to Great Britain, form the upper part of the great plain of the Ganges to the west of Bengal, lying between the Himalayan Mountains and the hilly border of the central plateau. The North-West Provinces were separated from Bengal in 1835. **ODDH**, equal in size to Holland and Belgium, was annexed in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner, but since 1877 the offices of Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Ouddh have been combined in the same person. In 1887 a Council was established for making Laws and Regulations for the combined Provinces. The *chief City* of the North-West Provinces is **ALLAHABAD** (pop. 148,547); that of Ouddh is **LUCKNOW** (pop. 261,303).

Lieut.-Gov. (Rs. 8,333), Hon. Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G. (20 Nov., 1887).

Priv. Sec., Lieut. Colvin, 9th Beng. Lancers.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Leonard Gordon.

Chief Sec. to Govt., Jas. Robert Reid (Rs. 3,000).

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

The *Lieut.-Governor (President)*. The Hons. James Wallace Quinton, c.s.i.; Maulvi Saiyid Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, c.s.i.; Thomas Conlan; John Woodburn; Maharaja Parlab Narayan Singh of Mahdauna; Mathew Allen MacConaghey; Rae Durga Prasad Bahadur of Gorakhpur; Pandit Ajudhya Nath, and George Edward Knox.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice (Rs. 5,000), Sir John Edge, Kt., q.c. *Puisne Judges* (Rs. 3,750 each), The Hons. Douglas Straight, Maynard Brodhurst, William Tyrrell, Saiyid Mahmud.

(3) **THE PUNJAB** occupies the north-western angle of the great northern plain of India, and receives its name from the "Five Rivers" which, descending from the Himalayas, cross the plain and unite in the Indus. It was annexed in 1849, and up to 1853 was administered by a Board of Administration. This Board was then superseded by a Chief Commissioner, who in 1859 was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Governor. The division of Delhi was at the same time transferred to the Province from the North-West Provinces. Besides the territory under British administration, which is about as large as the Kingdom of Italy, there is an area of one-third that size belonging to 34 Feudatory Native States, with a population of nearly 4 millions, a revenue of £1,600,000, and an armed force of 50,000 men. Finally, there are the frontier tribes, split up into numerous clans with divergent interests, whose military force is estimated at 130,000 men. The *chief City* is **LAKHORE** (pop. 149,369).

Lieut.-Governor (Rs. 8,333), Hon. James Broadwood Lyall (3 April, 1887).

Private Sec. & A.-de-C., Lt. H. S. P. Davies.

A.-de-C., Capt. John Forster Manifold, B.A.

Secretary to Govt., Walter Roper Lawrence.

Judge of Chief Ct., Sir Henry Meredith Plowden.

(4) **THE CENTRAL PROVINCES**, with a popu-

lation of 9,838,791, were formed in 1861, out of territory taken from the North-West Provinces and Madras. A large proportion of the aboriginal races of India are to be found in these Provinces, which have been opened up lately. The traffic that passes through Jubbulpur is larger than that of any city in India except Bombay. *Chief City*, **NAGPOOR** (pop. 98,299).

Chief Comm. (Rs. 4,166), Alex. Mackenzie, c.s.i. *Secy. to Chief Com.* (Rs. 2,000), Lindsay Neill.

(5) **THE PROVINCE OF BURMAH**, divided into Lower and Upper Burma, is situated wholly to the east of the Bay of Bengal. **LOWER BURMAH**, consisting of the old province of British Burma (pop. 3,736,771), occupies a long narrow strip of territory on the eastern shore of the Bay. Tenasserim and Arakan were annexed after the First Burmese War in 1826, and Pegu after the Second Burmese War in 1852. The valley and delta of the Irrawaddy are extremely fertile, but owing to the want of roads in past times the province is thinly peopled. This want is now being remedied, as during the ten years from 1874 to 1884 the road mileage has increased from 850 to 2,530, in addition to which 327 miles of railway have been opened. The *chief City* of the old province is **RANGOON** (pop. 134,176).

UPPER BURMAH was annexed to the Indian Empire on the 26th February, 1886. King Theebaw, the reigning monarch, was deposed and pensioned, and the country placed under the Chief Commissioner of Burma and his assistants. Its area is about 100,000 square miles, exclusive of the subordinate Shan States, which also occupy an area of about 100,000 square miles; its population has not yet been determined, but is estimated at 3,500,000. The chief town is **MANDALAY**, situated near the banks of the Irrawaddy, and about 28 miles north-west from Amarapoora. The River Irrawaddy is navigable as far as the frontier town of Bhamo, 900 miles from its mouth, for steamers of five feet draught. The country is mountainous, and mainly forest-clad; the river valleys are narrow, but fertile. The chief natural productions of the country are gold, silver, precious stones, iron, lead, tin; teak-wood, rice, sugar-cane, tobacco, cotton, and a variety of tropical fruits. The exports of manufactured goods consist mainly of cotton and silk stuffs, saltpetre, glass, powder, porcelain, and marble images. The inhabitants—of the common Indo-Chinese stock—belong to numerous different tribes, who are distinguished by a variety of manners, languages, and religions. The most general religion is some form of Buddhism, of which the deity is known by the people as Gautama.

The average number of troops employed in Upper Burma in 1886 was 14,000; at the end of the year the number in the country was 25,000. A force of military police, consisting of 16,000, has lately been organised for the province. The revenue of Upper Burma is quite uncertain. The estimate of last year was by no means attained.

Chief Commr. (Rs. 4,166), C. H. T. Crosthwaite, c.s.i. *Secy. to Chief Com.* (Rs. 2,000), Thirkell White.

(6) **ASSAM** (pop. 14,881,426), ceded by Burma in 1825, formed part of Bengal until 1874. A range of mountains divides the province into the Surma and Brahmapootra Valleys. The *chief City* of the Brahmapootra Valley is **GAWEATI** (pop. 11,695), and of the Surma Valley **SYLHET** (pop. 14,400). The revenue is comparatively small. **Cacha**,

Sylhet, Sibsagar, and Zakhimpur are the most important tea-producing districts in India.

Chief Comm. (Rs. 4,166), Dennis Fitzpatrick, C.S.I. *Sec. to Cf. Comm.* (Rs. 1,776), Chas. J. Lyall, C.I.E.

The preceding six Administrations are in closer connection with the Governor-General in Council than the two older Governments of Madras and Bombay, which retain to a certain degree the independence they acquired when communication with the Governor-General was difficult. On important questions the Governors of Madras and Bombay address the Secretary of State through the Government of India, but on minor matters they communicate with him direct.

(7) **MADRAS** (pop. 30,688,504) was the scene of our struggle with the French, whose principal settlement, Pondicherry, is 90 miles south of the city of Madras. Though the most important of the three Presidencies until Clive's conquest of Bengal, it was small in extent till 1801, when the annexation of the Carnatic raised it to nearly its present dimensions. It is larger than Great Britain and Ireland together. With a coast-line of 1,730 miles the province has not one good natural harbour. The Governor of Madras is assisted by a Council of three members, and by a Legislative Council. The *chief City* is **MADRAS** (pop. 405,848).

Governor (Rs. 10,000), The Right Hon. Lord Connemara, G.C.I.E. (8th December, 1886).

Priv. Secs., John David Rees (Rs. 1,500), and Viscount Marsham (unpaid).

Mil. Sec., Maj. J. A. Stewart-Mackenzie (Rs. 1,000).

Aides-de-Camp, Captain W. H. Wyndham-Quin, 16th Lancers; Lieut. Granville Foulis Wingfield, 7th Hussars; Subadar-Major Usman Khan, Sirdar Bahadur.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Charles Geo. Arbutnot, K.C.B., B.A.; The Hons. Charles Gilbert Master, C.S.I., and Philip Percival Hutchins.

Additional Members for Making Laws and Regulations, The Hons. Henry Edward Stokes, James Henry Spring-Branson (*Adv.-Gen.*); Colonel John Ord Hasted, B.E.; Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, C.I.E.; Pasupati Ananda Gajapati Raz, Maharaja of Vizianagram, K.C.I.E.; S. Subrahmanya Aiyar, Stewart Robertson Turnbull, and P. Chentsal Rao Pantulu, C.I.E.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Edmund Forster Webster.

Revenue Dept., Henry Edward Stokes, B.A.

Military Dept., Brig.-Gen. A. R. Kenney-Herbert.

Public Works Dept., Col. John O. Hasted, B.E.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir A. J. H. Collins, Kt., Q.C.

Judges, Hons. James Kernan, Q.C.; T. Muttuswami Aiyar, C.I.E.; Francis Brandt; Geo.

Arthur Parker; Francis Henry Wilkinson.

(8) **BOMBAY**.—The Island of BOMBAY was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1661), and was made over by Charles II. to the East India Company in 1668. The Province (pop. 16,489,274) is 1,050 miles in length, and has many fine natural harbours, Bombay and Kurrachee being by far the most important. It is about equal in size to Germany: Native States occupying one-third; Sind, conquered in 1843, a non-regulation province, one-fourth; and Bombay proper, once the territory of the Peishwa, the remaining

82,000 square miles. The greater portion of the people (76 per cent.) are Hindoos, and 17 per cent. are Mohammedans. The Governor, as in Madras, is assisted by a Council of three members, and by a Legislative Council. The *chief City*, BOMBAY (pop. 773,196), is yearly rising in importance as the chief commercial port of India. It is, after London, the most populous city in the British Empire.

Governor (Rs. 10,000), Lord Reay, G.C.I.E.

Private Sec. (Rs. 1,500), James Montearth, M.A.

Mil. Sec., Col. Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, Rifle Brig.

Aides-de-Camp, Lieut. Arthur Phayre, Bombay S.C.; Capt. Arthur W. B. Gordon, B.A.; Lieut. Hon. Henry Yarde Bulter, Rifle Brigade (*extra*); Ressaldar Roop Sing, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught, K.G. (Rs. 5,833); James Bellet Richey, C.S.I.; Raymond West, LL.D. (Rs. 5,120).

Additional Members for making Laws and Regulations, The Hons. John Macpherson, B.A., LL.B. (*Advocate-Gen.*); Kashinath T. Telang, C.I.E.; F. Forbes Adam, Jas. Richd. Naylor, Dadabhai Naoroji, Khan Bahadur Kazi Shahbudin, C.I.E.; Rao Bahadur Mahadev Vassudev Barve, C.I.E.; Phirozshah Mervanji Mehta.

Secretary to Council, Joseph John Heaton.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

Chief Secretary, Political, Secret, Judicial, and Educational, Thos. Duncan Mackenzie (*acting*).

Revenue, Financial, and General, J. Nugent.

Military, Marine, & Eccles., Brig.-Gen. Brabazon Henry Pottinger, B.A.

Public Works, J. H. E. Hart, M.I.C.E. (W. S. Howard, *acting*).

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice (Rs. 5,000), The Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knt.

Judges (Rs. 3,750 each). Hons. Lyttelton Holyoake Bayley; John Scott; Nanabhai Haridas; Herbert Mills Birdwood; C. F. Farran; John Jardine; Henry James Parsons.

Berar (pop. 2,672,673), which lies to the north of Hyderabad, was placed in our hands by the Nizam in 1853, in payment of arrears due to the British Government. The province is fertile, and yields the finest cotton grown in India. It forms part of the charge of the British Resident at Hyderabad. The surplus revenues, after defraying the cost of administration, go to the Nizam's Government. The surplus in 1885-86 payable to the Nizam, was Rs. 19,61,740, the highest on record. *Chief City*, ELLICHPOO (pop. 26,728). The administration is under the Resident at Hyderabad—J. G. Cordery, C.S.I.

The city of *Goa*, capital of the territory of the same name, and indeed of all the Portuguese possessions east of the Cape of Good Hope, is situated on the Malabar Coast about 265 miles S.S.E. of Bombay. Old Goa five or six miles inland, is fast falling to decay and New Goa, or Panjim, at the head of the harbour, a walled and strongly-fortified city, is now the centre of trade and government. The principal imports are piece-goods, ivory, raw silk, sugar, woollens, &c.; the principal export are hemp, cowries, betelnut, toys, &c. The whole territory, 60 miles long by 30 miles broad contains an area of 1,080 square miles, and a population of 420,868. The other Portuguese possessions in Western India are *Daman* (pop

of town, 6,000; pop. of territory, 47,798, area 384 square miles), to the north of Bombay; and *Diu*, a town and fort on an island off the Guzerat coast (pop. 12,636, area 52 square miles).

Pondicherry, the capital of the French possessions in Hindustan, is on the Coromandel Coast, 85 miles S. by W. from Madras. The fortifications were once strong, but in the war with England they were destroyed, and a clause in the Treaty of Paris forbids their rebuilding and the garrisoning of the place by a native French force. Rice, indigo, tobacco, betelnut, and cotton are raised in the district (113 square miles) belonging to the city, but there is no harbour to the place, and trade is declining rapidly. The imports consist of lace, fancy goods, furniture, and jewellery. Population of the town, about 30,000. The population of the whole district in 1886 was 156,094. *Chandernagore*, on the banks of the Hooghly, 17 miles north of Calcutta (pop. in 1877, 22,539); *Karikal*, in the Cauvery delta (area 52 square miles, pop. 92,516); *Yanaon*, in the Godavery delta (area 5 square miles, pop. 5,460); and *Mahee*, a small town (pop. 8,422) on the opposite coast of India, are also French possessions.

The *Andamans* (area 2,508 sq. miles), a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal, are of volcanic origin, covered with a luxuriant vegetation, and inhabited by a tribe of Nigriles, who are fast dying out, except on the single island of Little Andaman, where till quite recently all attempts at intercourse have been resisted with showers of arrows. Since 1858 these islands have been used as a penal settlement by the British Government of India, Port Blair, on S. Andaman, constituting the civilized portion. Much valuable timber is obtained from the jungles, and an almost unlimited supply is available for export. Coffee, rice, and nutmegs have been cultivated with much success; the jungle has been cleared away for about 25 sq. miles, and pasturage for numerous cattle has thus been obtained. Of the entire population (about 15,000) nearly four-fifths comprise the convict element. *Chief Commissioner*, Col. Thomas Cadell, &c.

The *Nicobar Islands* (635 sq. miles) lie almost due south of the Andamans and to the north-west of Sumatra. They formerly belonged to Denmark, but were first occupied by the British in 1869, since when they have been affiliated to the Chief Commissionership of the Andamans. They consist of twelve inhabited and seven uninhabited islands, of which the most important is the northernmost (Car Nicobar), containing half the entire population of the group, and supplying more than half the export trade; while the southernmost island (Great Nicobar) contains more than half the entire area, and presents a rich field for colonial enterprise. The principal products are coconuts, of which there is an annual yield of about 15,000,000; one third of this quantity is exported. Many of the islands are malarious, which led to the failure of the attempts at colonization by the Danes 50 and 100 years ago. Population of Government station about 450; Aborigines (who are of Malayo-Burmese origin), 7,000. *Superintendent in charge*, E. H. Man.

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

The Native States of India cover an area of about 500,000 square miles. They contain a population of about 55 millions, and their united

military forces are estimated at more than 300,000 men, mostly ill armed and ill disciplined. The gross revenues of the chiefs come to about 16 millions sterling, and an annual tribute of £700,000 is paid to the British Government. The States vary greatly in size and importance. Hyderabad, for instance, is as large as the kingdom of Italy, and the Nizam enjoys a gross revenue of more than £3,000,000. On the other hand, in Kattywar and elsewhere where family custom has led to minute subdivision, there are many chiefs of a single village and between these two extremes there are States of every grade. Although, therefore, the number of Native States, large and small, amounts to as many as 800, only about 200 are of any importance. They may be classed under fourteen heads: 1. The Indo-Chinese group of States, and the numerous Hill Tribes of the North-East Frontier. 2. The aboriginal Gond and Kole tribes in Chota Nagpur, Orissa, the Central Provinces, and the Jaipur Agency. 3. The Himalayan Hill States, west of Nepal (including Cashmere). 4. The numerous Afghan and Belooch tribes of the North-West Frontier, inhabiting the mountains from the north of Peshawar to the base of the Suleiman range, a distance of 800 miles. 5. The Sikh States, in the Sirhind plain, south of the Sutlej. 6. The three Northern Mohammedan States of Khair in Sind, Bhawalpur to the north-east of it, and Rampur, from which Warren Hastings expelled the Rohillas in 1774. 7. The ancient sovereignties of Rajputana, lying to the south of the Punjab, and between Sind and the North-West Provinces. 8. The States of Central India, lying to the north of the Nerbudda, and to the south and east of Rajputana. 9. Guzerat, and the numerous petty chiefships of Kutch and Kattywar. 10. The Southern Mahratta States. 11. Baroda. 12. Hyderabad. 13. Mysore. 14. The Malayalam States of Travancore and Cochin, lying together in the far south.

The Nizam of Hyderabad, on the attainment of his majority, was installed in the presence of the Viceroy, on February 5th, 1884. *Cashmere* was granted to Gholab Sing by Lord Hardinge, after the First Punjab War. His son and successor, Runbir Sing, died on Sept. 12, 1885, and was succeeded by the present Maharaja, Pertab Sing, when also a British Resident was appointed and stronger pressure was brought to bear in favour of much-needed reforms in the government. *Cashmere* commands important trade routes to Central Asia, and is renowned for the beauty of its scenery and the excellence of its climate. Of the Sikh States the most important is *Patiala*. *Rajputana* measures some 460 miles from north to south, and 530 miles in breadth; it has a population of about 10¼ millions. The largest of the eighteen principalities is *Jodhpur*, but the most important are *Oudipur* and *Jaipur*. The Rajput dynasties are very ancient. They offered the most obstinate resistance to the Mohammedan invaders, but were finally conquered by Sultan Baber, at the Battle of Sikri, near Agra, in 1527. The Governor-General's Agent, whose headquarters are at Ajmir, has under him a staff of twenty officers, who are distributed among the States to overlook the administration, and give advice when it is needed or asked for. The military forces of these States are set down at 70,000 men. The *Central India States*, which are one-third less in extent than Rajputana, are split up into nearly

four times as many States. The two most important are *Gwalior* and *Indore*, which include between them one half of the whole area. Scindia has an admirably-equipped army of more than 20,000 men. The historic fortress of Gwalior, which had been held by the British since the Mutiny, was given back to Scindia in 1886. The opium grown in Malwa is a valuable source of revenue to the Maharaja of Indore and to the British Government. *Bhopal*, the principal Mohammedan State in India, has for three generations prospered under female rule. In 1875 the reigning Gaekwar of *Baroda* was deposed, but the native administration was continued under an adopted heir. In 1881 the province of *Mysore*, which had been administered by the British Government since 1834, was restored to the Maharaja Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur on his attaining his majority. The revenue slightly exceeds £1,000,000, and the tribute to the British Government is £250,000.

NATIVE PRINCES.

The most important of the Native Princes are:—

PRINCES.	Sq. M.	Pop. 1881.	Revenue.
			£
Nizam of Hyderabad	81,807	9,845,594	3,000,000
Maharaja of Gwalior	29,067	3,115,857	1,200,000
" of Mysore	24,723	4,186,188	1,000,000
Gaekwar of Baroda	8,570	2,185,005	1,100,000
Maharaja of Jaipur	14,465	2,534,357	475,000
" of Travancore	6,730	2,311,379	500,000
" of Cashmere	79,784	1,416,376	800,000
" of Jodhpur	37,000	1,750,403	250,000
" of Indore	8,402	1,055,217	700,000
" of Patiala	5,887	1,467,433	470,000
" of Oudipur	12,670	1,494,220	180,000
" of Bhurtpur	1,974	645,450	320,000
Begum of Bhopal	6,874	954,901	268,000

INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.

The civil administration of British India is recruited from four sources—1. Competitive examination in England; 2. The Indian Staff Corps; 3. The patronage of the Secretary of State; 4. The patronage of the local Governments. The examination of candidates for appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service of India is held annually in London, in June, the number of appointments varying with the requirements of the local Governments. The average number is from 30 to 40. After the competitive examination, and before proceeding to India, selected candidates undergo two years' probation, and are required to pass periodical examinations in special subjects of study. The limit of age for candidates is from 17 to 19 on the 1st of January of the year in which the examination is held; application for admission to the examination must be made before the 31st of March. To encourage candidates to receive a University training, an allowance of £300 is given to all who pass their two years' probation in residence at some University approved by the Secretary of State, and an additional bonus of £150 is granted to any student who, after residing a third year at the University, obtains a degree in honours at Oxford or Cambridge, or passes with credit

an honour examination of the London University. Within a certain time of the candidate's arrival in India he must elect to serve in the executive or the judicial branch of the administration, the summit of the profession in one branch being the Lieutenant-Governorship of a Province, in the other a Judgeship of the High Court. The salary of a covenanted civil servant commences at Rs. 4,800 a year. The number of covenanted civilians in all India is rather under 960. The Native Army absorbs the larger proportion of the Indian Staff Corps; but out of a total of about 3,000 officers some 380 are attached to the Police or the Public Works Department, or are in Civil or Political departments, the political branch being the most sought after. The rule for entrance into the Staff Corps is that applicants must have completed one year's regimental duty and be under 25 years of age, and must have less than four years' service. Temporarily, however, owing to the large demand for officers for the new native regiments, these restrictions, excepting that of age, have been suspended. There is a term of probation of eighteen months, which must be passed with native troops. A Lieutenant's Staff Corps pay commences at Rs. 2,700 a year. The patronage of the Secretary of State is very small, and is chiefly dependent on the uncertain requirements of the Government of India in the Ecclesiastical, Judicial, or Educational Departments. The Local Governments have many appointments in their gift, but no one who is not a native, a covenanted civilian, or an officer of the Staff Corps can be appointed to a post of over Rs. 200 a month without the sanction of the Government of India—the departments excepted from this rule being: *Opium, Salt, Customs, Survey, Mint, Public Works Department, Police*. The *Public Works Department* is recruited from the Royal Indian Engineering College at Cooper's Hill, from the corps of Royal Engineers, and, in respect to natives, from the Civil Engineering colleges in India. About 50 candidates, between the ages of 17 and 21 on the 1st July of the year of admission, are admitted each year to the college at Cooper's Hill, candidates receiving preference according to dates of application for admission. After a three years' course of study, during which the annual charge is £183, the students undergo a competition, and the highest obtain appointments in India (commencing at Rs. 4,200 a year), the number of these being about fifteen. Candidates for the *Telegraph Department* enter the college in the same manner but their competitive examination is at the end of two years, and the usual number of appointments is two annually. The commencing salary is Rs. 3,000 a year. The *Forest Department* of India, in which the pay also begins at Rs. 3,000 a year, is recruited from this country; there will be an examination in June, 1888, for the selection of twelve probationers, the limits of age being 17 and 21 on the 1st of June, 1888 applications to be made to the Revenue Department of the India Office before 1st May, 1888. Successful candidates, who will be on probation, will undergo a two-years and two-months special course, during which an annual charge of £183 will be made for each student, and of which the first twenty-two months will be at Cooper's Hill, and four months with some English or Continental Forest Establishment. Examinations for the *Medical Service* take

place in February and August. Fourteen appointments being offered for competition in February next. Candidates must be between the ages of 21 and 28 at the date of examination, and must possess a diploma in, or licence to practise, surgery, as well as a degree in, or licence to practise, medicine. Successful candidates will be required to attend a four months' course at the Army Medical School at Netley, during which period they will receive an allowance to cover cost of maintenance.

The Ecclesiastical Establishment in India consists of the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Lahore, and Rangoon (whose names will be found at page 416), and 160 Chaplains. Certain allowances are also paid from Indian revenues to other clergymen, and to priests and ministers of other denominations when ministering to British regiments.

THE FINANCES OF INDIA FOR THE YEARS ENDED 31st MARCH, 1885 and 1886.

The figures are conventional sterling, £1 = 10 Rupees.

REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Principal Heads of Revenue:		
Land Revenue	£21,832,211	£22,592,371
Opium	8,816,466	8,942,515
Salt	6,507,236	6,345,128
Stamps	3,606,622	3,663,174
Excise	4,011,867	4,152,136
Provincial Rates	2,791,461	2,960,315
Customs	1,029,943	1,199,976
Assessed Taxes.....	511,828	503,034
Forest	986,984	1,086,092
Registration	286,784	308,006
Tributes (Nat. States)..	699,017	689,578
Total	£51,080,422	£52,442,325
Interest	£711,011	£698,982
Post Office, Telegraph, Mint:		
Post Office	1,047,139	1,113,086
Telegraph	570,552	628,484
Mint	180,164	224,290
Total	£1,797,846	£1,965,860
Receipts by Civil Departments:		
Law and Justice	546,059	577,709
Police	319,400	321,011
Marine	105,974	200,432
Education	203,291	200,740
Medical	53,084	54,315
Minor Departments....	85,336	73,199
Total	£1,373,144	£1,427,406
Miscellaneous:		
In aid of pensions, &c.	321,007	416,513
Stationery and Printing	47,541	55,690
Exchange	12,383	264,378
Miscellaneous.....	342,954	341,228
Total	£723,885	£1,077,809
Railways:		
State Railways (Gross Traffic Receipts) ... }	8,419,213	9,958,890
Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts) }	3,478,300	3,725,075
Subsidized Cos. (Interest)	618	119
Total	£11,898,131	£13,684,084

Irrigation :	1884-85.	1885-86.
Major Wks.: Direct Rcpts.	£1,075,131	£864,773
" Port. of Land Rev. }	465,817	562,607
due to Irrigation }		
Minor Works & Navigtn.	135,027	160,898
Total	£1,675,975	£1,588,278
Buildings and Roads:		
Military Works	40,415	41,158
Civil Works	574,682	574,423
Total	£615,097	£615,581
Receipts by Military Depts:		
Army: Effective	767,763	912,658
" Non-effective ..	47,407	51,214
Total	£815,170	£963,872
Total Revenues..	£70,690,681	£74,464,197

EXPENDITURE.

	1884-85.	1885-86.
Direct Demands on the Revenues:		
Refunds and Drawbacks	£ 200,836	£ 206,174
Assignments & Cmpens.	1,275,442	1,396,537
Land Revenue	3,363,387	3,414,292
Opium	2,966,640	3,057,674
Salt	449,328	401,618
Stamps	141,435	147,970
Excise	103,669	124,372
Provincial Rates	50,660	47,957
Customs	136,860	130,919
Assessed Taxes.....	12,936	12,471
Forest	679,397	680,988
Registration	178,465	185,466
Total	£9,559,055	£9,805,278
Interest:		
On Debt (excl. Railways) } and Irrigation Works }	4,137,065	3,857,161
On other Obligations ..	482,378	473,700
Total	£4,619,443	£4,330,861
Post Office, Telegraph, & Mint:		
Post Office	1,270,454	1,302,604
Telegraph	788,435	872,761
Mint	86,360	117,596
Total	£2,145,249	£2,292,961
Salaries & Expenses of Civil Depts.:		
General Administration	£1,666,925	£1,732,909
Law and Justice	3,305,978	3,352,284
Police	2,832,725	2,852,724
Marine (inc. River Nvgn.)	531,973	524,700
Education	1,238,787	1,243,097
Ecclesiastical	166,411	163,846
Medical	743,722	747,568
Political	799,028	1,150,723
Minor Departments....	457,618	475,838
Total	£11,743,167	£12,243,689
Miscellaneous Civil Charges:		
Territori. & Pol. Pensa.	671,349	652,742
Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances .. }	261,306	262,535
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions .. }	2,546,006	2,901,786
Stationery & Printing..	544,926	510,696
Miscellaneous.....	292,342	306,839
Total	£4,315,929	£4,634,598
Famine, Relief, & Insurance:		
Famine Relief	7,350	40,695
Cons. of Protective Rys.	946,457	589,000
" " Irrig. Wks.	253,046	186,807
Reduction of Debt	341,504	683,448
Total	£1,548,357	£1,500,000

<i>Expenditure—cont.</i>	1884-85.	1885-86.
<i>Construction of Railways:</i>	— £263,501	£632,055
<i>Railway Revenue Account:</i>		
State Rys. (Wkg. Exp.)	4,212,896	4,902,052
" " (Int. on Debt)	2,397,116	2,663,285
" " (Annuities in pur. of Rys.)	1,517,174	1,740,798
" " (Int. on Cap. depts. by Cos.)	118,170	257,834
Guar. Cos. (Surplus Profits)	492,952	476,682
" " (Interest).....	4,028,654	4,231,707
Subsidized Companies (Land, &c.)	39,551	44,125
Subsidized Companies (Advances of Inter.)	45,239	—
Miscellaneous Ry. Exp.	97,554	99,274
Total.....	£12,949,306	£14,415,797

<i>Irrigation:</i>		
Major Wks.: Wkg. Exp.	571,780	593,150
" " Int. on Debt	932,004	964,847
Minor Works & Navigtn.	745,200	745,750
Total.....	£2,248,984	£2,303,747

<i>Buildings and Roads:</i>		
Military Works.....	949,647	968,920
Civil Works.....	4,059,530	3,516,356
Total.....	£5,009,277	£4,485,276

<i>Army Services:</i>		
Army: Effective.....	13,208,192	17,038,664
" Non-effective..	3,755,611	3,059,115
Total.....	£16,963,803	£20,097,779

Total Revenues....	£71,366,071	£76,742,041
Deduct net amount of Prov. Expnd. defrayed from Prov. Balances	291,804	—
Add net amount transferred to Provincial Balances after defraying Prov. Expendure.	—	523,882
Total Expend. charged against Revenue ..	£71,074,267	£77,265,923

PROVINCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1886.
(These figures, which are under the new form of accounts, cannot be compared with the parallel statement in last year's Almanack.)

PROVINCES.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
India	£13,860,963	£20,452,292
Bengal.....	17,993,594	9,315,786
N.-W. Provinces & Gudd	9,004,728	4,274,331
Punjab.....	5,672,552	3,959,535
Central Provinces....	1,645,948	1,109,928
Burmah.....	2,643,660	1,562,143
Assam.....	921,279	658,060
Madras.....	10,066,970	8,627,248
Bombay (with Sind)..	12,373,880	8,880,430
England.....	£340,623	£18,426,170
Total.....	£74,464,197	£77,265,923

The following is a Table of Revenue and Expenditure, up to 1885, in each decade since 1839-40, and for the year 1885-86, together with the totals of all the years between those dates, the values being stated approximately at the conventional rate of £1=Rs. 10. It should be borne in mind that the area of British territory in India has risen since 1840 from 616,000 to 868,000 square miles:—

REVENUE.

	Land.	Opium.	Taxes.	Public Works.	Tribute & other.	Total.
	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £
1839-40	12'48	'78	5'43	—	1'46	20'15
1849-50	15'79	4'50	5'85	—	1'27	27'41
1859-60	18'76	5'89	9'62	'72	4'72	39'71
1869-70	21'56	7'95	14'06	'96	6'37	50'90
1879-80	21'86	10'32	19'15	9'14	7'67	68'14
1885-86	22'59	8'94	20'24	15'89	8'80	74'46
Totals } 47 yrs. }	865'42	303'47	540'73	144'78	199'80	2054'20

GROSS AMOUNT OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE (excluding Capital Expenditure on Public Works not charged to Revenue) IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND, SHOWING SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY IN EACH OF THE UNDERMENTIONED OFFICIAL YEARS.

(Throughout this statement £1 represents 10 Rupees, or their equivalent, whether the transactions have taken place in England or in India.)

OFFICIAL YEARS ended 31 March.	GROSS REVENUE.			EXPENDITURE.			NET REVENUE IN INDIA.	NET EXPENDITURE IN ENGLAND.	SURPLUS.	DEFICIENCY.
	IN INDIA.	IN ENGLAND (including Exchange)	TOTAL.	IN INDIA.	IN ENGLAND (including Exchange)	TOTAL.				
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.				
1877..	58,373,246	278,661	58,651,907	45,475,165	15,760,918	61,236,083	12,898,061	15,482,257	—	2,564,176
1878..	61,649,873	322,508	61,972,381	50,032,506	16,202,016	66,234,522	11,617,468	15,879,508	—	4,282,040
18 9..	64,801,709	292,311	65,194,020	46,266,498	18,794,424	65,060,922	18,636,311	16,502,113	2,134,098	—
18 ..	68,049,073	384,084	68,433,157	52,174,906	17,486,144	69,661,050	18,874,167	17,102,060	—	1,227,893
1881..	70,391,479	3,898,633	74,290,112	60,580,794	17,340,712	77,921,506	9,810,685	13,442,079	—	3,631,394
1882..	72,474,543	3,210,444	75,684,987	54,719,905	17,369,631	72,089,536	17,754,688	14,159,167	3,595,451	—
1883..	69,283,241	985,096	70,278,337	52,267,506	17,336,995	69,604,500	17,028,736	16,350,899	674,837	—
1884..	71,622,483	319,387	71,941,870	51,497,561	18,464,782	69,962,313	20,024,892	18,145,415	1,879,477	—
1885..	70,871,289	319,382	71,190,671	53,549,721	17,627,406	71,177,127	16,821,568	17,208,014	—	386,446
188 ..	74,123,574	340,623	74,464,197	58,839,763	18,426,170	77,265,923	15,283,821	18,085,547	—	2,801,726
Total for 10 years.	681,180,580	10,351,089	691,531,669	525,408,813	172,708,168	698,116,981	155,747,267	162,367,079	8,283,863	14,693,676 Net 6,609,812

EXPENDITURE.

	Collec- tion.	Civil Admin.	Interest.	Army.	Public Works.	Miscel- laneous	Total.
	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £	Mil. £
1839-40..	474	5'83	2'17	9'28	21	00	22'23
1849-50..	6'06	6'00	3'04	11'39	33	01	26'85
1859-60..	6'88	10'09	4'01	23'50	5'17	'43	50'78
1869-70..	9'23	10'31	5'61	16'33	6'89	2'41	50'78
1879-80..	7'96	10'34	4'97	21'71	15'09	9'26	68'33
1885-86..	8'20	12'24	4'74	29'10	21'20	10'79	77'27
Totals 47 Yrs. }	342 58	391'79	194'77	712'97	314'92	155'82	2112'85

The INDIAN DEBT on the 31st March, 1886, stood at £166,931,000, as compared with £162,454,748 in the previous year. Of the latter sum, £93,183,660 was held in India, and £69,271,038 in England. The total charge for interest on debt in 1885-86 was £7,485,293. In the preceding statement of expenditure £3,857,161 of this total is charged under Interest on Debt (excl. Railways and Irrigation Works), £2,663,285 is charged under Railway Revenue Account, and £964,847 under Irrigation.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.—The growth of the poppy in British India is strictly confined to the districts of Behar and Benares in Bengal, and its manufacture has been a Government monopoly for more than a hundred years. The cultivators undertake to deliver the whole of the produce at the contract price of Rs. 4'8 and Rs. 5 per seer (2 lbs.), and when the crop is ripe the juice is collected and sent to the Government Agencies at Ghasipur and Patna. Here it is dried to a certain consistency, and packed in chests containing about 130 lbs. each. It is then sent down to Calcutta, disposed of by auction at monthly sales, and exported. In the year ending 31st March, 1886, 50,994 chests were thus sold for £6,490,619, at a rate slightly below Rs. 1,235 per chest. Deducting £3,048,746 for cost of cultivation and manufacture, the net profit from this Bengal "export" or "provision" opium was £3,441,873. In addition to this, 5,552 chests of Bengal opium were issued to the Excise Department to meet the consumption in India itself. The number of chests of Bengal opium in reserve for export on 31st March, 1886, was 64,052; 1,977 chests were also in store for the Excise Department.

A large quantity of opium, amounting in 1885-86 to 37,677 chests, is also exported from Bombay, the whole of which is grown in the Native States of Central India, and goes by the name of Malwa Opium, because that district supplies the greater part of it. A duty of Rs. 650, Rs. 675, or Rs. 700 per chest, according as the opium comes from Malwa, Ajmere, or Ahmedabad, is levied upon it when it enters British territory, and the receipts from this source in 1885-86 amounted to £2,451,896, which was almost entirely clear gain to the Government, the cost of collecting the duty being insignificant. The total net revenue from the two sources—Bengal and the Native States—was £5,884,847.

Nearly the whole of this opium is exported to China, and according to a calculation of the British Inspector-General of Customs, is consumed by one million persons, or at the most 0'33 per cent. of the population. This quantity of opium pays the Chinese Government about

£1,920,000, and is sold to the consumer for £15,400,000, which is equal, according to the calculation above referred to, to the expenditure of £42,192 daily by 1,023,000 persons, or about 9'9 annas by each individual.

TRADE OF INDIA IN 1886-87.

The foreign trade recovered from its depression, and showed a larger aggregate value than in any previous year, amounting to Rs.1,59,86,83,937. This is 5 per cent. above the figure for 1885-86, viz., Rs.1,52,20,50,150. In seven years the increase has been 32'6 per cent. The proportion per head of the population is, however, less than 6 rupees against £17 10s. in the United Kingdom.

The average annual excess of exports over imports in the last seven years has been 18,30 lacs. The import trade however is increasing, as it should, somewhat faster than the exports. In 1886-87 the increase in imports of merchandise was especially great, exceeding 1885-86 by 13'2 per cent. The actual figures for 1886-87 are: imports of merchandise, 58,70 lacs; of treasure, 11,05 lacs; total 69,83 lacs: exports of merchandise, 88,44 lacs; of treasure, 1,72 lacs; total 90,12 lacs; making a grand total of 159,87 lacs. This is exclusive of Government stores and treasure, of which the imports were 312 lacs, and the exports 8 lacs.

All imports are now free, excepting arms and ammunition, opium, liquors, and salt. It was thought that the entire removal of the duty on cotton manufactures might be detrimental to Indian manufactures, but it has not been so. On the contrary, the value of Indian cotton yarn and piece goods exported has increased from 74 lacs in 1876 to 428 lacs in 1886-87. The business was never so extensive. Having wrested the markets of China and Japan to a large extent from England, the Bombay mill-owners are now competing for the markets of Central and Eastern Africa.

The total value in lacs of the imports and exports respectively of merchandise for the several provinces of British India were as follows for the year ending March 31st, 1887:—Bombay, 23,48 and 34,22; Bengal, 23,34 and 35,60; Madras, 532 and 913; Burmah, 371 and 659; and Sindh, 281 and 289. The value of the treasure imported and exported was 12,77 lacs, of which Bombay contributed 10,72, and Calcutta 121 lacs.

Imports of gold declined in 1886-87 from Rs. 2,76,29,347 to Rs. 2,17,20,682; the net result for the last five years has been an import of 20,00 lacs worth of this metal, which not being used for coinage, must have been mainly converted into ornament, in accordance with the Eastern method of investing savings.

The net imports of silver in the last five years has been 39,90 lacs, of which seven-eighths came from England, Italy, and China.

The bills and telegraphic transfers sold by the Secretary of State on India during the year amounted to Rs.16,70,13,000, realizing £12,136,278 (true sterling), the average rate being 18. 5'44d. per rupee. This sum represents a portion of the excess of exports from India over imports, as well as the cost of the home charges. To obviate the necessity for a double remittance of specie, an exchange is effected; the merchants purchase the Bills of the Council of India in London in sterling money, and receive the equivalent in rupees in India from the Government Treasuries at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

The total number of vessels which entered and cleared at Indian ports from and to foreign countries in 1886-87 was 10,581, with a tonnage of 7,171,863, as compared with 10,562 vessels with a tonnage of 7,294,589 in 1885-86. The size of vessels trading to India is constantly increasing. The percentage of steam tonnage passing the Suez Canal further declined in 1886-87 from 64 to 62; 78.55 per cent. of the total tonnage of the year was British.

The following statement exhibits the principal articles of the foreign trade of India, the figures being those of 1886-87:—

IMPORTS.		EXPORTS, (excluding re-exports).	
	Lacs Rs.		Lacs Rs.
Cotton manfs.	24,47'6	Cotton	13,46'8
Metals	4,68'9	Opium	11,07'8
Cotton twist ..	3,31'8	Seeds	9,20'6
Sugar (refined)	2,05'5	Rice	8,83'6
Woolen Goods	1,52'9	Wheat	8,62'6
Liquors	1,46'0	Jute (raw & man.)	6,01'9
Railway plant	1,43'5	Hides	5,15'0
Chemicals, Drugs, &c.	1,40'8	Tea	4,72'8
Silk (man.) ..	1,38'3	Indigo	3,69'2
Machinery ..	1,37'1	Cotton twist ..	3,33'7
Coal, &c. ..	1,34'7	Coffee	1,50'2
Provisions ..	1,17'9	Wool (raw & man.)	95'1
Apparel	98'2	Cotton goods ..	88'2
Hardware & Cutlery	86'5	Silk (raw & man.)	80'2
Oils	86'5	Spices	61'3
Salt	80'5	Lao	51'6
Silk (raw) ..	79'3	Sugar	50'4
Spices	64'4		
Glass	50'1		

The foreign sea-going trade of India in 1885-86 was distributed in the following order:—

COUNTRIES.	MERCHANDISE AND TREASURE.	
	Imports and Exports.	Percentage on Total Trade of India.
	Lacs Rs.	
United Kingdom ..	87,70'8	54'88
China (Hong Kong)	14,16'2	8'86
France	8,59'5	5'38
Italy	5,86'7	3'67
Straits Settlements	5,84'0	3'65
United States	5,13'5	3'21
Belgium	3,90'4	2'44
China (Treaty Ports)	3,54'6	2'22
Austria	3,44'5	2'16
Ceylon	3,09'6	1'94
Egypt	3,02'6	1'89
Mauritius	2,62'5	1'64
Persia	2,15'5	1'35
Arabia	1,97'7	1'24
Australia (including New Zealand, &c.) } ..	1,15'5	0'70
Zanzibar	1,03'9	0'65
Aden	97'2	0'61
Germany	94'5	0'59
Turkey in Asia ..	83'6	0'52
Holland	49'1	0'31
Japan	43'2	0'27
Malta	40'0	0'25
Russia	38'1	0'24
South America ..	35'6	0'22

Frontier Land Trade.—The registration of the trade which crosses the land frontier of British India is defective, but constant efforts are made to render it more complete and accurate. The

registered figures for 1886-87 were (including treasure)—imported 3,78'33 lacs, and exported 5,65'90 lacs—as follows:—

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
	Lacs.	Lacs.
Baluchistan and Southern Afghanistan (including Trans-Frontier by rail)	28,38	3,14,66
Cabul, Tirah, Bajaur, and Sewestan		
Cashmere	53,86	42,68
Ladakh	2,23	2,25
Nepaul	1,83,67	87,48
Sikkim and Thibet	11,61	7,26
Total of all countries, ex- cluding Upper Burmah }	3,78,33	5,65,90
Excess of exports		

The trade between Lower and Upper Burmah has been excluded from these figures. The trade between Upper Burmah and China is also excluded, as no information is available. The goods carried by steamers between Mandalay and Bhamo were valued at about 37 lacs. The trade between Upper and Lower Burmah, consisted in 1886-87 of 136 lacs worth of imports and 210 lacs of imports from the Lower province.

The following is a list of the frontier provinces of British India and the foreign countries adjoining them with which they have trade relations:—
Stnd.—Lus Bela, Khelat, Khorasan, Kandahar, Pishin, Girishk, Ghuzni, and Cabul to a small extent.

Punjab.—Sewestan, Tirah, Bajaur, Cashmere, Ladakh, Cabul, portion of Thibet.

North-West Provinces & Oudh.—Thibet, Nepaul, Bengal.—Nepaul, Bhutan, and Sikkim.

Assam.—Towang, Bhutan, Duffia and Aka Hills, Naga and Mishmi Hills, Manipur, Lushai Hills, and Hill Tipperah.

Burmah.—China, Karennie, Shan States, Zimmay, and Siam.

Excluding the Burmah trade, imports and exports alike increased to a small extent in 1886-87.

The export trade through Afghanistan is much checked by the restrictive policy adopted by the Russian Government towards British Indian trade.

In India, including the Native States, there were (1881) nearly 254 millions of inhabitants, 188 millions being Hindoos, and 50 millions Mohammedans. Of 130 million males, 51 millions are dependent on agricultural pursuits, 13½ millions on various industries; 7¼ millions are labourers, and 2 millions are in domestic service. There are 714,759 villages, townships, &c. (544,856 being in British Territory, and 169,903 in the Native States), nearly half of these being villages with less than 200 inhabitants. The average number of inhabitants is 229 per square mile (varying between more than 442 in Bengal to less than 43 in British Burmah). There are 53 towns with a population of more than 50,000, the seven largest being—Bombay, 773,196; Calcutta, 766,298; Madras, 405,248; Lucknow, 261,303; Benares, 199,700; Delhi, 173,393; Patna, 170,654. The largest town among the Native States is Hajdarabad, in the Dekkhan, with a population of 354,962. The total number of British-born subjects in 1881 was 89,798 (76,188 males, 13,610 females).

AREA AND POPULATION OF BRITISH INDIA ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1881.

PROVINCES, ETC., UNDER THE ADMINISTRATION OF:	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Towns and Villages.	Population.	Number per Square Mile.
The Governor-General of India—				
Ajmere and Mhairwara	2,711	739	460,722	169·9
Berar	17,711	5,585	2,672,673	150·9
Coorg	1,583	503	178,302	112·6
Andaman Islands (Port Blair)	880	51	14,628*	16·6
Governors—				
Madras	139,900	52,050	30,868,504	220·6
Bombay (including Sind and Aden)	124,192	24,605	16,489,274	132·8
Lieutenant-Governors—				
Bengal	150,588	248,706	66,691,456	442·8
North-West Provinces and Oudh	106,111	105,422	44,107,869	415·6
Punjab	106,632	34,324	18,850,437	176·7
Chief Commissioners—				
Assam	46,341	22,408	4,881,426	105·3
Lower Burmah	87,220	15,857	3,736,771	42·8
Central Provinces	94,445	34,612	9,838,791	116·5
Total British India	868,314	544,862	198,790,853	228·9
NATIVE STATES—				
Baroda	8,570	3,012	2,185,005	254·7
Central India Agency	75,079	31,506	9,261,907	123·4
Hyderabad	81,807	20,398	9,845,594	120·3
Mysore	24,723	17,655	4,186,188	169·3
Rajputana Agency	129,750	30,001	10,268,392	79·1
Bengal	36,634	16,059	2,845,405	77·6
North-West Provinces	5,125	3,322	741,750	144·2
Punjab	35,817	18,546	3,861,683	107·8
Central Provinces	28,834	11,242	1,709,720	59·3
Madras	9,638	4,971	3,344,849	359·4
Bombay	73,753	13,191	6,941,249	94·1
Total Native States	509,730	169,903	55,150,456	108·4
Grand Total India (1881)	1,378,044	714,765	253,982,595	184·3

* Excluding Aborigines, estimated at 6,000.

† The province of Upper Burmah recently annexed is estimated to have an area of 140,000 square miles and a population of 3½ millions.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF THE POPULATION OF INDIA UNDER EDUCATION, according to the Census of 1881.

Religions.	MALES.					FEMALES.				
	Under Instruction.	Not under Instruction, and able to Read and Write.	Not under Instruction, and unable to Read and Write.	Unspecified.	Total Males.	Under Instruction.	Not under Instruction, and able to Read and Write.	Not under Instruction, and unable to Read and Write.	Unspecified.	Total Females.
Hindu	2,029,536	5,581,642	77,131,461	11,266,539	96,009,227	61,590	138,840	81,710,173	10,017,620	91,928,223
Mohammedan	510,449	967,154	23,389,476	293,361	25,760,440	26,062	37,178	23,509,622	788,283	24,381,145
Aboriginal	5,843	5,386	2,432,303	778,398	3,218,430	839	531	2,445,710	781,001	3,208,081
Buddhist	201,860	650,914	679,564	38,840	1,771,778	26,190	25,063	1,661,312	35,141	1,647,706
Christian	61,639	180,194	406,475	320,560	968,888	33,712	61,028	481,219	317,787	893,746
Sikh	17,291	68,607	969,710	890	1,046,498	538	913	804,860	617	806,928
Jain	37,781	163,917	216,400	222,060	640,158	829	1,553	372,607	206,749	581,728
Jew	894	1,769	2,699	566	5,828	342	568	4,490	781	6,181
Parsce	2,585	22,113	11,775	125	43,598	4,331	11,050	26,313	105	41,799
Others	5,144	5,016	406,594	58,862	477,606	835	483	416,621	56,484	474,423
Total ...	2,879,571	7,646,712	108,638,357	13,577,211	139,941,851	156,268	277,207	111,332,927	12,184,568	123,949,970

Notes.—Difference in totals of Males and Females in this Table, as compared with grand total in Tables above, arises from the population of Aden and Andaman Islands not being included in these columns.

RAILWAYS, &c.—The number of miles open for traffic on 31st March, 1887, was 13,390; in addition there were 3,206 miles of line then under construction, or already sanctioned for construction. The total amount of capital expended on Railways (including steamboat services and ferries) up to 31st December, 1886, was (at the conventional rate of Rs. 10 = £1) £170,498,911 (£60,763,058 by Guaranteed Companies, £90,488,941 on State lines, including the purchased lines; £10,291,593 on lines belonging to the Provincial Governments, £3,423,367 on assisted companies' lines, and £5,531,952 on Native State lines). The year's net receipts up to 31st

December, 1886, were £9,773,553, or a return of £5·9 per cent. on the capital sunk, against £9,126,331, or a return of £5·64 per cent., in 1885; the number of passengers increased from less than 81 to 88 millions, while the goods traffic increased from less than 19 to over 19½ million tons. On *Irrigation* works the Government have laid out a capital of £28,000,000, which, apart from the advantages to cultivators and protection against famine, gave a return to the State in 1885-86 of about 3½ per cent. The *net* expenditure of the Government of India in 1885-86 on public works, old and new, was close on 12 millions sterling, of which nearly 6¼ millions were taken from the revenues of the year, and the remaining 5¼ millions were borrowed. The length of *telegraph* lines in India on 31st March, 1886, was 27,510 miles.

The **ARMY** in India numbered in 1885-86 207,873 officers and men (European 73,582, Native 134,291). A considerable addition to the Army was made during the year, consisting of 10,000 additional Europeans, and 8,000 more native soldiers. The sanctioned addition to the Native Army is, Cavalry, 5,000; Goorkha regiments, 5,000; and general Native Infantry, 10,000 to 12,000. For police duties and frontier service this force is supplemented by about 160,000 Native Police, officered mainly by Europeans.

The only military operations of importance during the year 1885-86 were those in Burma, where the pacification of the country and the dispersal of the large number of insurgent and predatory bands have been a work of great difficulty.

The area of **FORESTS**, either belonging to the state or to some extent protected by it, and contributing towards its revenue, amounted, in 1885-86, to over 82,000 square miles, or about 10 per cent. of the area of British India.

EDUCATION has made steady progress of late years. The number of educational institutions in 1885-86 was 122,516, and the number of students was 3,332,851, as compared with 60,827 schools and 1,816,124 students in 1877-78. Of the institutions, 16,048 were maintained by the State, and 61,183 aided by grants. The remainder were private and unaided. The policy of the Government aims principally at im-

proving and extending elementary education. There are four Universities in India, founded on the model of the University of London, viz., those of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, and the Punjab University.

The **INDIAN MUNICIPALITIES** began for the most part in 1884-85 to enjoy the more popular system of representation granted to them by Lord Ripon's measures of Local Self Government. The result appears to have been successful. The number of Municipalities in India is now 749; Bombay and the Punjab claiming the largest shares. Their taxation, spread over a population within municipal limits of 14,400,571, gives an average of R. 1 rrs. 4p. a head. In several provinces local self-government by means of representative District Boards has also been largely introduced for rural districts.

LEGISLATION IN INDIA IN 1887.

Among the Acts passed by the Government of India during the year ended September, 1887, were one determining the annexation of the town, fort, and adjacent villages of Jhansi, which had been surrendered by Scindia in return for the fortress of Gwalior and the cantonment of Morar; another extending to the new province of Upper Burma most of the laws in force in the rest of British India, and combining its administration with that of Lower Burma under the Chief Commissioner; and a third largely modifying the land-tenure of Oudh, in giving to the tenants occupying rights, and securing them from frequent or exorbitant enhancements of rent. This law was well received by the landowners, except that in as many as 57,000 cases they secured, by serving ejectment notices or otherwise, enhancements of rent before the new law came into operation. Apart from the laws actually passed, the Government of India showed considerable activity in investigating important administrative questions by means of Committees and Commissions. The most important questions investigated were the Reduction of Expenditure, the recruitment of the public service and the possibility of opening it still further to native applicants, and the grievances of the people as to the administration of the Forest and Excise Laws.

LARGE CITIES IN BRITISH INDIA.

RELIGIONS OF THE INHABITANTS AND DENSITY OF POPULATION PER SQUARE ACRE.

CENSUS, 1881.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Others.	Total.	Density.
Bombay City and Island.	502,780	158,694	42,339	69,383	773,196	52
Calcutta	278,762	124,430	—	30,027	433,219	86
Suburbs	207,330	120,212	—	5,537	333,079	29
Madras City	315,527	50,298	39,632	391	405,848	29
Hyderabad and Suburbs.	—	—	—	—	354,962	—
Lucknow	155,320	99,152	6,253	578	261,303	72
Benares	151,334	47,234	1,130	2	199,700	42
Delhi	95,484	72,519	—	5,390	173,393	42
Patna	127,076	43,086	—	492	170,654	28
Agra	109,036	45,579	4,073	1,515	160,203	11
Bangalore Town	108,893	29,521	17,430	13	155,857	—
Cawnpore	113,354	34,737	3,194	159	151,444	25
Amritsar	61,274	75,891	—	14,731	151,896	—
Lahore	53,641	86,413	—	9,315	149,369	—
Allahabad	99,518	43,558	5,257	214	148,547	16
Jeypore	100,850	32,951	—	8,777	142,578	—
Rangoon Town	35,871	21,169	9,741	67,395	134,176	9
Poona	103,348	16,374	6,384	3,645	129,751	21

THE following accounts of the different British Colonies and Possessions have been revised by the Local Governments, to whom the Editor begs to return his warmest thanks. They will frequently be found to differ from statistics prepared and published by authority in this country, especially the Values of Imports and Exports, the mode of valuation in the Colonies being in many cases different from that adopted by the British Custom-house authorities.

Appended to most of the Colonies, and to many Foreign Countries, will be found the following particulars:—Distance from London; time of Transit by quickest route, i.e., with the mails; the rates of Postage for letters, books, and parcels (the letter rate being for the half-ounce, newspapers not exceeding four ounces, and book-post with the lowest unit and the rates of increase); the rates charged by Parcel post, the limit of weight to nearly all places being eleven pounds; and the charges per word for telegrams from London.

ADEN.

Aden consists of a peninsula and town on the south coast of the province of Yemen, in Arabia Felix, situate in lat. 12° 47' N. and long. 45° 10' E. The British possessions include the main peninsula and the opposite peninsula of Little Aden, together with a strip of territory recently purchased, extending for about 3 miles inland—the total area being about 70 square miles. The peninsula, which is fortified, was captured by the British in 1839: it is of volcanic origin, and the hills attain an altitude of 1,775 feet. The town is on the north-east side of the peninsula, in a deep hollow formed by the crater of an extinct volcano, and surrounded on all sides by high naked rocks. Large numbers of wells are found in various parts of the neighbourhood, but the water is of very limited quantity, and has a brackish, unpleasant taste. The climate is dependent to a large extent upon the monsoons, and is not considered unhealthy in spite of its extreme heat. The harbour on the west side of the isthmus is regarded as the best in Arabia: there is a second harbour on the east side of the isthmus.

The Island of PERIM, at the entrance of the Red Sea (lat. 12° 40' N., long. 43° 23' E.), which is garrisoned by fifty native infantry, is a dependency of Aden, and was first occupied by the British for the purpose of building a lighthouse upon it.

The population of Aden in 1881, including troops and followers, was 35,165. It forms one of the links in the chain of British fortified coaling positions on the Eastern highway. The city itself is ancient, and was formerly very celebrated. The enormous trade which it maintained with China and India during the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth centuries helped greatly to make it the *entrepôt* of the riches of the East. The discovery of the passage round the Cape put an end to its importance and ruined its trade. In 1839 it came into the hands of the British; it was then a wretched place, with a population of 600; now it is not only of special military value as commanding the Red Sea, but also commercially as a centre of trade with the surrounding countries. The harbour is visited annually by upwards of 1,500 vessels. The value of the sea imports in 1886-87 (including treasure, but not Government stores and treasure) was Rs. 24,571,420, and the exports Rs. 20,599,288. The value of the land trade in 1886-87 was imports Rs. 1,534,113, exports Rs. 638,640. The principal articles of import from the West are coals, cotton piece-goods, &c., and sil. The exports, which are all

received from the neighbouring countries, consist of Arabian and African coffee, African dyes, feathers, gums, and hides; Red Sea mother-of-pearl, Zanzibar spices, Mauritius sugar, and Indian tobacco. Nothing is manufactured in Aden except water and salt. About 56° E. long., east-north-east from Aden, is the well-known group called the Kooria Moorria Islands, which were ceded to the English government in 1854 by the Sultan of Muscat. They are famous by reason of the abundance of guano found upon them.

Aden is subject to the Government of Bombay, and a small amount of revenue is obtained from stamps, excise, opium, salt, and arms. Local taxes are raised for municipal purposes.

The Settlement is presided over by a political Resident, who combines the duties of military commandant and civil governor.

SOCOTRA is also an island in the Arabian Sea, 150 miles E.N.E. of Cape Guardafui, the eastern extremity of Africa, in the direct line of communication with India. Its length east and west is about 138 miles, with an extreme breadth of about 40 miles; the area is computed at 3,000 square miles. After various attempts, since 1500, by various European nations to obtain possession of the island, a treaty was signed in January, 1876, by which, for a small subsidy, the Sultan engaged never to cede Socotra to any foreign Power; but this arrangement was not satisfactory, and on 8th October, 1886, it was formally taken possession of by Brig.-Gen. Hogg, and now like Perim is occupied by a small force from Aden. The shores are mostly bold and rocky, but on the north there are several bays that afford fairly good shelter to vessels. The only fertile parts of the island are in the east and north; the leading natural production being aloes, said to be the finest in the world. The inhabitants number about 4,000, and are a mongrel race of aborigines and Bedouin Arabs: in their habits they are almost entirely nomadic.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1885 .. £210,732
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885..... 216,030

Political Resident at Aden, Brig.-Gen. A. G. F. Hogg, C.B. Rs. 3,250
1st Assist. to Resid., Col. F. M. Hunter, C.B. 1,500
2nd do., Capt. C. W. H. Sealy, C.B. 700
4th do., Capt. J. S. King (on deputation)...
Assistant, Capt. M. J. Lyde (Perim) 600
5th do., L. P. Welsh
6th do., Capt. F. W. Snell 600
Magistrate, Major W. B. Kennedy
Port Officer, W. K. Thyne, Bo. U.C.S.

Port Surgeon, Surgeon-Major G. W. R. Hay
Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Straeten, M.A. £500
Irregular Major, Capt. A. B. Mein.
Commissary of Ordnance, Capt. Wilson, R.A.
Vatice Interpreter, Mahomed Saleh Jaffer Rs. 300
 A den is distant miles; transit, 11 days;
 postage, 5d.; newspapers 1½d.; books, 2 oz. 1d.;
 parcels, per lb. 1s.; telegrams, per word, 8s. 9d.

CEYLON,

an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsula of Hindustan, is situated between 5° 53'—9° 51' N. lat. and 79° 42'—81° 55' E. long.; its area is about 24,702 square miles, or one-sixth less than that of Ireland. Its greatest length is, from north to south, 266 miles; and greatest width 140 miles from east to west. In 1505 the Portuguese formed settlements on the island, but 150 years later were dispossessed by the Dutch. In 1795 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but six years after, in 1801, Ceylon was erected into a separate Crown colony. At the end of 1885 it contained a population of 2,825,000, of whom the most numerous are the Singhalese, descendants of colonists from the Valley of the Ganges, who first settled in the island B.C. 543. The proportion of Europeans to natives is less than two per thousand, the distribution being as follows:—Singhalese, 1,920,000; Tamils, 687,000; Moormen, 182,000; other native races, 13,000; burghers (natives of European descent), 18,000; Europeans, 5,000. The climate, although purely tropical, is healthy; there are no extremes of temperature, and throughout the low country the thermometer varies little in the course of the year, the mean temperature at Colombo being nearly 81° F. The coolest months are December and January; the hottest are March, April, and May. In June, 1886, there were 177 miles of railway open, and 40 more projected; post-offices numbered 122, and there were 1,151 miles of telegraph wires. The chief articles of export are coffee, tea, cinchona, cardamoms, cinnamon, cacao, coir-stuff, copperah, cocoanut-oil, plumbago, and tobacco. Ceylon is still a land of pearls and precious stones, and the pearl fishery alone is sometimes a really valuable source of revenue, the Government share in 1881 being £59,900. The manufacture of salt remains a government monopoly, yielding a profit of from £80,000 to £90,000 per annum. The staple production of the island is coffee, of which in 1875 (the year of maximum prosperity) nearly 1,000,000 cwts.—valued at £5,000,000—were exported. Since 1877 more than 100,000 acres have been planted with tea, and the export has risen already from 2,105 lbs. to 9,000,000 lbs. Cacao is fast becoming an important item; so, too, are india-rubber, tapioca, and vanilla. The export of cinnamon was for long a government monopoly, but all restrictions, both as to growth and export, having been removed, the amount exported in 1883 exceeded 2,335,000 lbs. About one-fifth of the island is under cultivation, and the leading areas were (1884) as follows:—Rice, 600,000 acres; coffee, nearly 300,000 acres; cocoa-nuts, 560,000 acres; cinchona, 33,000 acres; cinnamon, 35,000 acres; and various palms, 60,000 acres. The returns of live stock for the same year run thus:—Horned cattle, 963,896; horses, 3,683; goats, 82,347; sheep, 53,757. Among the more important native industries are gold, silver, ivory

and tortoise-shell work, pottery, mats, fans, and wood-carving.

Public revenue, 1885	£1,182,301
Public expenditure, 1885	1,261,121
Public debt, 1885	2,284,094
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886 ..	602,214
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886	2,083,636
Total goods imported, 1885	4,087,932
Specie imported, 1885	434,302
Total goods exported, 1885	3,384,411
Specie exported, 1885	193,828

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five members and a Legislative Council of fifteen, including the Executive Council.

The COCOS or KEELING ISLANDS, situated in the Bay of Bengal, between 11° 50' and 12° 45' N. lat., 96° 50' E. long., are included within the colony. The MALDIVÉ ARCHIPELAGO also, to the S.W. of Ceylon, a few degrees north of the equator, is tributary to the government of that island, to which the Sultan sends an annual embassy.

CAPITAL, Colombo. Population in 1885, 120,000.
 Governor, Hon. Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon,
 G.C.M.G. Rs. 80,000

<i>Priv. Sec.</i> , F. P. Murray	
<i>Col. Sec.</i> , Hon. Edwd. Noel Walker, C.M.E.	24,000
<i>Com. Forces</i> , Mj.-Gen. W. O. Lennox F.C.C.B.	23,480
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon. Jno. C. S. Grenier	18,000
<i>Treasurer</i> , Hon. G. T. M. O'Brien	18,000
<i>Auditor-General</i> , Hon. W. H. Ravenscroft	18,000
<i>Surv.-Gen.</i> , Hon. Lt.-Col. Clarke, C.M.G., R.A.	12,000
<i>Director Pub. Works</i> , R. MacBride	12,000
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Sir Bruce L. Burnside	25,000
<i>Senior Puisne Judge</i> , Hon. L. B. Clarence	18,000
<i>Junior do.</i> , Hon. Henry Dias	18,000
<i>District Judge, Colombo</i> , T. Berwick	14,400
" " <i>Kandy</i> , A. C. Lawrie	14,400
" " <i>Galle</i> , G. W. Paterson	14,400
" " <i>Jaffna</i> , G. E. Worthington	12,000
<i>Solicitor-General</i> , C. L. Ferdinands	10,000
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , T. E. B. Skinner	14,400
<i>Govt. Agent, Western Prov.</i> , F. R. Saunders	18,000
" " <i>Central</i>	18,000
" " <i>Northern</i>	18,000
" " <i>N. West</i>	14,400
" " <i>Southern</i>	14,400
" " <i>Eastern</i>	14,400
" " <i>N. Cent.</i>	10,800
<i>Collector of Customs</i> , G. S. Williams	12,000
<i>Registrar-General</i> , J. H. de Saram	9,600
<i>Director Pub. Instruction</i> , H. W. Green	10,000
<i>Medical Officer</i> , W. R. Rynsey	12,000
<i>Police & Prisons</i> , G. W. R. Campbell, C.M.G.	15,000
<i>Manager Railways</i> , W. T. Pearce	10,000

Colombo, 5,200 miles; transit, 20 days; postage, 5d.; news, 1½d.; books, 2 oz. 1d.; parcels, per lb. 9d.; telegrams, per word, 4s. 3d.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

These Settlements (so called from their situation in the Straits of Malacca), comprising Singapore, Penang (known officially as Prince of Wales Island), with Province Wellesley and the Dindings, and Malacca, have an entire area of

* These amounts of money are reckoned on the nominal value of a rupee, viz., 2s., but as the rupee varies in value from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 11d., the sterling equivalent of any payment made in rupees must fluctuate with the rate of exchange. The various amounts in Ceylon and in other parts paid in rupees may therefore be regarded as being generally one-sixth less than the amounts given in this list.

about 1,385 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 423,384. The great bulk of the population consists of Chinese and Malays in almost equal numbers, the former amounting to 174,327, and the latter to 174,326. There were in addition 40,332 natives of India, 3,499 Europeans, the remainder being composed mostly of Arabs, Javanese, Bugis, and other Eastern races.

SINGAPORE is an island situated off the southern extremity of the Malay peninsula, from which it is separated by a narrow strait about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is about 27 miles, and its breadth 14 miles; it comprises an area of 206 square miles, and a population of 155,000. It was purchased by Sir Stamford Raffles in 1819. The seat of government, for all the settlements, is the town of Singapore, situated in lat. 1° 16' N. and long. 103° 53' E., with 139,208 inhabitants in 1881. It is a great commercial and shipping emporium. For its defence several batteries to carry heavy guns have been constructed, at a cost of nearly £100,000, paid by the colony, for which the Imperial Government has engaged to furnish guns. The number of ships entering in 1886, exclusive of native craft, was 3,139, with a tonnage of 2,566,853, and crews numbering 128,871. The total for the whole colony was 6,548, with a tonnage of 4,209,034; cleared 6,487, tonnage, 3,970,199. The total native craft entered at all three ports during the same year was 9,744 (tonnage, 265,914), with crews numbering 68,870. The climate is well suited for Europeans. There are excellent docks. It is a free port; no duties are levied upon anything; the opium and spirit trades are farmed out to Chinese. There are many wealthy and intelligent Chinese merchants in the Colony.

Public revenue in 1886	\$3,747,501
Public expenditure in 1886	\$3,495,639
Total value of imports, 1886	\$121,544,218
Total value of exports, 1886	\$104,122,274
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886	£2,259,581
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886	£4,372,628

The Government consists of a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 9 members, and a Legislative Council of 11 official and 7 unofficial members, nominated by the Crown, the Resident Councillor of Penang and Malacca having seats in both Councils. The law of the colony is the common and statute law of England as it was in 1826, qualified by Indian Acts until 1867, and since then by local ordinance. The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice and three puisne judges, and constitutes also a court of appeal from which there is yet another appeal in certain cases, viz., to the Privy Council. There is also in Singapore and Penang a Vice-Admiralty Court, and in each settlement there are ordinary magistrates' courts, together with a Court of Requests, the last named being presided over by commissioners.

Governor, Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G.	\$24,000
Colonial Sec., Hon. J. F. Dickson, C.M.E.	9,600
Attorney-Gen., Hon. J. Winfield Bonser	7,800
Treasurer, Hon. E. E. Iremonger	6,480
Auditor-General, Hon. Henry Trotter	6,480
Chf. Eng., Hn. Maj. H. E. McCallum, C.M.E., R.E.	7,200
Chief Justice, Hon. Theodore Thos. Ford	12,000
Puisne Judge, Hon. Thos. Lett-Wood	8,400
Puisne Judge, Hon. Etienne Pellereau	8,400
Puisne Judge, Hon. J. T. Goldney	8,400
Assistant Colonial Secretary and Clerk of Councils, Arthur Philip Talbot	4,800
Principal Medical Officer, T. L. Rowell, M.D.	4,800

Insp.-Gen. of Police, Col. S. Dunlop, C.M.G., R.A.	\$5,400
First Magistrate, R. S. O'Connor	4,800
Protector of Chinese, W. A. Pickering, C.M.E.	4,800

MALACCA, the largest of the Settlements, situated on the western coast of the peninsula between Singapore and Penang, comprises an area of about 659 square miles. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1511, and held by them till 1641, when the Dutch drove them out. In 1795 it was captured by the English, and finally became a British possession, in pursuance of the treaty with Holland, 17th March, 1824. The population in 1881 was 93,579.

Resident Councillor, Hon. D. F. A. Hervey	\$6,800
Magistrate, H. Arthur O'Brien	3,600

PENANG, or PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, about 15 miles long and 9 broad, is situated off the west coast of the Malay peninsula, in lat. 5° 18' N., long. 100° 4' E., and was ceded to the Government of India in 1786 by the Raja of the neighbouring territory, Kédah. Area, 107 square miles; population, including Wellesley, in 1881, 190,597.

Resident Councillor, Hon. A. M. Skinner	\$8,400
First Magistrate, C. W. S. Kynnersley	4,800
Dep. Col. Eng., Capt. M. A. Cameron, R.E.	4,200

PROVINCE WELLESLEY, on the mainland, opposite Penang, is a strip of coast about 45 miles in length with an area of 270 square miles, ceded by the Raja of Kédah in 1800, with some land S. of the Krian river acquired more recently. The province is in a high state of cultivation as compared with the neighbouring territory.

Resident Councillor, Hon. C. J. Irving, C.M.E.

The exports comprise—gutta-percha, gambier pepper, india-rubber, horns, hides, canes, sugar, rice, sago, tapioca, spices, dye-stuffs, tea, coffee, tobacco, gums, tin, &c. The climate of the colony is almost uniform throughout the year, and foliage is perennial. The maximum and minimum morning temperatures during 1886 were:—Singapore, 84° 7', 79° 8'; Penang, 84° 8', 79° 4'. The year's rainfall amounted in Singapore to 95·19 inches, and in Penang to 83·76 inches on the plain, and to 146·17 inches on the hills. The barometrical readings show the greatest variation in the year to be no more than 15 inch.

Closely connected with the Straits Settlements are the native protected States of:—

PERAK.—Brit. Res., Sir Hugh Low, K.C.M.G.	\$12,000
Assistant do., C. V. Creagh	5,400
Estimated Revenue, 1887	\$1,686,774.

SELANGOR.—Brit. Res., Frank Athelstane Swettenham, C.M.E.	\$6,480
Revenue, 1885	\$566,411.

SUNGEI UJONG.—Brit. Res., W. B. F. Paul	\$5,400
Revenue, 1885	\$120,214.

These three States extend from the border of Province Wellesley to that of Malacca, and are governed by their native rulers with the assistance of the British Resident in each case, who is directly subject to the Governor of the Straits Settlements. Perak has an area of 7,949 square miles, and a population of 118,000; the chief industry is mining, but tapioca, pepper, rice, sugar, coffee, and tea have been cultivated with success. Selangor, with an area of 3,000 square miles, and a population of 46,568, lies immediately south of Perak, and, like that State, depends largely for its prosperity upon its tin-mining. The revenue in 1883 had increased to

575,110, and a railway, 22 miles long, was opened in July, 1886. Sungei Ujong (660 sq. m.) is to the south of Selangor and north-west of Malacca. The population is about 14,000, and the revenue for 1884 was £20,196.

Singapore is distant _____ miles; transit, _____ days. Penang, 26 days. Malacca, about the same; postage, 5d.; news, 1½d.; books, 2 oz. 1½d.; parcels, per lb., 9d.; telegrams, cheapest, Penang, 5s. 7d.; Malacca, 6s. 1d.; Singapore, 6s. 3d. per word.

HONG KONG ("FRAGRANT STREAMS"),

An island situated off the south-eastern coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River, in 22° 10'—22° 17' N. lat. and 114° 6'—114° 18' E. long. It is about eleven miles long and from two to five miles wide, and comprises, with Kowloon, an area of 32 square miles, and a population in 1886 of 180,000, of whom 8,465 were whites, 1,632 Indians, and 168,958 Chinese (including about 45,000 British-born Chinese). It is separated from the mainland of China by a narrow strait (Ly-ee-moon Pass). The opposite peninsula, Kowloon, was ceded to Great Britain in October, 1860, and now forms part of the colony. The colony—which is described as exceedingly beautiful, possessing one of the finest harbours in the world, surrounded by picturesque hills rising between 1,000 and 4,000 feet high—was first taken possession of by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by the treaty of Nankin in 1842. It is a military and naval station for the protection of our commerce, and it is the centre of trade in many kinds of produce—chiefly opium, sugar, flour, oil, amber, cotton, ivory, betel, sandal-wood, rice, tea, woollens, silks, salt, &c. It is a free port, and possesses excellent docks, capable of holding the largest vessels, and is fortified. It is calculated that, exclusive of the trade that merely passes through the harbour without breaking bulk, the actual trade of the colony amounts to over £20,000,000 sterling per annum. "In the year 1884 shipping to the extent of about 5,167,231 tons entered the port: this tonnage is greater than that which entered the port of London in the year that Hong Kong was acquired." During the winter months, that is from October to February, the climate is bracing and invigorating, and the thermometer ranges from a minimum of 37° in January to a maximum of 85° in October. By the end of May the south-west monsoon has set in, and brings with it heavy rains, the average annual fall being 85 in., of which not less than 70 in. are received between May and September. The capital city is Victoria, with a population of more than 40,000: it is in the north of the island, on the south side of a splendid harbour with an area of ten square miles, and enjoys considerable trade.

Public revenue in 1886 *\$1,274,973
Public expenditure in 1886 1,152,382
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886 £2,259,966
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886 1,556,062

The colony is a Crown colony, and its Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of seven members, together with a Legislative Council of twelve members. Much encouragement is given by the Govern-

* Reckoning the dollar at the local rate of 4s. 2d., the Revenue for 1886 amounts to £265,619, and the expenditure to £246,062.

ment to education in the colony, and the Chinese are fully alive to the advantages arising therefrom. In 1884 there were 90 schools subject to Government supervision, attended by 5,835 pupils—returns which show an increase of 51 schools and 3,222 scholars during the preceding decade. There were also 100 private schools attended by 2,000 pupils. The public schools may be denominational in themselves, but the Government inspection recognizes secular subjects only. The total outlay on education by Government in 1884 was 33,650 dollars (£7,000) for 5,882 children, giving an average capitulation of 571 dollars, exclusive of buildings, repairs, and the inspectorial staff.

Governor, &c., Sir George William Des Vœux, C.M.G. \$28,800
Comm. of Forces, Maj.-Gen. William Gordon Cameron, O.B. (including allowances) £2,500
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir George Phillippo .. \$12,000
Puisne Judge, Hon. James Russell, C.M.G. .. 8,160
Judicial Sec. and Auditor-General, Hon. Frederick Stewart, LL.D. 7,200
Treasurer, &c., Hon. Alfred Lister 6,240
Attorney-General, Hon. E. L. O'Malley 4,800
Surveyor-General, Hon. John M. Price 6,240
Registrar-Gen., Hon. T. H. S. Lockhart .. 5,040
Registrar of Supreme Court, E. J. Ackroyd 5,040
Supt. Police, Hon. Walter M. Deane
Harbour-Master, Hon. Henry Geo. Thomsett.

Hong Kong, _____ miles; transit, 35 days. Postage, 5d.; news, 1½d.; books, 2 oz. 1½d.; parcels, per lb., 10d.; telegrams, 7s. 3d. per word.

CYPRUS,

an island of the Levant, situated at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 30' and 35° 41', E. long. 32° 15' and 34° 35'; about 60 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor, and 41 miles from its N.E. extremity to the port of Latakia on the Syrian coast, with which it is connected by a submarine telegraph cable: the distance to Port Said, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles in length, with an average breadth of 50 miles, extended N.E. by a narrow hornlike projection 40 miles long. The area is calculated to be about 3,584 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 186,173 persons, of whom about one-fourth are Mohammedans, the remainder mostly members of the Orthodox Greek Church. Roman Catholics, the Church of England, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Maronites are also represented; and the whole population is spread over the six districts of the island as follows:—Nicosia, 56,312; Famagusta, 38,207; Larnaka, 20,766; Limassol, 29,248; Papho, 28,424; Kyrenia, 13,216. In ancient times Cyprus is said to have had not less than 3,000,000 inhabitants; but during the reigns of Cæsar Augustus and Vespasian the island suffered very greatly from earthquakes, and from that time it has gradually declined in prosperity. The principal productions are cotton of fine quality, rough strong wine, the best of which is produced near Limassol, grain of various kinds, carobs (or locust-beans), and several kinds of fruits. The fertility of the soil has for centuries been proverbial; and in the rich plain of the Messoria a good year will give an average yield of 40 bushels of barley or 25 bushels of wheat, whilst the best wheats and barleys (those of Lefca) weigh 62 lbs. and 47 lbs. to the bushel respectively. In 1885-87 the wine ex-

ported amounted to 5,752,590 oke (1 oke = 2⁸ Eng. lbs.), and more than two-thirds of this quantity went to Egypt and Turkey. Further returns of goods exported from Cyprus are for the same year:—Carobs, nearly 100,000 tons; cotton, 550,000 oke. Among the best of the fruits produced may be mentioned grapes, pomegranates, figs, oranges, lemons, apricots, melons, cherries, and almonds. The climate varies in different localities. In the plains the summer heat is very great, but is tempered by cool sea-breezes; the hottest months are July, August, and September. The winter is short and cold; snow, however, being of rare occurrence, except on the highest peaks. On the hottest day of 1886, the maximum reading of the thermometer varied from 96° to 103° in different parts of the island; on the coldest day of the same year, the corresponding minimum readings were 28° and 43°. The rainfall is in general extremely low, ranging in a good year from 16 to 21 inches during the winter months. Fevers are prevalent during the warm months after a rainy season, but are seldom fatal; the cause of unhealthiness is in many places quite local, and may be easily removed. Cyprus was in olden time famous for its mineral wealth, its copper being superior to any other: the mines were for many years abandoned, but are again being worked by an English firm. Its ancient silver mines, too, were famous, and their sites are distinctly marked by mounds of scorise; and the first-known mention of asbestos is in connection with this island. Sandstone, marble, granite, limestone, lead, terra umbra, and salt (a government monopoly) are also worked at the present day. Large quantities of salt are obtained from salt lakes near Larnaka and Limassol. The chief exports are cotton, wine, salt, locust-beans (or carobs), wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, and raisins. It is estimated that only one-third of the cultivable land is brought under agriculture in any one year. Corn and cotton mills, quarries, tanneries, and distilleries give employment to a considerable portion of the inhabitants; in 1886-87 there were at work about 33 steam-mills, 324 water-mills, 70 quarries and pits. In the same period the total number of vessels entered was:—Foreign trade 1,241 (tonnage, 208,633), and coasting trade 1,835 (tonnage, 101,435). There are moreover on the island a number of schools, and the government grant in 1886-7, inclusive of building grants, was £3,000.

Cyprus still forms part of the Ottoman Empire, but by virtue of a treaty made between England and the Porte, dated 4th June, 1878, the Government is administered by England for so long a time as Batoum and Kars may be kept by Russia. In many respects this occupation will prove useful to the surrounding countries. The inhabitants have been granted a political franchise, every man paying direct taxes having a vote. The island is administered, under the Colonial Office, by a High Commissioner, assisted by a Legislative Council composed of eighteen members. The island is divided into three electoral districts, each returning three Christian and one Mohammedan members. The house of Legislature is made up by the addition of six official members. In 1883 the Courts of Law were re-organized: the island was divided for administrative and legal purposes into the six districts mentioned above, in each of which the government is represented by a commissioner; and

six district courts were formed, each presided over by an English barrister, and having one Christian and one Mohammedan judge.

The subsidy paid to the Sublime Porte yearly is £87,868 for revenue, £5,000 in compensation for State lands, and 4,166,220 oke of salt (an oke = 2⁸ lbs.). This tribute is not actually paid to the Sultan, but is retained as part payment of the loss sustained by England and France in paying the deficiency on the Guaranteed Turkish Loan of 1855, of £5,000,000. That loan requires £160,000 annually for interest, without providing for any sinking fund; of this amount £70,000 is obtained from Egypt, and the remaining £90,000 has to be paid by England and France, for which purpose the tribute from Cyprus comes in. The improved state of trade since the time of the British occupation can be seen by the following:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1878	£177,651	£157,328
1879	208,407	222,218
1880	272,663	209,905
1881	296,868	266,610
1882	333,512	276,129
1883-84	344,183	290,210
1884-85	304,375	287,521
1885-86	312,917	294,815
1886-87	355,795	312,797

Imports from the United Kingdom, 1886-87, £101,070; exports to ditto, £59,917.

The capital is Nikosia (Lefkosia), near the centre of the island, with a population of 11,536; the other towns are Larnaka, population 7,833, Limassol, 6,131, Famagusta, Kyrenia, and Papho.

Public revenue, 1886-87..... £187,544
Public expenditure, 1886-87..... 110,679
Public debt, 1887..... None.

High Commissioner, Sir Henry Edward Bulwer, G.C.M.G. £4,000
Commanding Troops, Col. S. Hackett
Chief Secretary, Col. Falkland Warren, C.M.G., B.A. 1,200
Receiver-General, J. A. Swettenham ... 800
Chief Justice, Sir Elliot C. Bovill, Knt. ... 1,000
Puisne Judge, Hon. William James Smith 750
Queen's Advocate, W. R. Collyer. 750
Distance, miles; transit, 8 to 11 days.
Postage, 2½d.; newsp. 2 oz., ½d.; books, 2 oz. 1d.; parcel post, 1 lb., 1s. 4d.; additional lb., 8d.; telegrams, 1s. 7d. a word.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

British North Borneo includes the northern part of that island, from Sipitong on the west coast, to Siboko River on the east coast, including all the islands within three leagues of the coast, embracing an area (including recent cessions) of 31,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 150,000. This country was ceded to a company on December 29th, 1877, and January 28th, 1878, by the Sultans of Brunei and Sulu, together with full sovereign rights, the whole being subsequently transferred to the British North Borneo Company, to whom a royal charter was granted 1st November, 1881. The territory ceded has a coast-line of some 600 miles, with many excellent harbours. Among the wild animals are the rhinoceros, the elephant, the crocodile, the orang-outang and other monkeys, the buffalo, deer, and pig. Soil upon which rice, sago, sugar-cane, coffee, cocoa, gam-

ier pepper, tea, tobacco, hemp, cinchona, and other tropical products may be cultivated bounds, and already many thousand acres of and have been taken up by agricultural companies in various parts of the territory. There is a promising pearl-fishery off the coast, and old and traces of tin have been found in some of the rivers. Diamonds, iron, copper, antimony, quicksilver, and cinnabar are also obtained in the colony. The inhabitants are Mohammedan Malays, with an infusion of Chinese and Arab blood on the coast, and various aboriginal tribes resembling Dyaks in the interior. Slavery exists, but in a mild type, and is gradually being eradicated by the Company's government. The country produces tobacco, sago, gutta-percha, indiarubber, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, gums, timber, coal, and gold. The revenue is derived from an opium and other farms, sales of land, royalties on exports, and duties. The principal places are Memphis and Gaya on the west coast, Kudat in the north, and Elopura, or Sandakan and Silam on the east. A newspaper, the "British North Borneo Herald," is published at Sandakam.

The Government is administered by a Governor, assisted by a Council and by residents of districts: the mode of government adopted is similar to that of a British colony, with modifications to meet native customs.

Revenue, 1887 (estimated)..... \$148,970
Expenditure (estimated)..... 193,120
Imports, 1886, \$849,115. Exports, \$524,724.

Governor (acting), William M. Crocker.
Colonial Secretary, L. B. Van Dorp.
Treasurer, A. Cook.
Resident Gold Fields and Interior, W. B. Pryer.
" West Coast, G. L. Davies.
Principal Medical Officer, Dr. J. H. Walker.
Commissioner of Lands, H. Walker.
" of Police, Capt. R. D. Beeston.
Resident of Dent Province, D. D. Daly.
" Aloock " R. M. Little.

Postage, 5d.; news, 1½d.; books, 2oz. 1½d.; parcels, first lb., 11d., after lb., 8d.

LABUAN,
an island of the Malayan Archipelago, situated about six miles off the north-west coast of Borneo, in 5° 16' N. lat. and 115° 15' E. long., comprising an area of 31 square miles, and possessing a population of nearly 6,000 inhabitants, made up of Kandyans, Malays, Borneans, Klings, Bengalese, and (in 1884) 19 Europeans. It was ceded to Great Britain by the Sultan of Borneo in 1847, being at that time uninhabited; and a British settlement was established in 1848, the first Governor being the late Sir James Brooke. The island has a fine harbour, and possesses extensive coal-measures, but the mines have not yet been developed, although the coal is said to be superior to that of Australia.

The trade of Labuan consists in the exchange of cloth, rice, crockery, ironware, &c., for the produce of Borneo and the neighbouring islands (gutta-percha, india-rubber, birds' nests, canes, beche-de-mer, wax, &c.), and in the manufacture of sago flour from raw sago imported from the coast of Borneo. The sago flour and jungle produce are exported chiefly to Singapore for the European and Chinese markets. There are only about 1,000 acres under crop, but cattle are reared with considerable success, and it is estimated that in 1884 the colony possessed 2,500 cattle, 400 goats, 140 buffaloes, 20 ponies, and 10 sheep. Victoria Harbour, in the south-east, is the principal inlet, and affords good anchorage.

Imports, 1884 £84,869
Exports, 1884 85,741
Revenue, 1885 4,491
Expenditure, 1885 4,589
Imports from U. K. 1886, nil.; exports, £44.

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is assisted by a nominated Council.

Governor, (vacant) £800
" Acting, Peter Leys (receives £300 and allowances as Her Majesty's Consul-General at Brunei).
Private Sec., (vacant) 100
Colonial Sec. and Auditor, (vacant) 500
Colonial Treasurer, Lt. A. S. Hamilton, M.N. 500
Postage, 5d.; news, 1½d.; books, 2 oz., 1½d.; parcels, per lb., 11d.

Dates of some Events in the History of the British Colonial Empire.

Newfoundland discovered	Circa 1500	United States, independence acknowledged	1793
Virginia taken possession of by Raleigh ..	1584	First Church erected in Australia	1793
India; First Adventure from England ..	1591	Battle of Seringapatam: Death of Tipoo	1799
Incorporation of British E. India Company ..	1600	Malta acquired by conquest	1800
Barbados first settled	1605	Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) organized	1803
Massachusetts founded by Eng. Puritans ..	1620	Cape of Good Hope taken from the Dutch ..	1806
Nova Scotia settled by the Scotch	1632	See of Calcutta founded	1814
Maryland settled by Eng. Roman Catholics ..	1634	Ceylon acquired	1815
Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams ..	1636	Western Australia formed into a province ..	1829
Madras founded	1640	South Australia formed into a province ..	1834
Jamaica taken from the Spaniards	1655	Hong Kong taken from the Chinese	1841
Bombay ceded to Charles II. by Portugal ..	1662	New Zealand made a separate colony	1841
New York conquered from Dutch & Swedes ..	1664	The Punjab formally annexed	1849
Transportation of convicts legalized	1666	Victoria formed into a province	1850
Pennsylvania settled by the Quakers	1682	Second Burmese War: Pegu annexed ..	1852-53
William Dampier landed in Australia	1686	Oude annexed. Lord Canning, Viceroy ..	1856
Calcutta purchased	1698	Mutiny commenced at Meerut, 10th May ..	1857
Gibraltar taken from the Spaniards	1704	India transferred to the Crown, 1st Sept. ..	1858
Canada taken from the French	1759	Queensland formed into a province	1859
Bengal, Behar, and Orissa ceded	1765	Transportation of convicts abolished	1868
Captain Cook landed at Botany Bay	1770	Queen publicly proclaimed Empress of India ..	1877
United States; first so styled 9 Sept.	1776	Cyprus taken possession of	1878
New South Wales settled	1787	Burmese Empire entirely annexed	1886

THE British possessions in North America include the whole of the northern part of that continent, excepting Alaska, and the small islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and extend from the United States boundary to the Arctic Ocean. From a physical point of view the whole region may be divided into an eastern and a western division, the Red River Valley, in long. 97°, forming the separating line. The eastern division comprises three areas, presenting radically distinct aspects:— (1) The south-eastern area, bounded by the line of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, from Belle Isle to Quebec, thence by a line running directly south to Lake Champlain, which is generally hilly, and sometimes mountainous, with many fine stretches of agricultural and pastoral lands. (2) The southern and western area, presenting, in the main, a broad, level, and slightly undulating expanse of generally fertile country, with occasional step-like ridges or rocky escarpments. The main hydrographical feature is the chain of lakes, with an area of 150,000 square miles, contributing to the great river system of the St. Lawrence. (3) The northern area, embracing nearly two-thirds of the Dominion, with an average elevation of 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, pre-eminently a region of waterways, and including the great Laurentian mountain range. In this area are found the other great river systems, the Nelson and the Mackenzie. The western division referred to is divided into two divisions, equally distinct in character. The first stretches from the Red River Valley to the Rocky Mountains. Here, between lat. 49° and 54°, is the great Prairie Region, rising to the west in three terrace-like elevations, the lowest of which is 700 feet, and the third about 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. North of the 54th parallel the country passes again into forest. The second division, from the western edge of the Prairie to the Pacific coast, is a distance of 400 miles, and contains the Rocky Mountains and the Gold and Cascade Ranges, whose summits are from 4,000 to 9,000 feet high, the country being on the whole densely wooded. The climate in the eastern and central portions of the Dominion presents greater extremes of cold and heat than in corresponding latitudes in Europe. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months. In the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder than in other parts of the country. The soil is generally fertile, and all the products of the temperate zone are cultivated.

The Dominion of Canada.

THE Dominion of Canada includes the various Provinces of North America formerly known as Upper and Lower Canada (now Ontario and Quebec respectively), New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the extensive regions long under the quasi-government of the Hudson Bay Company, now styled Manitoba and the North-West Territories: in fact, the whole of British North America except Newfoundland and Labrador. This territory, about as large as Europe, stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and is estimated to contain a total area of 3,470,257 square miles, exclusive of the great lakes and rivers. The total population of the Dominion approximates to 5,000,000, a number which is rapidly increasing, and, notwithstanding its diversity of origin, is fast being welded into one harmonious and homogeneous whole. The descendants of the French Colonists reside chiefly in the Province of Quebec, where out of a total population of 1,400,000 above 1,000,000 are Roman Catholics. A Religious Census of Canada was taken in 1881, and the numbers were:— Roman Catholics 1,791,982, Methodists 1,042,981, Presbyterians 676,163, and Church of England 574,810. Canada possesses an Active Militia numbering 38,000 men (including infantry, cavalry, and artillery), and a reserve estimated at 1,030,000.

No possession of Great Britain has made greater strides during the last twenty years than the Dominion of Canada, whether in trade, wealth, population, or aught that tends to the material prosperity of a new country. In 1871 there were in Canada 20 cities and towns of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards, having a total population of 430,043; whereas in 1881 the number was 37, and their total population 660,040. The greatest strides during that decade were made at Winnipeg, in Manitoba, where the population increased from 241 (1871) to 7,985 in 1881, and to 20,238 in 1886. The general rate of increase throughout the Dominion in the last decade was 18·97 per cent.

Canada is said to have been discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. The French took possession of the country in 1534, and founded the first settlement (Quebec) in 1608. In 1759 Quebec succumbed to the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole

territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other provinces and territories of British North America. In 1870 the Province of Manitoba was formed, and, with the remainder of the Hudson Bay Territory, now called the North-West Territory, admitted into the Dominion. British Columbia followed in 1871, and Prince Edward Island in 1873, Newfoundland alone remaining a separate colony.

Total public revenue, 1886.....	£6,817,200
Total public expenditure, 1886.....	8,016,084
Net public debt, July 1, 1886.....	45,854,611
Total value of imports, year ended	
June 30, 1886.....	21,457,102

Total value of exports, year ended	
June 30, 1886.....	£17,517,392
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886	8,340,308
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886 ..	8,536,157
Shipping entered and cleared, 1886, tons	13,969,232

POLITICAL CAPITAL and Seat of Government, Ottawa. Pop. (1886) 34,753.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.

<i>Governor-General</i> , Most Hon. the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G. (with residence).....	£10,000
<i>Military Secretary</i> , Capt. Henry Streatfeild, Grenadier Guards.....	750
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> , Lieut. Hon. Henry James Anson, Highland Light Infantry.....	200
Lieut. Hercules Arthur Pakenham, Grenadier Guards.....	200
<i>Commanding the Forces (Halifax)</i> , Lieut.-Gen. Lord Alexander George Russell, C.B.....	1,380
<i>Commanding the Militia</i> ,.....	820

The Executive Government and authority is vested in the Queen, and exercised in her name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council. The legislative power is a Parliament, consisting of an Upper House, styled the Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate must not number more than 78 until Newfoundland be admitted to the confederacy, when it may reach 82. There are at present (1887) 78 senators, distributed between the various provinces thus:— 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, and 4 for Prince Edward Island; 3 for British Columbia, and 3 for Manitoba. The members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the ministry for the time being; each nominee must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The House of Commons is chosen every five years at longest, and consists at present of 215 members; 92 being elected for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 21 for Nova Scotia, 16 for New Brunswick, 5 for Manitoba, 6 for British Columbia, 6 for Prince Edward Island, and 4 for the North West Territories. The House of Commons is also composed of natural-born or naturalized subjects of the Queen, no property qualification is necessary, and its members are elected upon a very wide suffrage. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, each of which returns a member on a majority of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Each province has also a separate Legislature and Administration, with a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, at the head of the Executive. Justice is administered as in England by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief

Justice and five puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by the same judges, but its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of Queen's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure; and trial by jury prevails everywhere throughout the Dominion.

The Queen's Privy Council is composed of 11 Ministers and one Member without portfolio. The following are the members of the Cabinet with their respective deputies:—

<i>Premier and President of the Council</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir John Alexander Macdonald, G.C.B.....	£1,640
<i>Min. Public Works</i> , Hon. Sir Hector L. Langevin, K.C.M.G.....	1,440
<i>Dep. Min. do.</i> , George F. Baillairgé, C.E.....	65
<i>Min. Finance</i> , Hon. Sir C. Tupper, G.C.M.G.....	1,440
<i>Dep. Min. do.</i> , John M. Courtney.....	86
<i>Min. Railways and Canals</i> , Hon. J. H. Pope.....	1,440
<i>Dep. Min. do.</i> , Toussaint Trudeau, C.E.....	84
<i>Min. Customs</i> , Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.....	1,440
<i>Commissioner do.</i> , James Johnson.....	82
<i>Min. Militia</i> , Hon. Sir A. P. Caron, K.C.M.G.....	1,440
<i>Dep. Min. do.</i> , Col. Charles E. Panet.....	65
<i>Postmaster Gen.</i> , Hon. A. W. McLelan.....	1,440
<i>Dep. do.</i> , William H. Griffin.....	74
<i>Min. Agric. and Statistics</i> , Hon. J. Carling.....	1,440
<i>Dep. Min. do.</i> , Josph. Chas. Tache, D.C.L.....	61
<i>Min. Inland Revenue</i> , Hon. John Costigan.....	1,440
<i>Dep. Min. do.</i> , Edward Miall.....	81
<i>Without portfolio</i> , Hon. Frank Smith.....	
<i>Secretary of State</i> , Hon. J. A. Chapleau.....	1,440
<i>Under Sec. do.</i> , Grant Powell.....	61
<i>Min. Interior</i> , Hon. Thomas White.....	1,440
<i>Dep. Min. do.</i> , Alexander M. Burgess.....	61
<i>Min. Justice</i> , Hon. John S. D. Thompson.....	1,440
<i>Dep. Min. do.</i> , Aug. Power, Q.C. (acting).....	
<i>Min. Mar. & Fisheries</i> , Hon. Geo. E. Foster.....	
<i>Dep. Min. Marine</i> , William Smith.....	

Dep. Min. Fisheries, John Tilton £657
 Chief Justice Supreme Court and Court of
 Echequer for the Dominion, Hon. Sir Wm.
 Johnston Ritchie, Knt. 1,644
 Puane Judges, Hons. S. H. Strong, T. Fournier,
 W. A. Henry, Henri E. Taschereau, and J. W.
 Gwynne each £1,440

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The area of these provinces is 370,488 (Ontario, 181,800, Quebec, 188,688) square miles (excluding the portions of the great lakes within the boundary), comprising all the basin of the St. Lawrence on the north side of that river and the great lakes, and on the south side N. of the parallel of 45°, and extends from 42° to 53° N. lat. and 57° to 90° W. long. The Province of Ontario, formerly called Upper Canada, and the Province of Quebec, formerly Lower Canada, are separated from each other by the River Ottawa. Quebec also comprises the Isle of Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The inhabitants of Quebec are mostly of French descent, preserving their original language, religion, and customs; those of Ontario are chiefly British.

The timber trade, the original occupation of the people, is still of great commercial value, although fast yielding to those of agriculture, dairy-farming, and cattle-raising. The fisheries are deserving of notice as an extensive branch of industry. The mineral resources of the country are scarcely yet developed; a great part, however, especially the shores of Lake Superior, is valuable for its mineral products, such as iron, zinc, lead, copper (a large supply of this mineral being also found on the banks of Lake Huron), silver, gold, cobalt, &c.; phosphate of lime and asbestos are abundant, and sandstone, limestone, slate, and marbles of nearly every imaginable colour are also found. The mineral oil, petroleum, is produced in large quantities. During the last thirty years agriculture has made vast progress, mostly in Ontario. The land is generally very fertile, and produces all the varieties of cereals, fruits, roots, &c. Cattle-raising and dairy-farming are also very important industries, and at present large exports are principally from these provinces—Montreal, Toronto, and Quebec being the great centres of distribution. These provinces contain the chief manufacturing centres of the Dominion, which are becoming very important, employing considerable capital and labour. Montreal and Toronto command a vast overland system of communication, by canal and railway, both with Canada and the Eastern and Western parts of the United States. The educational system in force in these provinces, and in fact throughout the Dominion, provides practically free instruction, and gives successful pupils the chance of acquiring the highest education at a moderate cost.

The returns collected by the Bureau of Industries in Ontario, show that in that province in 1886 the total area of cleared land was 10,938,471 acres, of which 7,403,281 acres were under crop. The total value of this land was \$649,009,828 (£133,152,704); of the buildings, \$183,748,212; of the implements, \$50,530,936; and of the live stock, \$107,208,935: making a total value of \$989,497,911 (£203,321,488). The total area under pasture was 3,026,321 acres, and that used for orchards and gardens 186,616 acres. The average prices of farm produce per bushel

during the second half of 1886 were as follows:—Fall wheat, 3s.; spring wheat, 2s. 11½d.; barley, 2s. 1¼d.; oats, 1s. 3¾d.; rye, 2s. 1¾d.; peas, 2s. 2d.; Indian corn, 1s. 1¼d.; buckwheat, 1s. 4½d.; beans, 3s. 5d.; potatoes, 1s. 10s. 9d.; wool per lb., 9¼d.; hay per ton, £1 10s. 0d.

The following are particulars of the principal crops in Ontario in 1886:—Fall wheat, 886,404 acres, 18,071,142 bushels; spring wheat, 577,464 acres, 9,518,553 bushels; barley, 735,778 acres, 19,512,278 bushels; oats, 1,621,901 acres, 58,665,000 bushels; rye, 67,779 acres, 1,106,462 bushels; peas, 703,936 acres, 16,043,734 bushels; Indian corn, 156,494 acres, 10,805,399 bushels; buckwheat, 70,792 acres, 1,678,708 bushels; beans, 21,072 acres, 482,072 bushels; hay and clover, 2,295,151 acres, 2,994,446 tons; potatoes, 140,144 acres, 15,012,358 bushels; mangolds, 18,170 acres, 8,787,743 bushels; carrots, 9,267 acres, 3,478,751 bushels; turnips, 98,931 acres, 47,061,051 bushels. The total wool clip amounted to 5,547,867 lbs., the average weight of the fleece being 5½ lbs. for coarse wool and 5¼ lbs. for fine wool. There were 770 cheese factories in operation in 1886, and in 626 from which returns were received, there were made 51,804,850 lbs. of cheese valued at \$4,791,598 (£984,575), the quantity of milk used being 532,265,234 lbs. There were 47 creameries in operation, from 20 of which returns were received, showing the manufacture of 823,853 lbs. of butter valued at \$160,797 (£3,304), the quantity made being more than double that in any previous year. The returns of live stock show that there were 569,649 horses, 2,018,173 cattle, 1,610,949 sheep, 860,125 pigs, and 6,968,915 poultry in the province in 1886. Fruit growing is here engaged in on a very extensive scale; there are vineyards and peach orchards of 50 or 60 acres in extent, and innumerable apple orchards. Not less than 84 varieties of apples are cultivated, and the value of the export of green apples from this province in 1886 amounted to £40,000. The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph is the only place of its kind in Canada, and supplies a general education together with a technical training in agriculture. The public cost of the College was £3,334 in 1886, and the students meet part of their expenses by the labour they perform on the Experimental Farm attached to the College, the annual balance of cost for board, washing, and tuition (payable by the students' guardians) being from £10 to £15. A central experimental farm has been established by the Dominion Government at Ottawa, and branch farms in connection with it, are being established in the several provinces, and in the North West Territories. Free grants of land are obtainable in this province, and improved farms can also be bought at advantageous rates.

In the Province of Quebec the lumber industry is still by far the most important, but the country has been too much denuded of wood, and the provincial government has therefore found it necessary to take active steps for the preservation and replanting of forests, and for the planting of trees along highways and farms. The agricultural statistics for this province are supplied by the 1881 census returns as follows:—Field products in bushels: spring wheat, 1,999,815 (nearly nine bushels per acre); winter wheat, 19,819; barley, 1,751,539; oats, 19,990,205; rye, 430,242; peas and beans, 4,170,456; buckwheat, 2,041,670; Indian corn

888,619; potatoes, 14,873,287; turnips, 1,572,476; other roots, 2,050,904; grass and clover seed, 119,306. The hay produce of 1,495,494 acres was 1,614,906 tons, or an average of 1'08 tons per acre. The returns of live stock were:—Horses, 225,006; colts and fillies, 48,846; working oxen, 49,237; milch cows, 490,977; other horned cattle, 490,119; sheep, 889,833; swine, 329,199; and of animals killed or sold: cattle, 160,207; sheep, 436,336; swine, 333,159. There were also 2,730,546 lbs. of wool produced. Hemp, flax, and tobacco are grown, and yield abundantly; some parts are favourable for apples and plums, and Indian corn; tomatoes, grapes, and other delicate fruits are ripened in the open air. Improved farms may often be obtained in the Eastern Townships, largely occupied by settlers from Great Britain, at from £4 to £6 per acre, including dwelling-house, outbuildings, and fencing; while unimproved lands may be bought from the Government at from 20 to 60 cents per acre, and the purchase-money paid in five instalments. More than 84,000 acres on eight of the great colonization roads are set apart for free grants in lots of 100 acres each. In some parts of the province, again, farm lots are offered at 30 cents per acre.

ONTARIO. Population (1881), 1,923,228. The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 90 members elected for four years (no property qualification being necessary), representing 90 electoral districts into which the province is divided, but which differ from those sending members to the Dominion Legislature. The Executive Council consists of six members, acting as the ministry of the province; the legislature meets every year at Toronto. The principal cities are Toronto, the capital of the province, with great shipping interests on the Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial and commercial activity (population, 126,129); Hamilton, the Birmingham of Canada (41,300); Ottawa, the Federal Capital, with a large lumber trade and woodware manufactories (34,800); London (26,047); Kingston (14,093); Belleville (9,516); Stratford (8,239); Guelph (10,216); St. Catherine's (9,779); Brantford (12,600); St. Thomas (10,127).

<i>Lieut.-Gov.</i> , Hon. Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G.	£2,000
<i>Private Sec.</i> , H. E. Harcourt Vernon ..	240
<i>Official Sec.</i> , Commander Law, R.N.Z.	
<i>Att.-Gen.</i> , Hon. Oliver Mowat, LL.D. (<i>Prem.</i>)	1,000
<i>Dep. Atty.-Gen.</i> , E. F. B. Johnston ..	616
<i>Minister of Education</i> , Hon. G. W. Ross..	800
<i>Dep. Min.</i> , J. G. Hodgins ..	616
<i>Provincial Sec.</i> , Hon. A. S. Hardy ..	800
<i>Assist. Sec.</i> , G. E. Lumsden ..	411
<i>Treas. & Comm. Agricult.</i> , Hon. A. M. Ross	800
<i>Assist. Treas.</i> , W. R. Harris ..	411
<i>Comm. of Crown Lands</i> , Hon. T. B. Pardee	800
<i>Assist. Commr.</i> , A. White ..	534
<i>Comm. of Pub. Works</i> , Hon. C. F. Fraser ..	800
<i>Sec. Pub. Works</i> , W. Edwards ..	380
<i>Chief Justice of Ontario</i> , Hon. J. H. Hagarty	1,400
<i>Puisne Judges, Court of Appeal</i> , Hon. George William Burton, C. S. Patterson, and F. Osler ..	each 1,200
<i>C. J. Queen's Bench</i> , Hon. J. D. Armour	1,404
<i>Puisne Judges, ditto</i> (vacant) ..	each 1,200
<i>Chf. Jus. Com. Pleas</i> , Hon. Thos. Galt ..	1,400
<i>Puisne Judge, Com. Pleas</i> , Hon. John E. Rose ..	1,200

<i>Chancellor</i> , Hon. John A. Boyd ..	£1,200
<i>Vice-Chancellors</i> , { Hon. W. Proudfoot ..	1,200
{ Hon. Thos. Ferguson ..	1,000
<i>Emigration Agent in England</i> , P. Byrne, Nottingham Buildings, 19, Brunswick St., Liverpool.	

QUEBEC. Population (1881), 1,359,027. The Government of this province is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and a Legislative Council, consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 65 members elected for five years to represent the same number of electoral districts in the province. The principal cities are Quebec, with a large export timber trade (population, 65,000), the capital of the province, and the great seaport town of Canada; and Montreal (population in 1886, 186,257); the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the grain export trade north of New York, situate at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers. Other important towns are Three Rivers (8,670); Levis (7,597); Hull (10,000); Sherbrooke (8,328). Ocean-going steamers ascend the St. Lawrence as far as Montreal. The tonnage of sea-going vessels that arrived at and departed from the ports of Montreal and Quebec in 1886 was 1,089,563 tons and 1,166,563 tons respectively.

<i>Lieut.-Gov.</i> , Hon. A. R. Angers ..	£2,000
<i>Aide-de-Camp</i> , Captain Sheppard, C.A.	
<i>Attorney-Gen.</i> , Hon. H. Mercier (<i>Premier</i>)	1,000
<i>Treasurer</i> , Hon. Joseph Shehyn ..	800
<i>Assist. Treas.</i> , H. T. Machin ..	575
<i>Comm. of Agriculture and Public Works</i> , Hon. James McShane ..	800
<i>Comm. of Crown Lands</i> , Hon. P. Garneau ..	800
<i>Assist. Commrs.</i> , Simeon Lesage ..	493
Eugène Taché ..	493
<i>Solicitor-Gen.</i> , Hon. Geo. Duhamel ..	800
<i>Prov. Secretary</i> , Hon. C. A. E. Gagnon ..	800
<i>Assist. Sec.</i> , P. J. Jolicœur, q.c.	493
<i>Chief Jus. Queen's Bench</i> , Sir A. Dorion, Knt.	1,200
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hons. S. C. Monk, U. J. Tessier, A. Cross, G. Baby, and L. R. Church ..	each 1,000
<i>Chief Jus. Sup. Court</i> , Hon. Sir Andrew Stuart.	
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , F. G. Johnson, Louis Tellier, L. E. N. Casault, A. B. Routhier, M. Doherty, L. Belanger, H. W. Chagnon, M. A. Plamondon, L. B. Caron, J. B. Bourgeois, A. C. Papineau, L. A. Jetté, H. T. Taschereau, C. Gill, M. Mathieu, E. Cimon, J. S. C. Würtele, E. T. Brooks, Fred. A. Andrews, J. E. Ba Rue, L. O. Loranger, J. A. Ouimet, H. C. Pelletier, M. M. Tait, C. P. Davidson ..	each £800

Quebec is 2,634 nautical miles from London; letters are 13 days in transit.

NOVA SCOTIA, the most easterly province of the Dominion, is a peninsula between 43° 30'—46° N. lat. and 61°—66° 15' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about sixteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 20,907 square miles, one-fifth part of which consists of lakes, rivers, and inlets of the sea; of the whole, about 5,000,000 acres are fit for tillage, that is, nearly half the entire area, and the soil in the western half of the province, particularly in the Annapolis Valley and around the Basin of Minas, is unsurpassed for fertility, owing to the rich marine deposits left on the shore-land by the tides of the Bay of Fundy. According to the returns included in the 1881 census, the occupied land amounted to 5,396,382 acres, of which 1,880,644 acres were improved—1,859,020 acres

being under crop and pasture, and 21,624 acres devoted to orchards and gardens. The live stock returns at the same date were as follows:—Horses, 46,044; colts, 11,123; working oxen, 33,275; milch cows, 137,639; other horned cattle, 154,689; sheep, 337,801; swine, 47,256. The wool sold in the year amounted to 1,148,440 lbs. The following figures represent, in bushels per acre, the average yield of crops in the western counties:—Wheat, 18; barley, 35; oats, 34; rye, 21; maize, 42; buckwheat, 33; beans, 22; turnips, 420; potatoes, 250; mangolds, 500. The average yield of hay was two tons per acre; but as much as 4 tons (1 Canadian ton = 2,000 lbs.) of Timothy grass and clover were obtained in some parts, followed by a fairly good aftermath. Fruit cultivation too is making wonderful progress; apples, which were imported into the province thirty years ago, now send to Europe a shipment of nearly 500,000 barrels of three bushels each, worth in the English market about 22s. per barrel. Population of the whole province (1881), 440,572. Halifax, the capital of the province, has a magnificent harbour covering 10 square miles. It is the principal winter port of Canada, and is the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies and South America. It is the principal naval station of North America, and the British Government have an extensive dockyard there. The coal deposits are extensive and of good quality, 1,300,000 tons being the output in 1886; iron-ores are plentiful, and gold mines have also been worked with profit. The principal fisheries are upon the eastern coast. In 1886 the total value of their produce was 8,415,361 dollars, a satisfactory increase over the preceding year. The fish of which the largest catches in value are made are cod, mackerel, herring, salmon, and lobsters. The manufacturing interest is also a growing one. In order to give an impetus to farming, efforts are being used to induce the Government to establish an agricultural college and experimental farm. Improved farms of 100 to 150 acres, with house and buildings, may be obtained at from £100 to £500, whilst the government offer uncleared Crown lands at £8 16s. per 100 acres, and 1s. 10d. per acre for any additional quantity. Hunting, shooting, and fishing abound; among wild animals there are bears, foxes, moose, deer, otter, mink, sable, musquash, hares, racoons, and squirrels, and among the feathered game are the woodcock, plover, snipe, partridges, ducks, geese, curlew.

CAPE BRTON ISLAND, formerly a distinct colony, now incorporated with Nova Scotia, contains an area of 3,125 square miles, with a population of 34,262 inhabitants. The chief town is Sydney, on the eastern coast, having valuable collieries in the neighbourhood.

Nova Scotia has a Provincial Government, administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of twenty-one members, and a Legislative Assembly of thirty-eight members.

CAPITAL, Halifax. Population, 40,000. Principal towns, Dartmouth, Truro, Windsor, Sydney, Annapolis, and Yarmouth.

<i>Lieut.-Governor</i> , M. H. Richey, q.c.	£1,800
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Lieut.-Col. H. W. Clerke. . .	250
<i>Proc. Sec.</i> , Hon. W. S. Fielding (<i>Premier</i>) . .	678
<i>Assist. Sec.</i> , Herbert Crosskill.	288
<i>Com. Mines & Works</i> , Hon. Charles E. Church.	514

<i>Assist. Comm. of Mines, &c.</i> , E. Gilpin . . .	£370
<i>Attorney-Gen.</i> , Hon. J. W. Longley	514
<i>Without Office</i> , Hon. Thomas Johnson, Hon. Angus Macgillivray, Hon. Daniel McNeil.	

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. James McDonald . . .	1,000
<i>Judge in Equity</i> , Hon. Alexander James. .	1,000
<i> Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. Hugh McDonald, H. W. Smith, Robt. L. Weatherbe, J. Norman Ritchie, and Charles J. Townshend	each 800

Halifax is 2,463 miles from Liverpool. Letters are from 8 to 10 days in transit. Telegrams, *6d.* per word.

NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°—48° N. lat. and 63° 47'—69° W. long., and comprises an area of 27,174 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 321,233. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by disbanded troops from New England. The chief industrial pursuits arise from the produce of the forests, the fisheries, and the ship-building trade. Coal is found; also antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities. With reference to the agriculture of the province, in 1881 there were 1,253,299 acres under cultivation, though the acreage of improved land was not one-tenth part of the area suitable for agriculture. The total yield for the same year was as follows:—Wheat, 521,956 bushels; barley, 84,283 bushels; oats, 3,297,534 bushels; buckwheat, 1,587,223 bushels; potatoes, 6,961,016 bushels; and hay, 414,046 tons. The total acreage of wheat was 40,381, with an average yield of 13 bushels to the acre; of potatoes, 51,362 acres, with an average yield of 135½ bush.; and of hay, 389,721 acres—average yield per acre 1'06 tons. The live stock returns were as follow:—Horses, 52,975; working oxen, 8,812; milch cows, 103,965; other horned cattle, 99,783; sheep, 221,163; and swine, 53,087. Free grants of land are offered, and settlement encouraged. Improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. Sport of all kinds is abundant. The fisheries include salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad, and were in 1886 of the value of 4,180,227 dollars, ranking second in importance to those of Nova Scotia. St. John is also a winter port of Canada; and new railway connections are in progress which will add to its importance and increase its trade.

The Provincial Government of New Brunswick is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of eighteen members, and a Legislative Assembly of forty-one members elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Fredericton. Pop. (1886), 6,218; chief cities, St. John (30,000), Portland (15,226), and Moncton (5,032).

<i>Lieut.-Governor</i> , Hon. Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G.	£1,800
<i>Pres. of Council</i> , (vacant.)	
<i>Attorney-Gen.</i> , Hon. A. G. Blair (<i>Premier</i>) . .	420
<i>Solicitor-Gen.</i> , Hon. R. J. Ritchie.	300
<i>Provincial Sec.</i> , Hon. David McLellan. . .	470
<i>Dep. Prov. Sec.</i> , R. W. L. Tibbits.	246
<i>Surveyor-Gen.</i> , Hon. James Mitchell . . .	340
<i>Dep. Surveyor-Gen.</i> , Andrew Inches. . .	246
<i>Comm. Public Works</i> , Hon. P. G. Ryan . .	340
<i>Sec.</i> , T. B. Winslow.	246
<i>Without Portfolio</i> , A. Harrison, Gaius S. Turner.	

Chief Justice, Hon. J. C. Allen £1,250
 uine Judges, A. R. Wetmore, A. L. Palmer, G. E. King, J. J. Fraser, W. H. Tuck.
 dge, Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Chas. Watters.
 dge in Equity, A. L. Palmer.
 gent-General in London, James I. Fellows, 56, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Fredericton is 2,748 miles from Liverpool *via* Cape Race, or 2,535 miles *via* Belleisle and hatham, N.B.

MANITOBA, formerly the Red River Settlement, as formed into a distinct province in 1870, and admitted into the Confederation on 15th July in the same year. It is situated in about the centre of the continent, between 49°—53° N. lat. and 97°—101° W. long. (these parallels and meridians forming its boundaries), and the Canadian Pacific Railway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, entirely through British territory, is sure to give an important impetus to the rapid development of this province. Its area is 73,720 square miles, and its population, according to a census taken in July, 1886, was 208,640, being an increase of 74.49 per cent. in the five years since the census of 1881. The Red River intersects the province, which appears destined to become a great agricultural country. The soil is fertile and productive, emigration is invited and encouraged, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers. According to the census returns of 1886, there were 4,171,224 acres of land occupied, of which 752,571 were cultivated; 182,440 acres of prairie land were broken in the 12 months preceding the taking of the census, and 593,991 acres were seeded in the spring of 1886. The number of tons of prairie hay cut was 447,064, and of cultivated hay from 8,482 acres, 9,685 tons. The number of acres sown with wheat was 363,734, the total yield from which was 6,711,186 bushels, being an average yield of 18.4 bushels. Full particulars of the wheat crop for the present year—1887—have not yet been received; but the yield has been remarkably large, authenticated returns of over 50 bushels to the acre having been received from more than one place, and it is calculated that from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 bushels will be available for export. According to the latest returns made by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, the total wheat yield in 1887 was 12,351,000 bushels, being an average of 27.7 bushels per acre. Oats averaged 46 bushels per acre, barley 36 bushels, peas 20 bushels, and potatoes, 238 bushels. The acreage of barley in 1886 was 46,776, producing 1,054,234 bushels; of oats, 146,278, yield 4,740,947 bushels, an average of 32.4 bushels per acre; potatoes, 8,565 acres, yield 1,203,575 bushels, an average of 138.9 per acre. The total yield of other crops was—rye, 2,574 bushels; peas and beans, 13,030 bushels; flax seed, 62,203 bushels; turnips, 158,374 bushels; and of other roots, 72,737 bushels. The total number of horses in the province was 38,003, an increase of 21,067 since 1881; of cattle, 144,685, an increase of 84,563 in the same period; of sheep, 16,053, an increase of 9,982; and of pigs, 101,490, an increase of 84,208. The main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway traverses Manitoba, and there are other lines in operation. The Red and Assiniboine rivers are also navigable throughout their entire course in the province.

The Government of the Province is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an

Executive Council of 5 members and a Legislative Assembly of 35 members.

CAPITAL, Winnipeg. Population (1886), 20,238. Principal towns, Portage la Prairie, Pop., 2,028; and Brandon, Pop., 2,348.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. James Cox Aikins. . . £2,000
 Private Secretary, Lawrence J. Clarke.
 Treasurer, Hon. John Norquay (Premier) 800
 Dep. Treas. (vacant.)
 Public Works, Hon. D. H. Wilson, M.D. . . . 600
 Dep. Public Works, Thos. A. Wade . . . 411
 Agric. Statist., &c., Hn. D. H. Harrison, M.D. . . 600
 Dep. Agric. (vacant.)
 Provincial Sec., Hon. A. A. C. La Rivière 600
 Dep. Sec., Gedeon Bourdeau 514
 Att.-Gen., Hon. Chas. Ed. Hamilton, Q.C. . . 600
 Dep. Att.-Gen., 514
 Chief Justice, Hon. T. Wardlaw Taylor . . . 1,000
 Puisne Judges, Hons. Joseph Dubuc, A. C. Killam, and J. F. Bain. each 800

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.—This Province comprises nearly the whole of British North America from the boundary of the United States (lat. 49° N.) to the most northerly part of the continent, and from the western shores of Hudson Bay to the Rocky Mountains. The area is calculated at 2,585,050 square miles, but it is at present very sparsely inhabited. Out of this vast territory, in 1882, the Dominion Government formed, for the convenience of settlers and for postal purposes, four provisional districts named severally Assiniboia (95,000 square miles); Saskatchewan (114,000 square miles), Alberta (100,000 square miles), and Athabasca (122,000 square miles). Three of these districts are now represented in the Dominion Parliament: Assiniboia sending two representatives, and Alberta and Saskatchewan one each. The whole of this territory is stated to possess varied and great resources, over 150,000 square miles being reported favourable for stock-raising and agriculture, the former being largely followed in Alberta, where the climate is milder, owing to the influence of the Chinook winds from the Pacific. Both Assiniboia and Alberta are traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and settlement is rapidly taking place along its route, and generally throughout the territory, where many other railways have been projected. It has large mineral deposits, iron, coal, and gold having been found. Coal is abundant in all districts, especially in Alberta, where mines are now being worked, and are connected by a branch line with the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is watered by some of the finest rivers on the American continent, and it is estimated that there are about 10,000 miles of navigable waters within its boundaries. The fur trade was till recently almost the sole commercial occupation of the inhabitants. In 1870 it was included in the Dominion. Free grants of 160 acres of land are given to settlers free of cost, and they can pre-empt a similar quantity in addition at from 8s. to 10s. per acre.

A census of the three Provisional districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan was taken in August, 1885, when the population was found to be 48,362, of whom 20,170 were Indians. The population of the other portions of the Territories, not included in the above census, is estimated at 30,931, making a total population of 79,293. According to the census returns there were in the three districts 3,861,818 acres occupied, and 195,985 acres cultivated

acres of prairie land were broken in the 12 months preceding the taking of the census, and 123,794 acres were seeded in the spring of 1885. The number of tons of prairie hay cut was 115,666, and 428 acres of cultivated hay produced 766 tons, being an average of 1'79 tons per acre. The number of acres sown with wheat was 67,256, yielding 1,147,134 bushels; barley, 11,605 acres, 257,479 bushels; oats, 35,343 acres, 1,045,950 bushels; potatoes, 3,576 acres, 479,702 bushels; rye, 645 bushels; peas and beans, 11,775 bushels; turnips, 171,549 bushels; and other roots, 47,978 bushels. The number of horses was 24,456; of cattle, 86,536; of sheep, 19,398; and of pigs, 22,542. Of the above numbers, 13,646 horses, 61,284 cattle and 16,741 sheep were in the district of Alberta, which has been mentioned as specially adapted for stock-raising of all kinds, animals being able to graze at large during the winter; and it is estimated that there are now (1887) upwards of 90,000 head of cattle in this district alone. A large tract of land, enclosing hot mineral springs of remarkable curative powers, has been reserved by the Dominion Government at Banff, in the Rocky Mountains, as a national park; the grounds are being laid out under Government superintendence, and the place is expected to become the most popular and beneficial health-resort on the Continent.

The Government consists of a Lieut.-Governor and a Council of 20, partly elective and partly appointed by the Privy Council of the Dominion. As soon as districts of 1,000 square miles contain a population of 1,000, exclusive of aliens and Indians, they are to be constituted electoral districts, and return a member.

CAPITAL, Regina. Population (1886), 1,000.

Lt.-Gov. and Ind. Comm., Hon. E. Dewdney £1,400
Asst. Ind. Comm., Hayer Reed (Regina)...

Private Sec. & Clerk of Council, A. E. Forget.

Executive Council: Messrs. Richardson, Macleod, Breland, Irvine, Reed, Jelly, Secard, Crawford, Sutherland, Wilson, Cunningham, Lauder, Cayley, Ross, Hughes, Marshallsay, Turriff, Bedford, and Haultain.

Supreme Court, Hon. Hugh Richardson, Hon. J. F. McLeod, C.M.G., Hon. C. B. Rouleau, and E. L. Wetmore each 600

Comm. of Police, L. W. Herchmer 520

Registrars, W. J. Scott, G. A. Montgomery, T. A. McLean, and Alex. Sproat 400

Sheriffs, J. H. Benson, C. Marshallsay, D. J. B. Campbell, P. King, O. E. Hughes. ... 400

Regina is 4,750 miles from London *via* Liverpool, Montreal, and Canadian Pacific Railway.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, the last admitted province, lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between New Brunswick and Cape Breton, that is to say between 46°-47° N. lat. and 62°-64° 30' W. long. It is about 140 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,133 square miles (about equal to that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (1881) 108,891. The history of the island is somewhat strange: it was discovered simultaneously with the neighbouring countries, and was first settled by the French, who held it for many years, but only as a fishing station. The English took it from them in 1745, but afterwards restored it; they seized it again, however, during the Seven Years' War (1756-

1763), and compelled the greater part of its French inhabitants to leave. From that time it has remained, without intermission, in the hands of the English. By an Act passed in 1798, which came into operation 1st February, 1799, the island received its present name from Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, having been previously known as St. John's Island. The island is divided into three counties (King's, Queen's, and Prince), each of which elects 10 representatives and 4 councillors. The freehold of the island was originally held by a number of absentee landlords, who were finally bought out under the Land Purchase Act of 1875. Its inhabitants are almost exclusively engaged in agriculture, considerable attention, however, being devoted to the fisheries and to the breeding of horses and sheep. The soil consists for the most part of a rich red loam, uniform in character and peculiarly suited to the growth of grasses. The rivers, too, contain extensive deposits of what is known as mussel mud, which is raised in the winter by a dredging machine worked on the ice, and afterwards used on the land as a fertiliser, where it helps largely in producing excellent crops of hay. The conditions obtaining on the island are favourable for the rearing of live stock, of which a large number are exported to other parts of the Dominion and the New England States of America. Nearly the whole of the land is now cleared, and improved farms can be bought at about 20 dollars an acre.

The Provincial Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 13 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members, both Houses being elected by the people.

CAPITAL, Charlottetown, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Population, 11,485.

Georgetown, on the east coast, is also a port of considerable size, and the centre of a good ship-building trade.

Lieut.-Gov., Hon. A. A. Macdonald £1,400

Prem. & Att.-Gen., Hn. W. W. Sullivan, Q.C. 267

Prov. Sec. & Treas., Hon. Donald Ferguson 267

Com. for Pub. Works, Hn. G. W. W. Bentley 267

Asst. Sec. and Treas., Arthur Newbery .. 205

Sec. Public Works, J. W. Morrison 205

Asst. Comm. Public Lands, Robt. G. Strong 164

Without Portfolio, Honbles. Neil Macleod, S. Prowse, J. O. Arsenault, J. Lefurgaf, A. J. Macdonald, James Nicholson.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty Court, Hon. Edward Palmer 822

Assistant Judge of Superior Court & Master of the Rolls, Hon. J. Horsfield Peters .. 657

Asst. Judge & V.-C., Hn. Joseph Hensley 657

BRITISH COLUMBIA is situated on the north-west coast of North America, in 48° 20' to 57° N. lat., and between it and the Rocky Mountains, and extends from 114° to 143° W. long., including Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Islands, incorporated with British Columbia by Act of Parliament in 1860. VANCOUVER ISLAND lies between N. lat. 48° 20'-50° 55' and W. long. 123° 10'-128° 20'. It is about 290 miles in length, with an average breadth of 50 miles; its area is estimated at 14,000 square miles, the greater part of which is at present unexplored. The country is fertile, well watered,

and rich in mineral products; and the coasts have numerous good harbours. In 1859 it became a British colony, and in 1866 was united to British Columbia. QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS are a group of islands in the North Pacific Ocean, off the coast of British Columbia and North of Vancouver Island; they consist of two larger and several smaller islands, the greatest length of the two larger being about 160 miles, and the greatest breadth about 70 miles. The climate is good, and the whole group is covered with splendid forests. Minerals abound, gold-bearing quartz of a rich quality having been found, also copper and iron ores, and an excellent vein of anthracite coal. The islands were taken possession of, in the name of the British Crown, by Dixon in 1787. The total area of the province is calculated at 341,305 square miles, and contains a population estimated at 60,000. Until 1858 British Columbia formed part of the Hudson Bay Territory; but in that year large discoveries of gold were made, which, attracting a vast immigration of gold-diggers, rendered it necessary for the British Government to take measures for the maintenance of order, and the country was erected into a colony. Besides gold, the country produces magnificent timber, and good coal is present in inexhaustible quantities on the eastern coasts of Vancouver island. This coal is considered superior to any other found on the Pacific coast, and large quantities of it are exported to the United States, the total exports from this Province in 1886 being 258,671 tons. The fishing industry is also becoming very important. Salmon of excellent quality are found in the rivers. Many thousand tons of salmon are tinned and exported to England every year. The fur trade, also, is a noticeable feature, the skins exported being chiefly those of the mink, marten, sable, silver-fox, bear, beaver, sea and land otter, seal, deer, elk, and others of minor importance. Tracts of not less than 160 acres of unsurveyed or unreserved Crown lands may be purchased for one dollar per acre; and surveyed lands other than town sites and Indian settlements may be obtained at the same rate after they have been offered for sale by public auction. The Northern Pacific naval station of the Imperial Government is at Esquimalt, an extensive and commodious harbour close to Victoria, where also a large graving dock has been completed.

RAILWAYS.—Canada has been quick to grasp the undoubted fact that in the development of colonies an extensive railway system is a most important auxiliary, so much so indeed that during the decade 1877-86 the mileage opened for traffic was more than doubled, the increase being from 5,574 miles in 1877 to 11,523 miles in 1886. By far the most important line is the great Canadian Pacific Railway, stretching across the entire continent, from Montreal to Vancouver on the coast of British Columbia, a total distance of 2,906 miles. The town of Vancouver, the western terminus of the road, has been built up within the last three years, and already contains a population of 5,000. The main line, starting from Quebec, runs to Montreal, then through Ottawa, Carleton Junction, Renfrew, North Bay, Sudbury Junction, Port Arthur, Ignace, Winnipeg, Carberry, Brandon, Moosomin, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Maple Creek, Medicine Hat, Crowfoot, Calgary, and

Stephen—the last-named on the summit of the Rocky Mountains, besides a large number of other places.* The last spike was driven on the 7th November, 1885, and the road was opened for general traffic on 28th June, 1886, since which time there has been a daily mail service between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The time occupied in building the road was four years six months, an average of 2.6 miles per day. Fortunately, the constructors of this gigantic work found themselves largely aided by the natural features of the land crossed; the level character of the prairie, for example, rendered cuttings and embankments unnecessary, and, with the exception of the stations, the track is single, without boundary fences, and slightly raised above the ground on either side. In the Rocky Mountains, however, and along the north shore of Lake Superior, the engineering difficulties were enormous, and more than 300 miles of line were cut through the solid rock; while no fewer than 25,000 men were engaged on the work as it drew near to completion. The various advantages which this line possesses over the Central Pacific Railway may easily be gathered from the following statement of facts:—(1) The highest pass reached by the former is 3,372 feet above sea-level, while the Central Pacific has to attain an elevation of 7,534 feet. (2) From Vancouver to Montreal the distance by rail is 2,906 miles; from San Francisco to New York the distance is 3,271 miles. (3) The distance from China, Japan, and the Pacific coast generally to Liverpool is from 1,000 to 1,200 miles less by the Canadian Pacific Railway than by the Central Pacific Railway. The Victoria, Esquimalt, and Nanaimo Railway, usually called the "Island Railway," connects the capital of the Province with the valuable coalfields at Nanaimo; at Esquimalt, the North Pacific Naval Station, a large graving dock has been completed. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company having put on a line of steamers between Vancouver and Hong Kong and Japan, and the Imperial and Dominion Governments having granted annual subsidies of £45,000 and £15,000 respectively, a mail service will shortly be established between England and China over this line, the distance being shortened by five or six days, and the over-

* In addition to this great line, the following railway lines within the Dominion are all of great importance both from commercial and strategical points of view:—(1) Branch lines, reaching, in the aggregate, upwards of 1,400 miles, and radiating from Montreal, Ottawa (to Toronto and other towns), Winnipeg, Port Arthur, and the various junctions mentioned above. (2) The various branches of the Grand Trunk Railway, extending over 2,600 miles, and forming a complete network of lines between the great lakes, reaching Quebec, Montreal, Lake Champlain, and other places. (3) The Inter-colonial Railway, 866 miles long, skirting the right bank of the St. Lawrence and traversing the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. (4) The Midland, the New Brunswick, the Northern, the North Shore, the South-Eastern, and other systems, extend over many hundreds of miles. The survey of a route has also been completed for a line which it is proposed to make, 600 miles long, between the city of Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay. Some idea of the extent and value of the Canadian railway system may be gleaned from the following statistics for the year ended June 30, 1886:—

Paid-up capital	dol. 658,876,144
Mileage in operation	10,697
" completed	11,523
Passengers carried	9,961,024
Tons of freight carried	16,670,490
Earnings	dol. 36,389,362
Expenses	24,127,582

land journey being entirely through British Territory.

The Government of the Province consists of a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, together with a Legislative Assembly of 25 members, 4 of them being the Executive Council.

CAPITAL, Victoria. Population (1887), 14,000.

Principal towns, New Westminster (4,000), Vancouver (5,000), Nanaimo (2,800).

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Hugh Nelson..... £1,800

Pric. Sec., H. Stanton.

President of the Council, Hon. R. Dunsmuir.

Chief Commr. of Lands & Works, Hon. F. G.

Vernon..... 600

Provinc. Sec. and Mines, Hon. John Robson 600

Finance and Agriculture, Hon. J. H. Turner

Attorney-Gen. & Premier, Hon. A. E. B.

Davis, q.c..... 600

Chief Justice, Sir Matthew B. Begbie 1,160

Puiscne Judges, Hons. H. P. P. Crease, £960;

J. Hamilton Gray, J. F. McCright, and G. A.

Walkem..... each £800

Agent-General in London, Henry Coppinger

Beeton, 33, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

ACTING HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA IN LONDON,

Secretary, Joseph G. Colmer.

Assist. Sec. & Account., C. Campbell Chipman.

Offices, 9, Victoria Chambers, London, S.W.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

This Island is situated between 46° 37'—51° 39' N. lat. and 52° 35'—59° 25' W. long., on the northeast side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Its area is 40,200 square miles, and in 1884, according to the census taken at the end of that year, it had a population of 193,124. The principal exports, with their respective values, for the year 1886 were: codfish (£686,397); cod and seal oils (£104,102); sealskins (£21,250); pickled herrings (£11,257); pickled salmon (£13,250); preserved lobsters (£12,616); and copper ore. The total value of the exports for the same year, which, owing to unsuccessful fishery, were much below the average, amounted to £972,590, excluding those of Labrador. The industries of the island, fishing, agricultural, and mining, are altogether confined to the sea coast and the numerous deep bays indenting the island on three of its sides, but a railroad is in course of construction by an American company, which has obtained a charter and large concessions of lands from the local parliament; this, when carried out, will greatly develop the resources of the country. About 100 miles of line are already finished and open for traffic. A further development of the resources of the colony is anticipated as the result of an Agricultural Bill enacted during the recent session of the legislature. This Bill provides government aid for those of the poorer class who desire to commence farming operations. Newfoundland abounds in game of various descriptions, its numerous lakes and rivers teem with fish; the climate is healthy, the conception of the place as a land of perennial fog being altogether erroneous.

LABRADOR, a dependency of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of America, and extends from Blanc Sablon in the Straits of Belleisle on the south to Cape Chukleigh at the entrance of Hudson's Straits on the north; it possesses valuable cod, herring, trout, and

salmon fisheries. There are a few Moravian missionary settlements on the coast, such as Hopedale, Nain, Okak, and Hebron, and also some posts of the Hudson Bay Company. The coast is mainly frequented for the sake of the cod, and when those fisheries are in progress the population of the country (normally under 4,000) becomes raised to upwards of 25,000.

The Government of Newfoundland is at present administered by a responsible Executive Council, also by a Legislative Council not exceeding 15 members, nominated by the Crown, and a House of Assembly of 36 members, elected by the people every four years. Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Judicature, which, originally established in 1792, was reconstituted in 1824, with a Chief Justice and two other judges, having civil and criminal jurisdiction over the whole island. The Church of England, according to the last census, numbered 69,000; the Roman Catholics, 75,000; while the Wesleyans, by far the most numerous of the Nonconforming bodies, are reckoned at 49,000.

Gross public revenue in 1886	£215,755
Gross public expenditure, 1886	347,221
Gross amount of public debt, 1886 (De-	
benture)	475,498
Gross interest on debenture debt, 1886	23,284
Balance Halifax Fishery Award to	
credit of colony	135,248
Total imports, 1886	1,254,174
Total exports, 1886	1,013,115
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886 ..	409,042
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886	354,175

CAPITAL, St. John's. Population, 31,142.

Governor, Henry Arthur Blake, c.m.g. £2,500

Private Secretary, S. W. Bethell

Premier (without portfolio), Hon. Sir

Robert Thorburn, k.c.m.g. 500

Attorney-General, Hon. J. S. Winter, q.c.

Colonial Sec., Hon. Maurice Fenelon ... 500

Receiver-General, Hon. Wm. J. S. Donnelly

Surveyor-General, Hon. A. Penney

Financial Secretary, M. T. Knight

Assistant Collector, J. L. Noonan

Postmaster-General, J. O. Fraser

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir F. Carter, k.c.m.g. 1,041

Puiscne Judge, Hon. Robt. J. Pinsent, d.c.l. 833

" " Hon. J. R. Little

St. John's, 2,500 miles; transit, eight days.

Postage, ½ oz. 2½d.; newspapers or printed

books, 2 oz. 2d., 4 oz. 1d.; parcels, first 2 lbs.

1s. 6d., additional lb. 9d.; telegrams, 6d. a word.

BRITISH GUIANA,

including the settlements of Lemerara, Esse- quibo, and Berbice, is situate on the north coast of South America, and comprising an area estimated at about 76,000 sq. miles, with a seaboard of 280 miles, lying between 8° 40' and 0° 40' N. lat., and between the meridians of 56° 15'—61° 15' W. The Essequibo River intersects the country in its entire length; the Corentyne separates it from Dutch Guiana. This territory was first partially settled by the Dutch West India Company in 1580, and was from time to time held by Holland, France, and England. In 1781 all the possessions of Holland in S. America were captured by the British, who, within a few months, surrendered Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice to the French. The Dutch, however, regained them, and yielded them up in 1796 to Great Britain, and the Colony of British Guiana was finally surrendered to this country

at the Peace of 1814. There are but two towns, properly so called, Georgetown and New Amsterdam (population, 8,124). The climate is hot, but not unhealthy, and the cultivated portion of the country, amounting to 83,000 acres, is confined to the seacoast and to a short distance from the rivers. The seasons are divided into the dry and the wet, the former lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The rainfall, upon which the inhabitants depend largely for drinking purposes, has varied during the last five years from a maximum of 78.63 inches in 1882, to a minimum of 55.29 inches in 1885; and the temperature ranges between 75° and 90° F. The chief product is sugar, which forms 92 per cent. of the export trade of the colony. For the growth of this the soil is exceptionally well suited, and the finest sugar in the world, known as Demerara crystal, is in its pure state the best sugar manufactured. Coffee is also good, and cotton of a fine quality is grown in very small quantities; also rum, molasses, coconuts, and timber. The returns of the leading exports for the year 1886 were as follow:—Sugar, 124,283 hhd.s.; rum, 24,773 puncheons; molasses, 20,000 casks; timber, 272,968 cubic feet; shingles, 1,687,650; charcoal, 65,781 barrels; coconuts, 283,775; gold, 6,518 oz. The population of the colony was estimated, December 31, 1886, to amount to 274,311; 7,538 aborigines are included. The population is composed, for the most part, of West Indians, Barbadians, Portuguese, Chinese, and East Indians. The aboriginal Indians, computed at from 7,000 to 3,000, and belonging chiefly to Arawak, Acaway, Carib, and Warau tribes, are occupied largely in fishing, hunting, and raising crops of cassava. The principal school in British Guiana is Queen's College, a government institution; and in 1886 there were 160 elementary schools, of various religious denominations, in receipt of grants of public money. There is also an extensive postal service, and the number of letters, &c., posted within the colony reached 1,227,038 in 1886. At the end of the same year the deposits in the four savings' banks amounted to £197,414. There are 260 miles of telegraph lines and seven cables, and the number of messages despatched in 1886 was 58,490; moreover, the colony has 51 post-offices, of which 36 are telegraph offices and 19 are money-order offices.

The Government, which is essentially that of the old Dutch rule; consists of a Governor and a Court of Policy of 9 members, 4 official and 5 elected, in which the Governor has two votes; also a Combined Court, composed of the Court of Policy and of 6 Financial Representatives, for the purpose of levying taxes. An elective member of the Court of Policy must be the owner of 10 acres of land in the colony; of which 40 at least must be under cultivation; while a member of the College of Electors or a Financial Representative must have a similar qualification, or possess either a house or land worth £250 annually, or an annual income of £300.

Gross public revenue in 1885	£341,873
Public expenditure, 1885	464,347
Public debt, 1885	200,214
Otto raised for immigration	94,600
Total imports, 1885	1,467,382
Total exports, produce and manufactures of the colony only, 1885	1,677,531
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886	664,074
Imports from Foreign Countries, 1885	405,592

Exports from United Kingdom, 1886	£1,383,379
" " British Colonies, 1885	37,128
" " Foreign Countries, 1885	350,044

CAPITAL, GEORGETOWN. Population, 49,221.

Governor, Sir Hen. Turner Irving, K.C.M.G.	£5,000
Lieut. Governor and Government Secretary,	
Charles Bruce, C.M.G.	1,500
Assistant Secretary, George Melville	700
Att.-Gen., Hon. W. F. Haynes Smith, C.M.G.	1,500
Solicitor-Gen., Alfred V. Kingdon	400
Auditor-Gen., Hn. Fran. J. Villiers, C.M.G.	1,000
Receiver-General, Charles Piercy Austin	1,000
Assist. Secretary and Assist. Receiver-Gen. at Berbice, (vacant)	600
Compt. of Customs, N. Darnell Davis	1,000
Commissionary of Taxation, W. S. Turner	1,000
Immigrtn. Agent-Gen., Hn. H. A. Alexander	1,200
Civil Engineer, W. H. Hutchens	1,000
Postmaster-General, F. M. Hodgson	625
Admin.-Gen., Geo. H. Hawtayne, C.M.G.	1,200
Provost-Marshal, Capt. M. McLeod	833
Registrar, E. H. G. Dalton	
Inspector of Prisons, Capt. E. Fortescue	950
Crown Solicitor, Robert W. Imlach	400
Chief Justice, Sir David P. Chalmers, Kt.	2,500
Police Judges, Hon. Nicholas Atkinson	1,500
Hon. Wm. Arthur Murgran Sheriff	1,500

Georgetown, 3,963 miles; transit, 14 days. Postage, 4d.; newspapers, 1d.; books, 2 oz. 1d.; parcels, first lb. 10d., after per lb. 8d.; telegrams, per word, 14s.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

This colony comprises about 7,562 square miles of territory in Central America, extending from 18° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" N. latitude, and from 89° 9' 22" to 88° 10' W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it abuts on the Atlantic, and is bounded on the north by Yucatan and Mexico, on the west and south by Guatemala, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The climate is damp and hot, but by no means unhealthy, and the temperature ranges from 56° to 96°. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. The country consists chiefly of primeval forest, with savannahs and so-called "pine-ridges," which are open sandy plains covered with a wiry grass and dotted with pine-trees, affording fair runs for cattle. The ground is level along the coast-line, and swampy, and generally flat for about ten to twenty miles inland; after which hills from 500 ft. to 4,000 ft. high succeed each other to the western boundary. The soil is exceedingly rich, and sugar canes have thrived for twenty years without much deterioration. The manufacture of sugar is carried on in many different places; there are twenty steam-mills, and forty-one worked by cattle, and 30 stills in connection with the estates. The latest satisfactory returns of the area under cultivation are those for 1883, viz., Indian corn, 8,586 acres; sugar cane, 2,884 acres; yams, fruits, &c., 2,321 acres; rice, 139 acres; coffee, 108 acres. The best description of cocoa-trees grows wild in the bush. The Census (1881) gives the population at 27,452—males, 14,106; females, 13,346.

The staple products are the natural woods of the colony, viz., mahogany and logwood, but there are many other excellent furniture woods. Wood-cutting, in fact, forms the chief industry of the colony. The average annual export of mahogany, of which the cost, ready for ship-

ment, is 40 to 50 dols. per 1,000 ft., amounts to 3,000,000 ft.; while that of logwood, costing 10 to 15 dols. per ton, reaches 17,000 tons. There are some sugar estates thriving well, and a large coffee plantation has been started, on which 30,000 trees, now bearing fruit, were planted out during 1881. Fruits, including bananas, plantains, cocoa-nuts, pineapples, oranges, and mangoes, are being rapidly and extensively grown, while inland there are extensive regions of good pasturage, and there is reason to believe that gold and other minerals will be found. In 1886 the export of mahogany was 7,527,879 cubic ft., and of logwood 20,134 tons. The other leading exports for the same year were as follow:—Sugar, 1,622,380 lbs.; rum, 23,441 gals.; cedar, 132,498 ft.; rosewood, 72½ cwt.; fustic, india-rubber, 134,909 lbs.; sarsaparilla, 21,609 lbs.; and 304 turtles. The value of fruit shipped is expected to reach £15,000 to £20,000. Crown lands can be purchased at 8s. per acre, or leased at an annual rental of 10s. per acre. The transit trade with neighbouring Republics is considerable. India-rubber, sarsaparilla, coffee, and other tropical products also pass through the ports of the colony.

British Honduras is governed as a Crown colony, in which the Crown has the absolute control of legislation, while the administration is carried on by public officers under the direction of the home government. The Executive Council consists of the senior officer for the time being in command of the regular troops in the colony, the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and other persons appointed by the Sovereign. The Legislative Council includes the following members:—the Chief Justice, the Colonial Secretary, the Senior Officer of the regular troops (not being below the rank of major), the Treasurer, the Attorney-General, and not less than four unofficial members appointed by the Sovereign. There are twenty-five schools in the colony, the great majority of which are denominational, and, together with the teachers, in receipt of government aid.

CAPITAL, Belize. Population (1881), 5,767.
 Amount of public revenue in 1886..... £54,362
 Amount of public expenditure in 1886.. 62,554
 Imports from United Kingdom, 1886.. 94,029
 Value of exports to Great Britain, 1886.. 180,675
 Value of total imports, 1886..... 235,963
 Value of total exports, 1886..... 280,047
 The total goods imported in 1886 may be divided thus:—For home consumption, 780,200 dollars; for transit trade, 399,613 dollars. Of the total goods exported in the same period, 1,040,591 dollars represent the value of the produce and manufactures of the colony itself; and 359,643 dollars that of British, foreign, and other colonial produce and manufactures in course of transit through the colony.

Governor, Roger T. Goldsworthy, *c.m.g.* £1,800
A. de-C., Lieut. A. E. Karshaw, *R.A.*
Col. Sec. & Registrar, Hn. E. H. Jerningham 700
Col. Treas., Hon. W. J. McKinney (& Ho.) 550
Col. Engineer, H. E. Plantag-Cottrell 500
Surveyor-Gen., Gordon Allan 400
Colonial Surgeon, A. Hunter 450
Chief Justice, William Meigh Goodman 1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. C. Reg. Hoffmeister 500
 Belize, about 6,000 miles; transit, nineteen days; Postage, 4d.; newspapers, 1d.; books, 2 oz. 1d.; parcels, first lb. 10s.; after per lb. 8d.

BERMUDA.

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (15 or 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the West of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' N. lat. and 64° 51' W. long., comprising an area of about 41 square miles, and containing (in 1884) an estimated population of 14,888, exclusive of army and navy. These islands derive their name from Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527; but they were first colonized by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia. The nearest point of mainland is Cape Hatteras, in North Carolina, 580 miles distant. Bermuda possesses a strongly fortified dockyard, where the North American squadron refits.

The climate is renowned for its mildness and salubrity; there is practically no winter, the thermometer never falling below 50° F., and the heat in summer, pleasantly tempered by the sea breezes, is rarely higher than 85°. The soils, on the whole, poor. Of the 12,000 acres in the whole group, not more than 2,000 acres can be called good or even fair; another 1,000 acres may, in favourable years, barely give a profit on the outlay; the remaining 9,000 are practically useless for purposes of cultivation.

The products of the island chiefly consist of onions and potatoes, a few melons and pumpkins, and arrowroot of a very fine quality. The sea abounds with fish: a few turtles are taken.

Amount of public revenue in 1886..... £30,150
 Amount of public expenditure in 1886.. 29,577
 Public debt in 1886..... 7,700
 Imports from United Kingdom, 1886... 81,562
 Exports to United Kingdom, 1886..... 5,574

The Government is vested in a Governor and Executive Council of 9 members, appointed by the Crown, who also act as a Legislative Council, and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members, four of whom are elected by each of the nine parishes. There are 980 electors, whose individual qualifications are the possession of freehold property of not less value than £60. Hamilton, on the coast of Long Island, is the chief town and the seat of government.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Lionel J. Galloway, *R.E.*..... £2,946
Colonial Secretary, Hon. Cavendish Boyle 400
Receiver-Gen., Hon. James Tucker 500
Chief Justice, Hon. Josiah Rees 700
Assistant Judges, Hon. J. H. Trimmingham
 Hon. E. Harvey.....
Attorney-General, S. Brownlow Gray 670
Postmaster, Aubrey G. Butterfield..... 300
Nav. Officer in Charge, Capt. R.P. Dennistoun
Inspector of Machinery, George T. Crook.
Naval Storekeeper, H. J. Laslett.....
Engineer, William C. Hilder.....

Hamilton, 2,970 miles; transit, fourteen days. Postage, 4d.; newspapers, 1d.; books, 2 oz. 1d.

These Islands have become a favourite winter resort for visitors from the neighbouring States of America and the Dominion of Canada. Numbers repair thither from November until April to escape the cold of the North American Continent: large hotels have been erected for their accommodation. The climate during this period is most salubrious, the range of thermometer being 60° to 90°, and invalids derive great benefit from the mildness of the winter.

AUSTRALASIA, that is Austral or Southern Asia, comprises the great Island-Continent of Australia, the adjacent Islands of New Zealand and Tasmania, and a vast number of smaller islands, chiefly in the Southern Hemisphere, between the Pacific and Indian Oceans, together with a portion of the Island of Papua or New Guinea.

The whole of the British Empire in this area, including Fiji and a portion of New Guinea, is estimated to contain 3,169,389 square miles, and a population of 3,223,041.

AUSTRALIA forms the main portion of Australasia, and is the largest island on the face of the globe, extending from $10^{\circ} 40'$ to $39^{\circ} 10'$ S. lat., and from $113^{\circ} 15'$ to $153^{\circ} 35'$ E. long. Its boundaries on the N. are Torres Strait, the Sea of Timor, and the islands of New Guinea (Papua), Timor, Flores, &c.; on the E., the South Pacific Ocean; on the S., Bass's Strait, Tasmania, and the South Pacific Ocean; and on the W., the Indian Ocean. Its nearest point to Asia is situate at a distance of 1,600 miles S.E. of Singapore, the extremity of the continent in this direction; the intervening space being occupied by the East Indian Archipelago, chiefly in the possession of Holland. The area of this vast Island-Continent is estimated at 3,030,771 square miles. The greatest dimensions are in length from E. to W. 2,400 miles, and in breadth from N. to S. 1,900 miles; it has a rapidly-increasing population, which in December, 1884, was estimated at 2,538,196. It is divided into the five colonies, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. There are many excellent and spacious harbours in various parts of the coast, but very few remarkable indentations; at an average distance of sixty miles a range of steep mountains runs along the E. coast, but the greater part of the shore on the N., the W., and S. is low and sandy. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S., and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in the eastern portion of the island, is a rich grazing country, admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep, of which there were over 64½ millions in 1887, or, including Tasmania and New Zealand, the total number of sheep was 82,934,341. Sheep-farming is the pre-eminent branch of industry, and it is as a wool-producing country that Australia is rising into importance. Years of drought occasionally occur, constituting the greatest impediment to the progress of the colonies, often followed by years of flood. The principal rivers are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the island, which falls into the sea on the south coast; on the east coast, the Hunter, Clarence, Brisbane, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, the Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; and the Victoria, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria, on the north; but they are of little service in facilitating internal traffic. The most extensive mountain system on the Australian continent takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The chief ranges of the system are the Australian Alps in Victoria and New South Wales, the Blue Mountains and the Liverpool Range in New South Wales, and the Craig Range in Queensland. The highest point is Mount Kosciusko (7,308 ft.), in New South Wales, which commands the view of no less an area than 7,000 square miles.

Speaking generally, it may be said that one of the most marked characteristics of the whole continent is the scarcity of rivers and fresh-water lakes. There are few rivers of any considerable size along the whole coast-line (8,000 miles); indeed, for 1,500 miles along the S. coast there is not a single watercourse. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt, and even those barely merit the name, being dependent for their supplies of water upon the rivers and floods. They are more like marshes than lakes: at one time they are immense reedy swamps; at another time they are areas of submerged levels, with broad mud banks for shores that render the water absolutely unapproachable. Minerals comprise gold, copper, iron, and coal in large quantities, silver, mercury, tin, zinc, &c. The settled portions are intersected by railways, already extending to 7,540 miles (including those in New Zealand and Tasmania), and with about 59,956 miles of telegraphic wire, connecting together all the principal towns in the island. Direct steam communication is established with England by means of the Peninsular and Oriental, the Orient, and other lines of steamers. "The Great South Land" is believed to have been first seen by Le Testu, a French navigator, about 1542, though the honour has been claimed by the Portuguese; and portions of the coast on the north-west and

south were sighted by the Dutch and English. Practically speaking the island continent was made known to the world by Captain Cook in 1770, when he saw the land to the west of Cape Horn, and explored the whole eastern coast to Torres Strait. Subsequently Flinders sailed round it, in 1802, and gave it the name of "Australia." Following the favourable report of Cook, the first British settlement was formed at Port Jackson (Sydney) in 1788. The aborigines are rapidly becoming extinct; their number now in the settled districts of Australia is but 31,700. No proper survey has yet been made of the newly-annexed portion of New Guinea, or Papua.

STATISTICS OF AUSTRALASIA.
ALL THE COLONIES.

Gross amount of public revenue, 1886	£23,729,830
Gross amount of expenditure, 1886	31,844,902
Public debt, December 31, 1886	157,323,259
Value of total imports, 1886	59,945,247
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886	25,005,428
Value of total exports, 1886	46,257,010
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886	20,954,440
Total tonnage of vessels, exclusive of coasting trade (13,218,282 British, 1,336,184 foreign), entered and cleared	14,548,466 Tons.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The whole of the eastern part of Australia, including the several colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, received the name of **NEW SOUTH WALES** from its first explorer, Captain James Cook, in 1770. The present colony of New South Wales originated in a penal settlement formed by the British Government, when Captain Arthur Phillip, R.N., its first Governor, arrived at Botany Bay, in H.M.S. *Sirius*, in January, 1788, with six transports and three store-ships, where they anchored, but subsequently proceeded to Port Jackson, which was found to be more suitable than Botany Bay for the new settlement: he there landed the 750 "persons" under his charge, and the British ensign was for the first time hoisted on the shores of Sydney Cove, now the capital and seat of government.

The Colony is situated between 28° 10'—37° 28' S. lat. and 141°—153° 37' E. long., and comprises an area of 310,700 square miles—i.e., more than six times the area of England, and nearly three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland—with a population 31st December, 1886, of 1,001,966. The early history of the colony was not free from trouble. The first Governor, Capt. Phillip, remained from Jan. 26, 1788, to Dec. 10, 1792, and was succeeded by Capt. Grose, Dec. 11, 1792, to Dec. 12, 1794; Capt. Paterson, Dec. 13, 1794, to Sept. 1, 1795, when a duly appointed Governor, Capt. Hunter, R.N., arrived, and remained from 7 Sept., 1795, to 27 Sept., 1800. Capt. P. G. King followed, 28 Sept., 1800, to 12 August, 1806, when he was followed by the unfortunate Capt. Bligh, whose rule came to an abrupt termination by a general revolt; and after an interregnum of nearly two years, Major-General L. Macquarie arrived, and 1 Jan., 1810, assumed the governorship, which he retained for nearly eleven years, since which time there has been a regular succession. "Botany Bay" was for many years almost synonymous with Australia, and had a most unsavoury reputation; but with the cessation of the long European war after Waterloo, and the great distress in this country consequent upon the return of so many men discharged from the Army and Navy, attention was attracted to Australia as a centre of emigra-

tion. In 1813 the interior of the country was explored, and the great plains being found admirably adapted for sheep farming, several breeds of sheep, including the celebrated merino, were introduced, and a foundation laid for the future prosperity of the country. The agricultural progress of the colony has been truly marvellous. In the year 1792 there were but 23 head of cattle, 11 horses, 105 sheep, and 43 pigs. On the 31st December, 1886, there were 361,663 horses, 1,367,844 cattle, 39,169,304 sheep, and 209,576 pigs. In 1886 no fewer than 203,013,090 lbs. of wool, valued at £7,028,596, were exported.

Minerals at first attracted but little attention, but in these the country is also rich: the gold fields were discovered in 1851, and up to the end of 1886 these had produced £36,083,539; coals, during the same period, about £18,352,669. Copper, silver, tin, iron, antimony, asbestos, cinnabar, and kerosene shale are also found; and in small quantities, diamonds, rubies, opals, and other precious stones. The total annual value of the minerals is about £3,000,000.

Agriculture is, of course, the great industry of the Colony. About 972,496 acres are under cultivation, producing (1887) 10,450,364 bushels of wheat and other kinds of grain, with 45,803 tons of potatoes, and 682 tons of tobacco. Sugarcane to the extent of 167,359 tons is produced, also 601,897 gallons of wine, 763 gallons of brandy, and 6,876,868 dozens of oranges. So rich is the soil and so genial the climate, that almost every kind of fruit and vegetable may be grown. The total extent of land leased for pastoral purposes in 1886 was 223,324 square miles. At Sydney, the range of thermometers averages 61° 7', about the same as at Madrid; at Bathurst, the mean temperature is 56° 8', and on the inland plains about 70°. The country is well watered, the chief rivers being the Darling and the Lachlan, both tributaries of the Murray, which divides the Colony from Victoria. In 1851 the south of the country was formed into the separate colony of Victoria, and in 1859 the northern portion into that of Queensland.

All religions are free, there is no establishment, and all payments are voluntary, with the exception of such as remain due under former arrangements. About two-thirds of the people are Protestants, the greater part members of the Church of England: there are 276,800 Roman Catholics. The See of Sydney, 10th Metropolitan, was erected in 1836, when it comprised the whole of Australia, but in 1847 took its present designation; the other Sees in N. S. Wales are those of Newcastle, 1847; Goulburn, 1863; Bathurst, 1869; Grafton and Armidale, 1869; and Riverina, 1885; the clergy number about 278. The head of the Roman Catholic Church is His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Sydney, with bishops of Maitland, Bathurst,

Armidale, and Goulburn. Presbyterians and Methodists come next, but almost every sect is represented. Education is compulsory, more than one-fifth of the entire population (226,860) attended school in 1886; the gross expenses of the Public Instruction Act and other educational payments amounted to £654,726, including £22,780 expended upon buildings for the University in the year 1886. The University of Sydney, incorporated in 1851, enjoys a deservedly high reputation; degrees granted there rank with those of Oxford and Cambridge. Of churches and chapels the total number belonging to all denominations was 1,717; but, as Defoe said of England nearly two centuries ago—

“Wherever God erects a house of prayer,
The Devil always builds a chapel there;”

the number of public-houses being 3,231, or as nearly as possible two to every church.

“Assisted” emigration from the mother country is for the present suspended. Under the scheme formerly in operation, emigrants were selected by the Agent-General in London, Sir Saul Samuel, and his assistants, but the selection was limited to those who could afford to pay part of their passage-money—£6 for married couples, £4 single men, and £2 for single women; children under three were free, and those under fourteen paid £1. Married people must not be over 40, and unmarried persons not over 35; if above that age, £1 more was charged. The ordinary passage-money by first-class steamers being: cabin, £52 10s.; intermediate, £36 15s.; or steerage from £16. Female servants, especially such as could take part in farming and dairy operations, were much in demand. The estimated population on June 30, 1887, was 1,022,767, made up of males, 562,913, and females, 459,854, showing a preponderance of males of no less than 103,059.

The estimated number of aborigines in the colony is, full-blood, 5,689; half-castes, 2,402; total, 8,091.

“Responsible government” was established by the Constitution Act, 18 & 19 Vict. c. 54, and is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Legislative Council consisting of 52 members. The Legislative Assembly consists of 122 members, representing 72 electoral districts: with few exceptions all natural-born or naturalized males, 21 years of age, who have resided six months in the district are entitled to the franchise. The voting is by ballot.

Railways, roads, and bridges have their several departments. There are now open (1886) 1,889½ miles of railway, and 249 miles in course of construction; and in December, 1886, there were 20,797 miles of telegraph wire with 425 stations. The Post Offices numbered 1,157, the number of letters conveyed was 42,849,900; of newspapers, 29,532,400; and of packets, 4,848,800. Tramways, 36½ miles, and 10 miles more in course of construction.

The trade of the country is very large: in 1886 the number of vessels which entered and cleared was 5,439, with a total tonnage of 4,258,604; the value of exports being £15,556,213, and of imports £20,973,548, together £36,529,761. The colony possesses 14 banks, with a paid-up capital of £11,503,917, and total assets £39,805,307. Of savings banks there were 304, with deposits amounting to £3,504,804. The Public Debt is heavy; on 31 Dec. 1886, it amounted to £41,034,249, but it was mostly incurred for the

construction of railways, telegraphs, and other reproductive public works.

While fully trusting to the ability and willingness of the mother country, the colony has not been altogether unmindful of defence. On 31 Dec. 1886, there were enrolled in the naval and military service of the colony 7,129 men: 1,202 artillery-men, 101 engineers, 165 members of torpedo corps; 7 regiments of infantry of an aggregate actual strength of 4,506, and cavalry, 396. The naval brigade and naval artillery volunteers comprise about 750 officers and men. The officers and men who formed the well-known “Soudan contingent” were selected from these forces.

Sydney, the chief city and Capital (12,043 miles from London via the Suez Canal), stands on the shore of Port Jackson, surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. It extends four miles North and South by three miles East and West; and contains 130 miles of streets with about 50,000 houses, or, including suburbs, a population of about 332,709. About 800 acres have wisely been set apart for parks and open spaces: here are situated the Government buildings, Royal Mint, the University, Free Public Library, Observatory, two cathedrals, and numerous churches and chapels. The other large towns, with their populations (census 1881), are Newcastle, 15,600; Bathurst, 7,250; Goulburn, 6,900; Paramatta, 8,440; Maitland, E. and W., 7,300; and Grafton, 3,905.

Total revenue in 1886	£7,594,300
Total expenditure in 1886 £9,078,869	12,845,225
From loans	3,766,356
Public debt (31st Dec.), 1886	41,034,249
Value of total imports, 1886	20,973,548
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886	10,445,980
Value of total exports, 1886	15,556,213
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885....	6,026,954

Gov., Rt. Hon. Lord Carrington, G.C.M.G.	£7,000
Private Sec., E. W. Wallington	400
Lt.-Gov., Hon. Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G.	

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

<i>Premier and Colonial Secretary</i> , Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G.	£2,000
<i>Colonial Treasurer</i> , Hon. J. F. Burns	1,500
<i>Secretary for Lands</i> , Hon. Thomas Garrett ..	1,500
<i>Sec. for Public Works</i> , Hon. J. Sutherland ..	1,500
<i>Minister of Justice</i> , Hon. William Clarke ..	1,500
<i>Secretary of Mines</i> , Hon. Francis Abigail ..	1,500
<i>Postmaster-Gen.</i> , Hon. C. J. Roberts, C.M.G. ..	1,500
<i>Public Instruction</i> , Hon. James Inglis ..	1,500
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon. B. R. Wise	1,500
<i>Vice-President</i> , Hon. Julian E. Salomons, Q.C., M.L.C.	

UNDER-SECRETARIES.

<i>Princip. Under-Sec.</i> , Critchett Walker....	£960
<i>Treasury</i> , Hon. Geoffrey Eager	960
<i>Lands</i> , Charles Oliver	960
<i>Public Works</i> , John Rae, M.A.	960
<i>Justice</i> , William Edmond Plunkett	960
<i>Mines</i> , Harrie Wood	960
<i>Post Office (Sec.)</i> , S. H. Lambton	960
<i>Public Instruction</i> , E. Johnson	960
<i>Sec. to Att.-Gen.</i> , W. W. Stephen	700

<i>President of the Legislative Council</i> , Hon. Sir John Hay, K.C.M.G.	1,200
<i>Clerk of the Parliaments</i> , John J. Calvert ..	960
<i>Speaker Leg. Assem.</i> , Hon. James H. Young ..	1,500
<i>Clerk of Assembly</i> , S. Wilson Jones	960
<i>Mint, Dep. Master</i> , Robert Hunt	1,100

Lands, Surveyor-Gen., Edward Twynam ..	£1,160
Railways, Commissioner, C. A. Goodchap ..	1,250
" Engineer, George Cowdery	1,060
" Locomotives, Supt., W. S. Scott ..	775
" Engineer-in-chief, J. Whitton ..	1,800
Roads and Bridges Comm., W. C. Bennett ..	1,160
Registrar-General, Edward Grant Ward ..	800
Statistician, T. A. Coghlan ..	825
Auditor-General, E. A. Rennie ..	960
Collector of Customs, James Powell ..	1,000
Astronomer, H. C. Russell, B.A.	760
Colonial Architect, James Barnett ..	1,150
Insp.-Gen. of Police, Edmund Fosbery ..	960

Chief Justice, Sir Frodo. M. Darley, Kt. ..	£3,500
First Puisne Judge, Peter Faucett ..	2,600
and do., Sir Wm. M. Manning, Knt.	2,600
3rd do., (Divorce) Wm. Chas. Windeyer ..	2,600
4th do., Sir Joseph Geo. Long Innes, Knt.	2,600
5th do., M. H. Stephen ..	2,600
Agent-Gen. in London, Sir Saul Samuel,	
K.C.M.G., 5, Westminster Chambers ..	2,000
Secretary, S. Yardley ..	860

[NORFOLK ISLAND, the residence of the descendants of the Mutineers of the *Bounty*, removed from Pitcairn Island, is governmentally attached to New South Wales.]

Sydney, *via* Suez Canal, is 12,043 miles from London; transit from 33 to 41 days. Postage, ½ oz. 6d.; news, 1d.; books, 1 oz. 1d., 2 oz. ad., 4 oz. 4d., ex. 4 oz. 4d. parcels, 2 lbs. 2s., ex. lb. 1s.; telegrams, 9s. 6d. a word.

VICTORIA.

This territory originally formed part of New South Wales (known as the Port Phillip district), from which it was severed, and erected into a separate colony, in 1851; and although one of the youngest, and, in point of area, the smallest colony on the Australian continent, is probably the wealthiest. It comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes: it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 490 miles, its greatest breadth is about 300 miles, and its extent of coast line nearly 700 miles. The entire area comprises 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres, of which 2,417,582 were under cultivation in 1886-87. Its population on the 30th June, 1887, was 1,019,106, including about 12,000 Chinese and aborigines. At the census of 1881 the native Victorians numbered about 500,000; natives of other Australian colonies about 40,000; English, 147,000; Irish, 87,000; Scotch, 48,000; Chinese, 12,000; and natives of other countries about 28,000. Nearly two-thirds of the population are Protestants, while the Roman Catholics number rather more than 200,000. The Victorian aborigines at the time of the first colonization of the district, were, according to the most trustworthy estimates, about 15,000 in number; in 1851 the official return gave 2,693, while the census of 1881 showed them to be as few as 780 (460 males and 320 females). The birth-rate of Victoria for 1886 was 31·23 per 1,000; the death-rate; which is remarkably low, was 15·15 per 1,000. Victoria is the principal gold-producing colony of Australia, to which it owes its extraordinarily rapid progression: from the discovery of gold in 1851 to the end of the year 1886, the quantity

raised—54,393,000 oz., estimated at £4 per oz.—amounted in value to £217,572,000. During the year 1886 the gold produced in the colony amounted to 665,196 oz. The value of other minerals raised, consisting principally of tin and antimony, is estimated at about £850,000. From its geographical position it enjoys a climate far more genial to Europeans than any other colony within the continent of Australia. There were 1,75 miles of railway completed at the end of 1886 all of which belonged to the Government, while 316 miles more were in course of construction. The capital cost of the railways open up to the 30th June, 1886, amounted to £23,903,890, or an average of about £13,700 per mile. Of this amount £21,350,000 was raised by debentures, and the rest was paid from the general revenue. The net income, after paying all working expenses, was £1,018,588, equivalent to a return of nearly 5 (4) per cent. on the mean debenture capital. Stage-coaches run to all parts of the colony, except those for which railway communication is available. There were 420 stations for electric telegraphs, extending over 4,094 miles (poles), which produced a revenue of £93,490 in 1886, the total mileage of wire being 10,111, and the telegrams transmitted numbering nearly 2,000,000. The chief sources of income until 1862 were the customs duties and sales of public lands; but fresh sources of revenue, derivable from the railway system, from public works, a land tax, and stamp duties, have since been added. Wool, gold (including specie), and wheat, flour, and biscuit are the staple productions of the colony. In 1886 the chief exports were of the following respective values:—Wool, £4,999,662; gold, £1,947,703; wheat, flour, and biscuit, £559,437; and live stock, £393,516—all of which were considerably below the average. The principal imports of the colony in 1886 were wool (from across the border), £2,331,600; sugar and molasses, £853,400; cottons, £1,027,674; woollens, £892,868; live stock, £928,505; gold (including specie), £602,035; and iron and steel (excluding railway rails, &c.), £748,602. The estimated number of sheep in 1886-87 was 10,700,403. Agriculture, although formerly neglected, has of late years much improved, wheat and oats being the two cereals chiefly cultivated. Of the 2,417,582 acres under cultivation in 1886-87, 1,052,685 were wheat crops and 185,765 oats. In 1886-87, 986,041 gallons of wine were produced, exceeding the production of the previous year by over 250,000 gallons. Manufacturing industry has made much progress in Victoria. In 1887 the manufactories of all descriptions numbered 2,785, half of which employed steam or gas engines, with an aggregate horsepower of over 20,000; the number of hands employed amounted to 45,773; and the capital invested, so far as it is represented by the value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant, to £11,028,158. The shipping statistics of the colony furnish additional evidence of the magnitude and value of its trade. In 1886, 4,631 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 3,735,367, and carrying 147,857 men, entered and cleared at Victorian ports.

Actual revenue, 1886-87 ..	£6,733,867
Actual expenditure, 1886-87 ..	6,665,863
Public debt, 30th June, 1887 ..	33,119,164
Total imports, 1886 ..	18,530,575
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886 ..	8,851,801
Total exports, 1886 ..	11,795,321
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886 ..	6,566,118

Melbourne, the chief city and the seat of government, also an episcopal see, is distinguished for its University, Museum, Mint, Public Gardens, Observatory, Public Library, Hospital, its churches and other institutions: with its suburbs it contained, in 1887, 380,000 inhabitants, being the most populous city in the southern hemisphere. The other important towns are Ballarat, pop. 41,110; Sandhurst, pop. 36,570; and Geelong, pop. 20,890.

The Government is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Ministry consisting of 12 members, and a Parliament, consisting of a Legislative Council of 42 members elected for 14 provinces, and a Legislative Assembly of 86 members for 55 districts.

<i>Governor & Com.-in-Chief</i> , Sir Henry Brougham Loch, K.C.B.	£10,000
<i>Private Secretary</i> , G. Seymour Fort.	
<i>A.-de-C.</i> , Capt. J. W. Mill, and Lieut. C. E. Keith Falconer.	
<i>Lieut.-Gov.</i> , Sir W. Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G.	
<i>Premier, Treasurer, Minister of Railways and Mines</i> , Hon. Duncan Gillies.....	2,000
<i>Priv. Sec.</i> , E. J. Thomas	700
<i>Chief Secretary & Minister of Water Supply</i> , Hon. Alfred Deakin	1,800
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon. Henry J. Wrixon	1,600
<i>Lands & Agriculture</i> , Hon. J. L. Dow ..	1,400
<i>Public Instruction</i> , Hon. C. H. Pearson..	1,400
<i>Commissioner of Trade and Customs</i> , Hon. W. F. Walker	1,400
<i>Commis. of Public Works</i> , Hon. J. Nimmo	1,400
<i>Min. of Defence</i> , Hon. Sir James Lorimer	1,500
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , Hon. F. T. Derham .	1,400
<i>Ministers without office</i> , Hon. M. H. Davies and James Bell.	
<i>Pres. Leg. Council</i> , Hon. J. Macbain, Kt.	1,000
<i>Speaker Leg. Assembly</i> , Hon. Matt. Davies	1,500
<i>Chairman of Committees</i> , Thomas Cooper	800
<i>Chairm. Pub. Service Bd.</i> , J. M. Templeton	1,500
<i>Under Secretary</i> , T. R. Wilson	1,000
<i>Under Treasurer</i> , R. Gudemann	1,000
<i>Government Statist</i> , H. H. Hayter, C.M.G....	800
<i>Police</i> , H. M. Chumley	900
<i>Penal Department & Gaols</i> , W. G. Brett	900
<i>Medical Officer</i> , A. Shields	750
<i>Public Librarian</i> , T. F. Bride	760
<i>Astronomer</i> , R. L. J. Ellery, F.R.S.	800
<i>Botanist</i> , Baron Sir F. von Mueller, K.C.M.G.	800
<i>Commissioners of Audit</i> , T. W. Jackson and J. W. Fosbery	1,000
<i>Chief Justice</i> , His Honour George Higinbotham	3,500
<i>Judges</i> , Their Honours Hartley Williams, Edward D. Holroyd, George Brisco Kerferd, T. T. A. Beckett, and G. H. Webb	(each) 3,000
<i>Queen's Prosecutor</i> , H. Molesworth	1,000
<i>Crown Solicitor</i> , R. A. Sutherland	1,000
<i>Master in Equity</i> , T. P. Webb	1,100
<i>Insolvency Judge</i> ,	1,500
<i>Agent-Gen. in London</i> , Hon. Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G., 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street	2,500
<i>Secretary</i> , J. Cashel Hoey, C.M.G.	850

Melbourne, distant 11,267 miles; transit, 33 to 37 days. Postage, 6d.; news, 1d.; books, 1 oz. 1d., 2 oz. 2d., 4 oz. 4d., ex. 4d. over 4 oz.; parcels, 2 lbs. 2s., 3 lbs. 3s., ex. 1s. per lb.; telegrams, 2s. 4d. a word.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

A Legislative Act, by Royal Letters Patent, dated 6th July, 1863, rendered this name a misnomer by extending the boundaries of the colony so as to include the entire centre of the Australian continent from north to south. Thus it extends from 11° to 38° S. lat., and from 129° to 141° E. long., comprising an area of 903,690 square miles, with an estimated population, on 30th June 1887, of 313,355, exclusive of aborigines. The dryness customary to the whole of the island-continent marks the character of the climate of South Australia, the average annual rainfall, calculated on a period of forty-eight consecutive years, amounting to no more than 20.9 inches. It was first colonized in 1836. The Constitution of the colony was remodelled in 1856, and the present form of government substituted. The settled portion is essentially an agricultural and pastoral province, its bread-stuffs and wool constituting three-fourths of its exports. The lands purchased from the Crown, up to June, 1887, amounted to 9,439,757 acres, and those held upon lease for pastoral purposes numbered 123,488,430 acres in addition. The extent of land under cultivation in 1885 was 2,785,490 acres, of which wheat alone occupied 1,942,453 acres, giving a yield of 14,621,755 bushels. Oats are not, as a rule, successful; potato growing is carried on to a considerable extent, while the culture of flax and hops is also receiving attention. In 1886-87 the weight of native-grown wool exported was 43,105,999 lbs., of bread-stuffs, 103,642 tons, and the value of minerals £308,651. Apples and pears grow everywhere, strawberries and raspberries do well in the hills, and oranges in many parts; the olive-oil is considered equal to any in the world, and the grape vine thrives splendidly. Vine-culture is becoming a fast-increasing branch of industry, 473,535 gallons of wine having been made in 1884. The live-stock in 1884 numbered—horses 162,420, cattle 389,726, sheep 6,696,406. The shipping returns, too, show well, and speak of prosperity. In 1884 the arrivals amounted to—British, 647,993 tons; foreign, 122,929 tons; total, 770,922 tons. The number of vessels belonging to Port Adelaide were:—steamers, 92 (in Dec. 1886), of a tonnage of 11,716; sailing vessels, 220 of a tonnage of 36,767. The places of worship provided in 1885 numbered 951, which gave 109,617 seats; while there were 760 Sunday schools, including 7,000 teachers and 59,000 scholars. The South Australian system of education is liberal, compulsory, state-aided, and secular, and its main features are similar to those which mark the present system of England. In 1885 there were 472 government schools, and 363 private schools, with 1,021 and 767 teachers respectively. There are also 114 country institutes, providing libraries amounting altogether to 107,303 volumes. Bank assets, 1886, £11,446,883; funds in Savings Banks, £1,581,100. Mining operations are pursued on a very extensive scale in the colony, the mineral wealth hitherto discovered consisting chiefly of copper; the Moonta, Wallaroo, and Burra Mines being the largest. So far as it is yet known, South Australia is not rich in the precious metals, but it has immense deposits of copper and iron, and some good silver-lead mines. Gold, silver, and tin have been met with in various places, but nowhere in great abundance. The story of the copper mines may be told in a line or two. The Kapunda copper mine was discovered in 1842, and is still being worked; the

next year the Montacute mine was found, and in about eighteen years was worked out; in 1845 the famous Burra mines were discovered and gave employment to a large population; but the new era in the colony's history was marked by the finding of the celebrated Wallaroo mines, during 1860, in Yorke's Peninsula, which yielded enormous quantities of productive ore, and brought about the usual mania. A year or two later, the famous Moonta mine was opened; and both this and the Wallaroo, after being largely worked for more than twenty years, show no signs of exhaustion. South Australia (1886) possesses a large extent of telegraphic lines, 5,459 miles having already been made. One through the centre of Australia, 2,200 miles, joins the sub-marine cable to England, bringing Australia into telegraphic communication with all parts of the world. There were 1,421 miles of railway open on 30th June, and 353 more in progress. The military defence of the colony is intrusted to a volunteer force and militia, the latter, which embraces cavalry, artillery, and infantry, being under 1,500 all told. Two land batteries, one at Glanville and the other (having some heavy armaments) at Largs Bay, have been constructed to resist attacks by sea; and there is one ironclad—the *Protector*—belonging to the colony to aid the land defences.

Public revenue, 1886-87	£1,869,943
Public expenditure, 1886-87	2,165,246
Public debt, 1886-87	19,168,500
Total imports, 1886-87	4,639,782
Total exports, 1886-87	5,011,438
Imports from U. Kingdom, 1886	1,973,647
Exports to U. Kingdom, 1886	2,553,583

The Government is administered by a Governor and an Executive Council of 6 members, who constitute a responsible Ministry, and are required to be members of Parliament. The Parliament consists of two houses, the Legislative Council or Upper House, and the House of Assembly. Both houses have equal powers, but money bills must originate in the lower chamber. The members of the Upper House are elected for nine years (one-third retiring every three years), and must be natural-born subjects of the Queen (resident in South Australia for three years) or naturalized subjects (resident in the colony for five years). A property qualification gives the right of voting for the Council, but the Assembly is elected upon a basis of manhood suffrage. The law is administered by a Chief Justice, two puisne judges, a Judge for the Northern Territory only, a Commissioner of Bankruptcy, Local Courts (presided over by fifteen stipendiary magistrates), and various benches of magistrates in different parts of the country.

CAPITAL, Adelaide. Population—30th April, 1886 (exclusive of suburbs), 45,333. (Suburbs, 83,044 additional.) Total 128,377.

Governor, Sir Wm. C. F. Robinson, G.C.M.G.	£5,000
Chief Sec., Hon. Jas. Garden Ramsey, M.L.C.	1,000
Att.-Gen., Chas. Cameron Kingston, M.P.	1,000
Treasurer & Prem., Hon. T. Playford, M.P.	1,000
Commissioner of Crown Lands & Immigration, Hon. Jenkin Coles, M.P.	1,000
Comm. Public Works, Hon. Alfred Catt, M.P.	1,000
Minister of Education, Hon. Joseph Colin Francis Johnson, M.P.	1,000
Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Hon. Samuel James Way	2,000
Second Judge, Hon. James Penn Boucaut	1,700
Third do., Hon. William Henry Bunday	1,700

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Col. Sec., H. J. Andrews, J.P.	£	0	0
Treasurer, L. H. Sholl, J.P.	0	0	0
Crown Lands Dept., G. S. Wright, J.P.	0	0	0
Public Works, John Mann, J.P.	0	0	0
Minister of Education, John Bath, J.P.	0	0	0
Attorney-General, G. E. D. Mole, J.P.	0	0	0
Agent-General's Offices, 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, London.			
Agt.-Gen., Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., C.B.	1	0	0
Assistant do., Samuel Deering	50		
Adelaide, 11,100 miles; transit, 38 da's.			
Postage, 6d.; news, 1d.; books, 1 oz. 1d., 2 oz. 2d., 4 oz. 4d.; parcels, not exceeding 2 lbs., 1 s. ex. lb. 1s.; telegrams, 9s. 6d. a word.			

QUEENSLAND.

This, the most recently organized Australian colony, situated in lat. 10° 40'—29° S. and long. 138°—153° 30' E., comprises the whole northerly portion of the Australian continent. It was formerly a part of New South Wales, but was separated therefrom, and erected into a distinct colony, in December, 1859.

Its eastern seaboard was discovered by Captain Cook in 1770; some years afterwards its coast was visited by Capt. Flinders; but the first attempt to explore and settle any portion of the interior was made by Oxley, the Surveyor-General of New South Wales, who, in 1823, entered the River Brisbane, and selected the site of its future capital city of that name on a spot about 20 miles from its mouth, in Moreton Bay. The subsequent settlement of the country has followed the discoveries of a series of explorers.

Queensland proper, exclusive of New Guinea, possesses an area of 668,224 square miles (i.e., equal to more than 5½ times the area of the United Kingdom), of which the Government have parted with the fee simple of 8,455,033 acres; under a system of deferred payment 2,540,341 more are in process of alienation out of the total of 427,663,360 acres, but an additional area of 316,000,000 acres has been leased out for sheep and cattle runs, large tracts of recently explored country on the borders of the eastern boundary of South Australia having been taken up and stocked during the last few years. Most of the productions of both temperate and tropical countries can be cultivated with success in Queensland. Wheat, oats, and barley flourish on the downs, and are used both for grain and also for hay and green food for cattle; while a still larger area is devoted to maize, which yields an average crop of about 25 bushels per acre. Both English and sweet potatoes are cultivated; as also are coffee, cotton, oranges, peaches, pineapples, grapes, bananas, and various English fruits. In the year 1886, 53,545 tons of sugar were produced. The chief articles of export, the produce of the Colony, in 1886 were:—Wool, £1,413,908; gold, £1,232,330; galena, silver, and lead, £62,807; tin, £192,564; arrowroot (211,536 lbs.), £5,955; pearl and tortoise-shell, £68,596; meat, £15,132; fruit, £13,056; fish, £8,533; and eggs, £49,427; bette-de-mer, £3,652; rum, £7,503; raw sugar, £855,564; timber, £11,711. The climate generally may be considered sub-tropical; the summer is the rainy season, and is naturally hot, but even in winter the vegetation of Queensland is not wholly arrested. At Brisbane the average temperature is 70°; the maximum reading for 1886 was 101° and the minimum 40°, whereas the

corresponding figures were 105° and 30° for Melbourne, and 110° and 35° for Adelaide. These figures go to show that the colony is also well fitted for the growth of jute and other fibre-producing plants, wine, maize, wheat, arrow-root, and tobacco—also the growth of wool, which is as yet the staple production; rich gold, copper, tin, lead, quicksilver, antimony, and coal mines are found in several districts; timber also of fine quality for cabinet manufacture, the Moreton Bay pine and the *Dammara robusta*, together with the Cedar of Queensland, forming valuable products for export. The hard woods (*Eucalyptica*) are especially well adapted for bridge building and for railway purposes. Some of the indigenous plants possess remarkable medicinal properties, such as the *durosia*, used as a substitute for belladonna; the *alstonia*, the bark of which produces a valuable tonic; the *Euphorbia Drummondii*, used in cases of dysentery and low fever; and the *Euphorbia pilulifera*, or asthma herb. The broad plains afford the richest pasturage. At the end of 1886, the horses numbered 278,694, and the cattle, 4,071,563. The official returns give 9,690,445 sheep, and 61,861 pigs. The population in 1886 for this vast territory was only 342,614. The males numbered 201,024, and the females 141,590.

At the end of 1886 there were 1,555 miles of railway open, with 637 more in course of construction or authorized; the length of telegraph wires is 14,443 miles, and the number of post offices 662. In 1886 there were 479 State schools in operation, with 1,382 teachers and an average daily attendance of 32,250 children; and 108 private schools, with an average attendance of 6,670; also 7 grammar schools with 565 pupils; 47 hospitals afforded relief to 11,278 patients, and six orphan asylums maintained 1,108 children.

Among statistics of a miscellaneous character that testify to the vigour and prosperity of the young colony are the returns of banking deposits which, on the 31st December, 1886, were £7,170,781, apart from the £1,311,701 in the hands of the Government Savings' Bank at the end of the year.

The shipping trade of Queensland is considerable, the number of vessels entered inwards during 1886 being 2,170 (tonnage, 1,671,015), and the number outwards 2,200 (tonnage, 1,604,422). The defence of Queensland was provided for by an Act of Parliament passed in 1884 under which a force of from 3,000 to 4,000 men are at present enrolled. These comprise 3 classes, "Permanent Defence," numbering about 70; "Defence" (paid for each day's drill) some 2,000 strong, the rest being "Volunteers." Besides these, however, every male above 18 and under 60 helps to form one of four lines of "Reserves" according to his age and social condition, and is liable for military service if required. The marine defences include a battery at Lytton, commanding the entrance to the Brisbane River, and some torpedo works, were carried out under the supervision of Sir W. Jervoise. The colony possesses in addition a torpedo boat and two gunboats; also four Naval Reserve corps.

Amount of public revenue in 1886	£2,810,147
Amount of public expenditure, 1886	3,202,030
Public debt, 31st December, 1886	20,820,850
Total imports, 1886	6,103,227
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886	2,692,296
Total exports, 1886	4,933,970
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886	1,288,851

The contour of the Queensland coast-line and the relative position of its inland parts operate against any centralization similar to that at Melbourne, Sydney, and Adelaide; hence we find numerous ports of considerable size extending along the coast, the chief of them being Brisbane (pop. above 50,000), Rockhampton (about 12,000), Maryborough (11,000), Townsville (10,000), Port Douglas, Mackay, Thursday Island, Cooktown, and Bundaberg. Among other places of importance are Ipswich (8,000) and Toowoomba (6,000).

The Constitution was slightly altered by an Act of 1869, but is now very similar to that of the other Australian colonies, and comprises a Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly—the former consisting of 26 members, nominated for life by the Crown, and the latter of 50 members elected by the colonists. The administration of the law is in the hands of the Supreme Court, attached to which there is a chief justice, together with three puisne judges, and in those of the inferior courts, which are constituted as in New South Wales.

CAPITAL, Brisbane. Pop. (1886) (5 mile radius), 73,000.

Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G.	£5,000
Private Sec., W. A. B. Musgrave	400
A.-d.-C., Lieut. Herbert C. Prichard	300
Premier & Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, Q.C., K.C.M.G.	1,300
Colonial Secretary and Minister of Public Instruction, Hon. B. B. Moreton	1,000
Works and Mines, Hon. C. B. Dutton	1,000
Attorney-General, Hon. Arthur Rutledge	1,000
Public Lands, Hon. Henry Y. Jordan	1,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. Walter Horatio Wilson	1,000
Chief Justice Supreme Court, Sir C. Lillie	2,500
Puisne Judges do., Hon. George Rogers	
Harding, Hon. Charles S. Mein, and (Northern) Hon. Pope Cooper	each 2,000
District Court Judges, George W. Paul, Granville G. Miller, Arthur B. Noel, each	1,000
Sherriff, Arthur Edward Halloran	800
Registrar, Supreme Court, W. Bell	700
Crown Solicitor, J. H. Gill	1,000
Curator Intestate Estates and Curator in Insanity, G. H. Newman	700

UNDER SECRETARIES.

Col. Secretary, Robert J. Gray	£800
Public Instruction, J. G. Anderson	800
Treasury, Edward B. Cullen	800
Public Lands, W. C. Hume	800
Public Works, Edward Deighton	800
Postal & Tel. Dept., John McDonnell	800
Agent-Gen. in London, Hon. Sir James F. Garrick, Q.C., K.C.M.G., 1, Westminster Chambers	1,500
Secretary, Charles S. Dicken	800
Brisbane, miles; transit, 44 days. Postage, 6d.; news, 1d.; books, 1 oz., 1d., 2 oz., 2d., 4 oz., 4d.; fraction of 4 oz. extra, 4d.; parcels; telegrams, 9s. 9d. a word.	

WESTERN AUSTRALIA,

formerly called the "Swan River Settlement" (from the locality of the first colony on this coast), includes all that portion of the island west of 120° E. long., the most westerly point being in 113° 15' E. long., and from 13° 45' to 35° 5' S. lat. Its extreme length, therefore, is,

from north to south, 1,280 miles, and 800 from east to west. It embraces an area of 1,060,000 square miles. A very large proportion of this is heavy timber country. The jarrah, sometimes erroneously called mahogany, a tree of the Eucalyptus tribe, covers immense tracts of land in the S.W. portion of the colony: its timber is extraordinarily durable, and as it resists the white ant and the "Teredo navalis," it is admirably adapted for railway sleepers, and for piles for bridges and harbour works. The sandalwood already affords an article of export; the tuart and karri, Eucalypti of enormous size, are valuable timber trees. The "karri," which sometimes attains the height of 300 feet, is considered to be almost equal to the "jarrah." The occupied portion of the colony extends along the western coast for about 1,200 miles, by perhaps 150 in average breadth, and on Dec. 31, 1886, had an estimated population of 39,584. The average temperature at Perth (lat. 32° S.), the capital, for the past ten years was 65°, and rainfall for the same period 33 inches, while the mean for the barometer was 30·39 inches. The climate is, in fact, one of the healthiest and most enjoyable in the world; from the northern extremity to the southern it varies considerably, in the south being like that of England, but of a higher temperature; while in the north it is hot, but tempered by cool sea-breezes, and the atmosphere is free from the moistness characteristic of tropical climates generally. There are two seasons, the wet and the dry, the former lasting from April to September. The total rainfall at Perth during 1886 was 29·00 inches, and the average of the year for 16 meteorological stations in various parts was 28·8 inches. The colony was first settled in 1829, and for many years made but little progress, notwithstanding the salubrity of the climate, which is equal to that of any part of the Australian continent. It is, however, now gaining ground. The chief products are wool, timber, pearls and pearl-shells, lead, copper, horses, and cattle. The cultivation of the land has been much retarded by want of sufficient labour; bands of fertile soil, where sandalwood and other trees grow abundantly, and which are suitable for the culture of the vine, olive, and fig, occur in the middle districts. The climate and soil are admirably adapted for silk growing and for vintage, and there are at present 649 acres of vineyards in the colony. Good wheat-growing soils also exist over large areas in the northern division, and the produce is of good quality and yield. At present there are altogether 36,248 acres under cultivation, the average yield per acre for 1886 being:—Wheat, 12 bushels; barley, 16 bushels; oats, 17 bushels; maize, 23 bushels; potatoes, 3 tons; and hay 1 ton. Magnetic iron, lead, copper, and zinc ores are found in large quantities, and gold has been recently discovered in the Kimberley district in the extreme north. There are 151 miles of railway open, and large schemes for the construction of several hundred miles more on the land-grant system have been initiated and are in progress. The imports chiefly consist of sugar, tea, tobacco, spirits, beer, soap, ironmongery, clothing of various kinds, &c. The exports are of wool, jarrah and karri timber, lead, copper ore—which is exceedingly rich—whale oil, guano, sandal-wood, pearls, and pearl-shells. The estimated value of the exports for 1886 was:—Wool, £332,519; timber, £50,092; sandalwood, £27,450; pearls and pearl-shells,

£119,964; lead ore, £4,277; copper ore, £3,725; horses, £10,475. The stock returns of the colony gave as follows:—Horses, 38,360; cattle, 88,254; sheep, 1,809,071; goats, 5,301; and pigs, 24,053. The shipping of W. Australia is not extensive: in 1886 the vessels entered inwards numbered 261 (tonnage, 239,461); and those outwards 239 (tonnage, 262,158). During the last decade the revenue has increased from £162,189 to £388,564, and the expenditure from £179,484 to £394,675, while the value of the imports has grown in the same period from £386,037 to £758,013, and that of the exports from £397,293 to £630,393.

Amount of public revenue, 1886	£388,564
Amount of expenditure, 1886	394,675
Public debt, 1886	1,286,000
Total imports, 1886, £758,013; exports, 630,393	
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886 ..	347,915
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886	505,331

The Government is administered by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of six members, five official, and one unofficial, also a Legislative Council of 26, of whom 4 are official, 5 are nominated by the Crown, and the rest elected for 5 years. The whole colony forms a Bishop's See, that of Perth and the Church being under the government of Convocation, a body established in 1872, and consisting of the bishop as president, all licensed clergymen, and lay communicants elected by the various parishes. The number of clergymen is 22, four of them being missionaries from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and one having a special mission to the Aborigines at Gascoyne, who number about 2,000. There is also a Roman Catholic bishopric in Western Australia. About one-half of the population belong to the Church of England and one-fourth to the various Non-conforming sects, the remaining fourth to the Roman Catholic church. The educational system is compulsory and secular; and the elementary schools, which exist all over the colony, are under the management of a central board and local district boards. There are also schools assisted by different denominations and having grants-in-aid from colonial funds, as well as a school in Perth for the higher education of boys. The total expenditure on education for 1886 was £10,962.

The principal towns in the colony are:—Perth (pop. about 10,000), on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 m. from Fremantle; Fremantle (5,000); Albany and Geraldton (about 1,000 each); York, Bunbury, and Guildford (from 600 to 800 each). About one-third of the whole population is to be found in Perth and Fremantle; there are, however, smaller townships scattered throughout the colony, e.g., Northampton, Busselton, Bridgetown, Pinjarra, etc.

Govr., Sir Fredk. Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	£3,000
Private Sec., Hon. J. G. H. Amherst ..	300
Col. Sec., Hon. Sir Malcolm Fraser, K.C.M.G.	900
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Charles N. Warton ..	600
Surveyor-General, Hon. John Forrest, C.M.G.	600
Treasurer and Collector of Revenue, Hon. Anthony O'G. Lefroy, C.M.G.	650
Dirce. of Works, Hon. J. A. Wright, M.I.C.E.	800
Superintendent of Works, G. T. Poole	500
Assist. Colonial Sec., O. Burt	450
Crown Solicitor, G. Leake	300
Comm. of Titles, J. C. H. James	600
Auditor-General, E. L. Courthope	450

Postmaster-General, C. F. Gahan	£600
Collector of Customs, L. W. Clifton	480
Chief Justice, Hn. Alex. Campbell Onslow	1,000
Puisne Judge, Edward Albert Stone	700
Resident Warden (Kimberley Gold Fields), C. D. Price	700
Commissioner of Police, G. B. Phillips	500
Sheriff, J. B. Roe	400
Colonial Surgeon, A. R. Waylen	500
Harbour-Master, Capt. C. R. T. Russell, R.N.	300
Registrar-General, G. C. Knight	250

Perth is miles; transit 35 days. Postage, 6d.; newspapers, 1d.; books, 1 oz. 1d., 2 oz. 2d., 4 oz. 4d.; parcels post, 2 lbs. 2s.; additional, 1s. per lb.; telegrams, 9s. 5d. per word.

NEW ZEALAND,

a colony in the South Pacific Ocean, consisting of three islands, generally known as the Northern, Middle, and Stewart's Islands, situate about 1,200 miles E. of New South Wales, between 34° 20'—47° 20' S. lat. and 166° 25'—178° 35' E. long. Portions of them were explored by Tasman, under the direction of the Dutch East India Company, in 1642, and visited at various times during the 18th century, and in 1777 by Captain Cook. The first settlement of Europeans was made in 1841, but no colonization took place until 1839. In 1841 New Zealand was, by letters patent, erected into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. The entire area is stated at 104,403 square miles, or 66,818,160 acres (being a little smaller than Great Britain and Ireland), of which two-thirds are fitted for agriculture and grazing. The North Island comprises about 45,687 sq. miles; Middle Island, 57,313; Stewart's Island, 760, with only 209 inhabitants; and an adjacent group, named the Chatham Islands, containing 377 square miles.

The population of New Zealand, as ascertained by census, March, 1886, was reckoned to be 578,482. The native population (Maoris) in 1886 was estimated at 41,969 in addition, chiefly in the Northern Island. In 1840 a treaty was concluded at Waitangi with the native chiefs, whereby the sovereignty of the islands was ceded to Great Britain, while the chiefs were guaranteed the possession of their lands, forests, &c., so long as they desired to retain them; the right of pre-emption was, however, reserved to the Crown if they wished to alienate any portion. This right has since been abolished by legislation in the colony, and large areas have been sold to private individuals by the natives. Thus New Zealand became a regular colony, and the seat of government was fixed at Auckland, but was removed to Wellington in 1865.

New Zealand in many parts is very mountainous; a mountain chain traverses the west side of the South Island, culminating in Mount Cook, 12,349 feet in height. The geographical position and physical features of these islands tend naturally to render the climate greatly varied; yet it is remarkable for its salubrity, and resembles in many respects that of Great Britain, though its atmosphere is drier and more elastic. The extremes of daily temperature vary throughout the year only by an average of 20°: London is 7° colder than the North Island and 4° colder than the South Island. The mean annual temperature of the whole colony for the different seasons is:—Spring, 55°; Summer, 63°; Autumn, 57°; and Winter, 48°. The climate, in short, is admirably adapted for raising every fruit, flower, and

edible that flourishes in Great Britain. Amongst the productions most peculiar to New Zealand are the Kauri pine (found only at the northern extremity of the islands), much valued for ship-building, from its lightness and elasticity, the resin of this tree forming also one of its most valuable exports, Kauri gum; and the native flax, considerable quantities of which are transmitted to the United Kingdom for the manufacture of ropes. Wool is largely produced, and tallow and timber are also among the principal exports of the colony. Gold has been discovered in many districts, and a rich iron ore, in the form of iron sand, has been found in Taranaki. Coal is widely distributed, and copper is met with in several localities.

The total extent of land under all kinds of crop, and of land broken up but not under crop, is 4,092,299 acres, while there are 2,752,878 acres of land in sown grass not previously ploughed. The value of the principal articles of export for the year 1886 is as follows:—Wool, £3,072,971; frozen meat, £427,193; produce, £1,050,941; gold, £939,648; Kauri gum, £257,653; tallow, £119,619; and timber, £143,618. In the same year, the live stock was estimated at:—Sheep, 16,564,595; horned cattle, 853,358; pigs, 277,901; horses, 187,382; goats, 10,220; and fowls, geese, turkeys, and ducks, 1,079,000. The average yield of crops per acre throughout the colony shows, the fertility of its soil, viz.:—Wheat, 25'43 bushels; oats, 34'84 b.; barley, 30'37 b.; hay, 1'41 tons; and potatoes, 5'79 tons. In March, 1887, there were 1,721 miles of government railway lines in working order, and 117 miles more under construction; and the colony possesses in addition 88 miles of private lines, together with an excellent coaching system. The shipping trade is also considerable, and regular lines of steamers run between the numerous ports. During 1886 the vessels entered inwards numbered 725 (tonnage, nearly 503,000); and those entered outwards 707 (tonnage, 489,000).

Amount of public revenue, 1886	£3,688,016
Public expenditure (ordinary), 1886 ..	4,310,875
[The total expenditure in 1886, out of Loans for Public Works, was £1,583,723.]	
Gross amount of public debt, 1886	£37,587,776
Accrued Sinking Fund	3,469,264
Total imports, 1886	6,759,013
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886 ..	4,481,101
Total exports, 1886	6,672,791
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886 ..	4,587,434

The General Government consists of a Governor, aided by a Ministry, a Legislative Council appointed by the Crown for life, at present consisting of 54 members, and a House of Representatives, consisting of 95 members, elected for three years. Four members are Maories elected by the natives.

The State system of education is free and secular. There are 1,054 district schools, with 2,721 teachers and 105,234 scholars; there are also 288 private schools, with 12,473 scholars, and, in addition, 71 village schools for the Maories. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 25 endowed colleges and grammar schools. The University of New Zealand has power to confer degrees. The annual postal circulation of the colony amounts to 38,000,000 letters, 14,000,000 newspapers, 1,000,000 post-cards, and above 3,000,000 book-packets, and the work is effected by a total of 1,089 post-offices. The telegraph wires in operation extend to 13,294 miles.

The administration of the law is carried out by a Supreme Court, having a chief justice and four puisne judges, also by district judges, resident or stipendiary magistrates, and justices of the peace.

CAPITAL, Wellington, in the North Island.

The estimated population of the chief cities and towns in March, 1886, was as follows:—Wellington (and suburbs), 27,833; Auckland (and suburbs), 57,048; Dunedin (and suburbs), 45,518; Christchurch (and suburbs), 44,688; Invercargill, 6,974; Nelson, 6,764; Oamaru, 5,791; and Napier, 5,756.

<i>Governor and Comm.-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. Sir William F. Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., R.E.</i>	£7,500
<i>Private Sec., Major John Jervois, R.E.</i> ..	
<i>A.-de-C., Hon. J. W. Fortescue</i>	
<i>Extra do., Capt. S. M. Medley, R.N.</i> ..	
<i>Premier, Treasurer, Postmaster-Gen., and Comm. of Stamp Duties, Hn. H. A. Atkinson</i> ..	1,750
<i>Sec. to Treasury, J. C. Gavin</i> ..	800
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Frederick Whitaker, K.C.M.G.</i> ..	1,250
<i>Native Affairs & Public Works, Hon. Edw. Mitchelson</i> ..	1,250
<i>Und. Sec. Public Works, C. Y. O'Connor</i> ..	800
<i>Justice & Defence, Hon. Thomas Fernus</i> ..	1,250
<i>Mines, Immigration & Lands, Hon. G. F. Richardson</i> ..	1,250
<i>Colonial Sec., Hon. Thomas W. Hislop</i> ..	1,250
<i>Under Secretary, G. S. Cooper</i> ..	800
<i>Education & Trade & Customs, Hon. G. Fisher Without Portfolio, Hon. E. C. J. Stevens</i> ..	1,250
<i>Controller and Auditor-General, J. E. Fitzgerald, C.M.G.</i> ..	1,000
<i>Registrar-General, W. R. E. Brown</i> ..	550
<i>Post Office and Telegraphs, C. Lemon</i> ..	700
<i>Trade and Customs, W. T. Glasgow</i> ..	500
<i>Insp. Education, Rev. W. J. Habens, M.A.</i> ..	650
<i>Railways, J. P. Maxwell</i> ..	1,000
<i>Under Sec. Native Affairs, T. W. Lewis</i> ..	600
<i>Under Sec. Lands, J. McKerrow</i> ..	900
<i>Under Sec. Justice, C. J. A. Haselden</i> ..	400
<i>Chief Justice, Sir James Prendergast, Knt.</i> ..	1,700
<i>Puisne Judge, Canterbury, A. J. Johnston</i> ..	1,500
<i>Do., Auckland, T. B. Gillies</i> ..	1,500
<i>Do., Wellington, Christie W. Richmond</i> ..	1,500
<i>Do., Dunedin, J. S. Williams</i> ..	1,500
<i>Agent-General in London, Sir F. D. Bell, K.C.M.G., 7, Westminster Chambers, S.W.</i>	

Wellington, 16,000 miles; transit, 38 days. Postage, 6d.; news, 1d.; books, 1 oz. 1d., 2 oz. 2d., 4 oz. 4d.; every additional oz. 1d.; telegrams, 10s. 6d. a word; parcels post, nil.

TASMANIA

is an Island in the South Pacific Ocean, off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass's Straits, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the colony. It lies between 39° 35'–43° 41' S. lat. and 143° 48'–148° 30' E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles, or 16,778,000 acres of land, of which, on 31st March, 1886, 446,391 were under cultivation: wheat 35,322, barley 2,949, oats 21,607, potatoes 16,084, hay 47,269. The statistics for 1885 show that 793,130 acres were leased from the Crown principally for pastoral purposes, besides numerous islands. Agricultural land in a state of nature can be selected for purchase at £1 an acre, to

be paid off in yearly instalments extending over fourteen years. The estimated population, 31st December, 1886, was 137,211, and contains representatives of all the principal religious bodies; half of them are believed to belong to the Church of England, and are under a bishop and 58 clergymen. The Roman Catholic church, to which 22 per cent. of the population belong, has also a bishop in the island; and the various Nonconforming bodies have their synods, presbyteries, and conferences as in Great Britain. The aboriginals have become quite extinct, the last, a female, "Truganini," having died in 1876. This island was first discovered by Tasman, in December, 1642, and named by him "Van Diemen's Land," in honour of his patron, the then governor of the Dutch possessions in India. It was subsequently partially explored by Captain Cook. In 1803 Lieut. Bowen was despatched from Sydney with a few soldiers and convicts to form a penal settlement, and finally fixed upon the spot where Hobart now stands. In 1825 it was severed from New South Wales and formed into a distinct colony. Transportation of criminals was abolished in 1853, and the name officially changed from Van Diemen's Land to Tasmania. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; it is, in fact, the healthiest of the whole Australasian group. The hot winds of Australia rarely reach the island, and are never of long duration. At Hobart the mean annual temperature is 54° 4', the mean summer temperature being 61° 6', and that of winter 45° 4'. The thermometer rarely rises as high as 100° or falls below 29°. The average rainfall for 1886 was 21' 39 inches. The surface of the island is mountainous and covered with forests. The chief products of the colony are wool, gold, tin, and fruit; the wool is much esteemed, and commands a high price in the English markets. Tasmanian stud sheep are in great request in the other colonies, and bring high prices. The live stock of the colony is celebrated for its general superiority, and great attention is paid to its improvement; the estimated totals on March 31, 1887, were as follows:—Sheep (and lambs), 1,608,946; cattle, 148,665; horses, 29,684; and pigs, 73,118. The wheat ranks high for its quality; the yield per acre is large, and the sample heavy. The woods of Tasmania are scarcely yet fully appreciated; the sources of supply are practically inexhaustible, abounding in the most beautiful cabinet woods and the largest-size timbers, adapted for every variety of purpose. The fauna of the colony are of special interest, and include the Tasmanian devil and native tiger, and the curious duck-billed platypus; while the wombat, the wallaby, and the opossum supply valuable skins. The mineral kingdom is also well represented, and of late great attention has been directed to its development. Mines of both lode and stream tin, of great richness, are being worked in the north-western and north-eastern portions of the colony. The value of tin exported in 1886 was £363,364. Iron-ore exists in nearly every district. Gold has been found in many places; the amount raised in 1886 was £117,250. Coal, of a good quality, and in easily accessible positions, is very generally distributed over the island. Jams and green fruit to the value of £148,596 were exported in 1886. There are in all 303 miles of railway open, including the main line running from Hobart to Launceston, through the

sland, and 138 miles are in course of construction. There are 144 telegraph stations, with 2,353 miles of wire; a submarine cable communicating with the Universal Telegraph System; 251 post stations, and 2,692 miles of post roads. The shipping of Tasmania is considerable, in spite of the falling off in the whaling trade. On Dec. 31, 1886, the total registered shipping for the year was 28 steamers and 172 sailing vessels, with a total tonnage of 17,424. The inward entries during 1886 were 690 (tonnage, 343,656); and the outward entries 690 (tonnage, 348,773). The present military defence is mainly composed of volunteers, who number 715 of all ranks. On the Derwent and the Tamar batteries have been constructed, and the colony possesses one or more torpedo-boats.

Education.—Primary education is administered by a Department, under which are 204 state schools. There are 17 Exhibitions from the Primary Schools and Council of Education, tenable at superior schools; four minor scholarships of £40 a year, tenable by the senior associates of arts of the year; and eight scholarships of £200 a year each, tenable by associates of arts at some British University. Several other scholarships are at the disposal of the Council, who also conduct matriculation examinations for the Universities of London, Sydney, and Melbourne.

Amount of public revenue, 1886-87 £568,924
Amount of public expenditure, 1886-87 584,756
Public debt, 31st December, 1886 4,026,720
Total imports, 1886, £1,756,567; exports 1,331,540
Imports from United K., 1886 (*direct*) 641,568
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886 (*direct*) 247,442

The Constitution of Tasmania was settled by Local Act (18 Vict., No. 17). By this Act the Legislative Council and House of Assembly are constituted "The Parliament." The former consists of 18 members, elected for six years; and the latter of 36 members, elected for five years. The Governor, who is appointed by the Crown, is aided by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers. For local purposes the island is divided into municipal, police, and road districts, which elect their own councillors and trustees.

CAPITAL, City of Hobart. Population, 25,043.
The other chief town is Launceston, pop. 15,122.

Governor, Sir R. Geo. C. Hamilton, K.C.B. £5,000
Private Secretary, H. W. B. Robinson 250
Premier & Chief Secretary, Hon. Philip Oakley Fysh 1,100
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Andrew Inglis Clark 900
Treasurer, Hon. Bolton Stafford Bird 900
Minister of Lands & Works, Hon. Edward Nicholas Coventry Braddon 900
Under Secretary, B. T. Solly 550
Colonial Auditor, W. Lovett 650
Registrar General, R. M. Johnston 500
Collector of Customs, E. T. Boyes 600
Engineer in Chief, James Fincham 700
Engineer of Roads, William Duffy 550
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Wm. L. Dobson 1,500
Puisne Judge, Hon. Robert Patten Adams 1,200

Solicitor-General, Hon. Alfred Dobson £450
Crown Solicitor, Edward David Dobbie 400
Registrar Supreme Court, G. P. Adams 600
Agent-Gen. in London, Hon. A. Aye Dourlas, West-
minster Chambers, Victoria St., S. W. £1,200
Hobart, 13,250 miles; transit 36 to 40 days.
Postage 6d.; cards, 2d.; newspapers, 1d.; books,
1 oz. 1d., 2 oz. 2d., 4 oz. 4d., ex. 4 oz. 4d.; parcels,
2 lbs. 2s., ex. lb. 8d.

FIJI ISLANDS,

a group of 225 islands in the South Pacific Ocean, 1,100 miles north of New Zealand, situated in 15° 45'—21° 10' S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long., extending 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, 80 of which are said to be inhabited. The gross area is calculated at 4,751,360 acres. They are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji), and Vanua Levu (Great Land), Viti Levu about 300 miles of outline, and Vanua Levu about 400. The island of Rotumah was annexed in 1881. Vegetation is remarkably luxuriant, the chief productions being the bread-fruit tree, banana, plaintain, cocconut, sugar-cane, and arrowroot. Cotton, sugar, pearl-shells, maize, béche-de-mer, and copra and cocconut oil are the chief exports. Fiji was ceded by its chiefs to the British crown, and the islands were formally annexed by Sir Hercules Robinson, on Oct. 10, 1874. Sir Arthur Gordon, the first Governor, landed in the colony in June, 1875. The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council, consisting of the Colonial Secretary, Attorney-General, and Receiver-General. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council, of which the Governor is president, and which contains six official and six unofficial members, all nominated by the Crown. Native administration is carried on through the chiefs under the Governor's supervision. The European population at the end of 1884 amounted to 3,513; natives, 114,891; half-castes, 791; Rotumans 2,409; East Indian and Polynesian labourers, 5,840.

Public income, 1885 £76,669
Public expenditure, 1885 92,209
Debt, Grant in aid from United Kingdom 115,000
Do. Loan for Reproductive Works, &c. 150,000
Do. Suva Works 15,000
Total imports, 1884 (from U. K. £129,836) 434,522
Do. exports, 1884 (to U. K. £41,119) 345,344
Total imports, 1885 294,585
Total exports, 1885 326,750

CAPITAL, Suva, in the island of Viti Levu.

Governor, Sir C. B. H. Mitchell, K.C.M.G. £5,000
A.-de-C., Lieut. Horace A. Coward, R.M.L.I.
Lieut.-Governor and Colonial Secretary, Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G. 600
Chief Justice, Hon. Fielding Clarke, £1,200,
(and £300 additional, as Chief Judicial
Commissioner, Western Pacific) 1,500
Att.-Gen., Hon. Henry S. Berkeley 750
Receiver-General, G. R. Le Hunte (*acting*) 500
Commissioner for Lands, J. Berry 500
Commissioner for Natives Affairs, J. Blyth 450
Agent-General for Immigration, H. Anson 400

THE West Indies are an immense number of Islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, extending from 10° to 27° North, and from $59^{\circ} 30'$ to 85° West. They belong chiefly to this country, Spain, France, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Venezuela, the main possessions of each country being as follow:—*British*: Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Is., Trinidad, Antigua, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Dominica, and the Virgin Isles (in the Leeward Islands), Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, St. Lucia (in the Windward Islands), Barbados, Bermuda; all the Bahamas, and the islands off the coast of Central America. *Spanish*: Cuba, Isle de Pinos, Porto Rico, Bicque, and Culebra. *French*: Martinique, Guadaloupe, Desceada, Marie Galanta, Les Saintes, St. Bartholomew and St. Martin (the last partly Dutch). *Dutch*: St. Eustatius, Saba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Aruba. *Danish*: Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, St. John. *Venezuelan*: Coche, Cuagua, Tortuga, and Margarita. The whole of the West Indies are divided by geographers into (1) the Bahamas, (2) the Greater Antilles, and (3) the Lesser Antilles, of which the last named is subdivided into (1) the Windward Islands, (2) the Leeward Islands, and (3) the Virgin Islands. The islands lying off the coasts of South America and Central America respectively form two separate groups in addition to those already mentioned. The total area of the West Indies is probably about 95,000 square miles, of which the Greater Antilles occupy not less than 83,000 square miles. Some of the Lesser Antilles are flat, but the prevalent character of the islands is bold and mountainous. In Cuba and Hayti the highest points are more than 8,000 feet above the sea-level, and in Jamaica there are hills almost as high. Others, too, among the smaller islands rise to between 4,000 and 5,000 feet in height, and several of them contain active volcanoes, while nearly all of them show signs of volcanic action. The climate is strictly tropical, but the surrounding seas tend to counteract the otherwise intense heats of the torrid zone. The mean yearly temperature of the larger islands is about 78° , and that of the smaller islands a little higher. Slight frosts occasionally occur in the higher regions of Cuba, but snow is never known to fall. The seasons alternate from drought to moisture, and in most parts of the archipelago there are two wet and two dry seasons. On the whole it may be said that the climate is generally healthy between the months of November and June; during the great rains, however, many diseases, in particular various fevers, are of frequent prevalence. The vegetable productions of the West Indies are both varied and abundant, the principal articles of commerce including sugar, coffee, cotton, pimento, indigo, cocoa, medicinal drugs, tobacco, maize, and guava, ginger, arnotto, aloes, sassafras, and the castor-oil tree. Of the more common fruits there are the pineapple, pomegranate, cocoa-nut, cabbage-tree, oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, the mango, shaddock, papaw, banana, and plantain. Yams, potatoes, and manioc also grow freely. The mountains in the greater islands furnish a varied abundance of timber adapted for cabinet-work, shipbuilding, and other arts, such as mahogany, cedar, lignum-vitæ, iron-wood, Indian fig, calabash, &c. The grains of England are not grown, as a rule, in the West Indies. Indian corn yields abundant crops almost everywhere, while rice, as a profitable investment, is all but confined to the Island of Trinidad. The total population of the West Indies is nearly 4,000,000, of whom above half are negroes, while the remainder are chiefly mulattoes. The southern islands of the archipelago, at the time of their discovery, were inhabited by the Caribs, a fierce and warlike race; the northern islands, by a less savage race known as the Arrowauks. Both these native Indian races, however, have been exterminated, with the exception of a few scattered families. By far the most important of the West Indies is Cuba, in the possession of Spain, and Hayti, or San Domingo. Cuba is known as the "Queen of the Antilles:" it is 750 miles from east to west, from 60 to 70 miles in average breadth, and has an area of 45,870 square miles, of which about one-seventh is under cultivation or in pasture. The population is reckoned at about 1,520,000. Hayti or San Domingo is about 400 miles long from east to west, and has an extreme breadth of 150 miles. The total area of the island is about 28,250 square miles, and the official estimate of the population—probably too high—is 800,000. The republic of San Domingo occupies the eastern part of the island, and the population of Hayti the western part. Those of the West Indies belonging to Great Britain have an area of about 13,750 square miles, and a population of nearly 1,250,000. In the early part of this century slavery existed in all the islands. Fostered by highly protective duties, they reached a very flourishing condition, and large fortunes were made. This condition was completely artificial; and when slavery was abolished, and the protective duties repealed, an entire collapse took place, and many hitherto wealthy persons were ruined. Up to that time they had been regarded as the choicest possessions of the British Crown, and a grand outlet for commerce. Even so recently as 1845 when

the total value of British and Irish produce exported to India and all the other colonies amounted to but £16,857,394, the West Indies took £2,789,211, or nearly one-fifth of the whole. In 1884 the corresponding amounts were £3,394,736 and £95,812,911, or little more than one-twenty-eighth. Since their decline they have received less attention in every way than they deserve, but are now again resuming their proper position, and it may be hoped that they will once more become prosperous. Much attention is being paid to improvements in machinery, to education, and in each of the islands to the development of its natural resources.

JAMAICA,

aboriginally Xaymaka, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situate in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43'—18° 32' North lat. and 76° 11'—78° 21' W. long. It is the largest and the most valuable of the British West Indian Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,193 square miles, and a population, in April, 1881, of 580,804, showing an increase during the previous decade of 73,650, and including whites, 14,432; coloured, 109,946; blacks, 444,186, and a number of Coolies and Chinese. The climate is healthy, in spite of the unenviable reputation it enjoys: there are two rainy seasons and two dry, and, in the plateau, which resemble generally the South of Europe, the thermometrical readings are confined between 60° and 90°. It was discovered in May, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid. From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascend towards the central ranges, from which they radiate, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Western Peak of the Blue Mountains, an elevation of 7,360 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but with the exception of one (the Black River, and that only for small craft) they are not navigable. There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 67 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post-offices are established in every town and village. The number of accounts open in the savings' banks is about 16,500. Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised, and in this direction great improvement has taken place during the last few years. Maize and Indian corn grow luxuriantly. The Guinea grass, from five to six feet in height, grows wild, and is superior to any other for pasturage, while the woods furnish an abundance of rich dye-stuffs, drugs, and spices, and the forests abound in the rarest of cabinet woods. The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council not to exceed 8 members and a Legislative Council consisting of 9 elected members, 2 nominated by the Government, and 4 *ex-officio*. The island is divided into three counties, Surrey in the east, Middlesex in the centre, and Cornwall in the west. The principal cities are Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. about 40,000; Spanish Town, pop. about 8,000; and Port Royal, pop. about 1,200.

Public Revenue, 1885-86	£564,375
Expenditure from Income, 1885-86 ..	532,735
Expenditure from Loans	42,000
Public debt in 1886	1,478,790

Imports from United Kingdom, 1885	£761,157
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	532,971
Total imports, 1886, £1,325,603; exports 1,280,119	

The chief articles of export in order of importance are:—Sugar, £202,791; rum, £184,545; tropical fruits, £232,960; coffee, £119,944; dye-woods, £194,850; pimento, £46,704. The produce of Jamaica, shipped in 1886, was as follows:—United Kingdom, 39·7 per cent.; United States, 44·0; Dominion of Canada, 3·5; other countries, 12·8.

Gov., &c., Gen. Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B.	£6,000
A.-de-C. & Private Secretary, Captain Richard Owen, 21st Hussars	400
Commanding Troops, Col. W. C. Justice, c.m.g.	
Colonial Secretary, Neale Porter	1,300
Assist. Colonial Secretary, James Allwood ..	700
Director Pub. Wks., Hon. Val. G. Bell, c.e.	1,200
Director Pub. Gardens, Wm. Fawcett, B.S.C.	1,200
Emigration Agent in India, O. Stewart	500
Inspector-Gen. Police and Prisons, Major L. F. Knollys, c.m.g.	850
Inspector of Schools, Hon. Thomas Capper	850
Sup. Medical Officer, C.B. Mosse, c.B., M.B.C.S.	1,200
Protector of Immigrants, P. C. Cork	600
Treasurer, Henry William Livingston	600
Postmaster, Frederick Sullivan	800
Commr. of Stamps, Philip E. Chapman	500
Collector-General, Richard Gillard	1,000
Collector of Customs, Charles Goldie	750
Government Printer, A. C. Sinclair	500
Chief Justice, Sir Adam Gib Ellis, Knt. ..	2,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. Charles Ritton Curran	1,300
Second ditto, Hon. Ernest Aug. Northcote	1,000
Registrar Supreme Court, Thomas Hendrick	600
Auditor-Gen., John C. Mackglashan.	1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. Harry Hicks Hocking	1,500
Assist. Attorney Gen., Solomon Da Silva Lindo.	
Crown Solicitor, &c., Samuel C. Burke	400
Distance, 5,000 miles; transit, 17 days.	
Postage, <i>ad.</i> ; newspapers, <i>id.</i> ; books, 2 oz., <i>id.</i> ;	
parcels per lb., <i>9d.</i> ; telegrams, 5s. <i>10d.</i> per word.	

TURKS AND CAICOS (CAYOS or KEYS).

These islands form part of the Bahama group, from which Government they were separated in 1848, and in 1874 were annexed to that of Jamaica; from the north-west of which they are distant about 430 miles. They have an area of about 223 square miles. The population in 1881 was 4,778, of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains 2,500.

A Commissioner administers the affairs of the Settlement, assisted by a Legislative Board. Commissioner, Capt. Henry Moore Jackson £500 Judge Sup. Court, His Hon. Chas. H. Roberts 500

TRINIDAD,

the most southerly and most considerable of the smaller West India Islands, lying off the north coast of the continent of S. America, between 10° 3'—10° 50' N. lat. and 61° 30'—62° W. long., is about 55 miles in length by 40 in breadth. It comprises an area of 1,754

square miles, with a population (1881) of 153,128. The climate is healthy, and well suited to Europeans, the mean temperature during the cool season, being 76° F., and during the hot season, 79°. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and was first colonized in 1588 by the Spaniards: it capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797. The chief town and port of entry, "Port of Spain," is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, and contains 31,858 inhabitants, the harbour being the finest in the West Indies. Other towns of importance are San Fernando (pop. 6,335), about 30 miles south of the capital, and Macaripe on the north coast. A remarkable phenomenon is the asphaltic lake near the village of La Brea, 90 acres in extent, containing an almost inexhaustible supply. In 1885, 35,236 tons, valued at £41,961, were exported. The soil of the island is rich and productive, its most important products being sugar, cocoa, molasses, rum, coffee, cocoa-nuts, and pitch, in addition to various kinds of timber, and also the choicest of West Indian fruits. The chief exports during the year 1886 were as follows:—Sugar, 63,679 tons; rum, 48,448 gals.; asphaltic, 35,671 tons; molasses, 2,220,288 gals.; bitters, 35,355 gals.; and cocoa, 67,913,087 lbs. The total extent of land under cultivation is nearly 100,000 acres, or one-eleventh of the whole island, this area being distributed thus according to the assessment of 1884:—Sugar-cane, 52,150 acres; cocoa and coffee, 21,279; ground provisions, 16,986; cocoa-nuts, 2,885; and pasture-land, 6,103. Coal is found in Manzanilla, and geologists have favourably noticed the coal supplies of the island, yet no great attempts have hitherto been made to raise this mineral in any quantities. There are 5¼ miles of railway open. The island is intersected by the telegraph wires of the West India and Panama Company. Twenty steamers from Europe arrive every month, and four from the United States and Canada.

Amount of public revenue in 1886	£453,407
Amount of expenditure in 1886	443,503
Public debt, 1886	571,880
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886	666,499
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886	949,622
Total imports, 1886	2,503,514
Total exports, 1886	2,509,140

The Government is vested in a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council, all of whom are nominated by the Crown.

Governor, Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G.	£4,000
Colonial Sec., Hon. Henry Fowler	1,200
Auditor-General, Hon. H. W. Chantrell	1,800
Chief Justice, Hon. Sir John Gorrie, Knt.	1,800
Dirac. of Public Works, Hon. J. E. Tanner	1,700
Attorney-General, Hon. Stephen H. Gatty	1,000
Solicitor-General, Hon. Michael M. Philip	1,000
First Puisne Judge, Hon. John Cook	1,000
Second Puisne Judge, Hon. Charles F. Lumb	1,000
Transit, 14 days. Postage, 4d.; news, 1d.; books, 2 oz. 1d.; parcels, per lb., 8d.; telegrams, per word, 12s. 4d.	

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The Leeward Islands under British authority consist of Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands, forming part of the group of the Lesser Antilles. By Act 34 Vict. (1871), c. 107, these six previously separate colonies were formed into one. The federal colony contains 119,546 inhabitants, with a revenue of £115,664.

Governor, Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	£3,000
Private Sec., J. F. A. Rawlinson	300
Colonial Sec., Hon.	800
Chief Justice, Hon. H. Ludlow	1,500
Puisne Judges, John R. Semper (St. Kitts)	1,200
Sholto Thomas Pemberton (Dominica)	800
Attorney-General, Hon. C. R. Tyser	700
Solicitor-General, Thomas Baynes	200
Auditor-General, C. E. Mercier	600

Transit, 15 to 16 days. Postage, 4d.; news, 1d.; books, 2 oz. 1d.; parcels, per lb., 7d.; telegrams, per word, 10s. 1d.

ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA).

The former is the most important of the Confederation, and the residence of the Governor-in-Chief. It lies in 17° 6' N. lat. and 61° 45' W. long., and is about 70 miles in circumference; its area being nearly 108 square miles, equal to 63,980 acres, of which nearly 20,000 are under cultivation. The population (with Barbuda) in 1881 was 34,964, including 16,147 males and 18,817 females. Chief exports, molasses, rum, sugar, tamarinds, arrowroot, and cotton.

Amount of public revenue in 1885	£41,957
Expenditure in 1885	39,603
Amount of public debt, 1885	15,671
Imports, 1885; £144,444; exports, 1885	158,980

Principal town, St. John's. Pop. (1881), 9,636. Pres. & Island Sec., Charles Monroe Eldridge, £350. Treasurer, F. Wilde (J. Bunn, acting) 500

BARBUDA is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, n lat. 17° 35' N., long. 61° 45' W. Area, 75 square miles. Population, 813. The island is flat and fertile, producing corn, cotton, pepper, and tobacco. It is a dependency of Antigua. Magistrate, J. B. Wilkinson.

MONTSERRAT,

situated in 16° 42' N. lat. and 62° 13' W. long., 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 12 miles in length and 8 in breadth, comprising an area of 47 square miles, and at the Census in 1881 a population of 10,087. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles: it contains an active Soufrière and several hot springs. About two-thirds of the island are mountainous, the rest well cultivated. The lime-tree is largely grown; one company alone has a plantation of 600 acres, and annually exports about 100,000 gallons of lime-juice.

Revenue, 1886, £5,022; expenditure, 1886	£5,669
Imports, 1886, £21,087; exports, 1886	20,944

The total imports of the island for 1886 were divided as follows:—United Kingdom, £7,415; British Colonies, £10,878; foreign, £2,793; and the exports thus:—United Kingdom, £8,305; British Colonies, £750; and foreign, £11,808. The chief town is Plymouth.

President and Treasurer, J. Spencer	
Churchill	£500

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S, NEVIS (AND ANGIILLA).

The former, popularly called St. Kitts, is situated in lat. 17° 18' N. and long. 62° 48' W., about 46 miles to the west of Antigua; it comprises an area of 68 square miles, its total length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about five and a half miles. Population (1881), 41,001. Nevis, which is but a single mountain rising 3,200 feet above the sea, has an area of 50 square miles. Sugar, rum, and molasses are the only productions. Sulphur is found in the mountains of St. Kitts, which rise

to 4,100 feet above the sea. Basseterre, on the south coast of St. Kitts, is the chief town and the seat of government, and has a population of 7,500.

Amount of public revenue in 1886	£46,344
Amount of expenditure in 1886	43,729
Public debt, 1886	700
Imports, 1886, £170,735; exports, 1886..	159,971
<i>President</i> , Charles Monroe Eldridge	£800
<i>Treasurer</i> , W. D. Auchinleck	500

ANGUILLA, OR LITTLE SNAKE.—It is about 60 miles N.W. of St. Kitts, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 3 to 1½ miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. Population, about 2,500, of whom 100 only are white. Salt, obtained from a small lake in the centre of the island, and phosphate of lime are the principal productions, besides cattle and garden stock. It forms part of the Government of St. Kitts.

Presiding Magistrate, James Louis Lake .. £220

DOMINICA, OR DOMINIQUE, the largest island of the Confederation, and the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, is situate between 15° 20'—15° 45' N. lat. and 61° 13'—61° 30' W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, about 29 miles long and 16 broad, comprising an area of 275 sq. miles, or 186,436 acres, of which about 55,000 acres are cultivated, the major part being incapable of reclamation. It is very mountainous and picturesque, and abounds in rivulets well stocked with fish. It is of volcanic origin. There was a slight volcanic eruption in 1883, destroying 6 square miles of forest. Sulphur, thrown out of the souffrières, is very plentiful, and good game is abundant. Land may be purchased at about 10s. an acre. Population (1881), males, 12,867; females, 15,344. The principal productions are sugar, coffee, maize, cocoa, cotton, tobacco, molasses, rum, lime juice, fruit, and cabinet woods. The soil is good; the climate varies greatly according to the altitude: on the high lands it is excellent, but in the lowlands and the coast districts the mass of vegetable matter of various kinds keeps it unduly moist. The principal towns are Roseau (capital) on the south-west coast, and St. Joseph, on the west coast.

Amount of public revenue in 1886	£15,238
Amount of public expenditure in 1886 ..	15,642
Imports, 1886, £49,734; exports, 1886....	51,530
<i>President and Treas.</i> , G. Ruthven Le Hunte	£700
<i>Surveyor-General</i> , Geo. Birrell Blanc, c.z.	

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS, a group of islands belonging to Denmark, Spain, and Great Britain, forming a connecting link between the Greater and Lesser Antilles. They form a thickly studded archipelago of islands and rocks, the majority of which are mountainous. Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666; the principal are—Tortola (the largest), situate in 18° 27' N. lat. and 64° 40' W. long., Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The area of the British possessions is 64 square miles, and the population in 1881 was 5,500. There is good pasturage for cows, sheep, and goats. Sugar and cotton are raised in small quantities, and fishing and poultry-rearing are also carried on. A valuable mine of copper has been worked at Virgin Gorda in past years, and it is not improbable that gold will ultimately be found in the neighbourhood. The capital of the group is Roadtown, a small place on the south side of Tortola.

Amount of public revenue in 1886	£1,447
Amount of expenditure in 1886	1,675
Imports, 1886, £7,667; exports, 1886	4,104
<i>President</i> , Edward John Cameron	£300

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward Islands of the Lesser Antilles belonging to Great Britain consist of Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago, St. Lucia, and their dependencies, including an area of 622 square miles, with a population of about 114,000.

<i>Gov.-in-Chief</i> , Hn. Walter J. Sendall, c.m.g.	£2,500
<i>Private Sec.</i> , Dr. J. P. Beresford	200
<i>A.-de-C.</i> , Capt. R. J. Hughes	
<i>Chief Clerk</i> , E. D. Laborde	300

Transit, about 14 days. Postage, 4d.; news, 1d.; books, 2 oz. 1d.; parcels, 1; telegrams, Grenada, per word, 11s. 10d.; St. Lucia, 11s. 2d.; St. Vincent, 11s. 5d.

GRENADE (AND THE GRENADINES).

GRENADE is an island of volcanic origin, abounding in streams, mineral and other springs, situated between the parallels of 12° 30'—11° 58' North latitude and 61° 20'—61° 35' West longitude, and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it has an area of 125 square miles, and is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. It contains about 85,120 acres, of which about 22,000 are cultivated, and had, at the end of 1885, an estimated population (inclusive of the Grenadines) of 46,425. The country is mountainous and very picturesque. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge about 1,740 feet above the level of the sea, and Lake Antoine, are the most remarkable natural curiosities. The climate is healthy; the death-rate, as shown in the Registrar-General's returns for 1884, was only 2'46 per cent. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Ascension; he found it inhabited by Caribs. In 1650 it was purchased by Du Parquet, the Governor of Martinique, and after changing owners several times, during which period it was the scene of numerous encounters between the English and French, in 1783 it was ceded by the Treaty of Versailles to Great Britain, in whose possession it has since remained. The soil is very fertile; amongst the principal products are cocoa, cotton, spices, sugar, rum, and coffee; large quantities of fruit are also grown. The chief production of the island is, however, cocoa (or cacao), of which no less than 5,500,000 lbs. were exported during the year 1885. Nutmeg cultivation now occupies a prominent position, and is being largely developed. The value of land has greatly increased within the last few years. The forests are rich in many valuable timbers, particularly bullet wood, locust, mahogany, white cedar, and galba; and vanilla and several varieties of gum-yielding trees have been found to be indigenous. Large numbers of turtle are also caught and exported, and whales abound, especially among the Grenadines. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, bread-stuffs, hardware, &c.

St. George, on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.	
Amount of public revenue in 1886	£55,862
Expenditure in 1886	54,152
Total imports, 1886, £120,337; exports ..	180,691
<i>Colonial Secretary</i> , Hon. Capt. I. Maiting ..	£550
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. John Foster Gresham ..	800

<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon. H. R. Pipon Schooles	£400
<i>Treasurer</i> , Hon. F. M. Chadwick	500
<i>Registrar</i> , Edward Drayton	450

Grenada, 3,735 miles; transit, 14 days. Telegrams, 11s. 10d. per word; parcel post, 7d. per lb.

The GRENADINES are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The chief produce is roots and live stock: the largest island is Carriacou.

TOBAGO,

the most southerly of the Windward group of islands, situate 11° 9' N. lat. and 60° 43' W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 20 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.S.W. of Barbados, is 26 miles long and from 6 to 7½ broad, and has an area of 114 square miles, with a population (in 1881) of 18,051. Two-thirds of the island are still covered with primitive forests, comprising many varieties of hardwood and ornamental trees, and out of the 73,313 acres of total area, it is estimated that not more than 10,000 acres (including provision grounds) are under cultivation. Sugar, rum, and molasses are the chief productions; but cocoa-nuts to the value of £2,500 were shipped in 1883, and attention is now being turned to the cultivation of cocoa and coffee, for which the soil and climate are admirably adapted. This island is one of the most healthy of the West Indies. It lies almost exactly on the circle of maximum heat, and the temperature varies from 81° in February to 88° in September.

There are only two towns in the island, viz., Scarborough, the capital, and Plymouth.

Amount of public revenue in 1885	£10,826
Amount of expenditure in 1885	12,031
Total imports, 1885, £30,758; exports	38,437
<i>Administ. & Col. Sec.</i> , R. Baxter Llewellyn	£600
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. J. W. Carrington (& exps.)	350
<i>Acting do.</i> , C. J. Choppin	250
<i>Acting Attorney-General</i> , S. James Fraser	250
<i>Auditor & Registrar</i> , Hon. G. Wm. Gordon	250
<i>Treasurer</i> , L. G. Hay	350
<i>Marshall</i> , S. F. Titzck	270

ST. LUCIA,

the largest of the Windward group, situated in 13° 42'—14° 8' N. lat. and 60° 52'—61° 7' W. long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 75 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S.E. of Martinique, is 42 miles in length and 21 at its greatest breadth; it comprises an area of 243 square miles, with an estimated population (in 1886) of over 41,000. The principal exports, together with the returns for 1886, were as follows:—Sugar, 9,560,018 lbs.; molasses, 215,804 gallons; cocoa, 546,768 lbs.; logwood, 98 tons. The chief places are Castries, the capital (pop. about 5,000); and Soufrière (pop. 2,000).

Port Castries is one of the finest in the W. I., is the second naval station of the empire in these parts, and a coaling station. Extensive harbour improvements are being carried out at a cost of £100,000, and the port is also about to be heavily fortified by the imperial government.

Amount of public revenue in 1886	£39,823
Amount of expenditure in 1886	44,103
Amount of public debt, 1886	33,600
Total imports, 1886, £122,283; exports (produce of the colony) 1886	84,638
<i>Administrator & Colonial Secretary</i> , Hon. Edward Laborde, C.M.G.	£800

<i>Treasurer</i> , D. G. Garraway	£400
<i>Chief Justice</i> , St. Lucia (& Tobago), Hon. J. W. Carrington, D.C.L.	700
<i>Attorney-General</i> , P. J. K. Ferguson	400

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in 13° 10' N. lat. and 60° 57' W. long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area of 140 square miles, and a population (in 1881) of 40,548. The island has been subjected to many changes in regard to ownership. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, immigrated hither, and proved a valuable acquisition to the island. In 1861 Coolie immigration from India commenced.

The chief products are sugar, molasses, rum, arrowroot, cocoa, coffee, and cotton. Its chief imports are linen, cotton, and woollen manufactures, American flour, fish, &c. The upset price of Crown lands, of which an area of 40,000 acres is still for disposal, is £1 per acre. The capital is Kingstown, on the south-west coast. (Pop. over 5,000.)

Amount of public revenue in 1886	£27,467
Amount of expenditure in 1886	31,316
Total imports, 1886, £91,185; exports	70,476
<i>Lieut.-Gov. and Colonial Sec.</i> (vacant)	£1,000
<i>Treas. & Collee. of Customs</i> , F. B. Griffith	500
<i>Chief Justice & Vice-Chan.</i> , Hn. G. Trafford	800
<i>Attorney-General</i> , J. C. Choppin	400
<i>Police Magistrates</i> , G. Van Meyningen (Kingstown), £400; J. J. A. Hughes (Second District), £300; H. E. Lynch (Windward), £350.	
<i>Colonial Surgeon</i> , W. F. Newsam, M.D.	£300

BAHAMAS,

a chain of islands lying between 21° 42'—27° 34' N. lat. and 72° 40'—79° 5' W. long. The group consists of about twenty inhabited, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 5,794 square miles, and a population (in 1881) of 45,000, including 14,000 whites, the rest being the descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), San Salvador, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Mayaguana, Harbour Island, Great Inagua, and Andros Islands. San Salvador was the first land discovered by Columbus on his voyage in 1492. In 1781 the Bahamas were surrendered to the Spanish, but at the Peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau is frequented by many Americans. Large quantities of sponges, pineapples, tomatoes, and oranges are exported to England and the United States. The principal woods are mahogany, lignum-vitæ, mastic, iron, ebony, logwood, and satinwood; tobacco, cotton, and fibrous plants flourish. The castor-oil plant grows wild, and there is a varied abundance of fish and birds. The value of the sponge exports for 1885 is estimated at £60,000. The imports are chiefly wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, hardware, and provisions.

Amount of public revenue in 1886	£46,940
Amount of public expenditure in 1886	48,407
Public debt, 1886	83,126
Total imports, 1886, £189,410; exports	150,390
Capital, Nassau; pop. 12,000; distant 4,000 miles.	

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a Representative Assembly of 29 members.

Governor, Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G.	£2,200
Colonial Secretary, Edward B. A. Taylor, C.M.G.	700
Chief Justice, Hon. Henry Austin	700
Judge of Court of Common Pleas, Hon. G. C. Camplejohn	
Attorney-General, Hon. Ormond Drimmaie Malcolm, Q.C.	400

BARBADOS,

the most windward of the West India Islands, is situated in $13^{\circ} 4' N.$, and longitude $59^{\circ} 37' W.$ It is nearly 21 English miles long by 15 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres, or about 166 square miles. About 100,000 acres are highly cultivated. The population by census of 1881 is returned at 171,860, being about 1,035 to the square mile. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, and rum; the imports are rice, salted meat, corn, salted fish, butter, flour, and Indian corn meal. Barbados is the headquarters of H.M. forces in the West Indies, under a major-general, who resides in the island; is a station of the West India and Panama Telegraph Company, has a railway across the island, a tramway through town and suburbs, and telephonic communication throughout the island. The deposits in the savings bank to Dec. 31, 1886, were £43,938. Besides various fire and life offices, the island has its own mutual life and fire insurance office. In 1861 a project for supplying the town with water was completed. Liberal provision is made for education, and, in addition to certain proceeds from landed property, £15,000 is annually voted, as also £6,630 to the general hospital. Unlike most of the neighbouring islands, Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain. In 1885 Barbados was constituted a distinct government.

Amount of public revenue in 1886	£136,286
Amount of public expenditure in 1886 ..	136,628
Public debt, 1886	19,000
Total imports, 1886, £863,491; exports..	739,912

The chief town and port is Bridgetown (pop. about 21,000), on the shores of an open roadstead known as Carlisle Bay; Speightstown, on the west coast, is further to the north. The government consists of a governor, aided by an executive council, a Legislative Council of nine members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of twenty-four members, elected yearly on the basis of a low franchise.

Governor, Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G.	£3,000
Private Secretary, E. Hutson	300
Commander of the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Knight Pearson, K.C.M.G.	692
Assist. Milit. Sec., Major W. E. R. Kelly.	
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. H. R. Knight.	
Royal Artillery, Lt.-Col. E. S. Gordon.	
Royal Engineers, Major H. R. G. Georges.	
Med. Officer, Dep. Surg.-Gen. A. M. Tippetts.	
Chief Judge, Hon. William C. Reeves ...	£1,500
Attorney-General, Hon. A. Bovell, LL.B. ...	750
Solicitor-General, W. H. Greaves, B.A.	250
Colonial Sec., Hon. C. C. Knollys, M.A.	835
Treasurer, John Simpson Howell	1,000
Auditor-General, C. A. King-Harman, M.A.	600
Controller of Customs, I. K. Browne	600
Inspector-Gen. of Police, Col. J. Elliott, C.B.	580
Colonial Postmaster, W. P. Trimmingham..	500
Sup. Public Works, L. P. Gallwey, M.I.C.E.	600
Res. Surgeon-Gen., John Hutson, M.D.	300
Bishop, Right Rev. Herbert Bree, D.D. ...	1,000

There are three Masonic Lodges in the island, two under the English and one under the Scotch constitution. There is also an Oddfellows Lodge, and several others in the West Indies; the headquarters are in Barbados. Sec., J. C. Pilgrim.

Exports to the West Indies in 1886. ... £1,873,309
Imports from the West Indies in 1886 1,560,981

Barbados is miles; transit, 12 or 13 days.
Postage, *4d.*; news, *1d.*; books, 2 oz. *1d.*; parcels,
per lb. *8d.*

The British Empire in Africa.

THE British Empire in Africa is, for the most part, limited to the southern extremity of the continent, and consists of Cape Colony, Natal, and the British Transkei, besides various protected territories. Excluding the last named, the total area is more than 250,000 square miles, or greater than either the French or the German Empire, and almost as large as Austro-Hungary; and the aggregate population is estimated to have been (at the end of 1885) about 1,663,000. On the west, the Atlantic Ocean forms the boundary, on the east and south the Indian Ocean, while on the north it is bounded, in an easterly direction as far as $22^{\circ} E.$ long., by the Orange or Gariop River, and thence to the coast by the Orange Free State, the Transvaal, and Zululand. The extreme limits of the whole territory may be taken as:— $27^{\circ} 15'$ to $34^{\circ} 50'$ S. lat. by $16^{\circ} 25'$ to $31^{\circ} 30'$ E. long.

CAPE COLONY.—The country directly south of the Orange River is formed by a series of terraces divided by three main mountain ranges, varying in height from 4,000 to 8,000 feet, and rising in stages from S. to N. as far as the parallel of $32^{\circ} S.$, whence it gradually declines in a series of open, sterile plains to the river itself, the culminating point being the Spitzkop or Compass Berg, 8,500 feet above the sea-level; the passages from one terrace to another are by well-made passes through the *Kloofs*, narrow and difficult mountain gorges. One of the terraces, an inland and elevated tract, is known as the Great Karroo, and extends from east to west for 300 miles, with a breadth of 70 miles: on its surface lie shallow beds of the richest soil, which only require a regular supply of water to render them among the most productive in the world. Where streams exist

the wondrous fertility of the Karroo is apparent, as also it is immediately after thunderstorms, when the whole area is covered with a most profuse and varied vegetation. The rivers of South Africa are numerous, but practically useless either for purposes of irrigation or of navigation; most of them flow in deep and precipitous ravines, and, except when swollen by the rains, are mere shallow torrents, and even the largest either have not sufficient depth of water save for the smallest craft, or have bars at their mouths which render entrance to them both difficult and dangerous. The climate is healthy, and the uniformity of the temperature causes it to be much favoured by Europeans suffering from pulmonary complaints. The mean thermometrical returns at the Royal Observatory, Capetown, showing a maximum of $72^{\circ}4'$ and a minimum of $52^{\circ}8'$. The vegetation of South Africa has a peculiar and distinctive character; trees are scarce, while flowers of great variety abound everywhere. The principal native flora are heaths, proteæ, and stapelias (or carrion flowers), and dense thorny thickets of what is called *bush*, in which the most common plants are several species of aloe. The fauna is much more diversified in type and no less rich, though some at least of the native animals are either disappearing altogether, or retreating northward owing to the rapid spread of civilization. The chief are the following:—Elephant, leopard, panther, hyena, jackal, wolf, buffalo, antelope, ant-eater, several varieties of reptiles, many of which are very venomous, and a number of peculiar birds such as the secretary-bird, the honey-guide, the weaver bird, and the ostrich.

In 1486, Bartholomew de Diaz, a Portuguese commander, discovered the Cape of Good Hope, and eleven years afterwards Vasco de Gama doubled it. De Gama commanded the expedition sent out by King John of Portugal to verify if possible the allegations of an ocean route to India raised in the minds of some by the voyage of Diaz. The Portuguese, however, did not make any permanent settlement at the Cape, although for the succeeding century and a half it was used by their vessels, and also by those of England and Holland, as a place of call in going to and from the East Indies. In 1620, two English East India commanders landed and took possession of the peninsula in the name of James I., but nothing came of the attempt: thirty-two years later the Dutch East India Company seized the shores of Table Bay, established a defensive fort, and occupied the lands in Table Valley, chiefly in order to be always ready with supplies for their own passing ships. Until 1795 it remained in the hands of the Dutch, after which the English held it for nine years: in 1803 it was again restored to the Batavian Government; and in 1806 it was, for the second time, occupied by the British, whose final claim to it was admitted and ratified by the Vienna Congress in 1815. From that year onwards the principal events in the history of the colony have been the following:—Kaffir wars (1819, 1835–36, 1846–47, 1851–52); introduction of British settlers, 1820; emigration of the Dutch Boers, 1837–39; extension of the boundary to the Orange and the Keiskamma rivers, 1848; grant of a regular constitution, 1853; introduction of railways, 1859; incorporation of British Kaffraria, 1865; diamonds discovered, 1867; annexation of Basutoland, 1871; West Griqualand proclaimed a colony, 1871; annexation of West Griqualand, 1880.

CAPE COLONY.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, strictly speaking, is a small promontory near the S.W. extremity of the continent of Africa; but the extensive colony of that name is washed by the Atlantic and Indian Oceans on the west and south, and is bounded on the north and north-east (excluding the Transkei) by the Orange, the Indwa, and the Great Kei Rivers. Including the adjoining territories in the "Transkei," it reaches in S. lat. from 28° to $34^{\circ}50'$, and in E. long. from $16^{\circ}25'$ to 26° . The extreme length of the colony is nearly 600 miles, the breadth 450, the coast-line nearly 1,200, and the area, including Transkei and Griqualand West, 213,636 square miles. The population of Cape Colony is estimated at the end of 1885 to have been about 1,250,000.

THE TRANSKEIAN territories stretch from the Kei to Natal, and are bounded on the north by the lofty Quathlamba Mountains. Under Act of Parliament, No. 38, of 1877, and Proclamations, No. 110 of the 15th, and No. 112 of the 17th September, 1879, the following territories were annexed to the Cape Colony, viz.:—*a.* *Griqualand East*, comprising nine magisterial districts; *b.* *Fingoland* and the *Idutwa Reserve*, forming

three magisterial districts, and *Galekaland* Under Act 3, of 1885, and Proclamation No. 140, of Aug. 26, 1885, *Tembuland* (seven magisterial districts), comprising Tembuland proper Emigrant Tembuland, and *Bonvana Land*, was annexed to the Colony. The Territory of the *Port of St. John's*, which was purchased in 187 from the Pondo Chief Nquiliso, was annexed 1 September, 1884. On the West Coast, the Territory of *Walfish Bay* was annexed to the Colony by Proclamation dated 7th August, 1884. On January 6, 1885, the High Commissioner announced that H. M. Govt. would exercise a Protectorate over the whole coast of Pondoland.

BASUTOLAND (estimated area, 10,229 square miles), a strip of territory lying between Cape Colony on the south and the Orange Free State and Natal on the north and east, has recently been taken directly under British rule by request of the native tribes; and is now governed by a Resident Commissioner, acting under the direction of Her Majesty's High Commissioner for South Africa.

Generally speaking the eastern and southern portions of Cape Colony receive an abundant water supply, are well wooded, and extreme

productive. The colonists at the Cape are chiefly employed in the production of wool and wine, in the rearing of horses, sheep, cattle, and ostriches, and the culture of wheat, barley, oats, &c. Ostrich-breeding is now carried on with good results. In 1886, 47,454,153 lb. (total value, £1,590,432) of wool were exported, against 37,283,291 lb. in 1870, and 23,172,785 in 1860; 288,568 lb. of ostrich feathers (total value, £546,230), compared with 28,768 lb. in 1870, and 2,287 in 1860; 5,421,006 lb. of Angora hair, against 403,153 in 1870, and 385 lb. in 1860. The colony is rich in minerals, principally coal, copper, diamonds, and manganese, the last named being found chiefly in the Paari Division, and the copper in Namaqualand. Gold mining is carried on in the Kuyssna division. The copper ores are of the richest kind, and yield a percentage from 32 to 35: the exports in 1886 amounted to 28,429 tons, value £405,475, against 7,300 tons in 1870. The copper mines are connected with Port Nolloth by a private railway 93 miles long. Coal is also raised of considerable value, the present annual produce being about 25,000 tons. The most valuable articles of export are diamonds, which are chiefly found in the district of Kimberley, of which the declared value of exports in 1883 was £2,742,470, £8,807,329 in 1884, £2,492,755 in 1885, and £3,504,756 in 1886.

The railways of the colony are the property of the Government. The lines now open for traffic represent an aggregate length of 1,599 miles. To the 31st Dec., 1886, the capital invested was £14,130,616, in which amount is included the money expended upon the Kimberley line. The returns for 1886 show a profit of £2 16s. 11d. per cent. per annum on the capital expended; and the number of passengers carried in 1886 was 2,237,464, while the goods carried in the same year amounted to 312,644 tons. In addition to the mileage already mentioned, a line 43 miles in length, connecting Port Alfred and Grahamstown, has been constructed by a private company, and one of 42 miles between Worcester and Montagu by the Cape Central Railways Co. The rails throughout are laid on the 3 feet 6 in. gauge. There are 4,329 miles of telegraph open, carrying 8,981 miles of telegraph wire. In 1886 the number of messages was 770,500; the revenue showed a profit of £29,695. The Colonial Forces in December, 1886, consisted of Cape Mounted Riflemen (835 officers and men); and horse and foot volunteers (4,345 officers and men). The external trade of the colony is very considerable, and is carried on chiefly in British and Colonial vessels, as is shown by the following figures of total tonnage for the year 1886:—*Inwards*, British and Colonial, 2,636,852; foreign, 85,983. *Outwards*, British and Colonial, 2,641,967; foreign, 82,415. The colony unfortunately is destitute of natural harbours, with the exception of Saldanha Bay, and to supply this deficiency large sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to more than £2,145,000, have been spent in executing protective works on a massive scale. The leading seaports are Capetown, Port Elizabeth, East London, Port Alfred, Mossel Bay, Port Nolloth, Simon's Town, Knysna, Plettenbergs Bay, and Port St. John's.

Total imports, 1886 (including specie)	£3,799,261
Total exports, 1886	7,125,356
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886	3,089,737
Exports to ditto, 1886	6,694,735
Actual revenue, 1885-86	3,039,280
Total revenue, 1885-86	3,229,042

Ordinary expenditure, 1885-86 (votes) £3,384,207
 Total expenditure, 1885-86 3,788,691
 Public debt, Dec. 31, 1886—General government, £21,171,854; Corporate bodies, £1,289,439.

The Revenue for the financial year 1886-87 is £3,158,831 (unaudited figures), and the estimate of Revenue for year ending June 30, 1888, is £3,186,000. The sum total of the estimates of expenditure for 1887-88 stands at £3,194,766.

The Government is Parliamentary or "Responsible." There is a Governor (who is also Commander-in-chief), a Legislative Council of 22 elected members, and a House of Assembly of 74 elected members; and the Executive consists of the Colonial Secretary, the Secretary for Native Affairs, the Commissioner of Public Works, the Treasurer-General (who is also premier), and the Attorney-General. On the 15th of October, 1880, by the annexation of the province of Griqualand West (extreme limits, 27° 40'—29° 35' S. lat. and 22° 35'—25° 30' E. long.) four fiscal divisions were added to Cape Colony proper, which is now subdivided into 67 fiscal divisions, or 72 magisterial districts.

CAPITAL, Capetown. Pop., 1875, 33,239; suburbs, 12,001; Grahamstown, (about) 7,000; Port Elizabeth, 13,049; Kimberley, (about) 14,000.

Gov., High Comm., and Comm. in Chief, Rt. Hon. Sir Hercules G. Rbt. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	£6,000
Imperial Sec., Graham J. Bower, K.C.M.G.	500
Private Secretary, F. J. Newton	360
Colonial A.-de-C. and Mil. Sec., Capt. C. T. Dawkins	360
Prem. & Treas., Sir J. G. Sprigg, K.C.M.G.	1,750
Colonial Secretary, Hon. John Tudhope	1,500
Under Colonial Sec., Hampden Willis, K.C.M.G.	900
Chief Clerk & Accounting Officer, H. de Smidt	500
Assistant Treasurer, H. M. H. Orpen	900
Att.-Gen., Hon. Sir T. Uppington, K.C.M.G., &c.	1,500
Assist. Law Adviser, W. H. Solomon	700
Sec. to Law Department, J. Foster	500
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works, Hon. Col. F. Scherbrücker	1,500
Assist. Commissioner, H. H. McNaughton	700
Sec. for Native Affairs, Hon. J. A. de Wet	1,500
Under Secretary, J. Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G.	900
Speaker Ho. of Assembly, Sir David Tennant	1,000
Clerk to Executive Council, C. H. Pennell	400
Chief Magistrate (Griqualand E.), W. E. M. Stanford	1,000
Chief Magistrate (Fingoland, &c.), Capt. M. S. Blyth, K.C.M.G.	1,000
Chief Magistrate (Tembuland), Maj. Henry G. Elliott	1,000
Cf. Just., Hon. Sir J. H. de Villiers, K.C.M.G.	2,000
Puisne Judges, Hon. C. T. Smith, £1,500; Hon. E. J. Buchanan, £1,500; Hon. Sir J. D. Barry (Judge President of E. D. Ct.), £1,750; Hon. J. Buchanan (Judge President of High Ct.), £1,750 and £250 allowance; Hon. P. M. Laurence, £1,500 and £250 allowance; Hon. S. T. Jones and Hon. C. G. Maarsdorp, each £1,500; Hon. W. H. Solomon, £1,500 and £250 allowance.	
Agent-Gen., London, Sir C. Mills, K.C.M.G.	£1,000
Secretary, Spencer Todd, K.C.M.G.	600
Office, 7, Albert Mansions, Victoria Street.	

Cape Town is 5,866 miles, or by other route 6,146 miles; transit, 20 days. Postage, 6d.; news, 1d.; books, 1 oz. 1d., 2 oz. 2d., 4 oz. 3d., 8 oz. 3d.; parcels, 1s. per lb.; for other parts the limit is 7 lbs., and the charge 1s. 4d. per lb.; telegrams, 8s. 11d. per word.

NATAL.

The colony of Natal derives its name from the fact of its discovery by the celebrated Portuguese navigator, Vasco de Gama, on Christmas Day, 1497. Towards the close of the year 1837 a large body of Dutch Boers from the Cape Colony, taking offence at the restrictions placed on them by the British Government, migrated to Natal; but the Governor of the Cape took military possession of the district, and in 1843 the district of Natal was proclaimed a British colony. In 1856 it was erected into a distinct and separate colony, free from the control of the Governor of the Cape. It lies on the south-east coast of Africa, about 800 miles from the Cape of Good Hope, between $27^{\circ} 15' - 31^{\circ} 5' S.$ lat. and $29^{\circ} - 31^{\circ} 30' E.$ long., the Drakensberg Mountains forming its western boundary, separating it from the territory of the Cape Colony and the Orange River Free State. It comprises an area of about 19,000 square miles, with a seaboard of 180 miles. The population at the end of 1884 was estimated at 424,495, consisting of Europeans, 35,453; natives (Zulu-Kafirs), 361,766; Indian Coolies, 27,276. The scenery in Natal is in parts picturesque in the extreme; it is well watered, no less than 23 distinct rivers running through into the Indian Ocean, but not one of them is navigable. It has only one harbour on its coast, Durban, or Port Natal, which is completely landlocked, but a bar prevents vessels above a certain tonnage from entering. In spite of this drawback the shipping reaches a moderate amount, the returns for 1885 showing that 154 steam vessels (tonnage, 164,697), 152 sailing vessels (tonnage, 45,024), and 6 men-of-war (tonnage, 12,703) entered the harbour during the year. The coast region, extending about 15 miles inland, is highly fertile, and has a climate almost tropical, though perfectly healthy. Sugar, coffee, indigo, arrowroot, ginger, tobacco, rice, pepper, and cotton thrive amazingly, and the pineapple ripens in the open air. The midland district is more adapted for cereals and other European crops, while the upper district is chiefly grazing land, and sheep-farming is the principal occupation of the inhabitants; horses and cattle are also reared in large numbers. The live stock of Natal now (1886) includes 575,678 oxen, 43,431 horses, and 522,233 merino sheep. The chief mineral products are coal and lime. Large forests of valuable timber abound in the kloofs of all the mountain ranges, and many tracts along the coast are also well wooded. The chief exports are wool, sugar, ivory, hides, maize, angora hair, and ostrich feathers, and the several values of the quantities exported for the year 1885 were as follows:—£472,142, £144,463, £4,100, £90,571, £14,736 (including various grains), £13,542, £7,620.

The Government consists of a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council of thirty members, twenty-three of them being elected by the colonists, five are ex-officio members, and two are nominated by the Government.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of government, is situated about 50 miles inland from Port Natal. Population, 14,489.

Amount of public revenue in 1885....	£662,915
Amount of expenditure in 1885.....	774,159
Public debt, 31st December, 1885....	3,762,060
Total Imports, 1885.....	1,518,557
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885..	1,068,492
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1885	623,725

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir

Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G. ...	£4,000
Private Sec., Major T. J. Chamberlaine.	150
Col. Secretary, Francis Seymour Haden, B.A.	1,000
Sec. for Nat. Affairs, Hon. H. C. Shepstone	800
Postmaster-General, J. Chadwick	700
Colonial Treas., Hon. John T. Polkingborne	700
Chief Justice, Sir Henry Connor, Knt.....	1,500
Puisne Judge, Hon. Charles F. Cadiz	1,000
Puisne Judge, Hon. Walter Thomas Wragg	1,000
Attorney-Gen., Hon. M. H. Gallwey, C.M.G.	700
Speaker Leg. Council, Sir John W. Akerman, K.C.M.G.	
Col. Engr., Lieut.-Col. A. H. Hime, C.M.G.	1,000
Judge Native H. Ct., Hon. J. W. Shepstone	800
Clerk Executive Council, C. Bird.	
Emigration Agent in London, W. Peace, 21, Finsbury Circus, E.C.	
Agents for the Colony in London, The Crown Agents, Downing Street, S.W.	

Natal, miles; transit, 27 days. Postage, 6d.; news, 1d.; books, 1 oz. 1d., 2 oz. 2d., 4 oz. 3d., ex. 3d.; parcels, limit 7 lbs., per lb. 1s. 4d., ex. per lb. 1s. 4d.

WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS.

These now consist of Sierra Leone and the settlements on the Gambia.

SIERRA LEONE.—This settlement comprises the peninsula of Sierra Leone (Lion Mountain), ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs; Sherbro Island, acquired in 1862, with some contiguous tracts, and a further accession of territory on the sea-coast acquired in 1882-83, extending to and including Mannah, which adjoins the negro Republic of Liberia and the Isles de Los; the whole situated between $7^{\circ} 20' - 8^{\circ} 40' N.$ lat. and $12^{\circ} 20' - 13^{\circ} 20' W.$ long., with a population, in 1881, of 60,546, of whom but 163 were resident whites, while liberated Africans and their descendants are computed to number 35,400. The inland boundaries of the colony have never been surveyed, hence it is difficult to form any accurate idea of the area, but it is estimated that no less than 3,000 sq. miles are now under British jurisdiction. The climate is humid and enervating to Europeans, and is the cause of periodical epidemics, the season from May to November being the most sickly. Tropical fruits and plants grow luxuriantly; coffee and cocoa have been introduced by the British. The exports consist chiefly of benni-seed, cocoa-nuts, ginger, ground-nuts, india-rubber, gum-copal, hides, palm-oil, palm-kernels, beeswax, and colanuts. The imports are chiefly ale and porter; apparel, including boots, shoes, and hats; beads, flour, and biscuits; cotton and woollen goods; cutlery, earthenware, and glassware; gunpowder and guns; haberdashery, hardware, lumber, provisions; spirits, chiefly rum and gin; tobacco and wine. The taxation consists of specific duties on wine, spirits, ale, and porter; tobacco, gunpowder, guns, and kerosine oil, and an export duty on ground-nuts, palm-oil, hides, and gum. At the date of last advices from the Colony great changes were in contemplation, viz., the entire abolition of export duties, and the imposition of an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent. on imports other than specific. The revenue of Sierra Leone may be said to average £65,000 annually, and is obtained principally from customs' duties; the shipping too is considerable, the total tonnage entered and cleared in 1886 being 435,070.

Amount of public revenue, 1886	£62,935
Amount of public expenditure, 1886	63,484
Public debt, 31st Dec., 1886	58,000
Total imports (settlements), 1886.....	264,859
Total exports, 1886.....	325,352

Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, is the seat of government, and had, in 1881, a population of 22,000. The Governor is aided by Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter consisting of 4 official and 4 non-official members.

Governor, Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.	£3,500
(Including personal allowance of £1,000)	
Col. Sec. & Treas., Hon. T. Risely Griffith, (and residence).....	800
First Assistant ditto, Major A. M. Festing	400
Second ditto, Capt. A. North Daniel ..	
Third ditto, C. Burney Mitford.....	
Chief Justice, Hon. W. H. Quayle Jones ..	1,200
Queen's Advocate, Legal Adviser, & Registrar-Gen., Hon. J. Kennedy Donaldson	750
Colonial Surgeon, D. Palmer Ross, M.D.	500
Police Magistrate, Edwin Adolphus	500
Collector of Customs, M. V. D. Stuart	500
Com. Royal Engineers, Capt. H. B. Mackay	

Freetown, 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 15 days. Postage, 4d.; news, 1d.; books, 2 oz. 1d.

GAMBIA.—The settlement on the River Gambia, founded in 1588, now consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Combo, Albrede, The Ceded Mile, and McCarthy's Island. It contains an area of 69 sq. miles, and a population, in 1881, of 14,150 (including 7,215 males and 6,935 females), of whom only 40 were white. The climate is unhealthy during five months of the year, viz., from July to November, the principal diseases being malarial fevers, chiefly intermittent fever. The chief exports are beeswax, rubber, hides, and ground-nuts, the latter forming more than nine-tenths of the total exports. Rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *koua*, are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities for export. The chief imports are spirits, wines, sugar, guns, gunpowder, and cotton goods. Rice is also imported very largely. There is an armed police force in the settlement (numbering about 100 men), which performs both civil and military duties. The principal station, Bathurst, is on the Island of St. Mary, at the mouth of the river. The Gambia River falls into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary, measuring, in some parts, nearly 27 miles across, but contracting to little more than two miles between Barrapoint and Bathurst Town. The annual value of the exports is reckoned at £200,000, of which nearly three-fourths is obtained for the ground-nuts, which are used for food in the colony, and sent abroad for the sake of the oil they contain.

The Government is vested in an Administrator (subordinate to the Governor of the West African Settlements), assisted by a Legislative Council. [In consequence of the continued decline of the revenue, considerable deductions in the official expenditure are contemplated.]

Amount of public revenue in 1886	£14,233
Amount of public expenditure, 1886.....	23,353
Total imports, 1886, £79,516; exports, £69,509.	
Administrator, Hon. Jas. Shaw Hay, C.M.G.	£1,300
Treasurer and Postmaster, G. T. Carter ..	700
Chief Magistrate, J. R. Maxwell, B.L.	600
Government Sec., Capt. W. R. Higginson ..	400
Collector of Customs, Colin G. Blackburn..	400
Colonial Surveyor, T. H. Spilsbury	400

GOLD COAST COLONY.

This colony comprises the coast of the Gulf of Guinea from 2° 40' W. to 1° 10' E. of Greenwich, extending inland to an average distance of 50 miles, calculated to include an area of 16,620 sq. miles, and a population of over 520,000. It was formerly possessed by the Dutch as well as the British; but on 6 April, 1872, all the forts and settlements belonging to the Netherlands Government were transferred to Great Britain. In 1672 the Royal African Company, which built forts at Dixcove, Secondee, Commendah, Anamaboe, Winnebah, and Accra, was formed, succeeded in 1750 by the African Company of Merchants, which was constituted by Act of Parliament, with liberty to trade and form establishments on the West Coast of Africa between 20° N. and 20° S. lat. The settlement was in 1821 transferred to the Crown, and placed under the Government of Sierra Leone, from which it was separated on 24 July, 1874, under the title of Gold Coast Colony (including Lagos). The produce of the Gold Coast is chiefly sent to Great Britain. Gold, one of the chief exports, is found in small grains, mixed with red loam, gravel, and sometimes in quartz. Ivory, gum copal, monkey-skins, palm kernels, cotton, camwood, Guinea grains, and oil, are exported to England. This coast is of all others the region of the oil-palm, where it grows in great profusion. A very promising trade has been recently developed in rubber, the quantity shipped in 1882 being 64 cwt., in 1883, 414 cwt.; and in 1884 1,552 cwt. (value, £13,139). The chief forts and settlements are Cape Coast Castle, Elmina, the former capital of the Dutch possessions, Accra, Secondee, Winnebah, Addah, Quittah, Axim, and Dixcove.

Public revenue, 1885	£183,838
Public expenditure, 1885	157,640
Imports from U.K. (includ. Lagos), 1885 ..	504,165
Exports to U. K. (includg. Lagos), 1885 ..	738,538
Total imports, 1885	466,424
Total exports, 1885	496,318
Governor, Sir William B. Griffith, K.C.M.G.	£3,500
Col. Sec., Capt. H. Knapp Barrow, C.M.G.	1,000
Assist. do., Frank Simpson	700
" " Charles Dennett Turton	700
Collector, Percival Hughes	700
Treasurer, Charles Pike	
Comptroller of Customs, W. Manford.....	700
Auditor, Henry Bartlett, C.B.	700
Chief Justice, Hector Wm. McLeod	1,500
Puisne Judge, John Smalman Smith	1,000
Queen's Advocate,	1,000
Transit, 29 days. Postage, 4d.; news, 1d.; books, 2 oz. 1d.	

LAGOS,

an Island and port on the Slave Coast, embracing also the north coast of the Gulf of Guinea, between 2° 50' and 4° 30' E. long. The permanent occupation of this territory being deemed absolutely necessary for the complete suppression of the slave-trade in the Bight of Benin, and for the protection and development of its important trade (of which the town of Lagos was the seat), the treaty ceding the island to Her Majesty was, on the 6th August, 1861, signed by Docemo, the native reigning king, whereby Lagos and its dependencies, Badagry, &c., became British territory. The chief native industries are cloths, embroidered robes, grass cloths and mats, basket-work, bamboo and other kinds of furniture; while the natural products of the colony are pepper, seeds, lentils, nuts, oil, cotton, and silk. Palm-kernels, £221,634 in 1881,

and palm-oil, £147,422, are the chief exports. Lagos has, within the present year, been separated from the Gold Coast, and received a constitution of its own, the new colony including Lagos Island in the centre, Badagry in the west, and Palma and Leckie to the east. The Government is vested in an Administrator (subordinate to the Governor of the Gold Coast Colony), aided by a Legislative Council. Population in 1821, 75,270, of whom 94 only were whites.

Amount of public revenue, 1883 £50,558
 Amount of expenditure, 1883 37,879
 Imports, 1885, £542,564; exports 614,181
Lt.-Gov., Cornelius A. Moloney, C.M.G. . . . £1,700
Colonial Secretary, Frederick Evans, C.M.G. 700

Postage, same as Gold Coast.

MAURITIUS,

an island lying in the Indian Ocean, east of Madagascar, between 57° 17'—57° 46' E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58'—20° 32', comprising an area of 708 square miles, without the Seychelles group, Rodrigues, Diego Garcia, and a number of other small dependencies, about 70 in number, having a superficies of 350 square miles. The resident population on 31st December, 1884, was 370,766, of whom 253,730 were Indians (the majority originally Coolies imported for working the sugar estates), and about 16,000 in dependent islands.

Mauritius was discovered in 1507 by the Portuguese, who held possession during the whole of that century. The Dutch, who were the first that made any settlement there, in 1598 named the island Mauritius, in honour of their prince, Maurice. In 1710 it was abandoned by them, but in 1715 was taken possession of by the French; it was captured in 1810, and has since remained a British possession. Port Louis, the capital, has a spacious harbour. The island produces sugar, rum, vanilla, and aloë fibre. The imports consist mainly of rice, grain, iron, wine, lead, and cotton manufactures for the Coolies, with general articles for the remainder of the population, including oxen from Madagascar, and sheep from South Africa and Australia. In 1884 there were 50 post-offices in the island, with 92 miles of railway and 92 miles of telegraph. The annual trade of the island passes almost entirely through Port Louis, and is estimated at about £6,000,000 sterling.

CAPITAL, Port Louis. Population, 64,344.
 Public revenue in 1885 £730,923
 Public expenditure in 1885 839,105
 The total public debt, Government, Poor Law, and Municipal, in 1884 906,278
 Paper money in circulation, 1884 .. Rs. 3,375,111
 Imports from United Kingdom, 1885 .. £293,781
 Exports to United Kingdom, 1885 .. 307,364

The Government is administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of five officials, and a Legislative Council of twenty-seven members, eight ex-officio, nine nominated by the governor, and ten elected for the various districts into which the island is divided.

Gov. and Com.-in-Chief, Sir John Pope HENNESSY, K.C.M.G. Rs. 60,000
Colonial Sec., Francis FLEMING, C.M.G. 13,500
Com. of the Forces, Col. T. E. A. HALL .. 12,000
Receiver-General, H. N. D. BEYTS, C.M.G. 12,000
Auditor-General, Thomas ELLIOTT 9,000
Surveyor-General, M. CONNOL 10,000
Protector of Emigrants, J. TROTTER 10,000
Chief Judge, Hon. Sir Eug. P. J. LÉCLÉZIO 17,500
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. MURE, F. C. WILLIAMS, and John ROUILLARD .. each 12,000
Procureur and Advocate-General, Louis ROMILLARD 13,500

The SEYCHELLES ISLANDS, 940 miles due north from Mauritius, and RODRIGUES, 300 miles almost due east, are administered by Commissioners under the control of the Governor of Mauritius. They are extremely fertile, and abound in natural beauty. Originally discovered by the Portuguese, they afterwards fell into the hands of the French, and finally, in 1814, were ceded to Great Britain. The principal exports from these islands are cocoa-nut oil, cocoa-nuts, Indian corn, cacao, and vacoa bags. The chief town of the Seychelles is Victoria, with a good harbour, situated in the north-east of Mahé, the largest island of the group. The population in 1831 was 14,081.

Chief Civil Comm., A. C. S. BARKLY .. Rs. 8,000
Collector of Dues and Taxes, G. A. BANBURY 3,000
District Judge, R. M. BROWN 5,000
 (And 1,000 Rs. house allowance.)
Governmt. Med. Officer, Dr. E. ESNOUF 4,000

Transit, 24 days. Postage, 4d.; news, 1d. books, 2 oz. 1d.

British Possessions in the Southern Atlantic.

ASCENSION,

an isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 m. from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 m. from Cape Palmas on the African coast), is of volcanic origin, one peak rising to the height of 2,870 feet, situated 7° 55' 55" S. lat. and 14° 25' 5" W. long. It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named Gallego, on Ascension Day, 1501—hence its name. Its extreme length is 7½ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with a circumference of 22 m., and an area of about 38 square miles, and being within the immediate influence of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it. It now possesses a steam factory, naval and victualling yards, and a coaling dépôt. There are also

excellent hospitals. Rabbits and goats abound, and a few pheasants, guinea-fowls, and partridges afford some sport. The island is visited by the sea-turtle from January to May to lay their eggs in the sand; as many as fifty or even sixty are then often "turned" in one night, and taken to ponds in the town. They weigh about 700 lbs. each, and are sold at an average price of £2 15s. In 1884 there were about 5 acres of ground under cultivation, which produced 14,000 lbs. of vegetables. It is in the charge of the Board of Admiralty, by whom a naval officer is appointed as Capt. in charge, whose rule is as absolute as if on board a man-of-war. In October, 1887, the inhabitants consisted of officers, seamen, marines, and Kroomen. There are now only 140 people on the island. The

chief exports are turtles and birds' eggs. The imports from the United Kingdom in 1885 were £2,232, and the exports to the United Kingdom £3,000. Georgetown is the only station, and is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast, with a fort to protect the stores and tanks.

Officer in Charge, Capt. Richd. H. Napier, R.N. £600
Fleet Paymaster, J. Burney, R.N.

Transit, 24 days. Postage, 6d.; newspapers, 1d.; parcels, per lb. 10d.

TRISTAN D'ACUNHA

is the chief of a group of islands lying in lat. 37° 6' S. and long. 12° 2' W. These islands are of volcanic origin, and were discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral, after whom they are named. The climate is mild and moist, but remarkably healthy, the mean temperature of the coast ranging from 43° to 82°. The population of the group in 1883 numbered 93; and they were well supplied, having a large number of sheep and cattle, and an abundance of potatoes. Mackerel, salmon, and mullet are caught off the rocky shores, and the ocean round is frequented by whales.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with a square table-land for a summit, and with sides 2 m. in length. The highest point, in the west of the island, is 1,840 feet high, and the island generally is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long, and ¾ m. wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. These islands are visited by large numbers of seals and sea-elephants.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.

These, the only considerable cluster in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 51° 15'—53° S. lat. and 57° 40'—62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,300 sq. miles), and upwards of 100 small islands (islets, rocks, and sandbanks), comprising in the aggregate 6,500 sq. miles, and a population in 1886 of 1,800. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak in the colony, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After having successively belonged to France and Spain, they have since 1771 formed part of the British Empire. In 1820 the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in these islands, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 they were again taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale-fishery, and colonized, and from that time to the present have so continued, being, as a whole, the most southerly organized colonies of the British Empire. The climate, though somewhat bleak, is usually considered healthy; and the temperature is on the whole equable, the thermometer ranging in winter from 30° to 50°, and in summer from 40° to 65°. The islands are chiefly pasture-land, and kitchen-gardens occupy the only cultivated part, the population being mainly of the sheep farming and seafaring industries. In 1884 the live-stock was estimated at 2,770 horses, 11,569 horned cattle, 473,227 sheep, and 1,002 goats. The exports consist chiefly of wool, tallow, and frozen mutton. In 1886, wool £72,998; tallow £3,640;

and frozen mutton £15,670. The total tonnage of vessels entered for the same period was 33,086, and of those cleared 31,421. There are three elementary schools, attended by 155 scholars, and three places of worship (one Church of England, one Roman Catholic, and one Presbyterian). The only important settlement is Port Stanley, a free port at the head of Port William, on the coast of East Falkland.

SOUTH GEORGIA, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,000 square miles, and several other small uninhabited islands are comprised within this colony.

Amount of public revenue, 1886	£9,295
Amount of expenditure, 1886	7,951
Total imports, 1886	73,602
Total exports, 1886	108,946
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1886	66,696
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1886 ..	97,964

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of three members and a Legislative Council, both appointed by the Crown.

<i>Governor and Chief Justice</i> , Thomas Kerr, C.M.G.	(and fees) £1,200
<i>Private Secretary</i> , Mark Kerr	
<i>Colonial Sec. and Police Magistrate</i> , E. Pakenham Brooks	450
<i>Government Clerk</i> , H. Jameson	200
<i>Colonial Chaplain</i> , Rev. E. L. Brandon, M.A.	300
<i>Colonial Surgeon</i> , S. Hamilton	300
Transit, 33 days. Postage, 4d.; newspapers, 1d.; books, 2 oz. 1d.	

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 760 miles from the nearest land—Isle of Ascension—and 1,200 from the nearest point of the African Continent, in 15° 55' S. lat. and 5° 42' W. long.; it is 10½ miles long and 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 5,059, including 2,617 males and 2,442 females. It is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with numerous ravines, the scenery being most picturesque. The climate vies with that of Madeira in point of salubrity and evenness of temperature. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable; and varieties of climate may be obtained from a minimum of 74° at Longwood, 1,780 feet above the sea, to 82° on the sea-coast. The lowest temperature in winter is 57°. The lowest annual rainfall between 1841 and 1848 was 19½ inches (1845); the greatest was 90¼ inches (1842). St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, Juan de Nova Castella, on 21st May, 1501 (St. Helena's Day), and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588, when it was sighted by Capt. Cavendish on his return from his voyage round the world. It remained uninhabited until the Dutch became possessors of it; in 1673 it was taken from the Dutch by Capt. Munden, of the English Navy, and soon afterwards the East India Company obtained a charter for its possession from Charles II., which they held until 1833 (with the exception of the period 1815 to 1821, the British Government requiring it as a residence for Napoleon Bonaparte, who died there 5th May, 1821), when it was ceded by them

to the British Government. The prosperity of the island received a fatal blow by the cutting of the Suez Canal, and is now frequented only by ships on their homeward voyage from the East Indies for fresh provisions and water, which constitute, in fact, the chief trade of the island. Its strategical importance for the protection of British commerce is now recognized, and its geographical formation makes it a natural stronghold. There is one good inlet only, on the north-west of the island—St. James's Bay—possessing a good harbour, where the chief town and seat of government (Jamestown, pop. 2,500) is built. Oats, barley, root-crops, and flax are grown; and the live-stock returns for 1884 showed that the island possessed 1,444 horned cattle, 4,165 sheep, 202 horses, and 1,500 goats. Of export trade in the ordinary sense there is none; but a recent report to the Colonial Office expresses the opinion that the fisheries might be better worked with great advantage, and that productive industries might be obtained by the introduction of the English aloe, New Zealand flax, Barbados aloe, tobacco, vanilla, and Guinea grass, besides various fruits, such as the Spanish olive and the pineapple.

Amount of public revenue, 1886	£10,186
Amount of expenditure, 1886	11,209
Amount of public debt, 1886	5,250
Total imports, 1886	67,482
Total exports, 1886	21,661
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1886 ..	24,227
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1886 ..	398

The Government of the island is administered by a governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of four other members. There is no legislative council, and the Governor alone makes the ordinances.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Hon.</i>	
William Grey Wilson	£500
<i>Col. Secretary & Treasury Officer, G. A.</i>	
Banbury	250
<i>Postmaster, S. P. Young,</i>	
<i>Assist. Harbour Master, G. C. Bruce,</i>	150
<i>Officer Commanding the Troops, Lt.-Col.</i>	
C. Woodward, R.M.	
<i>Shipping and Emigration Agent, B. M.</i>	
Pritchard	(and fees) 230
<i>Police Magistrate, &c., J. Homagee</i>	429
Distance, 4,477 miles; transit, 14 days.	
Postage, 6d.; news, 1d.; books, 4 oz. 3d.;	
parcels, per lb. 10d.; telegraph, none.	

British Possessions in Europe.

MALTA,

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 miles from Sicily, and about 180 miles from Africa, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, comprising, with Gozo and Comino, adjoining islands, an area of 122 square miles. It possesses one of the finest harbours in the world, with such an even depth that the largest vessels may anchor alongside the very shore, forming an admirable station for a fleet. Malta was taken possession of by Great Britain in 1800, and finally annexed by the Treaty of Paris, 1814. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet. The climate is hot in the daytime, but well tempered by the cool sea-breezes of night. During the three coldest months (Dec., Jan., Feb.) of the year the minimum temperature is 53°, and the maximum temperature is 61° F., while the hottest season (June—September) shows a minimum of 73° and a maximum of 82° 5'. The island is highly cultivated; its principal products are cotton, corn, oranges, melons, and potatoes. The vine is grown largely for the table only, and figs and honey of good quality are plentiful. It was estimated that in 1884 the acreage in the three islands under crops was 49,376, distributed as follows:—Gardens, 11,174 acres; wheat, 9,793; barley, 2,910; beans and other pulse, 2,748; cotton, 3,847; sesamum, 446; cumina-seeds, 1,642; pasture-land, 3,255; forage, 8,341. In 1884 the port of Valetta was entered by 5,381 vessels (tonnage, 4,517,498), while the vessels clearing from the same port numbered 5,388 (tonnage, 4,518,819). A large quantity of live-stock, about 30,000 head, including 5,329 horses, mules and asses, 8,110 horned cattle, 11,150 sheep, and 6,007 goats, are also maintained on the island. Medina, the former capital of the island, now known as Citta Vecchia, is a handsome old town, and contains

the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Seminary; its rival and successor is Valetta, an important naval station, strongly fortified. The population of Malta, 31 Dec., 1885, was 157,134, exclusive of the British troops and their families, numbering 5,507 in November, 1885. There is a native order of Nobility consisting of 31 families, but the members enjoy no special privileges beyond that of precedence and certain nominal rights amongst their own body.

Amount of public revenue, 1885	£213,371
Amount of expenditure, 1885	226,345
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885 ..	117,333
Exports to United Kingdom, 1885	8,295

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 6 members, and by a Council of Government—9 official and 8 elected members. The Governor is President in both. Malta is well provided with an educational system; in addition to the university and lyceum at Valetta, it has four infant schools, forty primary schools, and two secondary schools, to all of which the government grants, amounting in 1884 to £15,895, are given. The total number of scholars for the same year amounted to 9,294. There are also 112 private schools, attended by 2,913 scholars.

<i>Governor & Commander of the Troops, General.</i>	
Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B. ..	£5,000
<i>Military Sec., Sir C. Larcom, Bart., R.A.</i>	
<i>Lieut.-Gov. and Chief Secretary to Govern-</i>	
<i>ment, Hon. Walter Francis Hely-Hutch-</i>	
<i>inson, C.M.G.</i>	1,600
<i>Assist. Sec. & Clerk to Council, E. de Petri</i>	400
<i>Auditor-Gen. and Dir. of Contracts, Hon.</i>	
<i>George Cousin, M.D.</i>	500
<i>Chief Justice & Pres. of Court of Appeal,</i>	
<i>Sir Adriano Dingli, G.C.M.E., LL.D.</i>	1,000
<i>Crown Advocate, Giuseppe Carbone, LL.D.</i>	600

Malta is 2,280 miles by sea, and *via* Naples about 1,995; transit, 4 days. Postage, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; newspapers and books, 2 oz. $\frac{1}{2}d.$; parcels, 1 lb. $8d.$, extra, $6d.$; telegrams per word, $7d.$

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, 3 miles in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile in extreme breadth, and greatest elevation 1,439 feet, near the southern extremity of Spain, at the entrance to the Mediterranean Sea, opposite to the Coast of Africa, the nearest point of which is 14 miles distant. It is everywhere fortified by works of great strength and extent, connected on the north by a low isthmus with Andalusia, in $36^{\circ} 8' N.$ lat. and $5^{\circ} 21' W.$ long. Five and a half miles distant across the sea is the Spanish town of Algeiras, between which and Gibraltar lies the Bay of Gibraltar, called also the Bay of Algeiras, which is about 8 miles long by 5 broad, with a depth in the centre of upwards of 100 fathoms. Gibraltar was captured in 1704 by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, after a vigorous bombardment, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713, and since that time it has remained continuously in possession of the British, notwithstanding desperate efforts on the part of France and Spain to dislodge them. Gibraltar is a free port, and stands at the foot of the promontory on the N.W. side: it enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. During the year 1886 no less than 5,581 vessels entered, with a tonnage of 4,309,583, while the number of those which cleared was 5,533 (tonnage 4,300,147). The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, and beer.

Total population in 1886 (including 5,758 military), 24,139.

Amount of public revenue, 1886.....	£52,123
Amount of expenditure, 1886.....	59,389
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886....	680,944
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886.....	32,805

The Governor is in command of the garrison, and exercises all the functions both of government and legislation; there being no executive or legislative council. There are 16 schools in the colony, with 2,112 scholars, excluding the military schools: all are aided by government grants.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief</i> , General the Hon. Sir A. E. Hardinge, K.C.B.....	£5,000
<i>Asst. Milit. Sec.</i> , Capt. C. S. Shephard, D.S.O.	
<i>Colonial Secretary</i> , Lord Gifford, B.C.....	900
<i>Colonial Treasurer</i> , Melfort Campbell....	600
<i>Captain of Port</i> , Comm. F. Baker, R.N.....	500
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Sir H. Burford-Hancock, Knt.	1,250
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Robert Ffrench Sheriff..	800
<i>Registrar of Sup. Court</i> , E. J. Baumgartner	600
<i>Police Magistrate</i> , A. W. Fawkes.....	650
<i>Colonial Engineer</i> , Captain Buckle.....	500
<i>Chief of Police</i> , William Seed.....	300
<i>Colonial Auditor</i> , A. Patterson.....	300
<i>Port Surgeon</i> , J. H. Bryant.....	100
<i>Post Mistress</i> , M. Creswell.....	550

Distance 1,200 miles; transit 5 days. Postage, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$; newspapers, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; books, 2oz. $\frac{1}{2}d.$; parcel post, 1st lb. $8d.$, all after $6d.$; telegrams, $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ per word.

HELIGOLAND (HOLY LAND),

a small island in the North Sea, captured from Denmark in 1807, situate opposite to; and about 25 miles from the mouths of the Elbe, the Eider, the Wesser, and the Jahde, in $7^{\circ} 51' E.$ long. and $54^{\circ} 11' N.$ lat. Including Sandy Island it is

about two and two-thirds of a mile in circumference, and has an area of about three-fourths of a square mile, with a population in 1881 of 2,001. In consequence of its salubrious climate and unrivalled sea bathing it is much resorted to as a bathing-place by German and other visitors, sometimes to the number of 15,000 in the season. It is a coast-guard and rocket station. The inhabitants, who live by fishing and letting lodgings, have an unwritten language of their own, which linguists say is undoubtedly Anglo-Saxon. Lobsters to the number of nearly 30,000 are gathered annually on the rocks between June 15 and September 15: they are stored in boxes for local use, or are sent to the continent, where the average price per lb. varies from $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $1s. 6d.$ The average annual yield of the fisheries is about £7,000; there is also a trade in the skins of wild birds shot around the island. The vital statistics of Heligoland are marvellous, the average life of the inhabitants is stated to be over 63 years.

Revenue in 1886.....	£11,715
Expenditure in 1886.....	11,786

<i>Governor</i> , Lt.-Col. Sir Terence O'Brien, K.C.M.G.....	£800
<i>Government Secretary</i> , H. Gätke.....	130
<i>Police Magis.</i> , Capt. J. Campbell (<i>and fees</i>).....	80
<i>Town Clerk</i> , K. N. Michels.....	90
<i>Cherryman</i> , Rev. H. Schröder.....	150
<i>Physician</i> , Dr. Lindemann.....	225

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS,

comprising the bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey (in the latter of which are comprehended the small islands of Alderney, Sark, and Herm, situated off the north-west coast of France, at distances of from ten to thirty miles), though not colonial possessions, are nevertheless dependencies of the British Crown. They are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy now belonging to England, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. The area altogether is about 73 square miles; and the population in 1881 was 88,806. The land under cultivation in Jersey amounts to 20,000 acres, under about 2,500 proprietors, and more than 700 varieties of flowering plants and ferns, including many species not to be found among British flora, may be obtained there. Though belonging to the British Crown, the islands have a certain independent status. The principal officer is the Lieut.-Governor, who represents Her Majesty. French is the official language of the local legislature, called the *States*, and of the Royal Court, but the old Norman dialect is still spoken by the people. The chief civil officer is the Bailiff, who presides over the *States* and over the Royal Court: he is appointed by the Crown. The royal court is the judicial body, and is composed of twelve jurats elected by the people. It is divided into two tribunals, known as Le Nombre Inférieur, and Le Nombre Supérieur or the Court of Appeal. The *States* consist of fifty members (excluding the president), viz., the twelve jurats, twelve rectors, twelve constables, and fourteen deputies, three for St. Helier's, and one for each of the eleven country parishes. The climate of these islands is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. An abundance of apples are grown for making cider, and the famous Alderney breed of cows has earned a well-deserved celebrity. The fisheries of Jersey are of considerable value, and include lobster, cod, and oysters.

The islands being all but exempt from taxation, they possess a very large trade. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier's, on the south side; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Pierre, on the east coast.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1886 .. £677,025
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886. 911,570

JERSEY.—*Lieut.-Gov.*, Lieut.-General C. Brisbane Ewart, C.B., R.E. £1,700
Government Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. F. Murray.
Bailiff, Sir George Clement Bertram, M.A.
Dean, Very Rev. William C. Le Breton, M.A.
Attorney-Gen., William H.V. Venables Vernon.
Solicitor-Gen., Edward Hilgrove Turner, M.A.
Receiver-General, Edward Mourant.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES (INCLUDING ALDERNEY).
Lieut.-Gov., Lieut.-Gen. John H. F. Elkington, C.B. £1,700
Government Secretary, Col. W. Bell, A.D.C.
Bailiff, Sir Edgar MacCulloch, KLT.
Dean, Very Rev. Carey Brock, M.A.
Attorney-General, Thomas G. Carey.
Solicitor-General, Edward C. Ozanne.
Receiver-General, Julius A. Carey.

ISLE OF MAN (MONA),

an island of Great Britain, in the Irish Sea, in lat. 54° 3'—54° 25' N. and long. 5° 18'—4° 47' W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. It is about 34 miles long, and from 10 to 12 broad, containing an area of 180,000 acres, with a population of 54,089. Curiously enough, the history of the island is intimately linked with that of the Hebrides and the kingdoms of Scotland and Norway. In the ninth century a body of malcontents from Norway emigrated to the western isles of Scotland, and their prosperity drew upon them the anger of the Norwegian monarch Harold, who in the year 870 sent forth a great expedition, conquered the Orkneys and the Shetlands, the Western Isles, and Man, and added them to the kingdom

already beneath his sway. For three centuries the Norwegian rule remained intact, but when, in 1263, Alexander III. defeated the famous Haco, at the Battle of Largs, all these islands fell under Scottish rule. On his accession to the English throne, Henry IV. seized on the Isle of Man, and in 1406 bestowed it on the Stanley family, by whom and by their successors, the Dukes of Athole, it was held until 1765, when parliament purchased the sovereign rights of the duke for £70,000. Additional arrangements were made some sixty years afterwards, since which year Great Britain has enjoyed all sovereign rights and privileges on the island. In 1827 the Crown purchased from the then duke his landed estates and other rights in the island, including ecclesiastical patronage, for the sum of £417,144. The land is rich in minerals, lead, iron, blende, and slate, and exports large quantities of agricultural produce. About 50 miles of railway have been constructed. The natives of this island belong to a mingled race of Celts and Norwegians, and the language, in which the Celtic element is predominant, is known as the Manx: it is still spoken on the island, and all laws are promulgated in that tongue. It has a printed grammar, a translation of the Bible, and a few other books; but its literature is very meagre.

Man is governed by an independent Legislature called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Governor and Council, and the House of Keys. CAPITAL, Castletown, pop. 2,243; but the chief town is Douglas, pop. 15,719; the other towns are Peel and Ramsey.

Public revenue, 1886-87 £53,482
Public expenditure, 1886-87 49,747
Island debt, 1887 220,100
Lieut.-Gov., Spencer Walpole (with house) £1,800
Attorney-General, Sir James Gell, Knt. 1,000
Clerk of the Rolls, A. Dumbell 1,000
First Deemster, Sir W. L. Drinkwater, Kt. 1,000
Second Deemster, John Fred. Gill 1,000

Regulations respecting Passports.

APPLICATIONS for Foreign Office Passports must be made in writing, and enclosed in a cover addressed to "The Chief Clerk, Foreign Office, London," with the word "PASSPORT" conspicuously written on the cover. The rules are numerous and stringent, too long for insertion in the Almanack. The easiest mode of obtaining a passport is through a banker to whom the applicant is known; he can obtain it without much trouble or inconvenience. The following particulars may be of service to British born subjects:—

The charge is 2s., whatever number of persons may be included.

Passports are issued at the Foreign Office between the hours of 11 and 4 on the day following that on which the application for the passport has been received at the Foreign Office.

The bearer of every passport granted by the Foreign Office should sign his passport as soon as he receives it; without such signature either the *visa* may be refused, or the validity of the passport questioned abroad. Travellers who may have an intention of visiting the Russian Empire at any time in the course of their travels, are particularly and earnestly advised

not to quit England without having had their passports *visés* at the Russian Consulate in London, 17, Great Winchester Street, E.C. Persons proceeding to Cuba, Portugal, or Turkey, should also have their passports *visés* at the Spanish Consulate, 21, Billiter Street, E.C.; at the Portuguese Consulate, 8, St. Mary Axe; and at the Consulate-General of the Sublime Porte, 42, Old Broad Street, E.C., respectively. Travellers about to proceed to any other country need not obtain the *visa* of the Diplomatic or Consular Agents of such country resident in the United Kingdom.

Although British subjects are now free to enter Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway without passports, and the rules about passports have been virtually relaxed in other countries, nevertheless, British subjects about to visit the Continent are recommended not to omit to provide themselves with passports, for even in those countries where they are no longer obligatory, they are found to be convenient, as offering a ready means of identification, and more particularly when letters have to be claimed at a *poste restante*.

Foreign Countries, chiefly those with which this Nation holds intercourse by means of Ambassadors or Consuls; giving the Name of the Sovereign or Ruler of each, with Statistics of the Area, Population, Products, and Commerce; distinguishing the Amount of Trade with this Country, Names of English Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls, with their Salaries, also of Foreign Ambassadors and Consuls resident in London.*

To many countries their distance from England is given, and to nearly all the time occupied in transit, the rates of Postage, and cost of Telegrams.

Many of the following Statistics have been revised specially for this Almanack by direction of the various Governments. The Editor is also indebted to some English Residents at Foreign Courts, but more especially to the British Consuls; he has also to thank several of the Foreign Ministers and Consuls in London for many particulars. Considerable use also has been made of that excellent mine of information, "The Foreign Office List," edited by Sir Edward Hertelet, c.b., published by Messrs. Harrison, of Pall Mall.

ABYSSINIA.

Ruler, Johannes II. (Kassa), crowned 1872.

A country of N. Africa, situated on the highlands S.W. of the Red Sea, between $8^{\circ} 20'$ — $16^{\circ} 20'$ N. latitude and $25^{\circ} 30'$ — $40^{\circ} 30'$ E. longitude, containing the sources and upper portions of the Blue Nile and Atbara rivers. Area, 120,000 square miles. It consists of a series of plateaux, with an average elevation of 5,000 to 8,000 feet, from the surface of which rise mountain groups and ranges, the loftiest point attaining an altitude of 15,200 feet. The exports consist of ivory, gold-dust, musk, and coffee. After the death of King Theodore, 13th April, 1868, the country broke up into various petty States, the chief of which are Tigre, Amhara, and Shoa, but the present Emperor has again brought them under his rule. The population numbers about 3,000,000. Harar, after its evacuation by England in 1836, was occupied by King Menelik, of Shoa.

British Agent (special), Gerald H. Portal.

Postage, 5d.; newspapers and books, 2 oz. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

AFGHANISTAN.

Amir, Abdur Rahman Khan, G.C.S.I., 1880.

A country on the north-west frontier of India, between the parallels of 61° — 71° E. longitude and 27° — 35° N. latitude, bounded on the west and south by Persia and Baluchistan, and extending northwards beyond the Hindu Kush mountains to the Oxus, and to a boundary extending thence to the Heri Rud, which was laid down by an Anglo-Russian Commission in 1886. The country is generally rugged and mountainous, the elevation being, with few exceptions, more than 4,000 feet above the sea. Among its mountains are the great passes, notably the Khiber, by which India has from time to time been invaded; and to this fact is due the chief importance of Afghanistan. In the 11th and 13th centuries the Afghan empires of the Sultans of Ghazni and Ghor, and in the last century that of Ahmed Shah, extended over the Punjab. In 1838 the country was occupied by British troops, but three years later a national revolt broke out at Cabul, which resulted in the destruction of an English army, and the abandonment of the country to its native

* In this year's Almanack one uniform plan has been adopted with regard to the salaries and payments to members of the consular service; the amount named is the total sum paid, and includes the allowance for salary, office rent, clerks, and expenses of every description; in some instances the officers possess an amount to nearly one-third of the whole payment.

rulers. A second invasion by the English in 1879 led to the temporary occupation of Cabul and Candahar, and to the annexation to the Indian Empire of the chief passes between Afghanistan and India. In the cultivable parts of the country there are generally two crops in the year, one of wheat, barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, &c.; wheat, however, being the staple food. There being no roads suitable for wheeled traffic, goods are conveyed by beasts of burden, especially camels. The mineral wealth of the country is reputed great, but few mines are worked. In 1885 the exports to India amounted to £241,385, and the imports £469,103. The revenue of the present Amir is reckoned at about £400,000, besides a subsidy from the Indian Government of £120,000. The area is estimated at 279,000 square miles, with a population of 4,000,000.

CAPITAL, Cabul.

Agent to British Government, Lt.-Col. Attaoolia Khan, 10th Bengal Lancers.

Postage, 5d.; newspapers and books, 2 oz. $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.

ALGERIA.

Governor-General, M. Tirman, 26 Nov. 1881.

Algeria, the most important French Colonial possession, was formerly inhabited by a nest of pirates who infested the Mediterranean, and made themselves a terror to merchants. As a punishment, the city of Algiers was bombarded in 1816 by Lord Exmouth, and piracy for a time repressed; but the lesson was soon forgotten, and piracy was as rampant as ever. In 1830 the French determined to put it down in the only practical manner: they besieged and took the city, deposed the Dey, and after much fighting conquered and annexed the country, which is now considered and treated as a French province. It is in North Africa, between Morocco and Tunis, bordering for about 630 miles upon the Mediterranean, and stretching southward into the Sahara. There are three distinct zones, viz., the fertile Tell, or maritime region; a steppe region, with shotts (salt swamps), and sebkhas, (salt-pans); and the Sahara, with its oases, portions of which lie below the level of the sea. The area is 122,910 sq. miles, the population (1886), 3,817,465, including 219,627 Frenchmen, 120,000 Spaniards, and 86,210 other Europeans. The country exports wheat and other cereals, esparto grass, olive oil, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, and raw silk. The mineral wealth is considerable, and iron, copper, quicksilver and lead mines are being worked. The live-stock (1884) included 1,104,822 head of cattle, 6,056,683 sheep, 3,163,352 goats.

with about 216,000 camels, and 480,000 horses, mules, and asses: Algiers is much frequented as a health resort in winter by consumptive persons. There were (November, 1887) 1,240 miles of railway. The Revenue is not equal to the cost of administration, including an army corps of about 50,000 men.

Imports from the U. Kingdom, 1886. . . . £275,632

Exports to the United Kingdom, 1886 . . . 701,398

Total imports, 1885, £898,250; total exports, £7,821,836.

CAPITAL, Algiers. Pop. (:1881), 70,247.

British Consul-General at Algiers and Tunis.

Sir Robert Lambert Playfair, K.C.M.G. £1,200

Algiers—Vice-Consul, George W. Crawford . . . 150

Beni Saf—Vice-Consul, John O. Stewart . . . 200

Bône—Vice-Consul, Abel de la Croix . . . 175

Oran—Vice-Consul, Anthony Boozo . . . 315

Philippeville—Vice-Consul, Henri Teissier . . . 10

Algiers city is 1,390 miles from London; transit, 4 days. Postage, 2½d.; newspapers and books, 2 oz. ½d.; parcels not exceeding 3 lbs. 1s. 9d.; ex. 3 lbs. and not ex. 7 lbs. 2s. 2d.; telegrams, per word.

ANDORRA.

A miniature Republic in the Pyrenees, with an area of 175 sq. miles, and a population of 6,000: it is under the joint suzerainty of France and Spain. There are a Council of Twenty-four, elected by certain of the inhabitants, a judge, and two vicars (priests) appointed in turns by France and the Bishop of Urgel.

ANNAM.

Emperor, Metriou Prince Chanh-Mong, also named Donc Khan, born 1862; succeeded Kienphuc, 1 August, 1884.

French Resident, M. Bihourd, app. Nov., 1886.

An Empire in Eastern Asia, under French protection. It extends from 10° 30' to 20° 30' N. lat., and borders for about 800 miles upon the China Sea. Its inland boundaries are ill defined: Tongking bounds it on the north, and French Cochin China on the south. The area is estimated at 106,300 square miles, with about 6,000,000 inhabitants. The inhabitants are Indo-Chinese, largely mingled with Chinese in the coast districts, and speaking a monosyllabic language. The religion consists of a worship of protecting spirits, but the educated classes hold the doctrines of Confucius, and there are said to be about 400,000 native Christians. The government is carried on by native officials under a French Resident-General (at Hue), three Residents (at Binh-tuan, Kwin-hon, and Than-hoa), and six Assistant Residents. The country is said to be rich in metals and coal; the forests abound in useful timber: the chief agricultural products are rice, cotton, spices, and sugar. The trade is almost exclusively in the hands of the Chinese. Annam was conquered by the Chinese in 214 B.C., but after a long struggle regained its independence in 1428. The French first interfered in its affairs in the 18th century, when they helped their protégé Ghialong to the throne (1799). Massacres of native Christians repeatedly brought the French into the field since 1847. By treaties concluded in 1862 and 1867 Annam was compelled to cede to the French the southern and most productive portion of Cochin China, and by the treaty of August 31st, 1874, Tongking was

virtually handed over to them, notwithstanding the protests of China. Finally, by a treaty of June, 1884, Annam was declared a French Protectorate; Tongking was ceded to France, and Hue, the capital, is now occupied by a French garrison. Military operations in Tongking have been carried on since 1882, but they have not yet led to a complete establishment of French authority. By a decree of Oct., 1887, the French possessions in "Indo-China" are placed under a governor-general, under whom are two Residents-general for Tongking and Cambodia, a Resident for Annam, at Hue, and a lieutenant-governor for Cochin China.

The Revenue of Annam and Tongking was estimated at £560,000 in 1886, the expenditure at £1,760,000. The French army of occupation numbers 12,000 men.

ARABIA,

a huge peninsula of S.W. Asia, bounded by the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, and the Red Sea, and having an area of 1,219,000 square miles, with a population roughly estimated at five million souls. The littoral region (Tehama) is a barren, sandy plain, but mountains with fertile valleys rise at some distance inland; and although the greater part of the interior plateau consists of sandy wastes, there are also met with large tracts which afford fine pasturage during the rainy season. The climate is healthy. The population is wholly Semitic, but whilst the north is occupied by Arabs and Ismaelites, the south is still held by Joctanides (the Himyarites of the Ancients), who speak a language of their own. The inhabitants are either Bedouins (Bedawi) or "wanderers," or "Hadesi," settled in towns and villages. With the exception of a few Jews, they are Mohammedans. The country is famous for its horses, camels, asses, and mules. Cattle, goats, and sheep are kept by the pastoral tribes. Millet is the principal grain cultivated, but coffee is the product for which Arabia is most famous. Arabia has at no time formed a political unit, and in the present day it is divided among several Powers. Turkey claims possession of the maritime district El Hasa, on the Gulf of Persia, and of the vilayets of Hejaz and Yemen, on the Red Sea. Mecca and Medina, the sacred cities of the Mohammedans, and the seaport of Jeddah, are in Hejaz; whilst Sana and the ports of Hodeida and Mokha are the principal places in Yemen. Egypt holds the Sinai Peninsula and the old Land of Midian, stretching southward from the Gulf of Akaba. England, besides occupying the stronghold of Aden and the island of Perim, at the mouth of the Red Sea, owns the Kuria Muria Islands on the south coast, and Kamaran Island in the Red Sea. The only independent native States of importance are Oman, with Muscat for its capital, in the south-east; and Jebel Shammer (capital Hail) and Nejd, the country of the Wahabis, in the interior. Hadhranaut, on the south coast, is split up into numerous little states or principalities.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

President, Dr. Miguel Juarez Celman, installed 12th October, 1886, for six years.

Vice-President, Dr. Carlos Pellegrini, installed 12th October, 1886, for six years.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Norberto Quirno Costa.

Minister of Finance, Dr. Pacheco.
 Minister in London, Don Luis L. Dominguez, 16, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.
 1st Sec. of Legation, Don Florencio L. Dominguez.
 2nd Secretary, Don Luis H. Dominguez.
 Consul-Gen., Alexr. Paz, 19, Gloucester Place, W.
 Consul, A. Lumb, 16, Bishopsgate St. Without, E. C.
 Vice-Consul at Liverpool, Samuel Loader.

The Republic is composed of 14 provinces and 8 territories, with a large seaboard on the east coast of South America. It is estimated to contain 1,095,013 square miles, with a population, in 1882, of 3,026,000. By the treaty of 23rd July, 1881, with Chili, Terra del Fuego has been divided between these two republics. The country was discovered in 1517, and settled by the Spaniards in 1535. The principal productions are wool, hides, flax, sugar, maize, wheat, and tobacco. The other products are cotton, cochineal, Paraguay tea, and excellent European and indigenous fruits. The mineral products are copper, silver, coal, salt, alum, sulphur, and gold. The export of frozen sheep to Europe is becoming of great importance; there are at present 3 factories in working operation. The chief articles of export are wool, £7,190,020; hides, £2,600,000; sheepskins, £1,598,037; tallow, £1,000,000; live animals, £513,942; maize, £791,438; wheat, £627,947; flax, £691,261; salted meat, £840,815. The principal imports from the United Kingdom are machinery, hardware, and cotton, woollen, and linen goods. France is the largest purchaser: the exports in 1885 were, to France £4,833,000; Belgium £2,976,000; and to the United Kingdom £2,563,000. Unfortunately for the country, its statesmen have tried to go ahead faster than was wise, with the result that the finances are in a miserable condition. Specie payment is suspended, and the paper currency compared with gold is at a discount of from 10 to 45 per cent., so that traders can hardly calculate their prices. This naturally leads to much speculation. According to the *B. A. Standard*, 7 Oct., 1887, the entire debt of the Republic, external, internal, uncovered paper money, and railway guarantees, is close upon £100,000,000.

In 1886 there were 4,150 miles of railways in working order, which connect the principal cities of the Republic with the capital. Telegraphs, government lines, about 7,000 miles. Immigration is encouraged, the arrivals in 1885-86 reaching 436,624. Of the arrivals, 62 per cent. were Italian, 7 per cent. French, British 3 per cent. Of these only 29 per cent. are females.

The Argentine Republic is connected by cable with all the cities in the world. The Army consists of about 7,400 men, in addition to the National Guard of about 350,000. The military school has 150 cadets, and the school for non-commissioned officers, 120. Navy: 39 vessels, including 3 ironclads and 6 torpedo launches. The naval school has 60 cadets, and the school of gunners, 80. Public instruction is much developed: there are 2 universities, 2 schools of engineering, 2 colleges of agriculture, 27 training colleges, and 2,415 public schools, with 180,768 pupils in 1868. The climate of the Argentine Republic is temperate and very healthy.

Public revenue in 1886 £9,234,528
 Public expenditure, 1886 9,230,700
 Public debt (inc. internal £10,651,944,
 and floating £2,318,667; see above) 31,761,295

Imports, 1886 £23,424,624
 Exports, 1886 15,483,734
 Imports from United Kingdom, 1886 5,322,280
 Exports to United Kingdom in 1886 1,646,336

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires, 1886, 398,496.

Brit. Minister, Hon. Fras. J. Pakenham £3,400
Sec. of Legation, George F. Birt Jenner 500
2nd Secretary, Godfrey T. Bland 425
Consul, Ronald Bridgett 1,500
Bahia Blanca—Vice-Consul, Edmund Parmeter Goodhall 10
Conception—Vice-Consul, John G. Mardon.
Concordia—Vice-Consul, Oliver Budge
Corrientes—Vice-Consul,
Rosario—Vice-Consul, Hugh M. H. Mallet 300

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles; transit 27 days.
 Postage, 4d.; newspapers, 1d.; books, 2oz. 1d.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE.

Reigning Sovereign, Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, born 18 August, 1830; suc. 2 Dec., 1848; married April 24, 1854, Elisabeth, daughter of Maximilian Joseph, Duke in Bavaria, b. 24 Dec. 1837.
Heir Apparent, Archduke Rudolph, Prince Imperial, born 21 Aug., 1858; mar. 10 May, 1881, Princess Stéphanie, daughter of Leopold II., King of Belgium, born 21 May, 1864.
 [There are three Ministries for the whole Empire, those of Foreign Affairs, Finance, and War.]

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count G. Kálnoky.
Minister of Finance, Von Kallay.
Minister of War, Count A. Bylandt-Rheydt.
Ambassador in London, Count Károlyi, 18, Belgrave Square, S.W.
Councillor, Baron von Biegeleben.
Secretary, Count Henry Lützow.
Hon. Secretary, Count Fr. Lützow.
Attachés, Count Bolesta-Koziebrodski, Count Paul Esterházy, Count Ch. Kinsky.
Hon. Attaché, Chev. de Krapf-Liverhoff.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Rousseau d'Happonville.
Military Attaché, Col. Prince Esterházy.
Chancellor, Baron Vesque von Püttingen.
Consul-General and Director of the Commercial Department, Chevalier Ferd. Krapf-Liverhoff.
Deputy Consul-General,
Vice-Consul, Baron A. Pereira.
 Office, 11, Queen Victoria Street.

The largest State, next to Russia, on the continent of Europe, situated between 42°-51° N. lat. and 9° 30'-26° 20' E. long. It embraces an area of 261,649 English square miles, and a population (1885) of about 41,056,206, viz.:—Austria proper, 115,914 sq. miles, population, 22,050,000; Hungary, 125,557 sq. miles, pop. 16,670,115; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 20,177 sq. miles, pop. 1,336,091. Among this population there were in 1880 about 18,126,000 Slavs, 9,951,000 Germans, 6,422,000 Magyars, and 2,592,000 Roumanians. According to Religion, there are nearly 30,000,000 Roman Catholics, 3,616,000 Protestants, 3,500,000 Greeks and Armenians, 1,648,000 Jews, and 493,000 Mohammedans. The Empire—the official denomination of which is now Oesterreichisch-ungarische Monarchie (the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy)—is divided into the Austrian State and the Hungarian State, each having its own Parliament, Ministry, and Administration.

The lands of the Austrian Crown are—Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Coast-Districts (Görg, Gradisca—

Trieste, and Istria), the Tyrol and Vorarlberg, Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, Galicia, Bukowina, and Dalmatia. The lands of the Hungarian Crown embrace Hungary, Transylvania, Fiume, Croatia, and Slavonia. The soil produces grain of all kinds, potatoes, beetroot, and wine. Austria ranks next to France, Italy, and Spain as a wine-growing country (1884: 173,480,912 gallons, of which 97,050,602 in Hungary); but from its inland position and other causes the wines are little known in this country: 525,000 tons of beet-sugar were manufactured in 1886-87. Industry is almost wholly confined to the western half of the monarchy, and more especially to Vienna, Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. Styria is the great centre of the iron trade; Brünn is famed for its woollens, Reichenberg for woollens and cottons, Trautenau for linen, Bohemia for glass, and Vienna and Pilsen for lager beer. The mineral riches are very great, comprising gold, silver, copper, iron, quick-silver, lead, tin, zinc, coal (1884: 19,000,000 tons). The Empire possesses a powerful army, amounting, on the peace footing, to 268,419 men, with 18,008 officers; and the war establishment, including a Landwehr of 250,902 men, &c., consists of 1,035,955 men and 32,673 officers, with 1,592 field guns. Military service is compulsory on all. The navy consists of 98 vessels, of which 13 are ironclads, 6 torpedo vessels, and 26 torpedo boats.

Pola is the great naval arsenal.

The imports amounted (1885) to £55,297,158, the exports to £66,412,606.

The imports included vegetable fibres and manufactures, £6,762,910; silk and silk goods, £5,327,347; vegetables, fruits, &c., £4,808,087; fats and oils, £3,586,941; grain and pulse, £3,266,291; colonial wares, £2,736,770; clothing, haberdashery, &c., £2,723,442; animals, £2,675,990; machinery and carriages, £2,242,875; wool and woollen goods, £2,178,316; furs and skins, wooden ware, &c.

About one-half of the exports consists of agricultural produce. Some of the principal articles were grain, pulse, and flour, £9,568,215; fuel, £7,840,366; sugar, £5,025,661; instruments, watches, &c., £4,657,098; wool and woollens, £3,968,748; animals, £3,538,354; animal products, £3,105,241; beverages, £2,830,242; leather and leather goods, £2,127,490; glass, £1,971,918; cottons, £1,647,267; silks, paper, hardware, tobacco, &c. Commerce is carried on principally with Germany, Italy, Roumania, and Russia, and through the free ports of Trieste and Fiume, also direct with the transmarine world, including England. In 1886, 14,301 miles of railway were open for traffic. The commercial marine, including fishing smacks, consisted (1886) of 9,368 vessels with a burthen of 311,987 tons.

Duality extends to the annual budgets. Towards the common expenses Austria contributes to the extent of 68.6 per cent.; Hungary, to that of 31.4 per cent. These common expenses are estimated for 1887 at £11,833,102.

Each of the two countries has a separate Parliament and a separate Ministry. The Austrian Ministry is:

President and Interior, Count Edward Taaffe.

Finance, Dr. J. Duñajewski.

Defence, Count S. von Welsersheimb.

Public Instruction, Dr. P. G. von Frankenthurn.

Agriculture, Count Jidits Falkenhayn.

Commerce, Marquis von Bequehem.

Justice, A. Frazak.

Ministry for Hungary:

President and Finance, C. Tisza.

Interior, Baron Orczy.

Defence, Baron Fejervary.

Agriculture and Commerce, Count Paul Szechenyi.

Education, Dr. August Trefort.

Justice, Dr. Leopold Fabiny.

For Croatia, Coloman de Bedekovitch.

Communications, M. Gabriel Baross.

Austria, Revenue, 1887..... £49,576,09

„ Expenditure, 1887..... 51,174,083

Hungary, Revenue, 1887..... 25,824,000

„ Expenditure, 1887..... 27,886,000

Debt, Common, October, 1887..... 329,545,252

„ Austrian, October, 1887..... 67,416,560

„ Hungarian, 1886..... 157,775,881

Direct imports from U. K., 1886..... 1,343,448

Direct exports to U. K., 1886..... 1,621,515

CAPITALS, Vienna, Population, 1,231,000;

Buda-Pest, 360,551; Prague, 162,323.

British Ambassador, Right Hon. Sir Augustus

Berkeley Paget, G.C.B..... £8,000

Secretary of Embassy, Edmd. C. H. Phipps..... 1,000

Mil. Attaché, Maj.-Gen. J.K. Fraser, C.M.G..... 500

2nd Secy., George William Buchanan..... 420

Charles Thomas Maude..... 405

Alexander Condie Stephen, C.B..... 375

Hon. Attaché, Viscount Royston..... 300

Chaplain, Rev. William H. Hechler..... 300

Consul-Gen., Gustavus Nathan..... 35

Buda-Pest—Consul-General, Hon. William

Augustus Curzon Barrington..... 1,200

„ *Vice-Consul*, Ignatz Brill..... unsp.

Fiume—Consul, George Louis Faber..... 400

„ *Vice-Consul*, Arthur Steuacker..... unsp.

Trieste—Consul, Sir R. F. Burton, K.C.M.G..... 700

„ *Vice-Consul*, Philip F. P. Cauley..... unsp.

„ *Chaplain*, Rev. C. F. Thorndike..... unsp.

Lissa—Cons. Agent, Serafino Topich..... unsp.

Vienna is 955 miles, Buda Pest 1,126, and

Prague 826 from London. Transit (to Vienna)

38 hours. Postage, 2½d.; news and books, 20z.

½d.; parcels not ex. 3lb. 1z. 5½d.; lbs. and not

ex. 7lbs. 1z. 1½d. Telegrams, per word 4½d.

Austria is charged with the administration of

the Turkish Provinces of Bosnia and Herze-

govina. These are situated between 42° 40' to

40° 15' N. lat. and 33° 22' to 38° 45' E. long.

The Austrian garrison consists of 12,000 men, with a

native gendarmierie of 2,000. An entirely Austrian

administration has been established. The local

Revenue (1887: £890,614) suffices for the cost of

administration, but not for the maintenance of

the army of occupation.

CAPITAL, Serayevo (Bosna-Serai). Pop., 25,000.

British Consul, Edwd. Bothamley Freeman 1950

BALUCHISTAN.

Khan, Mir Khodádal Khán, 1856.

Bounded by Afghanistan, Persia, the Arabian Sea, and the Sind frontier of India, Baluchistan has an area of about 106,000 sq. miles. The country is poor, but the trade is not unimportant. The population is about 500,000, and the Khan's revenue is not more than £30,000; in addition to which he receives, under the treaty of 1876, a subsidy of 100,000 Rs. from the British Government. Besides affording protection to merchants in his territories, the Khan is bound to oppose to his utmost all the enemies of the British Government, and to have no relations with other foreign States. Another clause of the treaty permits British troops to occupy such positions in his territory as may be thought

divisible by the British authorities. Under this lause Quettah, which commands the Bolan pass, was occupied in 1876, and British troops are still quartered there.

CAPITAL, Khelát (Kalat).

Agent to the Governor-General of India, Col. Sir Oliver B. C. St. John, K.C.S.I., R.E.

BELGIUM.

King, Leopold II., born 9 April, 1835; suc. 10 Dec., 1865; mar. 22 August, 1853, Marie Henriette, daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, b. 23rd Aug., 1836; issue three daughters.

Heir Presumptive, his brother Philippe, Count of Flanders, born 24 March, 1837; mar. 25 April, 1867, Princess Marie of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; issue two sons and two daughters.

Minister of Finance and Presid., A. Beernaert.

Foreign Affairs, Prince de Chimay.

Interior and Public Instruction, M. De Volder.

Agriculture Indust. & Works, Chev. A. de Moreau.

War, General Pontus.

Minister in London, Baron Henri Solvyns, 36, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.

Councillor, Ct. Gaston Errembault de Dudzeele.

First Secretary, Count Warner van den Steen de Jehay, 6, Harley Gardens.

Attachés, F. Hanon, Daniel de Pret.

Consul-Gen., François H. Lenders, 118, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

Vice-Consul, Henri de Grelle Rogier, 130, London Wall, E.C.

Consul at Dover, W. H. Crundall.

Vice-Consul at Harwich, William Groom.

A kingdom of Central Europe, anciently inhabited by the Belgæ (a Celtic-speaking German tribe), and part of the *Gallia Belgica* of the Romans. It enjoyed a period of high prosperity under the Emperor Charles V. In 1815, the country was joined to the kingdom of the Netherlands, an arrangement which was upset by the Revolution of 1830. On Oct. 4, 1830, a National Congress proclaimed Belgium independent, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg was chosen hereditary king.

Belgium extends from the North Sea and the mouth of the Scheldt to the German frontier, and is bounded on the north by the Netherlands, and on the south by France. The Meuse and its tributary the Sambre divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, whilst the tableland of the Ardennes, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil.

Belgium has an area of 11,373 square miles, about equal to the four counties of Hertford, Lancashire, York, and Lincoln; its great harbour and commercial *entrepôt* is Antwerp, a strongly fortified city on the Scheldt. The other harbours are at Nieupoort and at Blankenberg. On the south the French frontier extends 184 miles; on the north, the Dutch, 168 miles; on the east, Germany, 59 miles; Luxembourg, Grand Duchy, 80 miles; and a sea coast of 41 miles.

The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dikes against floods, cover an area of 103 square miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, and the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 536 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt (Escaut) and the Maas (Meuse). Brussels has a mean temperature of 50° F. (summer 63°, winter 37°).

The population was 5,409,975 (December, 1886).

It is consequently one of the most densely peopled countries of the world. It is divided into nine provinces, namely, Antwerp, Brabant, East and West Flanders, Hainaut, Liège, Limburg, Luxembourg, and Namur. BRUSSELS (448,088) is the capital. Other towns with over 100,000 inhabitants are Antwerp, the chief port (207,000 exclusive of suburbs), Ghent (143,281), and Liège (135,371).

The population increases annually at the rate of 1·6 per cent. (1880-86). Immigration and emigration nearly balance each other (1841-84 423,277 emigrants, 407,782 immigrants), and since 1870 there has been an excess of immigrants. There are 1,002 females to every 1,000 males; and annually 30 births and 25 deaths to every 1,000 inhabitants.

French is the official language and that of the upper classes, although Flemish is spoken by the majority, and preponderates in Flanders and Brabant, including Antwerp. In 1880 45 per cent. spoke Flemish, 40 per cent. French, 8 per cent. both Flemish and French. Nearly all the inhabitants are at least nominally Roman Catholics, and in 1880 there existed 1,259 convents, inhabited by 4,027 monks and 20,645 nuns. Education can hardly be said to be in a satisfactory condition, for in 1880 32 out of every hundred inhabitants of 15 years of age and upwards were unable to read; and of the recruits levied in 1887, 14 per cent. were in a similar condition. There are four universities—Ghent, Liège, Brussels, and Louvain—with (1885) 5,658 students, besides a famous Academy of Art at Antwerp, a Conservatoire of Music at Brussels, Ghent, and Louvain, and numerous technical schools.

Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, for although agriculture is carried on with much industry it is largely dependent upon foreign supplies for its food. The soil is divided (1883) among 1,164,874 proprietors. Of the total area 58 per cent. are under cultivation, 13 per cent. consists of meadows and pastures, 17 per cent. of forest. Rye, wheat, oats, potatoes, turnips, green crops, flax, and beetroot are the principal crops cultivated. In 1880, there were 271,974 horses, 1,382,815 cattle, 365,450 sheep, and 646,375 pigs. The mineral kingdom yields coal (1884, 18,051,499 tons), iron, zinc, lead, and copper. The leading manufactures are firearms (Liège), machinery (Seraing), iron and steel, glass (Charleroi), woollens (Verviers), cottons and linen (Ghent), lace (Brussels, Mechlin, and Bruges), hosiery (Tournai), beet-sugar (Hainaut), paper, beer. The exports, in addition to these manufactures, include also corn, butter, eggs, vegetables, coal, building-stones, hides, tallow, and rabbits. The imports of merchandize were valued in 1884 at £110,020,640, the exports at £106,257,220. This includes the transit trade, the imports for home consumption only amounting to £56,577,180, the exports of home produce to £53,086,400. France, Germany, and England take the lead in this foreign commerce. The exports to the United Kingdom in 1886 were valued at £14,248,151, the chief articles being—

Cotton manufactures	£325,177	Iron manufactures	£666,182
Articles 236,083,320	657,756	Lace	97,091
Articles of food	986,942	Linen yarn & mfs.	353,231
Clocks & watches	221,021	Metals and ores	285,046
Flax	484,174	Silk and manufs.	1,549,502
Glass	791,167	Sugar	546,873
Gloves	386,481	Wool	272,798
Hides & leather	376,700	Woollen manufs.	1,976,778
Hops	155,003		

The imports of British produce and manufacture amounted to £7,126,635, and included—

Apparel of all kinds £208,281	Machinery £526,534
Coals, &c. 172,642	Leather & manufs. 184,991
Cotton yarn & mfs. 1,951,541	Metals & hardware 388,197
Linen yarn & mfs. 149,554	Woolen yarn & mf. 1,361,881

The value of foreign and colonial goods exported to Belgium included raw cotton, £1,077,003; wool, £2,937,524; coffee, £224,350. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine only consisting (1885) of 64 vessels (51 steamers), 80,592 tons, in addition to which there were 324 fishing boats. In 1886 there were 2,740 miles of railway (1,968 miles being the property of the state); the telegraphs had a length of 3,393 miles, and the post-office carried 267 millions of letters, post-cards, &c. The navigable rivers have a length of 684 miles, the canals of 560 miles.

The Belgian constitution of 1831 jointly vests the legislative power in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The 69 senators and 138 representatives are elected by the people, the former for 8, the latter for 4 years; the franchise is limited to persons paying annually 42 frcs. (33s.) in direct taxes, and the united constituencies only numbered 126,419 voters in 1885. There are in addition representative Provincial and Communal Councils, elected on a somewhat more liberal franchise.

The army, on a peace footing, consists of 58 battalions, 8 regiments of cavalry, 82 batteries, &c., and numbers 47,734 men; on a war footing it is raised to 114,407. It is recruited by conscription, the term of service being ten years, of which three are passed with the colours. Exemption can no longer be purchased. There is also a *Garde civique* of 35,000 men. Antwerp is the principal fortress. Belgium has neither a navy nor colonies; but the King of the Belgians is at the same time "Sovereign" of the Congo Free State in Africa.

Public revenue, Budget, 1887.....	£12,815,997
Public expenditure, Budget, 1887 ..	12,566,000
Public debt, 1886, of all kinds	84,092,855
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886 ..	12,250,911
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886 ..	14,248,151

CAPITAL, Brussels. Pop., with suburbs, 443,088.

<i>Brit. Minister</i> , Lord Vivian, K.C.M.G.	£3,230
<i>Sec. of Legation</i> , Martin le M. H. Gosselin	500
<i>2nd Secretary</i> , Hon. Ernest Bowes-Lyon ..	345
<i>3rd Secretary</i> , Horatio George Broke.....	250
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Thomas E. Jeffes.....	225
<i>Pro-Consul</i> , William E. Sarjeant	unp.
<i>Antwerp—Consul-Gen.</i> , Edmd. A. Grattan	1,050
<i>Ghent—Vice-Consul</i> , George H. Hallett..	150
<i>Louvain—Vice-Consul</i> , Robert Peters....	unp.
<i>Ostend—Vice-Consul</i> , Fred. G. Thellusson	150

Brussels, 224 miles from London; transit, 10 hours; postage, 2½d.; news and books, 2 oz. ½d.; parcels, 3 lbs. 1s. 3d., over 3 lbs. and under 7 lbs. 1s. 8d., over 7 lbs. and under 11 lbs. 2s. 2½d.; telegrams, per word, 2d.

BOKHARA.

Amir, Seid Abdul Ahad, succeeded 12 Nov. 1885.

Once the most famous State in all Central Asia, but since the capture of Samarkand by the Russians, in May, 1868, scarcely more than a vassal State of Russia. Bokhara, inclusive of its tributary territories of Shignan, Roshan, and Karategin, has an area of 92,300 square miles, with a population of 2,130,000. The Uzbegs, of Turkish extraction, are the dominant race, but

the Aryan Tajiks are the aboriginal inhabitants of the country. Slavery has been abolished through the influence of Russia. The country produces corn and fruit, cotton, silk, wine, tobacco, and hemp. Sheep, horses, goats, and camels are numerous; gold, salt, alum, sulphur, and coal are among the mineral productions. The Amu-Darya, which runs along the southern frontier of the country, is now navigated by Russian steamers, and a railway from Merv to the Oxus has been completed, and is to be extended through Bokhara to Samarkand. The capital, Bokhara, has 70,000 inhabitants.

BOLIVIA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Don Gregorio Pacheco, *proc.* 1 Aug., 1884.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Don Jorge Oblitas. *Consul-General in London*, Don J. M. Artoia, 14, Austin Friars.

This and Paraguay are the only States of South America without a seaboard, Antofagasta, its former port, having been ceded to Chile in 1884. It was formerly comprised in the Spanish Viceroyalty of Columbia under the name of "Peru," and derives its present name from its great liberator, Simon Bolivar. It extends between lat. 8° to 23° S. and long. 57° 30' to 73° W., and occupies an area of 472,000 square miles. Its population is estimated at about 2,300,000. In the war against Chile, 1879, it equipped an army of about 6,000 men. The mineral productions are very valuable: the silver mines of Potosi are believed to be almost inexhaustible, while gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the eastern Cordillera of the Andes: copper, lead, tin, salt, and sulphur are also found. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, cocoa, indigo, potatoes, the choicest fruits, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, &c., which are also its principal exports; its chief imports being iron, hardware, and silks. A railway connects La Paz (26,000) with Ayacucho, on the Lake of Titicaca.

Public revenue, 1887-88.....	£753,265
Public expenditure, 1887-88.....	895,423
Public debt, 1881 (inc. railway debt) ..	4,385,000
Imports from the United Kingdom, 1886 ..	56,909
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1886 ..	190,619

CAPITAL, Sucre. Population, 12,000.

Sucre, 8,386 miles from London; postage, 4d.; news, *id.*; books, 2 oz. *id.*; telegrams, La Paz 13s. *id.*, other places 11s. *sd.* per word.

BORNEO.

Sultan, His Highness Hasim Jalil Alam Akmalidin, of Borneo, *suc.* May, 1885.

Next to Australia and New Guinea, this is supposed to be the largest island in the world. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521, and is situated in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4' N. to 4° 10' S., and from long. 103° 50' to 119° 20' E. It is about 350 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 280,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 1,846,000, consisting chiefly of Dyaks, Malays, Kyuns, Papus or Negritos, Chinese, and Bugis (the aboriginal Celebes). Rather more than two-thirds of the island is included within the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, the remainder belonging to the Sultan of Brunei, the Rajah of Sarawak, and

the British North Borneo Company. The British Colony of Labuan, which formerly belonged to Borneo, is situate in close proximity to the N.W. coast. The mineral kingdom includes gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, iron, tin, and coal, the latter abundant. The principal imports are opium, tea, cottons, cloths, hardware, brass, iron, &c.; exports, sago, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, hides, rattans, tortoiseshell, trepang, cinnabar, antimony, coal, diamonds, and gold. At present there is but little direct trading with the U. K., the chief business being done with the colonies of Singapore, Hong Kong, and Labuan. Imports from United Kingdom, 1884..... £235 Exports to United Kingdom, Official Report *nil*.
Consul-General at Brunei, Peter Leys..... £300
 Postage, 5*d.*; news 1½*d.*; books, 2 oz. 1½*d.*

BRAZIL, EMPIRE OF.

Emperor, Dom Pedro II., born 2 Dec., 1825; suc. 7 April, 1831; mar. 4 Sept., 1843, Theresa, daughter of Francis I., late King of Naples.
Heiress Presumptive, Dona Isabel, b. 29 July, 1846; mar. 15 Oct., 1864, to Louis d'Orléans, Comte d'Eu, and has issue three sons.
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron de Cotegipe.
Finance, Francisco Belisario Soares de Sousa.
Minister in London, Baron de Penedo, 32, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Secretary, Pedro de Araujo Beltrao.
Attachés, H. de Miranda, Eduardo Lisbon, G. de Sá Valla, and Eduardo Prado.
Consul-General in London, Baron d'Ibira Mirim, 6, Great Winchester Street Buildings.
Do. in Liverpool, Councillor da Silva Paranhos.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, is bounded north by the Atlantic Ocean, Guiana, and Venezuela; on the west by Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. This immense country extends between lat. 4° 22' N, to 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 40' to 73° 15' W., being 2,600 miles from north to south, and 2,500 from west to east; with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 3,700 miles. It comprises an area of 3,219,000 square miles, and contains a population of 13,000,000, of whom, in 1886, 1,050,000 were slaves [whose emancipation has since been steadily proceeding], 1,000,000 "wild" Indians, and the greater part of the remainder of mixed blood. It has a Constitution dated 25th March, 1826. Service in the army is compulsory, but substitutes are permitted. In 1885 the army consisted of 15,048 men on the peace footing, and the navy of 59 vessels, inclusive of 9 ironclads, 17 gunboats, and 9 torpedo boats. Brazil contains 20 provinces, 16 of which lie along the coast, and 4 in the interior. It is unequalled for the number and extent of its rivers: the Amazon, the largest, though not the longest, in the world, with its immediate tributaries; and the Tocantins, San Francisco, and others. Its forests are immense, abounding in the greatest variety of useful and beautiful woods, some possessing a peculiar fragrance, well adapted for dyeing, cabinet-work, or ship-building; among these are mahogany, log-wood, rosewood, brazilwood, &c. Towards the interior the land rises by gentle gradations to the height of from 2,000 to 5,000 feet above the

level of the sea, and in those regions European fruits and grain are reared in abundance, while the intermediate valleys are found extremely favourable for the raising of sugar, coffee, cotton, cocoa, india-rubber, tobacco, and tropical products. Its agricultural produce is abundant; maize, beans, cassava-root, and nuts are very generally cultivated; also, in some parts, wheat and other European cereals. Cotton also is being largely cultivated for export. The minerals are very considerable and valuable, comprising gold, silver, iron, diamonds, topazes, and other precious stones. The exports consist solely of the raw produce of the soil, and owing to the vast extent of the Empire, and the consequent very different peculiarities of the soil and climate, their nature varies considerably. Sugar-cane is grown in large and increasing quantities in the northern provinces, Pernambuco being the centre of the sugar-producing zone. India-rubber comes from the more northern provinces, especially Pará; and coffee, though also grown in the north, comes chiefly from the central portions of the empire, Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. Tobacco is grown largely, especially in Bahia. The imports consist of every description of manufactured articles, as the country possesses hardly any manufactories; all articles of clothing may be said to be imported. The customs duties, both on imports and exports, are enormous. In 1886 there were 4,379 miles of railway open, and 1,410 miles in course of construction. Length of telegraph wires in 1886 about 6,593 miles: number of Post Offices, 1,816. Public revenue, 1887-88 (estimated).. £20,738,248 Expenditure, 1887-88 (estimated) .. 23,246,520 Debt consolidated and reduced to gold 31st Dec., 1886, foreign, £27,439,857; internal, £85,568,000, including loan of £639,000 in 1887.

Total imports, 1885-86 £20,738,248
 Total exports, 1885-86 23,246,520
 Imports from United Kingdom, 1886 6,355,195
 Exports to United Kingdom, 1886 .. 3,461,135
 CAPITAL, Rio de Janeiro. Pop., about 350,000.
Brit. Minister, Hugh Guion Macdonell .. £4,500
Sec. of Legation, Hon. Hugh Gough 700
2nd Sec., James Beethom Whitehead..... 315
Consul, George Thorne Ricketts..... 1,800
Vice-Consul and Translator, Ernest C. A. Nicolini..... 650
Bahia—Consul, George Alexander Stevens 1,200
 " *Chaplain, Rev. Alfred Butler*.....
Pará—Consul, Emilio Kanthack..... 300
 " *Maranhão—Vice-Consul, Henry Airlie*.. 375
Pernambuco—Consul, Augustus Cohen..... 1,200
Vice-Consul, William Hughes..... *unp.*
 " *Chaplain, Rev. James Midgley*.....
Ceará—Vice-Consul, William Studart .. 250
Maceio—Vice-Consul, Gust. W. Wucherer 280
Paraíba—Vice-Consul, Samuel H. Agnew 95
Rio Grande do Norte—Vice-Consul, Agnew Bolshaw..... 45
Rio Grande do Sul—Consul, Court. W. Bennett 750
 " *Vice-Consul, Mansell N. Lefebvre* .. *unp.*
Porto Alegre—Vice-Consul, Ambrose Archer 20
St. Catherine's—Vice-Consul, R. J. Reidy 45
Santos—Consul, Francis Henry Cowper.. 1,000
Paranagua—Vice-Consul, Joaquim S. Gomes 10
 Rio Janeiro, 5,910 miles; transit, 20 days; postage, 4*d.*; news, 1*d.*; books, 2 oz. 1*d.*; telegrams, per word 7*s.* 6*d.* to 9*s.* 10*d.*

BULGARIA.

Prince, Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg, elected 1887.
Premier and Minister of Interior, M. Stambuloff.

Minister of Finance, M. Natchevitch.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Stransky.
Minister of War, Col. Montkowskoff.
Minister of Justice, M. Stoiaff.

The Principality of Bulgaria is under the suzerainty of Turkey. It was created by the Treaty of Berlin, 13th of July, 1878, and was to have been governed by a Prince elected by the National Assembly or Sobranje, with a popular legislature and constitutional government. Prince Alexander of Battenberg was duly elected 29th April 1879, but having been removed at the instigation of Russia by a *coup d'état*, 21st August, 1886, he resigned the crown. On Nov. 10, 1886, the Sobranje elected Prince Waldemar of Denmark; but that choice being objected to by the Emperor of Russia, the Prince declined the offer, and on 7th July, 1887, Prince Ferdinand was nominated. Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, on the west by Servia, east by the Black Sea, and south by Eastern Roumelia, the Balkan Mountains here forming a physical frontier. The union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria was proclaimed on the 18th September, 1885. The area within these limits is 24,700 square miles, with (1881) 2,007,919 inhabitants, of whom 70 per cent. are members of the Greek Church. Bulgaria contains the five famous Turkish fortresses of Widdin, Rustchuk, Silistria, Schumla, and Varna. Including E. Roumelia, it has a regular army of 29,473 men on a peace footing, and of 55,459, and a militia of 40,000 more men, with 96 guns, in time of war. There is a flotilla of 14 steamers on the Danube. The exports consist principally of grain, wool, skins, and timber; the imports of iron, coals, and manufactured goods. A railway, 139 miles in length, connects Rustchuk with Varna, and another connects Sofia with Constantinople; there are 1,520 miles of telegraphs.

Public revenue, 1887.....	£1,888,730
Expenditure, 1887, about	1,888,730
Total imports, 1886	1,793,246
Total exports, 1886	2,112,350
Imports from the U. Kingdom, 1886. . .	86,844
Exports to the U. Kingdom, 1886	76,064

CAPITALS, Sofia, pop., 24,000; and Tirnova, pop. 11,247.

British Agent and Consul-General, Nicholas Roderick O'Connor, C.B. £1,500
2nd Secretary, Hon. Charles Hardinge.... 330
Vice-Consul, Robert Wyndham Graves.... 500
Rustchuk—Vice-Consul, William H. Dalziel 400
Varna—Vice-Consul, Alfred G. Brophy.... 400
 Sofia is 1,416 miles from London; transit, & postage, &c., same as E. Roumelia.

EASTERN ROUMELIA, or South Bulgaria, a creation of the Berlin Treaty of 1878, has an area of 13,862 square miles, with 976,100 inhabitants in 1885, viz., Bulgarians, 682,757; Mussulmans, 200,499; Greeks, 53,045; Gypsies, 27,201; Jews, 6,993; Armenians, 1,867. The eastern boundary is the Black Sea; the south and west, a line from Cape Seityn, on the Black Sea, to the Rhodope Mountains, and then northward to the Rilo mountain. Among the products of the country are wheat, wine, tobacco, silk, and attar of roses. The live-stock is very considerable.

Eastern Roumelia was designed to be an autonomous province, under a Christian Governor-General appointed by the Porte, but effected its junction with Bulgaria by a bloodless revolution, in September, 1885. The European Powers

met at Constantinople in order to decide upon the future destinies of this Province, but the earnest desire of England to legalize the revolution by an international agreement was frustrated by the hostile attitude assumed by Russia. The Province has nevertheless continued since that event to form, under the name of South Bulgaria, an integral portion of the Principality, with the same rulers, laws, and mode of administration. Its representatives (92) take their places in the general assembly at Sofia along with those from the Northern Province.

Bulgaria and Roumelia jointly have an area of 38,562 square miles, with 2,984,019 inhabitants. The estimated revenue of the current year, 1887, for all Bulgaria—there is no separate budget for the Southern Province—is given at £1,888,730, and the expenditure at about the same amount.

The national debt is the arrear of tribute due to the Porte, stated by the latter to amount to (Dec., 1887) £925,688, but which the Province maintains does not exceed £669,188, beside £124,882 due to the Ottoman Bank.

The armed force of Eastern Roumelia (South Bulgaria) is a militia, of which the active force amounts to 26,000 all arms.

CAPITAL, Philippopolis. Pop. (1885), 33,442.
Consul-Gen., Capt. Hen. M. Jones, F.C. .. £1,200
Burgas—Vice-Consul, Wm. S. Richards... 500
 Philippopolis is 1,505 miles from London; transit, 7 days; postage, 2½d.; news and books, 2 oz. ½d.; telegrams, per word, 5d.

CAMBODIA.

King, Norondon.

French Resident,

An ancient Kingdom in Further India, adjoining French Cochinchina, and consisting for the greater part of a fertile alluvial plain, traversed by the Mekong, and exceedingly productive of rice. The inhabitants are kin to the Siamese. The magnificent ruins of Angkor bear witness to the bygone glories of this kingdom, which accepted, in 1867, the "Protectorate" of France. By a convention of August, 1886, the kingdom enjoys home rule, but the French hold the customs, and have the monopoly of the opium trade. The area is 32,380 square miles. Pop., 1,500,000. *See Annam*, p. 471.

CAPITAL, Udong.

CENTRAL AMERICA,

originally comprising one State, known, while in the possession of the Spanish Crown, as the Kingdom of Guatemala, but now divided into five independent Republics, viz., Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua (including, since the treaty of 28th January, 1860, the Mosquito territory), and Costa Rica, besides the territory of Belize, or British Honduras, situate upon the east side of the Peninsula of Yucatan. It comprises the southern part of the continent of North America; and the total area is calculated in round numbers at 175,867 square miles (inclusive of British Honduras, 7,562 square miles; pop. 27,452), with a population of 2,853,000, about a quarter of whom are whites, Creoles of European parentage, the remainder Indians and Mestizoes of mixed descent. From the year 1525, when the country was conquered by Don Pedro de Alvarado, one of the companions of Cortes, to 1821, it remained subject to Spain, but in September of that year it effected its independence. A federal government was es-

ablished, which, after some years of civil war, was upset in 1839, and the five confederated States above named proclaimed their absolute independence of each other. It possesses mines of gold, silver, copper, zinc, as well as other valuable mineral produce, with various marbles and other stone; but the real wealth of the country consists in the vegetable productions—woods, cotton, coffee, sugar, cochineal, indigo, yocoa, sarsaparilla, tobacco, &c.

Imports from the United Kingdom, 1836 £702,652
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1836 .. 1,117,042

In the Board of Trade returns the amount of trade with each of the separate Republics of Central America is not now distinguished.

British Minister to the several Republics of Central America, James P. Harriss-Gastrell £2,000

GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Don M. L. Barillas, 1885.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Lorenzo de Montúfa.
Minister to London, Señor Don Crisanto Medina (resides at Paris).
Consul-Gen., Benj. Isaac, 22, Gt. Winchester St.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situate in N. lat. from 13° 40' to 17° 40', and in W. long. from 88° 15' to 92° 30', and comprises an area of 46,774 square miles, and a population in 1885 of 1,284,604. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea: earthquakes are frequent. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and unhealthy near the coast, but more temperate and salubrious in the higher regions. There are 132 miles of railway open, and one of about 225 miles, connecting Guatemala with St. Thomas in the Gulf of Honduras, is in course of construction. Nearly 3,000 miles of telegraph are in working order. The chief ports are San José de Guatemala, and Champerico on the Pacific. The principal exports are coffee, hides, indigo, sugar, india-rubber, mahogany, sarsaparilla, tobacco, and fruits. The crop of coffee, 1834, exceeded 42,000,000 lbs., but that of cochineal was almost a failure.

Revenue, 1886 £1,256,500
Expenditure, 1886 1,582,050
Public debt, consolidated Aug. 29, 1887 908,290
Total exports, 1885, £1,122,560; imports 713,575

CAPITAL, New Guatemala. Pop., 59,039.
British Consul, Arthur Chapman £500
Livingston—Vice-Consul, H. S. Wardlaw .. unip.

COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Don Bernardo Soto, elected March 12, 1885.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ascension Esquivel.
Minister in England, Belgium, and France, Señor M. M. Peralta (Liège).
Consul-Gen. in London, John A. Le Lacheur, 19, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the Isthmus, between 8° 17' to 11° 10' N. lat. and from 82° 20' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of 19,985 English square miles, and a population (1885) of 213,785. The chief exports are coffee, sugar, caoutchouc, metals, sarsaparilla, dye-woods, hides, cedar-wood, tortoise-shell, and fruits. The country is rich in minerals, but for

want of capital and skilled labour the mines are almost unworked. The imports are dry goods, hardware, and provisions from the United States, Germany, and England. A railway from Limon, on the Atlantic, to Punta Arenas, on the Pacific, is being constructed, but only 170 miles have been completed. There is an armed force of 500 men, and a militia of 3,500.

Public income (Budget), 1887 £623,573
Public expenditure (Budget), 1887 623,573
Public debt, foreign (consolidated 1887) 2,000,000
" internal (1886) 172,692
Imports, 1885 762,710
Exports, 1885 686,900

CAPITAL, San José. Population, 13,484.
British Consul, Cecil Sharpe £200
Port Limon—Vice-Consul, Thos. H. Taylor 20
San José is 5,687 miles from London; transit, days; postage, 4d.; news, 1d.; books, 2 oz. 1d.; telegrams, per word, 4s. 4d.

HONDURAS, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Luiz Bogran, Nov. 27, 1883.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Jeronimo Zeiaya.
Consul-Gen. London, G. Kattengell, 5, Lothbury.

The Middle State of Central America, stretching in N. lat. between 13° 10' and 16°, and W. long. between 83° 10' and 88° 40'; containing 42,558 English square miles, including a small portion of the Mosquito territory, and the Bay Islands in the Gulf of Honduras. The population, in 1885, was 323,274, mostly of aboriginal blood. It has a coast line of nearly 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea, but only about 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side: the country is mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras. The products are mahogany, fruit, cattle, cotton, sugar, tobacco, coffee, indigo, sarsaparilla, hides and skins, india-rubber, cedar, fustic, rose and Lima wood. Its mineral wealth is great. The only railway (42-inch gauge) runs from Puerto Cortez to San Pedro Sula, 69 miles. A proposal to develop this into a ship-railway, connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, has come to nought.

Revenue, 1886-87 (estimated) £285,500
Expenditure, 1886-87 (estimated) 256,500
Debt (internal), 1885 156,000
Debt (exterior) (no interest paid) 5,990,108

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa. Population, 12,000.
Amapala—British Vice-Consul, J. Rössner, unip.
Omoa—Consul, John Frederick Debrot. unip.
Truxillo—Consul, William Melhado unip.
5,900 miles; transit, ; postage, ; news, ; books, ; telegrams, per word, 3s. 4d.

NICARAGUA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Don Evaristo Cavaza, 1887.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Franc. Castellon.
Minister in London, Señor Don José Pasos, Bristol Hotel, W.
Sec. of Legation, Fernando Guzman.
Consul-General, Frederick Isaac, 22, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

The largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 10° 45'—15° N. lat. and 83° 40'—87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 51,660 English square miles, including a large portion of the Mosquito Territory, and a population, probably, of 400,000, of whom about 40,000 are whites, 20,000 negroes, the rest Indians and

mixed blood. In 1886 there were 99 miles of railway open, with 830 miles of telegraph, connected with the Pacific cable from Mexico to Peru. A Ship Canal connecting the Pacific with the Atlantic, a practical work which will be of the utmost importance to this at present undeveloped country, is to be immediately commenced. Unlike most of the other South American Republics, Nicaragua has not rushed into debt, and at the present time has but one foreign loan.

Public revenue, 1887 (estimated)	£678,659
Public expenditure, 1887 (estimated) ..	656,000
Public debt (all internal), 1885	189,314
Imports, 1886	796,528
Exports, 1886	1,156,370

CAPITAL, Managua. Population, 9,000.

The former capital, Leon, with an estimated population of about 25,000, is the largest city.

Greytown—*Brit. Consul*, Herbert F. Bingham £200
Corinto—*Consular Agent*, Henry Palazio.

Granada—*Consul*, Ernest Edward Jessel . . . 10
5,800 miles; transit, . . . days; postage, *4d.*;
news, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; books, 2 *oz.* *id.*; telegrams, per
word, 3*s.* *4d.*

SALVADOR, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Francisco Menendez, elected
19 June, 1885.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Delgado.

Minister for England, José Maria Torres Calcedo.
Cons.-Gen., Luis A. Campbell, 7, Jeffrey's Sq., E.C.

San Salvador, the smallest, though in point of population the second, of the Central American Republics, extends along the Pacific coast for 170 miles, with a general breadth of 43 miles. It contains an area of about 7,228 English square miles, and a population in 1885 of 634,120. The principal exports are coffee, indigo, tobacco, sugar, silver, balsam (known as balsam of Peru), rice, hides, cedar, and fustic. Its mineral resources are not great, but rich veins of silver are found in Tabanco, also iron mines near Santa Ana. A railway 54 miles in length connects Acajutla with La Libertad. The only river of importance is the Lempa. Earthquakes are frequent; the capital (now rebuilt) was entirely destroyed by one in 1873.

Revenue for 1887 (estimated)	£863,090
Expenditure, 1887 (estimated)	858,375
Public debt, 1887 (internal)	950,000
Imports (total), 1884	551,381
Exports (total), 1884	1,263,708

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Population, 13,274.

British Consul, John Moffat

La Union—*Vice-Consul*, John Harrison.... un*p.*

Santa Ana—*Vice-Consul*,

San Salvador is 6,060 miles from London;
transit, . . . days; postage, *4d.*; news, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$;
books, 2 *oz.* *id.*

CHILE, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Don José Manuel Balmaceda, pro-
claimed 18 September, 1886.

Premier,

Min. of Foreign Affairs, Don Miguel Ammiatégui.

Minister for England, Señor Don Ambrosio
Montt, 88, Harley Street, W.

Secretary, Don Ambrosio Montt y Montt.

Attaché, Don Rafael Orrego.

Honorary Attachés, Dons Luis G. Ossa and Val-
entin Marcoleta.

Consul-General, Juan de la Cruz Cerda.

Consul, Arthur Kendall, 50, Old Broad St., E.C.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from the Rio Zama to Cape Horn south, between lat $18^{\circ}28'$ and $56^{\circ}35'$ S., and long. $66^{\circ}30'$ and $75^{\circ}30'$ W. Extreme length of coast line about 2,485 miles. Its extreme length is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41° , of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; by numerous summits attain the height of 18,000 feet—the highest, Aconcagua, an extinct volcano, being 22,422 feet. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. There are no rivers of great size, and but few of them are of much service as navigable high-roads. In the north the country is arid. Chile is divided into 21 provinces and 3 territories, the aggregate area of which is estimated at 256,850 square miles, with a population (1885) of 2,524,476 souls. This is inclusive of Antofagasta, ceded by Bolivia, April 4th, 1885; of Tarapaca, surrendered by Peru, Oct. 20th, 1883; and of the Peruvian territory of Tacna, which will remain with Chile until 1893, when a popular vote will determine whether it is to revert to Peru. The boundary with Argentina has been determined by a treaty concluded at Buenos Aires on July 23rd, 1881. The population increases but slowly, and immigration, although to some extent encouraged, is inconsiderable. The number of tribal Indians is small. The Araucanians on the mainland voluntarily submitted to government in 1834; but several tribes on the islands and in the densely-wooded territory of Magellan are still virtually independent. More has been done for education than in any other state of South-America. Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, and lentils; tobacco, flax, hemp, hops, Chile-pepper, and potatoes are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish. The mineral wealth is considerable. The rainless north yields more especially nitre, iodine, borate of soda, and guano; the centre, copper and silver; and the south, iron and coal. There are smelting-works, tanneries, corn and saw mills, starch, soap, and candle factories, breweries and distilleries, and the domestic industry furnishes carpets, linens, embroideries, baskets, and pottery. The many ports favour commerce, and three lines of steamers connect the country with Panama and through Magellan Strait direct with Europe, a passage to Liverpool occupying from 35 to 40 days. There are 1,421 miles of railway open, 7,625 miles of telegraph, and 411 post offices; the commercial marine numbers 166 vessels (35 steamers) of 72,614 tons. The staple articles of export are nitre, copper bars and ores, silver ores, corn, flour, leather, and guano. The imports include silks, woollens and other textiles, food, and machinery. About 60 per cent. of the foreign trade is carried on with England. The army in 1885 consisted of 7,100 men and 1,039 officers, with a national guard of 53,741 more; the navy in 1887 consisted of 32 vessels, three of them ironclads, manned by 2,385 men.

Public revenue, Budget, 1886	£7,128,700
Public expenditure, Budget, 1886	10,146,566
Public debt, foreign, 1887	15,214,574
Public debt, internal and paper, 1885 ..	10,594,183
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886 ..	1,744,312

Exports to United Kingdom, 1886 £2,277,437
 Total imports (incl. bullion), 1886 11,384,278
 Total exports (incl. bullion), 1886 12,258,703

CAPITAL, Santiago. Population, 200,000.
British Minister, Hugh Fraser £2,000
British Consul, Joseph Henry Thomas unpr.
Cochimbo—Consul, Joseph Grierson 435
Valparaiso—Consul, Wm. Hy. Newman .. 1,500
 „ *Vice-Consul*, Adolph F. Howard 300
Antofagasta—Vice-Consul, John Barnett 55
Arica—Vice-Consul, William Finlayson 150
C Caldera—Vice-Consul, H. B. Beazley.... 150
Carrizal—Vice-Consul, John King 25
Coronel—Vice-Consul, Fredk. W. Schwager 65
Huasco—Vice-Consul, Alex. L. Roberts 10
Iquique—Vice-Consul, Maurice Jewell .. 200
Lota—Vice-Consul, Matthew J. Wilson .. 70
Pisagua—Vice-Consul, F. G. Lomax (acting) 75
Punta Arenas—Vice-Consul, R. Stubenrauch 320
Talcahuano—Vice-Consul, Frederic Elton 10
Taltal—Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Peters 10
Tomopilla—Vice-Consul, Wm. H. Williams 25
Toré—Vice-Consul, John Sullivan Vaillant 10

Santiago, 8,040 miles; transit, ; postage, ;
 d.; news, 1d; books, 2 oz. 1d.; parcels, ;
 telegrams, per word, 8s. 10d.

CHINA.

Reigning Emperor, Kuang Hsü (Tsai t'ien was the name of the Emperor before he succeeded to the throne; the Emperor of China on his accession always selects a new name or *Kwo Hao*, and Tsai t'ien was exchanged for Kuang Hsü), born 15 August, 1871; suc. 12 January, 1875.

Regent, The Empress Dowager.
Minister of Foreign Affairs (President of the Tsung-li-Yamen), Marquis Tseng, Dec., 1886.
Envoy Extr. & Min. Plen. in London, H. E. Lew Tu-jen, 49, Portland Place, W.
English Sec., Sir Huldrid Macartney, K.C.M.G., 3, Harley Place, Regent's Park, W.
Secretaries of Legation, Vicomte Li, Tzuchun Pan, Fung Yee.
Attachés, S. Tingfan Chang, Yu Szu-yi, and Yang Wen-Hwei; Col. Ho: Foo Wang (Milit.).
Standing Counsel, William Henry Brereton.

China Proper (or the Eighteen Provinces) contains an area of 1,554,000 square miles, its length from north to south being 1,860 miles by 1,520 in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Mongolia and Manchuria; on the west by Turkestan, Tibet, and Burmah; on the south by Burmah, Tongking and the China Sea; and on the east by the Pacific Ocean, the Yellow Sea, and Corea. The northernmost part of this area is in lat. 44° 50' N., and the southernmost point, Yulin Bay, in the Island of Hainan, in 18° 10' N. On the east it extends to long. 126° 10' E., on the west to 97° 30' E. But the possessions of China extend far beyond these limits, and include Manchuria, Mongolia, and Dzungaria in the north, and Eastern Turkestan and Tibet in the west. The area of China Proper and her territories contains about 4,468,750 square miles, or rather more than one-twelfth part of the entire land surface of the globe. Within these limits are four great mountain ranges, whence proceed some of the largest rivers in the world, and these, with their tributaries, furnish an unrivalled internal water-communication. The Amur, 2,400 miles in length; the Brahmaputra, which runs more than 1,000 miles within the Empire; the Hoangho, or Yellow River,

which in its course of about 2,800 miles drains nearly 715,000 square miles of territory; and the great River Yangtze, which drains an area of 950,000 square miles, is said to flow nearly 3,200 miles. The most extravagant estimates of the population of this empire have been made at various times, and it is generally thought that the so-called census returns of Chinese officials are untrustworthy; the most recent official census (1877) gives it as 319,383,500, in addition to 63,046,072 in some outlying provinces, a total of over 382,000,000. The density of population is given as 822 to the sq. mile in the province of Hunan; 557 in Shan-tung; 482 in Fu-kien; and an average of over 300 in many of the other large provinces.

To this should perhaps be added Corea (see page 482), which acknowledges the suzerainty of China.

No trustworthy statements as to revenue and expenditure exist. In 1875 the revenue was supposed to have amounted to £25,837,500. The debt is inconsiderable. Of five foreign loans to the amount of £6,231,950, made since 1875, there was outstanding, Jan., 1887, £4,275,000, whilst the internal debt is stated not to exceed £8,750,000. During the Franco-Chinese hostilities of 1884-85 China had over 600,000 men under arms, and these were sufficiently well armed not only to keep the French at bay, but to drive them off at Tamsui and Langson. The navy consists of 5 ironclads, 6 cruisers, and 15 gunboats built in England and Germany, and of about 100 other vessels, some of which were built in the arsenals of Shanghai and Foochow. The discipline and drill on board these is most defective. The army at its full strength would number about 1,200,000 men. The external commerce of the empire is comparatively small. The staple articles imported are opium, cotton stuffs, and rice, whilst tea, silk, and silk manufactures and sugar constitute the bulk of the exports. Twenty-two "Treaty" ports are thrown open to foreign commerce, and the customs are managed by European officials. Three-fourths of the trade carried on there is with England and her Colonies. China is at length waking up to the necessity of railway communication, and although but 47 miles are open, a line to Peking is authorised; but there are about 3,000 miles of telegraph.

Imports (in European-built vessels)
 at the Treaty ports, 1886..... £28,430,700
 Exports, do..... 25,092,140
 Imports from the U. Kingdom, 1886.. 5,415,544
 Exports to the United Kingdom, 1886 - 8,040,938

CAPITAL, Peking. Population, 1,000,000.
British Min., Sir John Walsham, Bart. £5,500
Sec. of Legation, Henry Howard, C.B. 800
2nd Secretary, Richard Greaves Townley.. 500
Chinese Sec., Walter Caine Hillier. 800
Assist. Chinese Sec., Henry B. Bristow.... 700
Physician, Stephen Wootton Bushell..... 600
Amoy—Consul, Robert James Forrest 1,000
Canton—Consul, Chaloner Alabaster..... 1,100
Chefoo—Consul, Thomas Watters..... 700
Chinkiang—Consul, Edward L. Oxenham.. 700
Foochow—Consul, George Phillips..... 1,300
Pagoda Island—Vice-Consul, Colin M. Ford 600
Hankow—Consul, Christopher T. Gardner. 1,000
Ichang—Consul, William Gregory 800
Kiu-kiang—Consul, George Jamieson 750
Kiungchow—Consul, Alexander Frater.... 750
Newchwang—Consul, Herbert Jas. Allen .. 800

Ningpo—Consul, William Marsh Cooper ..	£800
Pakhoi—Consul, Clement F. Romilly Allen	750
Shanghai—Chief Justice of Sup. Ct. for China & Japan, Sir Rich. T. Rennie, Kt.	2,500
Asst. Judge, Robt. Anderson Mowat	1,200
Crown Adv. Hiram Shaw Wilkinson	500
Consul-Gen., Patrick Joseph Hughes	1,600
Vice-Consuls, Wm. Richard Carles ..	700
George Brown	400
Swatow—Consul, Edward Colborne Baber ..	800
Taiwan—Consul, Pelham Laird Warren ..	800
Tamsuy—Consul, Herbert Allen Giles	750
Tientsin—Consul, Byron Brenan	1,100
Wenchow—Consul, Wm. Gavin Stronach ..	800
Wuhu—Consul, Benjamin Chas. G. Scott ..	700
Peking, 11,770 miles; transit, postage, ; news, ; books, ; parcels, ; telegrams,	

COCHIN CHINA,

an old province of the Empire of Annam (see p. 471), the southern and more fruitful portion of which was ceded in 1862 and 1867 to France. French Cochin China embraces an area of 22,958 square miles, with 1,642,182 inhabitants, and consists almost wholly of the alluvial delta of the Mekong. The soil is fertile, producing rice in abundance, but the climate is not at all favourable to Europeans, whose number does not however exceed 2,000. Saigon is the capital.

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Rafael Nuñez, 7 August, 1886.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs, Carlos Holquin.
 Minister in London, Gen. Antonio B. Cuervo, 55, Cornwall Road, S.W.
 Secretary of Legation, Aristides Gutierrez.
 Vice-Consul, L. Schloss, Ethelburga House, Bishopsgate Street.
 Consul in Liverpool, José I. Barberi.
 Consul at Southampton, Ramon Goenaga.

Formerly New Grenada—a Republic with Constitution, 5 August, 1886—consisting of 9 Departments—Antioquia, Bolivar, Boyaca, Cauca, Cundinamarca, Magdalena, Panama, Santander, and Tolima—in the most N.W. part of South America, and includes the isthmus connecting the two continents, having a coast-line on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40' S. to 12° 25' N. lat. and 68° to 83° W. long., comprising an area of 331,420 square miles, and possessing a population of about 4,000,000, of whom more than one-half are whites and half-castes. It has been subjected to several revolutionary changes and civil wars. The country is intersected by three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the latter is by far the largest, consisting of a series of vast tablelands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely-peopled portion of the Confederation. Its forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. Its mineral productions are gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, coal, and precious stones. Its agricultural products consist of tobacco, coffee, cocoa, plantains, bananas, vegetable ivory, and indigo; also wheat and other cereals. Its manufactures, for home consumption, consist of woollen and cotton stuffs. The plains yield large quantities of hides, and jerked beef is obtained from the cattle feeding there. The chief exports are cinchona bark, coffee, tobacco, the precious metals, balsam, hides, caout-

chouc, straw hats, and dye-woods. All religions are tolerated, and considerable attention is paid to education. The standing army consists of about 3,000 men: there is no navy. Railroads are in their infancy, there being but 144 miles open in 1887, including the Panama line (47 miles).

Revenue, 1886 (Budget)	£1,020,800
Expenditure, 1886, do.	792,000
Debt, foreign (excl. arr. of interest) ..	1,893,762
Debt, interior, Jan. 1, 1885	2,079,193
Total imports, 1886	2,500,000
Total exports, 1886	2,375,000

cost, in 1879, was estimated at £4,000,000. M. de Lesseps asserts that the actual cost will not exceed £49,000,000. Twenty thousand men are employed upon this great work.

Panama—Consul, Geo. F. N. B. Annesley £1,600
 Vice-Consul, unsp.
 Chagres and Colon—Vice-Con., C. C. Mallet 750
 Panama, 5,466 miles; transit, 21 days; letters, 4d.; news, 1d.; books, 2 oz., 1d.; parcels, ; telegrams per word,

CONGO INDEPENDENT STATE.

Sovereign, Leopold II., King of the Belgians.
 Administrator-Gen., M. Ledeganck, appointed 188

The Congo Free State has sprung out of the discoveries of Mr. Stanley, and the explorations carried on subsequently by an International Association founded at Brussels under the presidency of the King of the Belgians in 1876. The new State has in the course of 1884 and 1885 been recognized by the leading Powers of Europe, and by the United States, conditional upon its maintaining the principles of Free Trade, and of only levying such dues upon shipping, or otherwise, for which there shall be returned an equivalent in facilitating the operations of commerce.

cotton, rice, millet, and hemp. Rice of an inferior quality, pea-cotton, and tobacco are also cultivated; and the medicinal ginseng root is an important commercial item. Gold, lead, iron, and coal are worked in various parts of the mountain cordillera that forms the physical backbone of the country. Stags, foxes, wolves, and sables abound; and the royal tiger and panther are so numerous that their skins form a leading article of foreign commerce. The manufactures of Corea include hemp, cotton and grass tissues, silks of moderate fineness, pottery and porcelain, arms (sabres, poignards, and matchlocks), and paper. The country is governed by a king, whose governmental constitution is similar to that of China; and the prevailing religion is Buddhism. Confucius also has many followers, though Christianity, which was originally introduced by way of Japan, is now extinct. Fusan, Gen-san, and Nin-sen are the ports open to foreign commerce. Being desirous of opening up the country to more foreign trade, the king in 1887 proposed to send out envoys to England, France, and Germany. Imports (Treaty ports), 1886 £508,046 Exports, 1886 (exclusive of bullion) 103,537

CAPITAL, Seoul. Population, 220,000.

Brit. Minister, Sir John Walsham, Bt. (Pekin).
Consul-General, Thomas Watters (*acting*).

Seul, 11,560 miles.

COSTA RICA. See under Central America, p. 478.

DENMARK.

King, Christian IX., born 8 April, 1818; *suc.* 15 Nov., 1863; *married*, 26 May, 1842, Louise, daughter of Wm., Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel.

Heir Apparent, Prince Frederick, born June 3, 1843; *married*, July 28, 1869, Louise, Princess Royal of Sweden and Norway, b. 31 Oct. 1851.

Premier and Minister of Finance, M. Estrup.

Min. for Foreign Affairs, Baron Rosenörn-Lehn.

Minister of the Interior, M. Ingerslev.

Minister of Justice, M. Nelleemann.

Minister of Religion, J. F. Scaevenius.

Minister of War, Colonel Bahnson.

Minister of Marine, Commander Ravn.

Envoy Extra. and Min. Plenip. in London, M. Christian Fredk. de Falbe, 18, Grosvenor Sq.

Secretary, O. de Oxholm.

Attaché, C. A. Gosch, 21, Stanhope Gardens.

Consul-Gen. in London, Ernest Adolf Delcomyn,

5, Muscovy Court, Tower Hill, E.C.

Ditto—Hull, Clements Frederick Good.

A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Scandinavian States, with a Constitution dated 28 July, 1866, consisting of the islands of Zealand, Fünen, Laaland, &c., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'—57° 44' N. lat. and 8° 5'—12° 40' E. long.; its present contracted dimensions being the result of the Dano-German war of 1864, which stripped it of the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg. It comprises an area of 14,789 square miles, with a population in 1885 of 2,033,959, nearly one-half of whom live exclusively by agriculture, and one-fourth by manufactures and trade. The common products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, and butter. Its manufactures are, for the most part, for home consumption. Its principal imports are manufactured goods (woolens, silks, cottons), iron, hardware, wine, fruit, tea, and colonial produce. Its chief exports are

COREA.

Sovereign.

Corea is an Asiatic kingdom consisting mainly of a peninsula lying to the north-east of China; it is confined between 33° and 43° N. lat. and 124° and 130° E. long., and measures 600 m. from north to south, and 135 m. from east to west. The Chinese, to whom the territory is nominally tributary, call it Kas-li: the population is vaguely reckoned at something more than 10,000,000, and the area at 85,000 square miles. The capital is Kingki-tao, or Seoul. In the north the only grain grown is barley; but the southern part is of great fertility, and produces wheat,

those of agricultural produce, including wheat and barley, bacon, hams, flour, butter, eggs, hides, skins, corn-meal and oil-cake, horses, and cattle, the latter principally to Great Britain. Denmark possesses an army of 50,522 men on the war footing; a navy consisting of 37 steam-vessels (including 4 ironclads), mounting 227 guns, with 1,270 officers and men; and a mercantile marine of 3,324 vessels, with a tonnage of 272,500. There are 1,208 miles of railway. Revenue, 1887 £3,042,300 Expenditure, 1887 3,227,294 Public debt, 31st March, 1887 10,873,865 Imports, 1886 11,756,316 Exports, 1886 9,263,708 Imports from U.K., 1886 (includg. Colon.) 2,206,526 Exports to U.K., 1886 (includg. Colonies) 4,959,043 CAPITAL, Copenhagen. Pop., (1886), 329,460 (including suburbs).

Brit. Min., Hn. Sir Edm. J. Monson, K.C.M.G. £3,000
Sec. of Legation (vacant) 500
3rd Sec., Hy. Geo. Outram Bax-Ironside.. 250
Chaplain, Rev. Charles Alfred Moore 315
Consul, Albemarle Percy Inglis 700
Vice-Consul, Alexander Stewart MacGregor *unp.*
Aarhus—Vice-Consul, Rudolph Wulff.... 10
Bornholm—Vice-Consul, John Hintze .. 5
Elsinore—V. Con., Lorenz M. F. Schmidt 100
Fredericia—V. Con., H. M. E. Rasmussen
Frederikshaven—V. Con., Wm. Schmidt 10
Kastrup—Vice-Con., Alfred Silvio Fugl 5
Lemvig—Vice-Consul, Anthon Andersen
Nyborg—Vice-Consul, William Kriüser.. 5
Odense—Vice-Consul, Elias Bendz Muus
Randers—Vice-Consul, Wilhelm Hald.... 5
Thisted—Vice-Con., Emil A. Bendixsen 5
Reykjavik—Consul, Wm. G. Spence Paterson 10
St. Thomas & Ste. Croix—Consul, James N. Ernest Zohrab 1,100
Chaplain, Rev. Eyre Hutson

Bassin (Ste. Croix)—V. Con., Rbt. Armstrong 80
 The outlying possessions and colonies of Denmark have an area of 75,115 square miles, with 127,209 inhabitants. They include the Farøe or Sheep Islands (515 sq. m., pop. 11,220); Iceland (40,458 sq. m., pop. 72,445); Greenland (34,000 sq. m., pop. 9,781); and 3 islands in the West Indies, St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John (142 sq. m., pop. 33,763). These latter export sugar and rum.

Copenhagen, 728 miles; transit, 39 hours; postage, 2⁶d.; news, *id.*; books, 2 oz. 1²d.; parcels, 3 lbs. 1s. 9d., 17lbs. 2s. 2d.; telegrams, per word, 4d.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

President, General Ulises Heureaux, elected 1886.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Manuel M. Gautier.
Cons.-Gen., Miguel Ventura, 18, Coleman Street.
 San Domingo, formerly the Spanish portion of the Island of Hayti, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America, having been founded in 1494 by Bartolomeo Columbus. The capital city contains the Cathedral and Columbus's residence. It comprises an area of about 20,596 square miles, with an estimated population of 350,000. The imports in 1885 were £438,410, and the exports, £530,084. The chief products are tobacco, coffee, sugar, cocoa, mahogany, and a great variety of other furniture woods, wax, honey, logwood, fustic, turtle-shell, hides, and divi-divi. Sugar, the most recent industry, is now the most important. The minerals are gold, copper, and iron. The Revenue in 1887 was estimated at £320,000. The internal debt, 1886,

is stated to be £312,500, but there is in addition an unacknowledged debt of £714,300 contracted in London.

CAPITAL, San Domingo. Population, 16,000.
British Consul for Hayti and Dominican Republic
 Alfred St. John (at Port-au-Prince).
Vice-Consul, David Coen £22.
Porto Plata—Vice-Consul, Alfred Reimer .. 2.
 San Domingo is 4,600 miles; transit, postage, ; news, ; books, .

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC OF.

President, José Maria Plácido Caamaño, elected 23 Oct., 1883.
Foreign Minister, J. Modesto Espinoza.
Minister in London, Señor Don Antonio Flores.
Consul-General in London, Pedro A. Merino, 1, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Consul, Charles A. Yarmouth.

A State of South America, on its western side, being that portion of the Colombia States which lies on each side of the Equator, extending from lat. 1° 50' N. to 4° 50' S., and between 70° and 81° W. long., comprising an area of 248,380 English sq. miles. It has a population of about 1,100,000, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The giant chain of the Andes here presents the Chimborazo, 20,700 feet, the Cotopaxi, 19,490 feet, the Antisana, 18,847 feet above the level of the sea, and others. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayaquil, Charapoto, Chones, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common. Its chief products are cocoa, vegetable ivory, nuts, cotton, coffee, india-rubber, orchilla weed, straw hats, bark, yams, tobacco, fruits, sarsaparilla, wheat, &c. Its minerals consist of gold, quick-silver, lead, iron, copper, and emeralds. Sulphur abounds near the Chimborazo. The chief exports are—cocoa, caoutchouc, cascarilla bark, silver and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats, coffee, and cattle. Ecuador is divided into 3 departments—Quito, Guayaquil, Azuay—and 17 provinces, including that of "Orienté." In 1886 there were 76 miles of railway open; and an English contractor has engaged to prolong the line from the base of the Cordilleras to the high central table-land, a distance of 50 miles. Guayaquil is the chief port; population about 40,000.

The Galapagos Islands (2,951 square miles), belong to Ecuador; Floreana and Chatham are private property. The other islands were leased in 1884 to a Scandnavo-Swiss Company.

Public revenue, 1885-86, estimated £338,780
 Public expenditure, 1885-86, estimated. 443,929
 Public debt, 1885, about..... 3,221,900
 Imports of Guayaquil, 1885 1,032,100
 Exports of Guayaquil, 1885 1,224,003
 Imports from United Kingdom, 1886 .. 271,666
 Exports to United Kingdom, 1886..... 225,751

CAPITAL, Quito. Population, about 80,000.
Brit. Min., Christian Wm. Lawrence £1,400
Guayaquil—Consul, George Chambers.... 220
 Quito, 6,560 miles; transit, ; postage, 4d.; news, *id.*; books, 2 oz. 1d.

EGYPT.

Khedive, or Reigning Sovereign, Mohammed Tewfik Pasha, b. 19 Nov., 1852; *suc.* 25 June, 1870; *mar.* Jan. 19, 1873, Emina, dau. of Prince El Hami Pasha.

Heir Apparent, Abbas Bey, born July 14, 1874.
President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, & Min. of Justice, Nubar Pasha, G.C.M.G.
Minister of Interior & of War, Mustapha Fehmy Pasha, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Finance, Zeky Pasha.
Minister of Public Works, Public Instruction, Abd-el-Rahman Pasha Rouchdy.
Financial Adviser to the Khedive, Sir Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G.
Sirdar of the Egyptian Army, Major-Gen. Sir F. Grenfell, K.C.B.

The position and condition of Egypt are unparalleled. Nominally a province of the Ottoman Empire, it is also independent and under the rule of the Khedive by Firmans of the Sultan in 1841, 1866, 1867, and 1879, subject to the annual payment of a tribute of £695,792. It is at the same time entirely dependent for its existence as a Sovereign State upon the will of stronger Powers, England at the present moment being dominant. The title of Khedive was given by Firman of 14 May, 1867, and is hereditary. In consequence of a military revolt, headed by Arabi Pasha, which the Khedive was powerless to subdue, England was most unwillingly compelled to intervene, and is now in possession of Egypt, and for many years to come must continue to exercise a very powerful influence over the fortunes of the country. Whilst British troops were re-establishing the authority of the Khedive in Egypt, a revolution, headed by Mohammed Ahmed, who proclaimed himself a Mahdi, broke out in the Egyptian territories in the Soudan. The Egyptian troops having been beaten in the field, General Gordon volunteered to proceed to Khartoum to withdraw the garrisons. He fell dying nobly at his post before an English expedition, sent somewhat tardily to his relief, could reach him. Since then the whole of the upper valley of the Nile and the vast territories which had been brought under Egyptian rule, almost as far as the Equator, have been abandoned. The Khedive's possessions are consequently limited to the valley of the Nile, as high up as Akashe, above Wadi Halfa, in lat. 22° N., to the Oases, the Sinai peninsula, and the Land of Midian in Arabia, having a total area of 494,000 square miles, of which 10,328 square miles consist of arable land, and 13,363 square miles are covered with water, towns, roads, &c., the rest being a desert affording at most pasturage in a few favoured localities. The population in 1882 was 6,806,381, including 90,886 European foreigners (37,301 Greeks, 18,665 Italians, 15,716 French, 8,022 Austrians, 6,118 English, &c.). Besides this, Suakin on the Red Sea, and Zeila and Berbera on the Gulf of Aden, are occupied by British troops, whilst the Italians have been permitted to establish themselves at Massowa, Nubia, Senaar, Kordofan, Darfur, and other districts acknowledge the sway of Khalifa Abdullah el Taashi, whom the Mahdi appointed his successor when he died. In the Equatorial Province the Egyptian Governor, Dr. Emin-Pasha, still maintained himself in June 1887. An expedition for his relief, under the command of Mr. H. M. Stanley, proceeded by the Congo route in the spring of 1887. The whole of these former dependencies of Egypt have an estimated area of 760,000 square miles with 11,000,000 inhabitants.

The cultivated portion of Egypt is confined to the country annually inundated by the Nile, or capable of being irrigated by canals. Its agri-

cultural products consist of millet, maize, wheat, rice, melons, gourds, sugar, tobacco, hemp, cotton, &c. It has no metals; but salt, petroleum, nitre, marble, red granite, Oriental alabaster, and limestone are found. The chief imports are cotton stuffs, coals, provisions, wools, coffee, indigo, hardware, timber, wine and spirits, and machinery. The exports consist mainly of cotton and cotton-seed (78 per cent.), beans, wheat, sugar, maize, rice, gums, hides, wool, barley, ivory, and ostrich-feathers. Of the entire trade over 50 per cent. is carried on with the United Kingdom, 12 per cent. with Turkey, 10 per cent. with France, and 8 per cent. with Austria. There are 1,276 miles of railway.

The British army of occupation, November, 1887, numbers about 3,500 men, and there is a local military and police force of about 16,000 men under various names.

The Suez Canal, opened in 1869, and in which the English Government acquired by purchase, 25 Nov., 1875, shares to the amount of £4,000,000, is attracting a large portion of the traffic between this country and the East. By a convention, signed on Oct. 24, 1887, the canal has been neutralized. It is exempted from blockade, and vessels of all nations, whether armed or not, are to be allowed to pass through it in peace or war. In 1886, 3,100 vessels of 8,183,313 tons burthen (76 per cent. English, 8½ per cent. French, 4 per cent. German) passed through it. They carried 167,622 passengers, including 68,940 soldiers. Egypt being now the high road to India, England is compelled to take an active part in supporting the Khedive. In consequence of gross mismanagement and extravagance the finances of the country had got into a thoroughly disorganized condition, almost hopeless. Strenuous efforts, however, have been and are still being made to bring the Revenue and Expenditure into a state of stable equilibrium, and thus avoid the necessity of an international commission.

Public revenue, Budget for 1887	£9,875,400
Public expenditure	9,828,500
Consolidated debt, 1886	103,737,880
Annunities, capitalized, 1886	16,520,000
Imports, 1886	8,249,467
Exports, 1886	10,389,352
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886	2,955,007
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886	6,557,540

CAPITAL, Cairo. Population (1882), 374,838.

ALEXANDRIA.—Chief port, pop. 227,064.

<i>British Agent, Consul-General, and Minister Plenipotentiary</i> , Sir Evelyn Baring, K.C.S.I., K.C.B.	£6,000
<i>2nd Secretary</i> , Gerald Herbert Portal	430
Frederick Seymour Clarke	410
<i>3rd Secretary</i> , Lord Vaux of Harrowden	250
J. Lowndes Gorst	250
<i>Consul</i> , Raphael Borg	600
<i>Medical Adviser</i> , James A. S. Grant, M.D.	200
<i>Alexandria—Consul and Judge</i> , Charles Alfred Cookson, C.B.	1,000
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , John Selden Willmore	400
<i>Chaplain (Scotch)</i> , Rev. Wm. Kean	
<i>Assouan—Cons. Agent</i> , Moustapha Shakir	500
<i>Damietta—Vice-Consul</i> , Hugh Main	600
<i>Mansourah—Vice-Cons.</i> , Fredk. Murdoch	
<i>Thebes—Cons. Agent</i> , Ahmed Mustapha	
<i>Zag-a-zig—Vice-Consul</i> , Salvatore Felice	500
<i>Port Said—Consul</i> , Wm. Palfrey Burrell	1,330
<i>Vice-Cons.</i> , Frederick F. Maling	300
<i>Suakin—Consul</i> , Donald Andreas Cameron	950

Suakin—Vice-Cons., Robt. Teesdale Simons
Suez—Vice-Consul, John Roper Norrish .. £630
Pro-Consul, A. Medawar..... 250
 Cairo is 2,520 miles from London; transit, 6 days; postage, 2½*d.*; news and books, 2 *oz.* ½*d.*; parcels, 2 lbs. 1*s.* 3*d.*, per lb. extra, 7½*d.*; telegrams, per word, to Alexandria, 1*s.* 7*d.*

FINLAND.

Grand Duke, The Emperor of Russia.
Minister of State,

A Grand Duchy on the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, which was successively conquered by Russia from Sweden in 1721, 1743, and 1808, but was, nevertheless, permitted to retain its ancient native institutions. The Finns call their country "Suomenmaa," that is, "Land of Lakes," and very appropriately so, for Finland is a granite plateau, abounding in depressions filled with water. The hills nowhere attain a greater height than 2,000 feet: the coast is much indented, and fringed with islands and reefs. Of the total area, 11½ per cent. is covered with lakes, 54 per cent. is woodland, 4½ per cent. meadow-land, 1 per cent. arable land, and the rest consists of waste land and coarse pastures. The area is 144,254 square miles with a population of 2,176,421 (December 31st, 1884), of whom 1,828,300 are Finns, 306,500 Swedes, and 4,400 Russians; a few Laps lead a nomadic life in the north. Nearly all the inhabitants are Lutherans. Education is well cared for, and there is a flourishing university at Helsingfors. Formerly a granary of Sweden, the country at present draws much of its food from foreign sources, and occasionally it is visited by famines. The leading crops are rye, barley, oats, potatoes, beans and peas, flax and hemp, with a little tobacco. Berries largely supply the place of fruit. The live stock, in addition to horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats, includes also the reindeer. Iron, copper, lead, and graphite are found, but no salt. The iron industry is of importance, and spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, and wool, distilling, the making of matches, sugar-refining, ship-building, and other branches of industry are carried on with success. The forests are a great source of wealth. By means of improved machinery immense quantities of timber are prepared for export, and in consequence of the facilities offered by improved means of communication the wood which formerly took two or three years to reach the ships, is now felled, prepared, and exported in one year. The exports include timber, butter, textile fabrics, iron, and steel. There are 820 miles of railway; and (1886) a marine of 1,624 vessels, of 256,473 tons.

Finland is a constitutional monarchy of a somewhat antiquated type. The Diet consists of four estates—nobles, parsons, citizens, and peasants. The Grand Duke alone can introduce bills, which become law after they have been carried by two successive Diets. There are 9 battalions of Finnish Rifles, mustering 4,899 men.

CAPITAL, Helsingfors. Pop., 49,146.
 Public revenue, 1886..... £1,712,318
 Public expenditure, 1886..... 1,712,318
 Public debt, 1886..... 2,608,730
 Impts., '86, £11,857,143; expts., '86, £10,500,000.
 Helsingfors, 1,990 miles; transit, ;
 letters, 2½*d.*; news and books, 2 *oz.* ½*d.*; parcels,
 ; telegrams, per word, 6½*d.*

FRANCE.

Pres. of the Republic, Marie François Sadi Carnot, born 11 August, 1837; elected 3 December, 1887, in place of François Paul Jules Grévy, born 15 Aug. 1807; elected by the Assembly, 30 Jan., 1879; re-elected Dec., 1885, for 7 years, but resigned 2 Dec., 1887.

***President of the Council**,
Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Minister of War,
Minister of Interior,
Minister of Marine and Colonies,
Minister of Finance,
Minister of Commerce & Industry,
Minister of Public Works,
Minister of Justice,
Minister of Instruction and Worship,
Minister of Agriculture,

Ambassador in London, Senator William Henri Waddington, Albert Gate House, Hyde Park.
Councillor, Comte L. d'Aubigny.
1st Secretary, Comte X. de Floria
3rd ditto, Viscount de St. Guays.
3rd ditto, M. Edouard Bapst.
3rd ditto, M. de la Chaussee.
Attaché, M. René David.
Military Attaché, Colonel Massing.
Naval Attaché, Commandant Roustan.
 " *adjoint*, Captain H. Heurtel.
Secretary Archiviste, C. P. Maistre.
Consul-General, M. Blanchard de Farges, Office of the Consulate, 38, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Vice-Consul, M. D'Anglade.

The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from 42° 20' to 51° 5' N. lat., and from 7° 45' E. to 4° 45' W. long., bounded on the north by the Channel and Straits of Dover, which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its present area at 204,090 square miles. The territory lost in 1871 amounted to 5,602 square miles. France is divided into 86 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The principal rivers are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône; the principal forests, Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, birch, pine, beech, elm, chestnut, and the cork-tree in the south. Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent, as the wines of Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., evidence (1885, 628,000,000 gal.). The chief agricultural products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beetroot for the manufacture of sugar, hops, &c. Its mineral re

* As a general rule modern French Ministries enjoy but a short term of office. In the eighteen years since the fall of the Empire there will have been twenty-three Ministries:—

1857 M. Jules Favre.	1880 M. Jules Ferry.
1871 M. Dufaure.	1881 M. Leon Gambetta.
1873 Duc de Broglie.	1882 M. C. de Freycinet (2).
1874 General de Cissey.	1882 M. Duclerc.
1875 M. Buffet.	1883 M. Fallières.
1876 M. Dufaure (2).	1883 M. Jules Ferry (2).
1876 M. Simon.	1885 M. Brisson.
1877 Duc de Broglie (2).	1886 M. C. de Freycinet (3).
1877 Gen. de Rochebouet.	1886 M. Goblet.
1877 M. Dufaure (3).	1887 M. Rouvier.
1879 M. Waddington.	1887
1879 M. Chas. de Freycinet.	

sources are comparatively small. They include, however, coal (1886, 19,500,000 tons), pig iron (1,5-7,850), copper, lead, silver, antimony, and salt. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper-making, woollens, carpets, linen, silk, and lace. Its oyster fisheries are an important industrial feature. The increase of population is very slow: in 1700 it numbered 19,660,320; in 1801 it had increased to 27,349,003; in 1821 to 30,461,873; in 1856 to 38,039,364; at the next census in 1861 it receded to 37,386,161; but in 1866 it again increased to 33,067,074. This was inclusive of the provinces ceded to Germany in 1871, which, in 1866, had 1,597,228 inhabitants. Thus, the present territory of France had, in 1866, a population of 36,469,836; in 1886 the entire population was 37,885,905, an increase of only 1,783,184 in 14 years. The disastrous war of 1870 reduced this to 36,102,221 in 1872. Even this comparatively small increase of the population was (as it, in fact, still is) chiefly due to immigration from other countries, and not to the natural increase by an annually increasing number of births. The annual number of births has, indeed, been steadily decreasing in France during late years, whilst, at the same time, that of deaths has been increasing. The excess of births over deaths in 1886 was only 52,560 against 85,464 in 1885; 79,000 in 1884; 97,000 in 1883; and 108,000 in 1881. It is interesting to compare these statistics with those of the United Kingdom. In 1881 the population of France amounted to 37,672,048, 692,800 of whom were Protestants and 53,436 Jews. The effective strength of the army under the colours is 523,833 men. On a war footing the army consists of 1,392,200 men (field force, 754,600, with 2,622 guns; dépôts, 180,000; garrison troops, 453,600). The navy consisted in 1886 of 507 steam vessels, of which 63 were ironclads (22 still building), 59 large cruisers, and 140 torpedo vessels and boats. The educational system is governmental, and presided over by a Minister of Instruction, part of the expense being defrayed by the State. In addition to the faculties of Theology, Law, and Medicine, the Lycées, the Colleges, the Naval and Military Schools, and the Ecole Polytechnique, the State supports numerous establishments for instruction in special branches of knowledge. The system of railways in France is very extensive; they are entirely *concedés*, i.e. they will become State property after the expiration of the concession. The entire length open for traffic in 1886 was 29,189 miles. The length of telegraphs is 60,930 miles. There is a mercantile marine of 15,266 vessels, of 1,000,215 tons.

The imports consist largely of food and raw materials; the exports of manufactured goods, the most important among the former are cereals and flour, wine (the imports of which exceed the exports), wool, raw silk, timber, hides and skins, cotton, coal, live animals, cotton yarns and manufactures. The exports rank thus:—woollens, wine, silks, hides and skins, raw silk, leather wares, haberdashery, &c., cheese and butter. Of the total trade 20 per cent. is with the United Kingdom, 12 per cent. with Belgium, 9 per cent. with Germany, 7½ per cent. with the United States, and 7 per cent. with Italy.

The chief articles exported to the United Kingdom in 1886 were:—

Cotton Manufacts.	£396,965
Eggs, 381,969,990	1,215,317
Butter	2,261,023
Articles of Food	1,202,287
Clocks and Watches	656,229
Corn, all kinds	484,795
Artificial Flowers	567,968
and Feathers	599,010
Fruit	599,010
Gloves	£727,461
Lace	548,864
Leather & Hides	1,112,652
Silk, all kinds	6,744,728
Skins and Fur	337,676
Sugar	839,715
Wines and Spirits	3,918,099
Wool	1,241,514
Woollen Manfrs.	5,514,998

The chief articles imported from the United Kingdom in 1886 were:—

Apparel of all kinds £325,422	Machinery	£732,898	
Corns, &c.	1,814,420	Metals and Hard-ware	1,031,912
Cotton Yarn	844,652	Silk and Manfrs.	591,140
Cotton Manfrs.	880,806	Articles of Food	553,737
Linen Manfrs.	270,134	Woollen Manfr. &c.	3,149,538
Hides and Leather	383,433		

Revenue, 1887	£151,106,868
Expenditure, 1887 (estimated)	151,122,660
Public debt, funded, 1886	830,209,324
Public debt, floating, annuities, &c. capitalized	728,372,372
Total value of imports, 1886	169,374,520
Total value of exports, 1886	132,009,200
Imports from U. K. (incl. Col.), 1886	20,901,202
Exports to U. K. (incl. Col.), 1886	37,334,880

CAPITAL, Paris. Population (1887), 2,344,550.

<i>Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenip.</i> , Right Hon. Earl of Lytton, G.C.S.I.	£10,000
<i>Secretary</i> , Edwin Henry Egerton, C.B.	1,200
<i>Mil. Attaché</i> , Col. Hn. G. P. H. Villiers, C.M.G.	700
<i>Naval do.</i> , Capt. Sir Wm. Cecil Domville, Bt.	500
<i>Commercial Attaché</i> , Joseph A. Crowe, C.B.	1,500
<i>2nd Secs.</i> , George Sheffield	450
Francis Edmund Hugh Elliot	420
George Earle Welby	420
Maurice William Ernest de Bunsen	360
Hon. Michael Henry Herbert	360
<i>3rd Secretary</i> , Walter B. Townley	250
<i>Temporary Attachés</i> , W. H. Hume and Viscount Molyneux	
<i>Registrar & Libr.</i> , Falconer Atlee, C.M.G.	1,050
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Josiah F. D. Bowden	unp.
<i>Ajaccio—Consul</i> , John Hicks Graves	500
<i>Bastia—Vice-Cons.</i> , Arthur C. Southwell	5
<i>Calvi and Ile Rousse</i> , André Roncajolo	
<i>Bordeaux—Consul</i> , William Ward	950
<i>—Vice-Consul</i> , William John Norcop	unp.
<i>Arcachon—Vice-Consul</i> , A. F. de Lobel	10
<i>Bayonne—V.—Consul</i> , Capt. R. P. Leeson	100
<i>Biarritz—Vice-Consul</i> , E. H. W. Bellairs	50
<i>Pau—Vice-Consul</i> , A. H. Foster-Barham	45
<i>Boulogne—Consul</i> , Edward Wm. Bonham	750
<i>—Vice-Consul</i> , Capt. Robt. N. Surplice	100
<i>Calais—Vice-Consul</i> , William Thomsett	150
<i>Dunkirk—Vice-Consul</i> , Edward Taylor	250
<i>Brest—Consul</i> ,	800
<i>—Vice-Consul</i> , Andrew E. Baillon	unp.
<i>L'Orient—Vice-Consul</i> , Firmin Julien	35
<i>Cayenne—Consul</i> , Capt. Wm. Wyndham	1,000
<i>—Vice-Consul</i> , Pascal Decomis	unp.
<i>Cherbourg—Consul</i> , Hon. H. P. Vereker	600
<i>—Vice-Consul</i> , Gustave Bonfils	unp.
<i>Le Mans—Vice-Consul</i> , John de Veulle	5
<i>St. Malo—Vice-Consul</i> , Col. M. Macgregor	95
<i>Dikar—Vice-Consul</i> , Capt. E. Rastoul	20
<i>Hire—Consul-Gen.</i> , Frederic Bernal	1,000
<i>—Vice-Consul</i> , John Soulsby Rowell	150
<i>Caen—Vice-Consul</i> , Captain A. J. Leeson	75
<i>Dieppe—V.—Consul</i> , H. W. Lee-Jortin	150
<i>Fécamp—Vice-Consul</i> , Alfred Handisyde	5
<i>Hcnfleur—Vice-Cons.</i> , Frank Lethbridge	100
<i>Rowen—Consul</i> , Major Wm. P. Chapman	500
<i>Trouville—Vice-Consul</i> , H. Fautrel	25
<i>Marseilles—Consul</i> , Chas. G. G. Perceval	1,200
<i>—Vice-Consul</i> , Eugène E. Marchand	unp.
<i>Cette—Vice-Consul</i> , Gustave Epitalier	55

<i>Lyons—Vice-Consul</i> , Robert Ottley.....	£50
<i>Toulon—Vice-Consul</i> , L. J. B. V. Jouve	65
<i>Martinique—Consul</i> , William Lawless....	320
<i>Fort de France—Cons. Agent</i> , Theo. Labat	
<i>Guadaloupe—Vice-Consul</i> , James Japp..	120
<i>Base-Terre—Cons. Agent</i> , ..	5
<i>Nantes—Consul</i> , Bernard Pouncefote....	700
<i>Croisic—Vice-Consul</i> , A. M. P. Maillard	
<i>La Rochelle—V.—Consul</i> , R. S. Warburton	400
<i>Sables d'Olonne—Vice-Consul</i> , Théophile Lelièvre.....	
<i>St. Nazaire—V.—Cons.</i> , Henry P. Sutton	100
<i>Tonnay-Charente—Cons. Agent</i> , Gustavus Leopold Link.....	50
<i>New Caledonia—Cons.</i> , Edg. L. Layard, C.M.G.	1,000
„ <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Edgar L. C. Layard....	unp.
<i>Nice—Consul</i> , James Charles Harris.....	200
„ <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Martyn Cecil Gurney....	unp.
<i>Cannes—Vice-Consul</i> , John Taylor.....	40
<i>Mentone—Vice-Consul</i> , Charles Palmaro	20
<i>Réunion—Consul</i> , Charles Louis St. John	1,150
<i>Saigon—Consul</i> , Charles F. Tremlett....	420
<i>Tahiti—Consul</i> , Capt. Charles A. P. Talbot	750
„ <i>Vice-Consul</i> , George Miller.....	unp.

DEPENDENCIES. — Within recent years the French Colonial Empire has been increased by extensive acquisitions in Africa and Asia, but these can scarcely be looked upon as compensating for the loss of Canada in the 18th, and of that of Louisiana in the beginning of the present century. Algeria in North Africa (see p. 470) is in several respects looked upon as an integral part of France, whilst Tunis (see p. 513) is a French "protectorate." On the Senegal great efforts are now being made to found an African Empire. The road to the Niger has been secured by forts, a treaty of commerce and amity has been concluded with the Sultan of Segou, and a steamer has actually been launched upon the Niger. A railway, connecting the Senegal with that river, is being constructed. Official reports estimate the area of the districts in Senegambia acknowledging the sovereignty of France at 97,000 square miles, which implies a population of about one to one and a half million of inhabitants. On the Ivory Coast France maintains the trading posts of Assini and Grand Bassam; and further east, on the Slave Coast, she has secured a protectorate over Kutanu, or Porto Novo. The territory of the Gaboon, Ogowe, and Congo, as defined at the Berlin Congress, embraces 174,340 square miles, with about 1,700,000 inhabitants. In Eastern Africa France possesses the wealthy Island of Réunion (764 sq. miles, pop. 170,518), the Comoro Islands (760 sq. miles, pop. 64,000), and a few insignificant islands on the coast of Madagascar (see p. 497), upon which large island she has forced a French protectorate. Further in the north France has occupied Obok, and the whole Gulf of Tajura opposite Aden. Altogether the African possessions and Protectorates of France extend over 672,100 square miles, with about 12,000,000 inhabitants.

In Asia there remain to her Pondicherry, Chandernagore, and a few others of her once-important possessions in India, having together an area of 196 square miles, and a population of 273,283. In Further India France has firmly established her rule in Cochin China (see p. 481), has forced her protectorate upon Cambodia (32,380 sq. miles, pop. 1,500,000) in 1867 (see p. 477), and upon the old Empire of Annam in 1884, the northern portion of which is known

as Tongking, and has been absolutely surrendered (see p. 512). These recent acquisitions give French Asia 196,830 square miles, with 18,425,000 inhabitants.

In America France possesses in the small islets of St. Pierre and Miquelon (90 sq. miles, pop. 5,565) an excellent basis for her Newfoundland fisheries; in Martinique and Guadaloupe (1,103 sq. miles, pop. 366,761)—two of the most fertile West India islands—also the small island of St. Bartholomew, and in Cayenne or French Guiana (46,880 sq. miles, pop. 36,000) a wide territory in South America.

In the Pacific Ocean the French colonies consist of two groups—New Caledonia, with the Loyalty Islands, in the west (7,654 sq. miles, pop. 60,703); and Tahiti, or the Society Islands, with the Marquesas, the Low Archipelago or Tuamotu, and the Austral Isles or Tubuai (1,412 sq. miles, pop. 25,050), in the east. Uver, or Wallis (37 square miles, pop. 3,500), to the N. E. of Fiji, was annexed in 1836. Clipperton, in the Northern Pacific, is merely an uninhabited islet of 2 square miles. The New Hebrides (5,106 sq. miles, pop. 70,000) have recently been occupied as if for a permanency, but are to be abandoned.

The total area of French colonies, dependencies, and protectorates amounts thus to about 932,500 square miles, with a population of nearly 31,000,000; and it is worthy of note that within all these territories the number of Frenchmen does not probably exceed half a million.

Paris is distant from London, 267 miles; transit, 10 to 12 hours; postage, 2½d.; news or books, 2 oz. ½d.; parcels, 3 lbs. 1s. 4d., 7 lbs. 1s. 9d.; telegrams, per word, 2½d.

See ALGERIA, p. 470.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Emperor, William (King of Prussia), proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles, 18 Jan., 1871.
Chancellor, Prince von Bismarck.
Sec. of State For. Affairs, Count H. von Bismarck.
Sec. of State, Interior, Von Boetticher.
Ambassador in London, Count Hatzfeldt-Wildenberg, 9, Carlton House Terrace, S.W.
Councillor of Embassy, Baron L. von Plessen.
Secretary, Count Paul Wolff-Metternich.
Attaché, Prince Pless.
Military and Naval Attaché, Captain William Schroeder, German Navy.
Attaché (Architecture and Engineering), Inspector Thür.

Consul-Gen., P. L. W. Jordan, 27, Finsbury Circus.
Councillor and Director of the Chancery of the Embassy, W. A. Schmettau.

The Empire, according to the Constitution of 16th April, 1871, is confederate, under the presidency of the King of Prussia, who bears the hereditary title of German Emperor. He has the right and the duty of representing the Empire for all purposes of international law, of declaring war, making peace and treaties, &c. He is the commander-in-chief of the whole army and navy in peace as well as in war, except the military forces of Bavaria and Wurtemberg, which form—but in peace time only—separate corps under the command of their respective kings. He names and dismisses the officers and functionaries of the Empire. His edicts, made in the name of the Empire, must be countersigned by the Chancellor, who, as the First Minister of the Empire, is by his signature responsible for them. The third factor of Govern-

ment is the *Reichstag*, or legislative parliament, consisting of one deputy to about every hundred thousand inhabitants of the Empire, and the *Bundesrath*, formed of delegates of the confederated governments.

The departments especially belonging to the legislation, administration, or control of the Empire and its government are—all matters connected with the army, navy, post, and telegraphy, passports, emigration, colonization, political laws of the citizens, the whole civil law, coinage, banking, commerce, navigation, the railways, &c. The bills promulgated by the *Bundesrath* and the *Reichstag* in accordance, and sanctioned by the Emperor, are compulsory on all Governments of the Empire, and annul *eo ipso* all possible regulations contradictory to them in the different States.

This large Empire of Central Europe, situate in lat. 47° 18'—55° 52' N. and long. 5° 50'—22° 50' E., comprises the following 25 States, and a Reichsland (see p. 493):—

	English sq. miles.	Pop. 1885.	Inc. 1880-5 per cent.
1. Prussia.....	134,467	28,313,833	3·7
2. Bavaria.....	29,291	5,416,180	2·4
3. Saxony.....	5,789	3,129,168	6·7
4. Wurtemberg....	7,531	1,994,849	1·2
5. Baden.....	5,803	1,600,839	1·9
6. Hesse.....	2,965	956,170	2·1
7. Mecklenburg-Schwerin.....	5,137	575,140	dec. 0·3
8. Saxo-Weimar....	1,387	313,668	1·3
9. Mecklenburg-Streititz.....	1,131	98,371	1·9
10. Oldenburg.....	2,479	341,250	1·1
11. Brunswick.....	1,425	372,580	6·4
12. Saxo-Meiningen	953	214,697	3·6
13. Saxo-Altenburg..	511	161,129	3·8
14. Saxo-Coburg and Gotha.....	760	198,717	2·0
15. Anhalt.....	906	247,603	6·2
16. Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.....	363	83,939	4·4
17. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen....	333	73,623	3·5
18. Waldeck.....	433	56,565	0·1
19. Reuss (elder line)	122	53,787	5·7
20. Reuss (younger line)	319	112,118	10·1
21. Schaumburg Lippe	131	37,204	5·0
22. Lippe.....	472	123,250	2·9
23. Lubek.....	115	67,658	6·2
24. Bremen.....	99	166,392	6·0
25. Hamburg.....	158	518,712	13·3
26. Alsace-Lorraine..	5,602	1,563,145	dec. 0·2
Total German Empire	208,683	46,840,587	3·5

According to religious confessions there were (1880) 28,731,152 Protestants (62·6 per cent.), 16,232,651 Roman Catholics (35·9 per cent.), 561,612 Jews (1·2 per cent.).

German is spoken by the bulk of the inhabitants, but there reside within the limits of the Empire over 3,000,000 persons of other nationalities, viz. 2,500,000 Poles and 150,000 Lithuanians in the eastern parts of Prussia; 140,000 Wends in Lusatia, 50,000 Chechians on the Bohemian frontier, 140,000 Danes in Schleswig, and 220,000 Wallones and French to the west of the Rhine. On the other hand, about 13,000,000 Germans live in Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, and Russia.

There are in Germany 21 towns of over 100,000 inhabitants—viz., Berlin (1,315,412), Ham-

burg-Altona (406,759), Breslau (208,893), Munich (260,000), Dresden (245,515), Elberfeld-Barmen (209,557), Leipzig (170,076), Cologne (161,260), Frankfurt-on-the-Main (154,504), Königsberg (151,157), Hanover (139,330), Stuttgart (125,906), Bremen (118,615), Nürnberg (115,981), Düsseldorf (115,183), Danzig (114,822), Magdeburg (114,052), Strassburg (112,019), Chemnitz (110,808).

EMIGRATION.—Between 1871-85 1,419,300 Germans emigrated, of whom 1,355,600 went to the United States. In 1881 the number of emigrants reached the exceptional figure of 210,547; in 1883 it had sunk down to 166,119; in 1885 it was only 110,028.

Education.—There are 21 universities in the Empire, with 2,192 professors and teachers, attended by about 27,784 matriculated students. Education is general and compulsory.

Germany is becoming more and more a manufacturing country. In 1883, 43 per cent. of the population were supported by agriculture, 36 per cent. by mining and industries, 10 per cent. by commerce and transportation. Of the total area 48·5 per cent. are cultivated, 11 per cent. consist of meadows and pastures, 26 per cent. are covered with forest. The agricultural produce no longer suffices to support the population. The produce of the mines was valued in 1885 at £28,600,000, and included 58,293,873 tons of coal, 15,267,477 tons of lignite, 9,061,988 tons of iron ore, 2,030,256 tons of salt, besides copper, lead, zinc, silver, &c. The Lower Rhine (Crefeld, Elberfeld-Barmen), Alsace (Mülhausen), Saxony (Chemnitz), Westphalia, and Silesia are the great centres of the textile industries.

The chief articles of export to the United Kingdom in the year 1886 were the following. One of the items is most objectionable—sugar; the export of this is encouraged by a system of bounties, with the result that the sugar-refining trade of this country has been ruined:—

Animals, living.....	£820,806	Hides & leather.....	£404,243
Articles of food.....	735,906	Musical instruments.....	335,278
Bacon & hams.....	1,036,658	Paper, prints, &c.....	370,099
Corn of all kinds.....	1,652,176	Seeds of all kinds.....	349,962
Cotton manufactures..	527,873	Sugar.....	5,183,163
Eggs, 309,739,800.....	744,067	Wine, spirits, and beer.....	221,686
Farinaceous substances.....	364,625	Wood & timber.....	753,946
Flax & hemp.....	329,353	Wool & manufactures.	1,140,008
Glass.....	440,527	Zinc.....	511,932

During the same period the chief articles of import from the United Kingdom were:—

Apparel.....	£101,098	Linen yarn, &c.....	£951,035
Chemical products.....	208,261	Machinery.....	1,184,683
Coal, &c.....	1,081,814	Manure.....	438,496
Cotton yarn.....	1,724,061	Silk, seeds, &c.....	585,115
Cotton manufactures..	1,378,908	Silk, skins, &c.....	207,523
Herrings.....	528,424	Wool.....	641,118
Metals & hardware.....	1,104,574	Woolen yarn and manufactures.....	2,783,728
Jute, &c.....	145,358	Yarn, Alpaca, &c.....	653,267
Leather & hides.....	354,438		

The mercantile marine in 1886 consisted of 4,135 vessels, with a tonnage of 1,282,449, manned by 38,931 men; of these 664 were steamers, with a tonnage of 420,605.

The total length of the railways in the Empire on 2nd April, 1886, extended to 23,535 miles, of which above three-fourths belong to the State. At the end of 1885 the length of telegraph lines was 51,537 miles. In 1885 there were 17,452 post-offices, with 93,845 employés, and 2,003,000,000 letters, &c., were conveyed.

ZOLLVEREIN.—The Empire forms a Customs League, named "Zollverein," to which also the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg belongs, but from which are excepted the free ports of Hamburg and Bremen. The leading imports (classified according to value) are grain and flour (£21,000,000), wool, cotton, silk, coffee, animals, hides, woollen yarn, petroleum, horses, and tobacco. The chief exports are woollen manufactures (£9,250,000), sugar, silk manufactures, iron, animals, leather wares, cotton stuffs, grain and flour, coal and machinery. Of the total trade 20 per cent. is with the Hanse Towns, 16 per cent. with the United Kingdom, 14 per cent. with Holland and Belgium. A large portion of the trade with England does not appear in the German returns, as it is carried on through the Hanse Towns, Holland and Belgium.

BUDGET.—The revenues for 1887-88 consist of the following items:—Customs and excise, £19,219,265; from post, telegraph, and railways, £2,262,224; contributions of the Confederate States, £8,253,244; total, £36,608,240. The expenditure amounts to the same. £21,122,937 is the cost of the army; £2,336,077 the cost of the navy. The National Debt, 1887, is £28,818,630. The funds created from the French war indemnity for fortifications, invalids, and war purposes amounted in April, 1885, to £34,229,428.

The GERMAN ARMY on the peace footing consists of 21,238 officers and 468,409 men, with 81,598 horses and 1,486 guns. On the war footing the total strength amounts to 35,427 officers and 1,456,677 men, with 312,731 horses and 2,808 guns. The field army has 744,031 men and 19,391 officers, 242,415 horses and 2,040 guns; the dépôt troops, "Ersatztruppen," number 296,614 men, 4,796 officers, with 31,373 horses and 444 guns; the garrison troops, "Besatzungstruppen," with 416,032 men, 11,240 officers, 38,943 horses, and 324 guns. The "Landsturm," a last reserve, is not included in the above, but it is not organized in time of peace. Service in the army is compulsory. In 1887, 41,135 men, forming 31 battalions, 24 field batteries, 9 companies of pioneers, and 14 of train, were added to the peace establishment.

The imperial navy in 1886 consisted of 134 steam-vessels, with 554 guns, including 27 iron-clads, mounting 160 guns, 24 cruisers, and 66 torpedo-boats, with 18,000 men. Thirty vessels were building.

Imperial revenue, 1887-88 (Budget)	£36,800,140
Imperial debt, 1886	29,469,914
Total imports (Zollverein), 1885	138,548,823
Total exports (Zollverein), 1885	140,205,882
Imports from the U. K., 1886	26,302,267
Exports to the U. K., 1886	21,422,342

British Ambassador at Berlin, the Right Hon. Sir E. Baldwin Malet, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.	£7,000
Sec. of Embassy, Chas. Stewart Scott, C.B.	1,000
Military Attaché, Col. L. V. Swaine, C.B.	800
2nd Secretaries, Arthur F. Gresham Leveson-Gower	400
Arthur S. Raikes	330
3rd Secretary, James Rennell Rodd	250
Attaché, Hon. Reginald Lister	
Hon. Attaché, Hon. Gilbert Irby	
Consul-General, Gerson von Bleichröder	35
Vice-Consul, Hans von Bleichröder	unp.
Cameroons—(West Africa) Vice-Consul, Hen. H. Johnston	60
Düsseldorf—Consul, Thomas R. Mulvany	70

Frankfort—Cons.-Gen., Chas. Oppenheimer	£90
Consul, Bernhard Goldbeck	unp.
Hamburg—Consul-Gen., Hon. C. S. Dundas	1,300
Vice-Consul, George A. Pogson	
Brake—Vice-Consul, Karl Gross	45
Bremen—Vice-Consul, Carl Heinrich Rieke	50
Bremerhaven—V.-Con., Johannes Schwoon	150
Cuxhaven—Vice-Consul, J. P. Angelbeck	105
Emden—Vice-Consul, Franz D. Ihnen	5
Fleensburg—Vice-Consul, Thos. Hollerer	5
Gluckstadt—Con. Agent, Julius S. Schenck	
Hluum—Vice-Consul, Carl Christiansen	
Kiel—Vice-Consul, Christian Kruse	10
Lubeck—Vice-Con., Heinrich L. Behncke	50
Rostock—Vice-Consul, Charles Losenburg	5
Tonning—Vice-Consul, Carl Becker	25
Wismar—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Podens	10
Königsberg—Consul, Hy. T. Carew-Hunt	800
Breslau—Vice-Consul, Hermann Humbert	5
Danzig—Vice-Consul, Max Durège	150
Memel—Vice-Consul, Heinrich Pietsch	125
Stettin—Consul, William H. Reid (acting)	
Vice-Consul, William H. Reid	unp.
Swinemünde—Vice-Consul, Christian Rose	110

PRUSSIA.

King, William, German Emperor, born 22 Mar., 1797; suc. 2 Jan., 1861; married 11 June, 1829, Augusta (born 30 Sept., 1811), daughter of Charles Fredk., Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar.
Heir Apparent, Prince Royal, Frederick William (German Crown Prince), born 18 Oct., 1831; married 25 Jan., 1858, Victoria, Princess Royal of Great Britain, born 21 Nov. 1840.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, of Commerce, and Premier, Prince von Bismarck.
Vice-President and Interior, Von Puttkamer.
War, General Bronsart von Schellendorff.
Public Works, Maybach.
Finances, Dr. von Scholz.
Agriculture, Woods, and Forests, Dr. Lucius.
Justice, Dr. Friedberg.
Instruction and Worship, Von Gossler.
Minister of State, Secretary of State, and Interior, Herr von Boetticher.

Prussia is an extensive Kingdom of Central Europe, comprising the larger portion of Germany, situate in lat. 49° 7'—55° 52' N. and long. 5° 50'—22° 50' E. On the 1st of December, 1885, the population was as follows:—

Provinces.	Sq. miles, English.	Population.
1. East Prussia	14,278	1,958,838
2. West Prussia	9,447	1,497,950
3. Brandenburg	15,406	3,657,822
4. Pomerania	11,622	1,505,735
5. Posen	11,180	1,715,024
6. Silesia	15,558	4,111,399
7. Saxony	9,748	2,427,979
8. Schleswig-Holstein	7,275	1,150,233
9. Hanover	14,836	2,172,224
10. Westphalia	7,800	2,202,760
11. Hesse-Nassau	6,058	1,592,152
12. Rhenish Provinces	10,418	4,344,802
13. Hohenzollern	441	66,795
Total	134,467	28,313,333

Prussia possesses a large number of navigable rivers intersecting the country—viz., the Niemen, Pregel, Vistula, Oder, Elbe, Weser, and Rhine. The coasts of the Baltic and North Seas form a number of gulfs and bays. Its principal mountains are the Harz and the Riesen-gebirge, to

latter reaching an altitude of 5,255 feet. The forests are extensive, occupying an area of nearly 10,000,000 acres, chiefly consisting of fir. Its minerals consist of iron, copper, lead, alum, nitre, zinc, cobalt, sulphur, nickel, arsenic, baryta, amber, agate, jasper, onyx, &c., and, to a small extent, silver. Salt (from the brine springs of Prussian Saxony) is abundant, also coal. Metallic ores, salt, precious stones, and amber belong to the Crown. Agriculture and the rearing of cattle constitute the principal sources of employment and wealth of the rural population of the entire monarchy. Wheat, rye, oats, barley, peas, millet, rape-seed, maize, linseed, flax, hemp, tobacco, hops, &c., are extensively cultivated and largely exported. The western division is noted for its excellent fruits and vegetables, and the Rhenish provinces stand pre-eminent for their wines. Prussia has upwards of 100 mineral springs, possessing various properties and qualities. Its manufactures consist chiefly of linens, for which Silesia, Saxony, and Westphalia have long been noted. The cotton works are extensive. Besides these there are numerous manufactories of silk, woollen, mixed cotton and linen fabrics, including shawls, carpets, &c.; woollens are made in almost every town and large village. Next in importance are leather, earthenware, glass, paper, and tobacco manufactures, and working in metals. Brewing is a business of great importance. The principal imports comprise coffee, tea, sugar, cotton, and other produce of the colonies; wines, silk, fruit, manufactured goods, tin, furs, dye-stuffs. The principal exports comprise linens, woollens, hardware, corn, wool, timber, pitch, linseed, tobacco, mineral waters; to which may be added horses, horned cattle, hams, salt meat, &c.; and from the Rhenish provinces, wine.

For the work of education there are about 34,000 elementary schools, attended by about 4,500,000 scholars. There are also 520 high schools, in addition to numerous technical schools.

There are ten celebrated universities in Prussia, attended by about 15,000 matriculated students in 1886; and the whole of the educational establishments are under the immediate control of the "Minister of Public Instruction and Ecclesiastical Affairs." The Royal Family belong to the Evangelical Church ('Evangelical' is a sort of compromise between Lutheran and Calvinist); and the majority of the population consists of Evangelicals (Protestants, who numbered 17,633,279 in 1880; of Roman Catholics there were 9,206,283, and of Jews 363,790.

Estimated public revenue, 1886-87 .. £64,378,025
Expenditure, the same.

Total debt, 1886..... 207,316,522

CAPITAL, Berlin. Population, 1885, 1,315,412.
Berlin, transit, 27 hours; postage, 2½*d.*; news and books, 2 oz., ½*d.*; parcels, 3 lbs., 1*s.*; 3 to 7 lbs., 1*s.* 7*d.*; telegrams, per word, 3*d.*

SAXONY.

King, Albert, born 23 April, 1828; *suc.* 29 Oct., 1873; *mar.* 18 June, 1853, Caroline, dau. of the late Prince Gustave de Wasa, b. 5 Aug., 1833.
Heir Presumptive, his brother, Prince George, b. 8 Aug., 1832; *m.* 11 May, 1859, Marie Anne, Infanta of Portugal, who died 5 Feb., 1884.
Minister of State, Count von Fabricé.

A Kingdom of Germany, the third in import-

ance and population of the German Empire, comprising an area of 5,789 English square miles, with a population of 3,182,003, among whom are 86,952 Roman Catholics, and 7,755 Jews. More than one-half of the surface is arable, and has always been in a high state of cultivation; its agricultural products consist of the usual cereals and leguminous plants, with rape, buckwheat, hops, flax, and fruits of all kinds suited to the climate. The forests supply timber of excellent quality, and in such abundance as to render them a great source of industry and wealth. The minerals are another great source of wealth, the ores being both rich and abundant. The mines consist of silver, tin, bismuth, cobalt, iron, zinc, lead, nickel, arsenic, &c., besides coal, marble, porcelain-earth, and various gems—as topazes, chrysolites, amethysts, cornelians, garnets, &c. The smelting is centralized in large establishments belonging to the State. Manufacturing industry has been greatly developed, and in some branches carried to a high degree of perfection, employing about three-fifths of the population. The special manufactures of Saxony are: Machinery, cottons, worsted yarns, soft wool tissues, carriages, furs, clothing, jute, furniture stuffs, hosiery, gloves, and other knitted goods, real and imitation laces, embroideries, curtains, paper, wood and straw pulp, and bottle glass. The government factory at Meissen continues to produce imitations of the famous Dresden china formerly made there. The great fairs of Leipzig, although well attended, have lost much of their former importance. The imports are chiefly corn, wine, salt, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, wool, coffee, tea, &c. Its chief towns are Dresden, Leipzig, the great book-market, with, next to that of Berlin, the most frequented University of Germany (having 3,069 matriculated students in 1886); Freiberg, in the mining district; Zwickau and Chemnitz, the Manchester of Saxony.

Revenue and expenditure, Budget, 1886 £3,743,277
Amount of public debt (chiefly for railways), 1886..... 32,511,530

CAPITAL, Dresden. Population (1886), 246,086.

Brit. Chargé d'Affaires, George Strachey. £900

Leipzig—Cons.-Gen., Baron B. von Tauch-

nitz..... *unp.*

„ Vice-Cons., Baron C.C.C. von Tauchnitz *unp.*

Transit, 32 hours; postage, &c., same as Berlin.

ANHALT, Duchy of.

Duke, Frederick, born 29 April, 1831; *suc.* 22 May, 1871; *married*, 22 April, 1854, Princess Antoinette of Saxe-Altenburg, born 17 April, 1838.

Heir Apparent, Prince Friedrich, born 19 August, 1856.

A Duchy of Central Germany, in two principal portions, surrounded by Prussian Saxony, containing 906 square miles and a population of 247,603. Budget, 1886, £946,346; Debt, £254,231.

CAPITAL, Dessau. Population, 27,584.

BRUNSWICK, Duchy of.

Regent, Prince Albrecht of Prussia, born 8 May, 1837; *elected* 21 Oct., 1885.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting chiefly of three detached parts, comprising an area of 1,425 English square miles, and a population of 372,580, nearly all of whom are Pro-

testants; 9,500 only being Roman Catholics, and 1,400 Jews. Budget in 1866, £486,700; Debt, £3,790,380.

CAPITAL, Brunswick. Population, 85,385.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN, Grand Duchy of. *Grand Duke*, Frederick Francis III., b. 19 March, 1851; *suc.* 15 April, 1883; *married* 24 Jan., 1879, to Princess Anastasia, dau. of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia.

Heir Apparent, Hereditary Duke Fredk. Francis Michael, born 9 April, 1882.

Min. of State, Count H. F. C. von Bassowitz.

A maritime State of Northern Germany, on the Baltic, comprising an area of 5,137 square miles, with a population of 575,140. The Legislative power is vested in 632 proprietors of the Knights' estates and 40 representatives of the towns. Revenue, £700,000; debt, £1,122,400.

CAPITAL, Schwerin. Population, 31,532.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ, Grand Duchy of. *Grand Duke*, Frederick William I., born 17 Oct., 1819; *suc.* 6 Sept., 1860; *mar.* 28 June, 1843, Princess Augusta of Cambridge.

Heir Apparent, Adolphus Fred., b. 22 July, 1843; *married* 17 April, 1877, the Princess Elizabeth of Anhalt, born 7 Sept. 1857.

A State of Northern Germany, consisting of two detached pieces, separated by Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Area, 1,131 square miles; population, 98,371. No proper budget. Finances in good condition.

CAPITAL, Neu-Strelitz. Population, 9,407.

OLDENBURG, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Peter, born 8 July, 1827; *suc.* 27 February, 1853; *married* 10 Feb., 1852, Elizabeth, daughter of Prince Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg, born 26 March, 1826.

Heir Apparent, Frederic Augustus, b. 16 Nov., 1852; *married* Feb. 18, 1878, to Princess Elizabeth, second daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

A maritime State of North Germany, situate on the North Sea and the Weser, with an area of 2,479 square miles and a population of 341,250. Budget, 1887: revenue, £335,759; expenditure, £360,323; debt, 1885, £1,857,298.

CAPITAL, Oldenburg. Population, 20,575.

SAXE-COBURG AND GOTHA, Duchies of.

Duke, Ernest II., born 21 June, 1818; *suc.* 29 Jan., 1844; *married* 3 May, 1842, Alexandrine, dau. of the late Grand Duke Leopold of Baden, born 6 Dec. 1820.

Heir Presumptive, his Nephew, H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh; b. 6 August, 1844; *mar.* Jan. 23, 1874, to the Grand Duchess Marie, only daughter of the late Emperor of Russia.

A State consisting of two principal and several smaller detached portions, with an area of 760 English sq. miles, and a population of 193,829, the majority of whom are Protestants. The country is distinguished by beautiful forests and castles of the Duke (Reinhardtsbrunn and Rosenau, favourite retreat of Queen Victoria). The capital, Gotha (population 27,802), is the seat of the oldest life assurance company in Germany; also of the famous Geographical Institute of Justus Perthes. Coburg (the other capital) has 16,210 inhabitants. The Crown revenue is (every year in the period 1885-89) £30,152, and that of the State £166,958.

British Chargé d'Affaires, Ralph Milbanke .. £500

WALDECK.

Prince, George Victor, Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, Count of Rappolstein, Seigneur of Hoheneck and Geroldseck, Wasziengen, &c., born 14 Jan., 1831; *suc.* 15 May, 1845; *m.* 6 Sept., 1853, Princess Helena of Nassau, b. 22 August, 1831, and has issue—Pauline, b. 15 October, 1855; *Marie*, b. 23 May, 1857, *m.* 15 Feb., 1877, Prince William, heir to the Crown of Wurtemberg, d. 30 April, 1882; *Emma*, b. 1 Aug., 1858, *m.* 7 Jan., 1879, to the King of Holland; *Helena Frederica Augusta*, b. 17 Feb., 1861, *married* 27 April, 1882, the late Duke of Albany (who died 28 March, 1884); *Frederick* (Prince-hereditary), born 20 Jan., 1865; *Elizabeth*, born 6 Sept., 1873.

A Principality in the north-west of Germany, with an area of 433 square miles, and 56,565 inhabitants. The Budget for 1886 gives an income of £51,504, and an expenditure of £47,726. There is also a Debt of £116,471.

CAPITAL, Arolsen. Population, 2,442.

British Chargé d'Affaires, Ralph Milbanke (resident at Coburg).

THE HANSE TOWNS.

The Hanse Towns comprise the three Republics of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lübeck, and are situated in the north of Germany, on the Elbe, Weser, and Trave respectively. Hamburg is the great emporium of Germany, and is 70 miles from the sea. Bremen is much smaller, but very prosperous, and only second in commercial importance to Hamburg. It is connected by railway with the outport of Bremenhaven, 35 miles distant, and carries on a very extensive American trade. Lübeck is situate near the Baltic; its commerce is principally with Norway, Sweden, and Russia.

The commerce between the Hanse Towns and Great Britain is very large; the imports from United Kingdom to Hamburg alone in 1886 (excluding bullion) amounted to £19,409,455.

HAMBURG possesses an area of 158 square miles, and a total population of 529,090.

Burgomaster, Dr. Versmann.

Public revenue in 1887.....	£1,888,614
Public expenditure in 1887.....	1,963,086
Public debt, 1887.....	9,550,761
Total imports, 1886 (excluding bullion).....	102,347,071
Total exports, 1886.....	82,139,056
<i>British Consul-Gen.</i> Hon. Charles S. Dundas.....	£1,300
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , George Ambrose Pogson.....	unp.

Hamburg, transit, 24 hours.

BREMEN possesses an area of 99 square miles, with a population of 166,392.

Burgomaster, Dr. Lürman.

Public revenue, 1885.....	£628,346
Public expenditure, 1885.....	643,082
Total value of imports, 1884.....	25,318,627
Total exports.....	24,583,300
<i>British Vice-Consul</i> , Carl Heinrich Rieke ..	£50
<i>Bremerhaven—Vice-Cons.</i> , Johannes Schwoon ..	150

LÜBECK possesses an area of 115 square miles, with a population in 1885 of 67,658.

Burgomaster, Dr. Behn.

Revenue, 1885, £145,426; Expenditure.....	£131,088
Public debt, 1885.....	729,754
Total value of imports, 1885.....	9,534,509
<i>Brit. Vice-Consul</i> , Heinrich Leo Behncke ..	£50

BAVARIA.

King, Otto, born 27 April, 1848; succeeded his late brother, Louis II., 13 June, 1886.
Regent, Prince Luitpold, born 12 March, 1821, uncle of the late and present Kings; appointed Regent, 14 June, 1886.
Ministers of State—*President*, Dr. Baron von Lutz, Dr. von Fœustle, Dr. von Riedel, Baron von Crailsheim, Baron von Feilitzsch, von Heinleth.

The second Kingdom in size and population of the German Empire. It is divided into two unequal parts. The eastern portion, comprising eleven-twelfths of the whole, is situated between 47° 16'—50° 33' N. lat. and 9°—13° 43' E. long.; the western part, forming the Palatinate, is on the left bank of the Rhine. Bavaria is divided into eight circles (Upper Bavaria, Lower Bavaria, Palatinate, Upper Palatinate, Upper, Middle, and Lower Franconia, and Swabia), comprising an area of 29,375 square miles, and a population (in 1885) of 5,420,199. In 1880, 3,839,168 were Roman Catholics, 521,114 Protestants, and 53,697 Jews. Bavaria contributes two *corps d'armée* to the forces of the German Empire; their strength is about 9,224 men on a peace footing. The rivers are the Danube, Rhine, Main, Lech, Isar, and Inn. Its forests are extensive, covering nearly a third of the country; the soil is highly productive, wheat, rye, oats, and barley being the chief products; buckwheat and maize are also grown, and tobacco is one of the staple articles. Wine is produced in Lower Franconia and in the Palatinate. The hop-plant is most extensively cultivated. The chief minerals are salt, coal, iron, copper, and pyrites; manganese is found in some places. Many important manufactures are carried on. The brewing of beer is carried to great perfection. The chief imports are sugar, coffee, woollens, silks, stuffs, drugs, hemp, cotton, tobacco, and flax; the chief exports are timber, grain, wine, hops, beer, leather, glass, jewellery, &c. There are three Universities, viz., Munich, Würzburg, and Erlangen.

Budget, 1887..... £12,074,582
 Public debt, 1885 (including railway debt, £48,375,831)..... 67,635,620

CAPITAL, Munich. Population (1885), 261,981.

Brit. Chargé d'Aff., Victor A. W. Drummond £1,450
2nd Secretary, Henry G. G. Cadogan .. 330
Consul, John S. Smith.

WURTEMBERG.

King, Charles, born 6 March, 1823; *suc.* 25 June, 1864; *mar.* 13 July, 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga, dau. of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia.
Heir Presumptive, Prince William, born 25 Feb., 1848; *mar.* 15 Feb., 1877, Princess Marie of Waldeck, who died 30 April, 1882, *remar.* 8 April, 1886, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe.
President of Ministry, Baron von Mittnacht.

A Kingdom of South Germany, with an area of 7,531 English square miles, and a population (in 1885) of 1,994,849, of whom thirty per cent. are Roman Catholics. It possesses rich cultivated fields, orchards, gardens, and hills covered with vines; the forest, grain, and pasture-land being nearly equally distributed throughout. Wheat, oats, barley, hemp, hops, rye, potatoes, beans, maize, and turnips are the principal agricultural products. The

minerals, consisting chiefly of iron, granite, limestone, ironstone, fireclay, &c., abound in the Black Forest; mineral springs are numerous throughout the kingdom. The principal rivers are the Danube and the Neckar. The manufactures generally are linen, woollen and cotton fabrics, carpets, porcelain, leather, gunpowder, firearms, tobacco, iron and steel goods, pianos, clocks, cabinet-work, &c. There are also many oil mills, breweries, and brandy distilleries. The principal exports are grain, cattle, wood, gunpowder, firearms, pianos, clocks, salt, oil, leather, woollen, hosiery, cotton, and linen fabrics, stags, beer, wine, &c.

Budget, 1886..... £2,699,773
 Total amount of public debt, Nov. 1886 (including £18,698,355 for railways) 20,656,857
 CAPITAL, Stuttgart. Population, 125,906.

Brit. Min. Res., Sir H. P. T. Barron, Bt., C.M.G. £1,450
2nd Secretary, W. C. Greene..... 375

BADEN, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Frederick, born 9 Sep., 1826; *Regent*, 24 April, 1852; *suc.* 5 Sept. 1856; *mar.* 20 Sept., 1856, Louise, born 3 Dec. 1838, daughter of Emperor William I. of Germany.
Heir Apparent, Frederick, born 9 July, 1857; *m.* Oct., 1885, Princess Hilda of Nassau.
President of Ministry, L. Turban.

A State of the German Empire, situate in the south-western part. The Rhine forms its southern and western boundary, separating it from Alsace and Switzerland. A great part of the surface is mountainous, and includes the Black Forest and Odenwald. It is divided into four districts, viz., Constance, Freiburg, Mannheim, and Carlsruhe, and comprises an area of 5,843 square miles, 3,200 of which are under cultivation—corn, wine, fruit, potatoes, tobacco, hemp, hops, and chicory being the chief produce. Its population in 1885 was 1,600,839, two-thirds of whom were Catholics, and one-third Protestants (Jews 27,300). Nearly one-half the people are engaged in agriculture. Timber is extensively grown, and much attention is given to the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, &c. Tobacco is cultivated to a large extent. The chief manufactures are cigars, cotton and silk stuffs, straw hats, brushes, trinkets, clocks, chemicals, and machinery. There are 1,885 schools and colleges, and two universities. There are 830 miles of railway, mostly belonging to the State, constructed at a cost of £20,709,000.

Public revenue, 1887-88..... £2,839,311
 Public expenditure, 1887-88..... 2,915,053
 Debt in 1886 (chiefly railways)..... 16,586,224

CAPITAL, Carlsruhe. Population, 61,074.
Brit. Ch. d'Affaires, Hon. W. N. Jocelyn, C.B. £1,250
Con.-Gen., Charles Oppenheimer (Frankfort).
Mannheim: *Vice-Con.*, Ferdinand Ladenburg £10

HESSE, Grand Duchy of.

Grand Duke, Louis IV., born 12 Sept., 1837; *suc.* 13 June, 1877; *mar.* 1 July, 1862, Alice (b. April 25, 1843; d. 14 Dec., 1878), 2nd daughter of Queen Victoria.
Heir Apparent, Ernest Louis, born 25 Nov., 1868.
President of Ministry, J. J. Finger.

A central State in the west of Germany, comprising two disconnected territories, nearly equal in size, containing an area of 2,965 square

miles, and a population (in 1885) of 956,272, of whom two-thirds were Protestants. The southern portion is traversed by the Rhine, and the Main forms part of its boundary. The surface of the eastern portion of both parts is mountainous. The country is fertile, and agriculture is in a flourishing condition. Fruit is abundant, and the vine highly cultivated. Giessen has a university.

Budget, 1885-88..... each year £1,215,923
Public debt, 1886 (mostly for railways) 1,026,250

CAPITAL, Darmstadt. Population, 52,008.

Brit. Chargé d'Affaires, Hon. William Nassau Jocelyn, C.B. £1,250
Consul-Gen., Charles Oppenheimer (at Frankfort).

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Statthalter, Prince Clovis von Hohenlohe-Schillingfürst.

Alsace-Lorraine (Elsass-Lothringen), which was annexed by France from the old German Empire between 1648 and 1697, and restored to Germany, after a sanguinary war with France, by the Treaty of Versailles in 1871. It embraces the fertile plain between the Rhine and the Vosges, and stretches beyond these mountains as far as Luxemburg. Wine, tobacco and hops, iron, and coal are among its leading productions, and the cotton industry is most flourishing.

The new province is called a "Reichsland," or imperial territory, and is governed by a "Statthalter," appointed by the Emperor. There is an elective Provincial Committee of 58 members. The area is 5,602 square miles. The population in 1885 was 1,563,145. French was spoken by about 200,000 persons.

The principal towns are Strassburg (112,019), Mülhausen (69,676), and Metz (53,928).

Revenue (1886-87)..... £2,157,321
Debt (1886) 1,682,754

DEPENDENCIES.—Although Germany sends forth a larger number of emigrants than any other country in Europe, excepting the British Islands, it was not till the year 1884 that she made an effort to acquire so-called colonial possessions. These annexations have been confined hitherto to Africa and the Pacific. The annexations which Dr. Nachtigal effected in 1884 along the west coast, between the British Gold Coast and the Orange River, include—Togo Land, adjoining the Gold Coast on the east; the territory extending from the Rio del Rey southwards, past the Cameroons, to the French border; and the whole of the Dama and Nama coast, from Cape Frio to the Orange River, excepting, however, Walvisch Bay, which remains with Great Britain. By a convention with France, concluded in 1886, the Rio Campos is to form the boundary between the Protectorates of France and Germany. The Baptist missionary settlement of Victoria, at the foot of the Cameroons, was acquired by Germany in 1886 by purchase. The Dama and Nama lands have an area of 200,000 square miles, with about 236,000 inhabitants, whose chiefs cheerfully signed a treaty in 1876 which placed them under the rule of Queen Victoria. This treaty, however, was not ratified. Hence Germany was able to step in; but though several of the Nama chiefs in the so-called Lüderitz Land in the south have accepted her overtures, the Dama chiefs, notwithstanding the presence of German missionaries, have hitherto for the most part remained

obdurate. On the east coast of Africa a German trading company claims to have "bought" vast territories at the behest of the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions, stretching from Cape Guardafui to Cape Delgado, and extending inland to Lake Nyassa and beyond the Kilimanjaro. The boundaries between the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominions and the territories claimed by Germany have recently been defined by an International Commission. In the mean time, the Germans have established stations at the Durnford river, south of the Juba, in Chaga, in Usagara, and elsewhere.

In the Pacific, by virtue of an amicable arrangement with England, Germany has taken up a portion of the north coast of New Guinea and of the neighbouring islands, now called the Bismarck Archipelago, which comprise 88,330 square miles, with a population of 297,000. In addition to this the German flag was hoisted in 1885 in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands (320 square miles, population 46,600).

All in all these German "colonies" cover an area of at least 450,000 square miles, and they have a population of 355,000. There is not, however, believed to be a single square mile upon which Germans could settle as "colonists." An experimental "settlement" is, however, to be formed upon the slopes of the Kilimanjaro. The trade of these countries is as yet far too insignificant to cover the cost of even the most simple system of administration and supervision.

GREECE.

King, George, second son of the present King of Denmark, born 24 Dec., 1845; *elected King* of the Hellenes, 30 (18) March, 1863; *married*, 27 Oct., 1867, Olga, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, born 3 Sept. 1851.

Heir Apparent, Prince Constantinos, Duke of Sparta, born 2 August, 1868.

Prime Minister, Finance, & War, C. Tricoupis.

Foreign Affairs, Stephen Dragoumis.

Minister Res. in London, John Gennadius, 5 St.

James's Street, S.W.

Consul-Gen., Alex. A. Ionides, 19, Gt. Winchester

Street, E.C.

Consul at Glasgow, J. Inches Robertson.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, situate in lat. 35° 40'—40° 30' N. and long. 18° 20'—25° 50' E., comprising an area of 24,977 square miles, with a population (in 1879) of 1,979,453. The country is composed of a continental portion, almost separated into two parts by the Gulfs of Patras and Lepanto on the west, and the Gulf of Ægina on the east, the Archipelago of the Ægean Sea and the Ionian Islands, and is divided into sixteen provinces, called Nomarchies. The surface is nearly all mountainous; the coasts are elevated, irregular, and deeply indented. Vegetation is varied, but agriculture is generally in a very backward state. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, the vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, citron, pomegranate, and currant-grape. The imports are cotton and other manufactures, corn, timber, hides, sugar, &c. Its exports consist of currants, olive oil, lead from the mines of Laurium, figs, and other fruit, hides, tobacco, valonia, wine, honey, wax, gun silk, and sponges. The army in 1887 consisted of 32,000 men. The navy consists of 52 vessels

of them small ironclads, with 2,200 men and officers. There are 115 miles of railway open for traffic. Telegraphs, 3,234 miles. The mercantile marine consists of 3,238 vessels of 272,679 tons.

Estimated revenue, 1888. £3,856,725
 Estimated expenditure, 1888. 3,729,076
 Public debt (foreign), £1,625,664;
 internal and floating 25,000,000
 imports, 1886 4,230,615
 exports, 1886 4,738,432
 imports from United Kingdom, 1886 1,343,448
 exports to United Kingdom, 1886. 1,545,798

CAPITAL, Athens. Population, 1884, 84,993.
Brit. Min., Sir Horace Rumbold, Bt., K.C.M.G. £3,500
Sec. of Legation, Wm. H. Doveton Husgarth 500
and Secretary, Ernest Benzon Lehmann. 250
and Secretary, M. S. Constable 250
 " W. E. Cockshott

Vice-Consul, Thomas J. Dickson.
Chaplain, Rev. Wm. Evans Cockshott, B.A. 100
Translator, Anthony Martelaos (*temp.*) 200
Surf-Consul, Richard Reade 850

Vice-Consul, Thomas Woodley unpr.
Cephalonia—Vice-Consul, John Saunders 100
Zante—Vice-Consul, Eustachio D. Canale 65
Patras—Consul, Thomas Wood 250

Vice-Consul, Frederick B. Wood unpr.
Calamata—Vice-Consul, D. A. Leonarditti 10
Pirgos—Vice-Consul, Charles Fauquier. 10
Piræus—Consul-General, Hanmer Lewis

Dupuis 650
Vice-Consul, A. A. C. E. Merlin unpr.
Ergasteria—Vice-Consul, Spiridon Desposito 40
Volo—

Sydra—Consul, William Prior Binney 150
Vice-Consul, John Quintana unpr.
 Athens, transit, 5½ days; postage, 2½d.; news and books, 2 oz. ½d.; telegrams, per word, 7½d.

GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF.—See under "Central America," page 478.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

King, David Kalakana, born 16 Nov., 1836; elected 12 Feb., 1874.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hon. Godfrey Brown.
Chargé d'Affaires in Eng., Abraham Hoffnung, 3, Hyde Park Gate, S. W.
Secretary of Legation, Sidney B. Fras. Hoffnung.
Consul-Gen. in London, Henry R. Armstrong, 4, Great Winchester Street Buildings, E. C.

A rich, beautiful, and most interesting chain of islands, situate in the North Pacific Ocean, forming the Kingdom of Hawaii, extending from south-east to north-west, in lat. 19°—22° 15' N. and long. 154° 48'—160° 20' W., discovered by Captain Cook in 1778. They consist of 13 islands, 8 of which are inhabited. All are very mountainous, and appear to be chiefly of volcanic origin: they occupy a united area of 6,587 square miles, with a population, in 1884, of 80,578, of whom 17,900 are Chinese, and 17,300 whites of European descent, mostly Portuguese. Hawaii, the largest of the group, contains two stupendous volcanic mountains, Mauna Loa, which is still in activity, and Mauna Kea, each rising to nearly 14,000 feet. In 1881 there was a vast eruption and a river of lava that threatened to destroy the town of Hilo. The imports are chiefly manufactured goods, while the exports consist mainly of sugar, coffee, rice, pulu, hides, &c. The islands are well situated for trade, being in the route between America and China. There is a commercial marine of 57 vessels of 9,820 tons; railways, 32 miles.

Public revenue, 1887-88 (estimated) £592,407
 Public expenditure 1887-88 (estimated) 587,423
 Public debt, 1887 192,456
 Total value of imports, 1885 810,671
 Total value of exports, 1885 1,844,969

CAPITAL, Honolulu. Population, 20,487.
British Commissioner and Consul-General, Major James Hay Wodehouse £1,500
 Honolulu, transit, 23 days; postage, 4d.; news, 1d.; books, 2 oz. 1d.

HAYTI, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Salomon, elected 22 Oct., 1879.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Brutus St. Victor.
Minister in France & England, Gen. Lafrestrie.
Chargé d'Affaires in London, Felix Dejean.
Consul, Maurice Erdmann, 101, Leadenhall St.

The Republic of Hayti is the western or French portion of the island of San Domingo, which, next to Cuba, is the largest of the West India Islands. It contains 29,830 square miles, of which 9,242 square miles belong to Hayti. It lies in N. lat. between 17° 37'—20°, and in W. longitude between 68° 20'—74° 28'; and belongs to the group of the Greater Antilles. The portion belonging to Hayti contains a population of 550,000. The mountains are richly and heavily timbered, and susceptible of cultivation nearly to their summits: it is probably the most fertile spot in the West Indies, whilst its harbours, especially Port-au-Prince, offer considerable facilities to foreign trade. The principal productions are coffee, logwood, cocoa, cotton, hides, sugar, honey, gums, these being the chief exports. It is said to contain mines of gold, silver, copper, tin, and iron. Its commercial prosperity has been almost annihilated by repeated revolutions. The principal foreign trade is carried on with Great Britain, France, and the United States.

Revenue, customs only, 1886-87. £1,286,578
 Expenditure, 1886-87 1,284,631
 Debt (admitted, 1887) 2,500,000
 Imports, 1886-87 953,128
 Exports, 1886-87 1,456,371
 Imports from U. K., whole island, 1886 285,974
 Exports to U. K., whole island, 1886 92,801

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince. Population, 34,000.
British Consul, Alfred St. John £950
Aux Cayes—Vice-Consul, Ernest L. Dutton 25
Cape Haytien—Vice-Consul, 20
Gonaives—Vice-Consul, James M. McGuffie 5
Petit Goave—V. Con., Lucian F. Ferrario 30
Port de Paix—Vice-Consul, Hugo Kaimer
St. Marc—Vice-Consul, John A. De Lande 5
 Transit, 22 days; postage, 4d.; news, 1d.; books, 2 oz. 1d.

HONDURAS, REPUBLIC OF.—See under "Central America," page 478.

HUNGARY.—See under "Austria," pp. 472-473.

ITALY.

King, Humbert, born 14 March, 1844; married, 22 April, 1868, Princess Margaret of Savoy (born 20 November, 1851), daughter of the late Duke of Genoa; succeeded, 9 January, 1878.
Heir Apparent, Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, born 11 November, 1869.
President of the Council and Minister of Home Department and Foreign Affairs, Cavaliere Francesco Crispi.
Justice, Commendatore Zanardelli.
War, General Bertole Viale.

Marine, Signor Brin.
Public Instruction, Commendatore Coppino.
Finance, Commendatore A. Magliani.
Agriculture, Commendatore Grimaldi.
Public Works, Commendatore Saracco.
Ambassador in London, Count Corti, 19, Grosvenor Square, W.
1st Secretary, Chevalier T. Catalani.
2nd Secretary, Marquis Obizzo Malaspina.
Attaché, Sig. Giulio Desmè, Count Sarristori and Nobile Carlo Baroli.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Candiani d'Olivola.
Consul-Gen., H^r. Burnley Heath, 31, Old Jewry.
Vice-Consul, Cavaliere J. Buzzegoli.

A Kingdom in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba, and about 66 minor islands. It is situate between lat. 36° 38' 30"—46° 40' 30" N. and long. 6° 30'—18° 30' E., and comprises a total area of 110,655 square miles (91,277 mainland, 19,378 islands), with a population, in 1885, of 29,699,781. Formerly it was composed of the various States of Sardinia, the Two Sicilies, the Pontifical States, the Lombardo-Venetian provinces of the Austrian Empire, the Grand Duchy of Tuscany, the Duchies of Parma and Modena, and the Republic of San Marino. In 1870 the complete unity of the country under one crown was finally effected, and Rome became again the capital of Italy. The small community of San Marino, enclosed within the Italian Dominions, alone retains its independent form of government. The Kingdom is divided for administrative purposes into 69 provinces. The coast-line of the mainland is estimated at 1,999 miles; of Sicily, Sardinia, and Elba at 1,389 miles; of the minor islands at 557 miles; in all 3,945 miles, having several large bays and gulfs. The peninsula is traversed throughout its length by the chain of the Apennines: the Alps form its Northern limits, dividing it from France. The chief rivers are the Po, the Adige, the Arno, and the Tiber. Its wines are numerous and celebrated. The finest olives and olive-oil are furnished by Tuscany, Liguria, and the Province of Bari. The cultivation of silk forms an important agricultural industry. Fruits abound, and are of exquisite flavour, such as grapes, oranges, lemons, almonds, figs, dates, melons, pistachio-nuts, all of which are largely exported. The supply of sea and fresh-water fish is considerable. Sardines, tunny, and anchovies are exported. Among the principal minerals are iron, lead, zinc, copper, manganese and antimony ores, sulphur, gypsum, amianthus, alum, and boracic acid. Silver is found in Sardinia, and some gold in the Alps. Salt is a government monopoly. The total annual mineral produce is valued at £3,000,000, of which sulphur alone absorbed £1,700,000. The railway system is making rapid progress throughout the kingdom: in 1885 there were 6,167 miles open for traffic, and 18,135 miles of telegraph wire. The commercial marine (1884) consists of 7,287 vessels (215 steamers), of 971,001 tons. The imports chiefly consist of cotton, wheat, coal, coke, chemicals, colonial produce, yarns, jute and manufactured goods, woollens, raw silk, silkworms' eggs and cocoons, machinery, iron and steel in bars, plates and rails, hardware, raw hides, horses and cows, fixed oils, salt fish, dye-stuffs, tobacco, earthenware, &c. The principal exports are olive-oil, wine, candied citron, sienne earths, pastes, coral, rags, boracic acid, raw and thrown

silk, hemp, cattle, straw hats, rice, iron, zinc, and copper ores, sulphur, marble, fruit, vegetables, fresh and prepared meats, poultry, chemical products, woods, roots, &c., for dyeing and tanning, artistic works, &c. The manufactures are woollen, cotton, silk, hemp; and linen yarns and tissues, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery Venetian glass, alabaster ornaments), &c. There is a large settled and floating population of English and Americans, with churches (one costing £40,000) and chapels belonging to Methodists, Baptists, and others. The army in 1887, including the local and active militia, had a total nominal strength of 2,597,172 men on the war footing. The Force is divided into Regular Army in peace, 265,839, in war, 636,582; movable militia, 379,908; local militia, 1,313,793. The navy in 1887, including ships building, consisted of 176 vessels, with 414 guns, and manned by about 8,000 men; 22 of the ships are ironclads, several of the most powerful construction. There are also 12 torpedo vessels and 95 torpedo-boats. Naples, with a population of more than 500,000 is the chief naval and military port of the kingdom, and will shortly take the precedence of Genoa.

Public revenue, 1887-88	£64,537,282
Public expenditure, 1887-88 ..	66,569,146
Interest for public debt, 1887.....	21,500,000
Public Debt, 1887	450,000,000
Total imports, including transit, 1886	58,123,576
Total exports,	39,285,306
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886	6,980,637
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886 ..	2,773,573

CAPITAL, Rome. Population, 1887, 372,779.

<i>Brit. Ambass.</i> , Rt. Hon. John Savile, G.C.B.	£7,000
<i>Secretary of Embassy</i> , John G. Kennedy ..	900
<i>Milit. Attaché</i> , Lt.-Col. J. R. Slade, R.A.	500
<i>2nd Secretary</i> , Chas. Fox Frederick Adam	420
<i>3rd Secretary</i> , Sir Brooke Boothby, Bt. ..	250
Esme William Howard ..	250
<i>Consul</i> , Alexander Roessler Franz	150
<i>Civita-Vecchia—V. Consul</i> , L. Sperandio	150
<i>Cagliari—Consul</i> , Eugène Pernis	150
<i>Carlo Forte, San Antico, and San Pietro</i>	
— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Antonio Armeni	40
<i>Sassari—Vice-Consul</i> , Camillo Bellieni ..	5
<i>Terranova—V. Cons.</i> , Gerolamo Tamponi	5
<i>Florence—Cons. Gen.</i> , D. Ellis Colnaghi ..	900
— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Anthony J. French ..	unp.
<i>Ancona—V. Consul</i> , Albert P. Tomassini	150
<i>Milan—Vice-Consul</i> , John Whitmore ..	50
<i>Turin—V. Consul</i> , C. de Bels Broullie	30
<i>Venice—V. Consul</i> , Edward de Zuccato	200
<i>Genoa—Consul</i> , Montagu Yeats Brown ..	900
— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Edmund G. Reader ..	unp.
<i>San Remo—V. Consul</i> , John Congrevo ..	15
<i>Sovona—Vice-Consul</i> , Ottavio Ponzone	200
<i>Spezia—Vice-Consul</i> , (vacant)	20
<i>Leghorn—Consul</i> , John William Harris ..	500
— <i>Pro-Consul</i> , J. B. Spence	unp.
<i>Elba—Vice-Consul</i> , Eugenio Fossi	50
<i>Naples and Southern Italy—Consul</i> , Edward H. B. Hartwell, R.N.	850
— <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Frederick T. Turner ..	unp.
<i>Bari—Vice-Consul</i> , Emil Berner	60
<i>Barletta—Vice-Consul</i> , Marco Parlerender	25
<i>Brindisi—V. Consul</i> , Spiridon G. Cocoto	150
<i>Castellamare—V. Cons.</i> , Jas. Ashworth	50
<i>Catanzaro—V. Cons.</i> , Alphonso Cricelli	5

<i>Gallipoli</i> —Vice-Consul, Alexander Zarb	£135
<i>Gioja</i> —Vice-Consul, Angelo Briglia . . .	20
<i>Manfredonia</i> —V. Consul, Carlo Cafarelli	
<i>Monopoli</i> —Vice-Consul, Luigi F. Pepe	
<i>Salerno</i> —Vice-Consul, Pio Consiglio . . .	5
<i>Taranto</i> —Vice-Consul, Guglielmo Alberti	10
<i>Ustermo (Sicily)</i> —Consul, Wm. Stigand . .	850
„ Vice-Consul, Joseph H. Towsey . . .	unp.
<i>Catania</i> —Vice-Consul, Robert O. Franck	105
<i>Girgenti</i> —Vice-Consul, Edward A. Oates	35
<i>Licata</i> —Vice-Consul, Alphonse Giglio . .	15
<i>Mazara</i> —V. Consul, Richard B. Cossins	20
<i>Mazzara</i> —V. Consul, Vito F. Verderame	15
<i>Messina</i> —Vice-Consul, P. E. Rainford . .	550
<i>Milazzo</i> —V. Consul, Stefano Trifletti . .	24
<i>Scogletti</i> —Vice-Consul, Cesare Porcelli	5
<i>Syracuse</i> —Vice-Consul, Nicola Bisani . .	30
<i>Terranova</i> —V. Cons., Giuseppe Bresmes	5
<i>Trapani</i> —Vice-Consul, Giuseppe Marino	45

ROME—Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII., born 2 March, 1810; elected 20 February, 1878.

Secretary of State to His Holiness, The Cardinal Rampolla del Tindaro, appointed 1887.

COLONIES.—Italy has long been ambitious to come into possession of colonies, and since the annexation of Tunis by France she looks upon Tripoli and Barka as her possible share should the Turkish Empire ultimately break to pieces. For the present, however, her colonial possessions are confined to the inhospitable coast of the Afer or Danakil country on the Red Sea, where Asab Bay and other places to the north of the Strait of Bab el Mandeb have been occupied. Massowa, further north, one of the chief ports of Abyssinia, by an arrangement with England, has an Italian garrison since February, 1885. It need hardly be said that the hope that these places might become important stations for a lucrative trade with Abyssinia has not hitherto been realized.

Rome, transit, 44 hours; postage, 2½d.; news and books, 2 oz. ½d.; parcels, not ex. 7 lbs., 2s. 1d., *viâ* France; telegrams, 4½d. per word.

JAPAN.

Mutsu Hito, the present Emperor, born 3rd Nov. 1852; *mar.* Haruko, 1862; succeeded to the throne 13 Feb., 1867; was crowned 13 Oct., 1868. *Heir.* Prince Yoshi Hito, born 31st Aug., 1879. *Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.* Count Ito Hirobumi.

Minister of Commerce. Count Kuroda.
Minister of War. General Oyama Jwas.
Minister in London. Count Kawasé Masataka, 9, Cavendish Square, W.
Councillor of Legation. Viscount Okabé Nagamoto.

English Secretary. R. Stuart Lane.
Attachés. Nakata Takanori, Sasaki Takayoshi, and Nabeshima Keijiro.
Naval Attaché. Captain Hatchida.
Consul. Sonoda Kokichi, 84, Bishopsgate Street.

An ancient and extensive Empire, consisting of several large and many small islands, said to comprise in all above 3,800, the principal of which are Nippon, or Nihon (which in Japan gives name to the whole empire), Sikoku, Kiusiu, and Yezo, situate to the north of the main island, Nippon, from which it is separated by the Tsugaru Straits. The Kurile Islands belong to

Japan, and she has recently incorporated the Luchu (Riu-kiu) islands under the name of "Prefecture of Okinawa." The empire comprises an area estimated at 147,669 square miles, with a population in 1885 of 37,868,997. Japan is said to possess a written history extending over 2,500 years, and its sovereigns to have formed an unbroken dynasty since 660 B.C., the present Emperor being the 123rd of his race; but the authentic history begins about 400 A.D. Within the last few years Japan has made unparalleled progress in civilization and the adoption of Western manners and customs. The feudal system under which the country was governed by numerous Lords has been abolished, and the Mikado is now absolutely the Sovereign of the State. An aristocracy after the European pattern has been introduced: instead of the old title of Daimio, those of Prince, Count, and Viscount have been conferred. The islands are eminently volcanic, and several of the summits are still eruptive; the chief of these, Fuji san, or Fuji yama, one of the most sacred mountains of Japan, about sixty miles from Tôkiô, is 12,365 ft. high. The country is very mountainous, and not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. It possesses five or six fine harbours. The soil is productive, teeming with every variety of agricultural produce. Copper, iron, and sulphur abound; agate, cornelian, and rock crystal are also found. Gold and silver mining is prosecuted on a small scale. It possesses a fair supply of middling coal. Among the vegetable productions may be noted the camphor-tree, paper mulberry, vegetable wax-tree, which also furnishes the celebrated "lacquer" of Japan. The principal timber trees are the Cryptomeria Japonica, Pinus Massoniana, and Zelkova Keaki; the maple is merely for ornament. Chestnut, oak, beech, and elm are comparatively rare and little used. The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat, and other cereals are all cultivated; agriculture, upon which the Japanese bestow great care, being their chief occupation. The coasts are extremely rich in fish. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied. The fruits are abundant, but for the most part of inferior quality. The chief manufactures are those of silk and cotton, japanned ware, porcelain, and bronze. The chief imports from Europe are cotton yarn, shirtings, mousseline, velvets, chintzes, and other piece-goods; metals, drugs, and medicines are also among the imports. Sugar is largely imported from China. The chief exports are silk, tea, rice, coal, fish-oil, lacquer-ware, copper, camphor, and dried fish. Railways are in process of construction; there were 370 miles open in 1887. The army consists of 38,425 men on a peace footing, and is increased to 131,475 in time of war; the navy of 37 vessels, of which six are armour-plated. Under treaties with Great Britain, the United States, and several other powers, the ports of Yedo (Tôkiô), Kanagawa (Yokohama), Hiogo, and Osaka (on the inland sea), Hakodate (in Yezo), Niigata, Nagasaki, and Nafa (Luchu), are open to trade. Of the total trade about 26 per cent. is with the United Kingdom, 24 per cent. with the United States, 20 per cent. with China.

CAPITAL, Tôkiô, formerly called Yedo, the residence of the Emperor; population, 914,000. Other cities are—Nagoya, 130,000, Osaka, 359,000; and Kiôto, the ancient capital, 263,000.

Estimated public revenue, 1887 88 ..	£15,285,673
Estimated public expenditure, 1887 88 ..	15,57,316
Total debt, 30th June, 1887	60,852,806
Total imports, 1886	6,532,078
Total exports, 1886	8,145,982
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886 ..	2,319,715
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886 ..	565,813

<i>British Minister and Consul-General, Hon. Sir Francis Richard Plunkett, K.C.M.G.</i> ..	£4,000
<i>Sec. of Legation, Hon. P. Le Poer Trench.</i> ..	800
<i>2nd Sec., Thomas Bryan Clarke-Thornhill</i> ..	400
<i>Japanese Secretary, William Geo. Aston</i> ..	1,000
<i>Assistant Japanese Sec., John Carey Hall.</i> ..	600
<i>Chaplain, Rev. Alex. Croft Shaw</i>	hon.
<i>Vice-Consul, Joseph Henry Longford</i>	600
<i>Medical Officer, Edwin Buelz</i>	350
<i>Judge, Nicholas John Hanneu</i>	1,500
<i>Crown Prosecutor, Henry C. Litchfield</i> ..	150
<i>Hakodate and Negata—Consul, John James Quin</i>	700
<i>Hiogo and Osaka—Consul, James Troup</i> ..	900
<i>Nagasaki—Consul, James Joseph Enshie</i> ..	850
<i>Yokohama—Consul, Russell B. Robertson</i> ..	1,000

Yokohama, 11,260 miles; transit, 45 days; postage, *sd.*; news, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; books, 2 oz. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; telegrams, per word, about 8s.

KHIVA.

Khan, Seid Mehemed Rehim Khan, suc. 1868.
A Russian vassal State in Western Turkistan, on the western side of the lower Amu Darya, or Oxus, which here flows into Lake Aral. The area is 22,320 square miles, with about 700,000 inhabitants, dominant among whom are the Uzbegs. The fields and gardens are irrigated by canals, derived from the Oxus; all the surrounding country being a barren wilderness, affording but little pasturage. Wheat, melons, and other fruits, cotton and wool are among the productions. The Russians captured Khiva on May 20th, 1873, abolished slavery, and compelled the Khan to acknowledge himself a vassal of the Czar, and to promise payment of a war indemnity of £348,333.

CAPITAL, Khiva. Population, 6,000.

LIBERIA.

President, His Excel. J. Hilary W. R. Johnson.
Secretary of State, Hon. E. J. Barclay.
Postmaster-General, Hon. T. J. Wiles.
Attorney-General, Hon. W. Davis.
Consul-Gen. in London, Hon. Edward B. Gudgeon,
15, Abchurch Lane, E.C.
Consul, Henry Hayman.
Vice-Consul, John Neely.
Secretary of Legation, Reginald C. Saunders,
Offices, 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupies that part of the coast of North Guinea which is between the river San Pedro, on the south-east, in long. 6° 51' W. from Greenwich, and the River Manna, a distance of 400 miles, with an area of about 14,000 square miles, with a seaboard of nearly 500 miles. It claims authority interior-wards for about 100 miles. The population consists of 18,000 emigrants from America and their descendants, and aborigines, numbering in all nearly 1,050,000. The principal exports are coffee, cocoa, sugar, wax, ginger, palm-kernels, palm-oil, indigo, hides, ivory, gold-dust, &c. Liberia possesses

excellent schools, and has a bishop educated and ordained in England. Liberia was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1823, and has been recognized by the United States and the European Powers since 1847 as an independent State.

Revenue, 1885. £34,000. Expenditure. £32,000

CHIEF TOWN, Monrovia. Population, 6,000.
British Consul, Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G. (Sierra Leone).

Monrovia, 3,650 miles; transit, 19 days; postage, *sd.*; news, *id.*; books, 2 oz. *id.*

LIECHTENSTEIN.

Prince, Johann II., born 5 Oct., 1840; suc. 12 Nov., 1858.

A Principality, on the Upper Rhine, between the Tyrol and Switzerland, has an area of 61 square miles, with (1880) 9,124 inhabitants. Revenue, 1885, £12,754; debt, £7,721.

LUXEMBURG.

Grand Duke, The King of the Netherlands (see p. 500).

A Grand Duchy in Central Europe, bounded by Belgium and Germany, formed part of the German Confederation, 1815-66, and is still included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands. The area is 999 square miles; the population (1885) 213,283, nearly all Roman and German Catholics. The principality is rich in iron-ore. The revenue (1887) is £375,216 and there is a debt of £645,800. There are 224 miles of railway. The army numbers 320 men. The capital, Luxembourg (pop. 17,964), is a dismantled fortress.

MADAGASCAR.

Queen, Ranavalona III., suc. 13 July, 1883.

Prime Minister, Rainilarivony.
French Resident, M. Le Myre de Villers.
Consul, Samuel Procter, 5, East India Avenue.

The largest of the African islands, situated to the east of the continent, from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel, and surrounded by the waters of the Indian Ocean, in lat. 11° 57'—25° 38' S. and long. 43° 15'—50° 30' E., extending over an area nearly twice as large as the British Isles, containing a population of between 3,000,000 and 5,000,000. It is 1,010 miles in length, and 370 at its greatest breadth, containing an area estimated at 228,540 square miles. The island was known to the early Arabs as Jezira el Komr, and became known under its present name through Marco Polo. Its actual discovery is due to the Portuguese (1506). It has since the time of Henri IV. been an object of French desire, and Louis XIII., in 1642, declared it to be a possession of France. Attempts at settlement and conquest proved, however, a failure, and until recently the French possessions were limited to a few adjacent islets. In the year 1816 diplomatic and commercial relations were entered into between Great Britain and Radama, King of the Hovas, whose authority over the island was acknowledged. By a treaty signed at Tamatave, Dec. 12, 1885, Madagascar is declared a French Protectorate, a port on Diego Suarez Bay has been ceded to France, to be converted into a naval station, and

a war indemnity of £400,000 has been paid. The soil is in general fertile, with rich pasturage, and magnificent forests abounding in valuable trees and medicinal plants; the other products are rice, sugar, silk, cotton, coconuts, bananas, sweet potatoes, indigo, pepper, india-rubber, &c. The mineral products are few: iron ore is found in several places, and coal is also said to exist; gold, silver, copper, and lead are also found in small quantities. The principal manufactures are jewellery, chains, necklaces, straw hats, and dresses, termed *lumbas*. An active import and export trade with this country was formerly carried on, but the chief trade was with the islands of Mauritius and Réunion.

Imp. from U. K. 1886, £57,283; exports, £6,777

CAPITAL, Antananarivo. Population, 80,000.

Tamatave—Consul, John George Haggard. £750

Mahanoro—Vice-Consul, J. J. Wilson. unpr.

Andovoranto—Vice-Cons., Rev. H. A. Jones

Antananarivo—V. C., Wm. C. Pickersgill 250

Fotavario—V. Cons., A. G. Jones Baylis.

Mananjary, C. F. Griffin.

Vatomandry—Cons. Agent, C. F. Griffin.

Fohemay—Y. Cons., G. d'E. de Charmoy.

Transit, 30 days; postage, 4*d.*; news, 1*d.*; books, 2 oz. 1*d.*

MALACCA.

Malacca, or the Malay Peninsula, has a southerly extension of about 900 miles, an area of 81,800 square miles, and about 1,250,000 inhabitants, including large numbers of Chinese. The country is hilly, densely wooded, abounding in game, and famous for its tin mines. The Isthmus of Kra, in about 11° N. lat., has been examined with a view to the construction of a ship-canal, which would much shorten the passage between India and China, but competent authorities have declared the scheme to be impracticable. The greater portion of the peninsula owns allegiance to Siam. Along its western coast are the British "Straits Settlements," viz., Pulo Penang with the province of Wellesley, Dinding, and Malacca (ceded by the Dutch in 1825), whilst at its southern extremity lies an island with the great British emporium Singapore. The independent portion of the Malay Peninsula (31,470 square miles, with 300,000 inhabitants) is occupied by a number of Mohammedan Malay States.

MEXICO, CONFEDERATE REPUBLIC OF.

President of the Republic, General Porfirio Diaz, acceded 1 Dec., 1884.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Don Ignacio Mariscal.

Minister in England, Gen. Don Francisco Y. Mena, 25, Harrington Gardens, S.W.

Secs. of Legation, Don Pablo M. del Campo, Don Manuel Pacheco, Don M. J. de Lizardi.

Attaché, Don Daniel Garcia.

Financial Agent, Don B. Gomez Farias, Blomfield House, London Wall, E.C.

Consul-General at Liverpool, J. Carlos Mexia.

Private Commercial Agent, Don R. de Olano, 57, New Broad Street, E.C.

A country in the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situated between 15°–32' N. lat. and 87°–117° W. long., and comprising one of the richest and most varied zones in the world, but from various causes her resources have never been fairly developed. It comprises 27 states, 1 territory

(Lower California, almost separated from the main portion by the Gulf of California), and 1 federal district, that of Mexico, making in all 29 political divisions, comprehending an area of 751,177 square miles, with a population of (1882) 10,447,974, of whom about two-thirds are Indians. The surface consists of an elevated plateau, commencing at a few miles from the coast, and containing several volcanic summits, the highest of which, Istacihuath and Popocatepetl, rise to 17,879 and 19,784 feet above the sea. Vera Cruz, Progreso, and Tampico are the chief seaports on the Gulf of Mexico, Mazatlan and Guaymas on the Pacific. About 3,703 miles of railway were open in 1885, and 19,317 miles of telegraph. The railways have in a large measure been built by American companies. The "Mexican Central" joins El Paso (Texas) with the city of Mexico, by which passengers can now travel from New York without change of carriage. Heavy railway subsidies largely account for the embarrassment of Mexican Chancellors of the Exchequer, but it cannot be doubted that an efficient railway system will powerfully assist in developing the vast resources of this rich country, which produces all the fruits, cereals, and vegetables of Central and Southern Europe. The principal crops are maize, wheat, barley, pulse, Chile-pepper, sugar, potatoes, coffee, cotton, tobacco, vanilla, flax, grapes, and all kinds of fruit. The *maguay*, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp or henequen. The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees. The mineral wealth is very great; silver and gold, copper, lead and quicksilver, iron and coal, are the leading products of the mines. Woollen and cotton spinning and weaving, and other branches of industry, are encouraged by high protective duties. The imports, nevertheless, consist very largely of textile manufactures. Of the exports 70 per cent. consist of silver and gold; flax and hemp, coffee, hides and skins, timber, logwood, vanilla, tobacco, dye-stuffs, sugar and drugs ranking next in importance. The army is (1887) composed of about 21,000 men. The navy is limited to 7 small vessels, of about 200 tons, used for the prevention of smuggling.

Estimated revenue for 1886 87. £6,125,000.

Estimated expenditure, 1886 87. 5,346,500.

Total exports, 1885–86. 10,396,458

Total imports, 1885 86 8,257,105

Public debt, converted, £22,854,530.

Unconverted, £9,693,000.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1886. 1,003,396

Exports to United Kingdom, 1886. 597,287

CAPITAL, Mexico. Population, 300,000.

British Minister, Sir S. St. John, K.C.M.G. £3,600

Sec. of Legation, Sir Fras. C. E. Denys, Bt. 500

Translator, 500

Consul, Lionel Edward Gresley Carden. 1,100

Guaymas—

Mazatlan—Vice-Consul, Chas. Woolrich 250

Nuevo Laredo—Vice-Cons., Thos. O'Conor

Progreso—Vice-Consul, Arthur Peirce.]

San Blas & Tepic—Vice-Consul, John

Francis J. Allsopp]

Vera Cruz—Consul, Augustus Baker 1,200

„ *Pro-Consul*, A. J. Jeffery Baker.

Postage, 4*d.*; news, 1*d.*; books, 2 oz. 1*d.*; telegrams, per word, 1*s.* 7*d.*

MONACO.

Prince, Charles III., b. 8 Dec., 1818; *suc.* 20 June, 1856.

Heir, Albert, born 13 Nov., 1848; *mar.* 1866. *Lady* Mary Douglas-Hamilton, dau. of 11th Duke of Hamilton (Pope declared the marriage a nullity, 1880).

Minister of State,

A miniature Principality on the Mediterranean, between France and Italy, including the town of Monaco with its gambling establishment and the surrounding country, and having an area of 8 square miles with (1886) 12,548 inhabitants. Olive oil, lemons, oranges, perfumes, liqueurs, and pottery, are exported. There is an army of 126 men.

MONTENEGRO.

Prince, Nicholas (or Nikita), born 7 October, 1841; *proclaimed* 14 Aug., 1860; *married*, 1860. Milena, daughter of Voyevod Peter Yukotich or Vucotic.

Heir, Danilo Alexander, born 29 June, 1871.

A small Principality, which has always claimed to be independent, which claim has recently been admitted by Turkey, has an area of 3,456 square miles, and a population of about 220,000, of whom 10,000 are Mohammedans, 4,000 Roman Catholics, and the remainder Orthodox Slavs. The surface forms a series of elevated ridges with lofty mountain-peaks, many of which are covered with forests. Chief products are maize, potatoes, *sumac*, *scoranzas* (sardines), *castradina* (smoked mutton), and hides. The only manufactures are coarse woollens. Agriculture is the principal occupation.

The total revenue of the State is about £60,000, and there is a debt of £170,000. There is no standing army, but in war every male above the age of 14 years is forced to serve in the army, which musters about 29,000 men. The two ports, Antivari and Dulcigno, have about 150 coasting vessels.

CAPITAL, Cetigne. Population, 1,500. *British Chargé d'Affaires*, Walter Baring. £1,160

Postage, 2½d.; news and books, 2 oz. ½d.; telegrams, per word, 5d.

MOROCCO, EMPIRE OF.

Sultan, Muley Hassan, b. 1831, *suc.* 20 Sept. 1873.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sid Haj Mohammed Torres, *app.* November, 1886.

Acting Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Tangier, Sid Emfadel Gharnect.

The largest of the Barbary States, situate in the N.W. of Africa, between 27°—36° N. lat. and 1° E.—11° 40' W. long. The Empire, which is an absolute monarchy, consists of the Kingdom of Fez and Morocco, to the north of the Atlas, and the territories of Sûs, Drâ, Wadi Tafilet, Tunt, and others to the south, which are again subdivided into 33 districts, each under the superintendence of a "Kaid;" but the semi-independent tribes are ruled by their own chiefs, and scarcely acknowledge the authority of the Sultan. Morocco contains about 314,000 square miles, of which the "Tell," or fertile regions of the mountains and coast, contains 76,000, the steppe-land 26,000, and the Sahara 217,000, with a population variously estimated at from 5,000,000 to 8,000,000. The Jews number about 200,000, and reside chiefly in the cities. Among the chief products of the country are wheat, barley, maize, beans, pease, oil, esparto, and hemp;

among fruits, the fig, almond, pomegranate, lemon, olive, orange, and date are common; but agriculture is greatly neglected. Morocco is said to be rich in mineral treasures: antimony, iron, coal, copper, lead, tin—the last three in considerable quantities. Gold and silver also are found, and wool is plentiful. It is a country of great natural resources which only need developing. The chief ports are Tetuan, Tangier (where the Representatives of fourteen nations reside), El Araish (Laraiche), Rabat, Casablanca (or Dar-al-baida), Mazagan, Safi, and Mogador. There are no railways, and telegraphic communication from Gibraltar to Tangier only. The exports are maize, beans, pease, oil, wool, dates, fowls, eggs, carpets, slippers, goat-skins, leather, grain, cattle, ostrich-feathers, gums, esparto; and the imports, cotton, linen, muslin, and woollen goods, tea, coffee, sugar, candles, cloth, silk, iron, brass, hardware, &c. The army consists of between 15,000 and 20,000, one-half of whom are negroes, and a sort of militia, of various arms, amounting to 80,000 men. An English newspaper, *The Times of Morocco*, is published at Tangier.

There are three capitals, of which Fez, with a population of 80,000, is the principal; Morocco, 50,000; and Mequinez, 56,000.

Income and expenditure, each about ..	£1,700,000
Public debt, 1887	nil.
Imports, 1886	1,383,219
Exports, 1886	1,321,975
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886 ..	575,329
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886 ..	472,000

Tangier—British Minister, Sir William Kirby Green, K.C.M.G. £2,000

Consul, Herbert Edward White 500

Tetuan—Consular Agent, Isaac S. Nahon .. 45

Laraiche—Vice-Consul, Joseph Imossi .. 30

Rabat—Vice-Consul, John Frost 70

Daral-baida—Vice-Cons., Robt. S. Hunter .. 135

Mazagan—Vice-Consul, Alfred Redman .. 125

Saffi—Vice-Consul, George P. Hunot .. . 90

Mogador—Consul, Charles Alfred Payton .. 465

„ *Vice-Consul*, Robert L. N. Johnston ..

Postage, 2½d.; news and books, 2 oz. ½d.; parcels, first lb. 8d., after 7d. per lb.; telegrams, per word, 7d.

MUSCAT. See OMAN.

NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS. See SAMOA.

NEPAUL.

Sovereign, Maharaja Dhiraj Surandar Bikram Sah Bahadur Shumshir Jung, born 1875, *suc.* 1884.

Prime Minister, Dir Shumsheer, *proclaimed* 22 November, 1885, after the murder of the Regent, General Sir Runnodeep Sing, Rana Bahadur, K.C.S.I.

The Kingdom of Nepal lies between British India on the south and Thibet on the north, and occupies the southern ranges of the Himalayas for a distance of about 500 miles, extending about 20 miles beyond the base of the mountains into the plains. It has an area of 56,800 square miles, a population of two millions, and for administrative purposes it is divided into nine districts. The mountains descend into the plains separated by narrow valleys, 3,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea-level. The lower ranges are covered with forests of sal, pine, spruce, mimosa, oak, &c. The soil of the valleys and

plains is extremely fertile, and wild animals abound. The chief minerals are copper, iron, sulphur, jasper, marble, and rock crystal. Nepaul has commercial relations with Thibet and British India, and the value of its exports to the latter in 1835 was £1,405,579: the imports amounting to £957,365. The revenue, amounting to £1,000,000, is realized chiefly from land rent, and from export duties levied at the frontier. The trade routes are numerous, the most important being that connecting Khatmandu, the capital, with Patna, in Bengal. Nepaul exports rice and other grains, oil-seeds, *ghi*, ponies and cattle, falcons for hawking, opium, musk, madder, borax, jute, hides and furs, ginger, cardamoms, and yaks' tails. It receives in exchange raw and manufactured cotton and twist, woollen cloth, shawls, rugs, flannel, silk brocade, embroidery, sugar, spices, indigo, tobacco, &c. The manufactures are coarse woollen cloth, iron, copper and brass vessels, and bell-metal. The aborigines are of the Mongolian type, and the religion is a form of Buddhism. The Hindus invaded and occupied the country in the 14th century, and these in their turn were conquered by the Goorkhas in 1767. The frequent aggressions of these people brought on a war in 1814, which was concluded by the Treaty of Segowli in 1816, but it is only within the last thirty years that our relations with the country have become friendly. The sovereign, a minor, is the nominal chief; but the real power rests with the Prime Minister.

Khatmandu—British Resident, Charles Edward Ridgway Girdlestone.

Postage, *5d.*; news, $1\frac{1}{2}d.$; books, 2 oz. $1\frac{1}{2}d.$

NETHERLANDS (OR HOLLAND), KINGDOM OF.

King, William III. (born 19 February, 1817; *suc.* 17 March, 1849; *m.* (1) 18 June, 1839, Pruss. Sophia Frederica of Wurtemberg (*died* 3 June, 1877); (2) 7 Jan., 1879, Princess Emma of Waldeck and Pyrmont. *born* 2 August, 1858.

Heiress Presumptive, Wilhelmina, Princess of the Netherlands, *born* 31 August, 1880.

Premier & Minister of Interior, J. Heemskerck, 22 April, 1883.

Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer A. P. C. van Karnebeek.

Finance, J. C. Bloem.

Colonies, J. P. Sprenger van Eyk.

War, General Weitzel.

Marine, F. C. Tromp.

Minister in London, Count Charles M. E. G. de Bylandt, 40, Grosvenor Gardens, S. W.

1st Secretary of Legation, the Baron Gevers, 40, Grosvenor Gardens, S. W.

Chancellor, J. Van den Berg.

Consul-Gen., Jonkheer John William May, 40, Finsbury Circus.

Consul, H. S. J. Maas.

A maritime Kingdom of Central Europe, situate on the North Sea, in lat. $50^{\circ}46' - 53^{\circ}34'$ N. and long. $3^{\circ}22' - 7^{\circ}14'$ E., consisting of 11 provinces, including part of the Duchy of Limburg, and containing a total area of 12,680 square miles, with a population, on Dec. 31, 1886, of 4,390,273. The king is also sovereign of the Grand-Duchy of Luxemburg, with an area of 999 square miles, and 213,283 inhabitants in December, 1886. The majority belong to the Dutch Reformed Church; and the remainder are Roman Catholics, Lutherans, Jews, &c. The land is generally flat and low, intersected

by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of watercourses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Scheldt. Railways to the extent of 1,520 miles have been constructed; also 3,002 miles of telegraph. The chief native products are potatoes, rye, barley, oats, wheat, buckwheat, chickory, madder, clover, flax, hemp, tobacco, and dairy produce. The principal manufactures are shipping, bricks, butterine, linen, rich damasks, cotton, woollen, silk, and “geneva.” Diamond-cutting employs numerous hands in Amsterdam. The chief exports consist of refined sugar, flax, butter and butterine, cheese, cattle, sheep, madder, geneva. The royal navy consisted, on Jan. 1, 1887, of 120 men-of-war (24 of them ironclads); and the army, on the war footing, of 2,338 officers and 62,734 men, with a militia (Schutterij) numbering about 114,000 more. The mercantile marine, on the 31st Dec., 1886, consisted of 746 ships, with 316,896 tonnage, employing 14,578 men.

Holland figures largely in the trade returns of this country, but much of the merchandize sent to Holland was for distribution in Germany and other parts. The following are the chief articles imported from the United Kingdom in the year 1886:—

Apparel	£65,255	Leather	£178,143
Articles of food	72,075	Linen	181,587
Chemical products	27,955	Machinery	782,405
Coal, &c.	225,789	Oil, seal, &c.	121,187
Cotton yarn	1,868,252	Sugar	81,642
Cotton manufas.	692,853	Wool and woollen	
Grease, &c.	217,248	manufas.	1,724,311
Metals, hardware	782,405	Yarn, alpaca, &c.	338,499

The chief exports to the U. K. for 1886 were:—

Animals, living	£1,213,294	Gloves	£386,959
Butter	1,775,509	Hides and leather	595,470
Butterine	2,771,488	Iron and steel, &c.	853,348
Cheese	764,871	Other metals	207,150
Chemical manufas.	372,766	Painters' colours, &c.	310,451
Articles of food	908,469	Paper, prints, &c.	461,949
Corn, all kinds	156,808	Sugar	1,183,778
Cotton manufas., &c.	837,226	Silk manufas., &c.	2,571,838
Dye stuffs, &c.	505,246	Wool manufas., &c.	1,865,982
Farinaceous sub., &c.	215,789	Wine and spirits	
Fish	306,073	(Geneva)	335,169
Flax	334,724	Zinc manufas., &c.	397,571

The revenue, 1887

Expenditure, 1887

Public debt in 1887

Total imports in 1886

Total exports in 1886

Imports from United Kingdom, 1886

Exports to United Kingdom, 1886

Exports to, and imports from, Dutch Colonies are included in the above amounts.

COMMERCIAL CAPITALS, Amsterdam, pop. 394,200; and Rotterdam, pop. 190,500.

COURT CAPITAL, The Hague. Pop. 138,696.

British Minister, Hon. Sir William Stuart, K. C. M. G.

Secretary of Legation, Henry Philip Fenton

2nd Secretary, Hon. Alan Johnstone

3rd Secretary, V. E. H. Corbett

Vice-Consul, Rev. Edward Brine, B. A.

Amsterdam—Consul, Wm. Cherry Robinson

 Vice-Consul, Charles Robinson

Groningen—Vice-Consul, U. J. Schiltknis

Harlingen—Vice-Consul, Dirk Fontein

Helder—Vice-Consul, Jakob Goedkoop

Tezel—V. Con., Joan R. G. W. Westenbergen

Batavia (Java)—Consul, Neil M'Neill

Samarang—Vice-Consul, Art. J. Warren

Sourabaya—Vice-Consul, Adam Dowie

<i>Curaçao</i> —Consul, Abraham D. Jesurun . . .	£30
<i>Oruba</i> —Vice-Consul,	10
<i>Paramaribo</i> (Surinam)—V. Con., A. Buchan <i>imp.</i>	500
<i>Rotterdam</i> —Consul, Henry Turing	500
<i>Bronckhorst</i> —Cons. Agent, J. de Kater . . .	15
<i>Dordrecht</i> —Vice-Consul, E. Bonner	25
<i>Flnshing</i> —V. Cons., Pieter L. de Bruyne . . .	200
<i>Hellevoetuis</i> and <i>Brielle</i> —Cons. Agent, Johannes Magdalenus Mes.	15
<i>Moaaluis</i> —Cons. Agent, G. Dirkzwager. . . .	5
<i>Scheveningen</i> —Cons. Agent, <i>Terneuzen</i> —Cons. Agent, H. C. E. van Ysselsteyn	40
<i>Surinam</i> —Consul, Capt. Wm. Wyndham . . .	1,000

DEPENDENCIES.—The Dutch possessions in the East Indies are very considerable, comprising the whole of the Sunda islands, with the exception of the northern half of Borneo and Eastern Timor, together with Western New Guinea, with an area of 718,000 square miles, and a population of 28,500,000, of whom as many as 20,259,450 live in the islands of Java and Madura, and 405,727 in the Moluccas. Included in this estimate are many districts in the interior of Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, and other islands, in which Dutch sovereignty is merely nominal. In Java and Madura the so-called "culture system" has been introduced with much success, for it has secured a sufficient supply of food for a dense population, besides furnishing coffee and other products for exportation to Europe. The recent distress among the sugar-planters is due, not to this system, but to the great fall in prices, and heavy taxation. The "outlying" islands are frequently administered by their own princes, subject to the directions of a Dutch Resident. There is a colonial army of 30,600 men, one half of whom are Europeans. The colonial revenue amounted in 1886 to £11,198,670, and is largely derived from the sale of coffee, opium, salt, and tin, whilst the expenditure reached £11,566,200. The exports, in addition to the above, include also sugar, tobacco, indigo, gums, and spices, and amounted to £7,426,000 in 1884.

In South America the colony of Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, embraces 46,072 square miles and about 71,800 inhabitants; and in the West Indies, Curaçao and 5 other small islands belong to Holland, having an area of 436 square miles, with a population of 44,153.

Transit, 15 to 24 hours; postage, 2½*d.*; news and books, 2 oz. ½*d.*; parcels, 3 lbs. 1s., 3 lb. to 7 lb. 1s. 8*d.*, 7 lb. to 11 lbs. 2s. 3*d.*; telegrams, per word, 3*d.*

NICARAGUA, REPUBLIC OF. See under "Central America," page 478.

OMĀN.

Sultan, or Sovereign, Seyyid Turki bin Said, *suc.* January, 1871.

Omān is a Mohammedan State in S.E. Arabia, with a coast line of about 1,500 miles along the Gulf of Persia, the Gulf of Omān, and the Arabian Sea, an area of 81,000 square miles, and a population of 1,600,000. There also belong to it two small territories on the Mekran coast of Persia and Baluchistan. Zanzibar, on the African coast, was a dependency of Omān until 1856. The country rises from a bare and burning coast until in Jebel Akhdar it attains an elevation of 7,000 feet. In the interior, however, among the Bedouins, the authority of the Sultan is hardly even nominal.

The population of Omān is chiefly Arab, but

there is besides a considerable foreign element, consisting of Banians and Khojas from Western India, Persians, Abyssinians, Somalis, and Nubians. The chief productions are dates, grain, fruit, and sugar; and the fisheries are very productive. The revenue is about 180,000 dollars. The exports consist of dates, cloth, salt, fruits, pearls, dried fish, and matting, and amount to about 1,484,220 dollars. The imports are—sugar, rice, piece-goods, coffee, wheat, raw silk, cotton, &c., and may be estimated at 1,662,867 dollars. Omān has no independent coinage: the East India rupee and (Austrian) Maria Theresa dollar are the current coins, the latter being the most used. The rainfall is very scanty, averaging about 6 inches annually.

Muscat, the capital, with 60,000 inhabitants, trades with India, the Persian Gulf, Batavia, Zanzibar, and Yemen, but has little direct intercourse with Europe.

Total exports, 1882-83	\$1,278,254
" imports	1,870,273
Imports from United Kingdom, 1885 . .	£1,270
Exports to ditto, 1885	904
<i>Consul</i> , Lt.-Col. Samuel Barrett Miles . .	1,500
Transit, 24 days; postage, 5 <i>d.</i> ; news, 1½ <i>d.</i> ;	
books, 2 oz. 1½ <i>d.</i> ; parcels, 1s. per lb.	

ORANGE FREE STATE.

President, Sir John Henry Brand, *LL.D.*, *G.C.M.G.*, born 6 Dec., 1823.

Government Secretary, P. J. Blignaut.
Chief Justice Supreme Court, F. W. Weitz.
Consul-General in London, P. G. van der Byl.
Consul, Philip Thos. Blyth, *D.L.*, *F.S.A.*, 2, Sinclair Gardens, Kensington, W.

A South African Republic, situated to the N. of the Cape Colony, and bounded, E. by British Basutoland and Natal, N. by the Transvaal, and W. by Griqualand West. It was founded by Dutch emigrants from the Cape Colony. The country was proclaimed British territory by Sir Harry Smith in 1843, but, by the convention entered into on the 23rd of February, 1854, between Sir George Clerk, Her Majesty's special commissioner, and the representatives of the people, the inhabitants were declared "to all intents and purposes a free and independent people, and their Government to be treated thenceforth as a free and independent Government."

The Orange Free State is essentially a pastoral country, but the eastern part especially is admirably adapted for the cultivation of grain. Diamonds, garnets, and other precious stones are found, and rich coal mines exist in the territory. The chief exports are wool, ostrich feathers, hides, diamonds, &c. Area, 41,484 square miles, with a population of 133,518, of whom 72,496 are whites. It possesses State property valued at £530,000.

The legislative power is vested in the Volksraad, comprising 55 members, elected by the various constituencies into which the State is divided.

Public revenue, 1886-87	£185,370
Public expenditure, 1886-87	186,528
Public debt, 1887	172,500
Imports, 1884, £1,965,826; exports	2,033,431

CAPITAL, Bloemfontein. Pop. (1885), 3,270.

A fund of £200,000 has been established, the interest of which, amounting to £12,000 yearly, is devoted solely to educational purposes, whilst the Government is also a shareholder to the amount of £70,000 in the National Bank, a flourishing institution with a paid-up capital of £100,000.

Postage, 6*d.*; news, 1*d.*; telegrams, per word 8*d.*

PARAGUAY, REPUBLIC OF.

President, Gen. Escobar, *elected* 25 Sept., 1886.
Consul-Gen. in England, Christopher James, 8,
 Great Winchester Street,
Consul, Manchester, Ja. Parlane.
Vice-Consul, Manchester, Albert Young.
Consul, Gibraltar, John Garese.

One of the smallest States of South America, and, except Bolivia, the only one without any sea-board, situate between 22° 4'—27° 30' S. lat. and 54° 32'—61° 20' W. long. Its area is computed at 92,000 square miles, enclosed within the rivers Parana and Paraguay; and contains a population of 476,000. The chief crops are maize, rice, coffee, cocoa, indigo, manioc, tobacco, sugar-cane, and cotton. Among its principal trees are several species of dye-wood, and many yielding juices, as the caoutchouc or india-rubber, and the valuable shrub called "Maté," or Paraguay tea-plant—one of its principal articles of commerce; medicinal plants also are very numerous. Sugar, rum, cotton, woollen cloths, and leather are almost its only industrial productions. The army, 60,000 men strong in the war of 1865-72, has been reduced to 500 men, and there is a "navy" of three river steamers. A railway, 44 miles in length, connects the capital with Paraguari.

Revenue, 1886, about	£240,000
Public debt, 1886, consolidated	915,350
Imports, 1884	301,666
Exports, 1884	327,542

CAPITAL, Asuncion. Population about 22,000.

British Consul, Dr. William Stewart *unp.*

PERSIA.

Sovereign, Shah Nasir-ed-Din, *k.g.*, *b.* 24 April, 1829; *succeeded* 10 September, 1848.

Heir-Apparent, Muzaffer-ed-Din Mirza, *b.* 1853.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mirza Abbas Khan Ghevaram ud Douleh.

Envoiy in London, Prince Malcom Khan Nazim-ed-Dowleh, 80, Holland Park, Kensington, S.W.

Councillor, General Mikay Khan.

Secretaries, Iskander Khan & Mounschi Baschi.
Attaché, Baron Henry de Barreto.

Called by the natives Iran, is the most extensive, opulent, and powerful native Kingdom of Western Asia, situate between 25° 10'—39° 50' N. lat. and 44° 15'—63° E. long., extending about 900 miles from north to south, and the same from east to west, and comprising an area of 636,000 square miles. The population, which decreased considerably during the great famine of 1870, is estimated at 7,653,600, including nomads. The western and northern part of the country is traversed by mountain ranges, rising to 12,000 feet above the sea, and the peak of Demavend to 18,469 feet; but nearly all the central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert. With the exception of the Karun it has scarcely a river that can be termed navigable, though some of them extend several hundred miles in length, and possess great volume of water. Some of its immense valleys abound with the rarest and most valuable vegetable productions; those chiefly cultivated are wheat of the very finest quality, barley, and other cereals, cotton in profusion, sugar, rice, tobacco, and opium. The vine flourishes, and the wines of Shiraz are celebrated. The mulberry tree is largely cultivated, silk being one of the most important products of the kingdom. Its minerals are salt, iron, and coal; copper, lead, antimony,

sulphur, &c., also turquoises and some other precious stones, are found. The most important manufacture is that of silks, of the richest and most gorgeous kind. The Persians excel in their dyes, also in brocade and embroidery. Arms, carpets, shawls, felts, cotton and woollen fabrics are among the manufactures. The Persian Government has no debt, as the revenue of the year always exceeds the expenditure, and its royal treasury is reputed to contain immense wealth in gold and other valuables. The commerce of Persia with Russia is chiefly by way of the Caspian Sea, and with British India by way of the Persian Gulf. The imports are estimated at £3,850,000; the exports, consisting of silk, tobacco, wool, carpets, opium, gums, hides, dates, &c., at £2,260,000. The exports from British India to Persia alone amount to £1,500,000 annually. Protection to British trade is secured by the Treaty of 1841. The regular army numbers about 80,500 (of whom 24,000 with the colours), with 200 field guns; the militia 70,000 men. There are 3,775 miles of telegraph. Railways have been begun, but no line has hitherto been opened.

Revenue (in cash), about	£2,100,000
Expenditure, about the same	2,100,000

In addition to the above, there is also a revenue in kind amounting to £330,000.

Direct imports from U. Kingdom, 1886 ..	£142,222
Direct exports to ditto, 1886	85,027

CAPITAL, Teheran. Population, 200,000.

British Min., (vacant)

Secretary of Legation, Arth. Nicolson, *c.m.g.* 700

2nd Sec., Fairfax Leighton Cartwright .. 350

Oriental 2nd Secretary, Sydney Churchill .. 300

Physician, Dr. John H. Casson

Translator & Vice-Cons., Henry T. Guinness 300

Fars, &c.—Cons.-Gen., Col. E. C. Ross, *c.s.i.*

Bushire—Vice-Consul, George Lucas ... 30

Resht—Consul, Lt.-Col. C. E. Stewart, *c.b.* 1,260

Tabreez—Cons.-Gen., Wm. George Abbott 920

Postage, 2½*d.*; news and books, 2 *oz.* ½*d.*;

telegrams, per word, 1*s.* 7*d.*

PERU, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Casceres, *elected* April, 1886.

Premier, Pedro A. del Solar.

Foreign Affairs, Chacaltara.

Justice, Zeguarra.

War, Torrico.

Minister in London, Señor Carlos G. Candamo.

Secretary, Señor Don D. Wenceslao Melendez.

Attaché, Don Edward Ford North, 13, Comeragh

Road, West Kensington, S.W.

Consul, A. R. Robertson, 9, New Broad St., E.C.

Consul-General at Southampton, H. Guillaume.

Vice-Consul, Liverpool, R. Atwood Beaver.

Peru is an important maritime Republic of South America, on the Pacific Ocean, about 1,400 miles in length, situate in lat. 2° 20'—18° S., and in long. 67° 30'—81° 20' W. It is divided into 19 provinces, and its area is estimated at 405,040 English square miles, with a population of 2,970,000, including about 350,000 uncivilized Indians. The settled population consists of Indians 57 per cent., Mestizos 22 per cent., Blancos 18 per cent., and Negros and Mulattos 3 per cent. The country is traversed throughout its length by the magnificent chain of the Andes, running parallel to and about 60 miles distant from the coast, the region between being sandy desert, except where watered by transverse mountain streams. The valleys among the mountains are

very fertile; and the Cordilleras are rich in minerals, among which silver, quicksilver, and copper are the most conspicuous, constituting the chief source of the wealth of Peru. It is intersected by numerous fine rivers, forming the head streams of the Amazon, by which it has complete communication with the Atlantic. Its medicinal productions are of great value, comprising cinchona, or Peruvian bark, sarsaparilla, copaiba, &c. The Lobos and other islands are famous as the sources whence Europe has been supplied with Peruvian guano. Peru possessed, on a peace footing, an army of about 6,000, but although the army and navy had been well-nigh annihilated in the war with Chile, yet enough men were left for some sanguinary domestic brawls for the Presidentship. The principal imports are cotton manufactures, ironware and cutlery, woollen goods, and machinery. The chief exports are guano, nitrate of soda, sheep and alpaca wool, sugar, silver, and cinchona. In 1884 there were 1,600 miles of railway open, and 390 more unfinished, with 1,374 miles of telegraph wire. Everything has been disorganized by the disastrous war with Chile, which cost Peru the departments of Tacna and Tarapaca, and annihilated her navy.

Public revenue, 1887, estimated	£1,550,000
Public expenditure, 1887, estimated	2,000,000
Public debt, 1887, estimated	50,000,000
Accumulation of unpaid interest, about	20,000,000
Total imports, 1884	2,191,037
Total exports, 1884	1,575,965
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886	981,696
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1886	1,665,121

CAPITAL, Lima. Population, 101,400.

<i>British Minister</i> , Col. Sir Charles Edward Mansfield, K.C.M.G.	£2,000
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Henry W. Isaacson	unp.
<i>Arequipa—Vice-Consul</i> , William Stafford	15
<i>Cerro de Pasco—Cons. Agent</i> , Geo. E. Steel	5
<i>Mollendo—Vice-Consul</i> , Geo. F. Robilliard	150
<i>Pisco—Vice-Consul</i> , J. J. Venn	.....
<i>San José Lambayeque—V.-C.</i> , Wm. V. Fry	10
<i>Callao—Consul</i> , Octavus Stokes	1,300
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , George E. Wilson	400
<i>Puytu—Vice-Consul</i> , Alexander Blacker	105

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, 32 days; postage, 4d.; news, 1d.; books, 2 oz. 1d.; telegrams, per word, 7s. 3d.

PORTUGAL.

King, Dom Luis, born 31 October, 1838; *suc.* 11 Nov. 1861; *m.* 6 October, 1862, Maria Pia, dau. of late King Victor Emmanuel II. of Italy, born 16 October, 1847.

Heir Apparent, Carlos, Duke of Braganza, Prince Royal, born 28 September, 1863; *m.* 22 May, 1886, Princess Amilie, d. of the Comte de Paris.

Prem. & Min. of Int., Senhor Luciano de Castro. *Foreign Affairs*, Senhor H. de Barros Gomez. *Justice*, Senhor da Veiga Beirao. *Finance*, Senhor Marianno de Carvalho. *Minister in London*, Senhor Martins d'Antas, 12, Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W. *1st Sec. of Legation*, Louis de Soveral. *2nd Sec.*, Col. L. de Quillinan. *Councillor*, Baron da Costa Ricci. *Naval Attaché*, Capt. J. Pinto da Fonseca Vaz. *Attachés*, Comte d'Anadia, A. F. Pinto Basto. *Consul-Gen.*, Anselmo Ferreira Pinto Basto, 3, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. *Financial Agent*, Baron da Costa Ricci, 3, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.

The most westerly Kingdom of Europe, and a

part of the great Iberian Peninsula, lies in 37°—42° 8' N. lat. and 6° 15'—9° 30' W. long., being 360 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 100 in breadth from E. to W. Continental Portugal contains an area of 34,606 square miles, with a population in 1881 of 4,306,554, exclusive of the colonies. The Azores and Madeira (1,237 square miles, pop. 401,624) form part of the kingdom, which thus has a population of 4,708,173. The chief products are wheat, barley, oats, maize, flax, hemp, and the vine in elevated tracts; in the lowlands, rice, olives, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and almonds. There are extensive forests of oak, chestnuts, sea-pine, and cork, the cultivation of the vine and the olive being among the chief branches of industry: the rich red wine known to us as "port" is shipped from Oporto. Its mineral products are important, copper, lead, tin, antimony, coal, manganese, iron, slate, and bay-salt, which last from its hardness and purity is in demand. Its manufactures consist of gloves, silk, woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, metal and earthenware goods, tobacco, cigars, &c. The exports consist to the extent of 50 per cent. of wine, which is the chief industrial product of the country, cork, cattle, copper-ore, fruits, oil, and salt. The imports are manufactured goods—hardware, cotton and woollen stuffs, machinery, wheat, sugar, dried fish, coal, &c. There is a commercial marine of 398 vessels, of 97,002 tons. Railways, 1,000 miles in extent, are open for traffic. For many years the national income has been considerably less than the expenditure, so that the national debt is rapidly on the increase.

The army in 1887 consisted of 32,120 men, on a peace footing, and of 125,057 men with 264 guns, on a war footing; and the navy of 39 steamers and 16 sailing vessels, many scarcely seaworthy, and about 3,400 sailors.

Estimated revenue, 1886	£7,156,932
Estimated expenditure, 1886	8,485,270
National debt, 1884	132,670,286
Interest on do., 1885-6	3,261,575
Total imports, 1884	7,532,206
Total exports, 1884	4,773,582
Imports from U. K. (includ. cols.), 1886	2,778,647
Exports to U. K. (inc. colonies), 1886	2,826,853

The Island of Madeira, on the N. W. coast of Africa, is much frequented by invalids from England, and is especially recommended for consumptives: there are excellent hotels, communications with this country frequent, with every convenience in the way of English doctors, chaplains, and other English necessities. The amount of trade between the Portuguese dependencies and the United Kingdom is included in the above amounts.

CAPITAL, Lisbon. Population (1878), 253,496.

<i>British Minister</i> , George Glynn Petre, C.B.	£3,750
<i>Secretary of Legation</i> , Sir G. F. Bonham, Bt.	500
<i>Consul</i> , George Brackenbury (salary £300)	1,150
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Charles O'Donnell	unp.
<i>Translator</i> , James Duff	300
<i>Belem—V.-Cons.</i> , Anthony Ffrench Duff	5
<i>Faro—Vice-Consul</i> , Francisco J. Tavares	20
<i>Lagos—Vice-Consul</i> , Gregorio M. Simoes	.....
<i>Peniche—Vice-Cons.</i> , Antonio F. Machado	.....
<i>Setubal—Vice-Consul</i> , Francisco J. Pereira	20
<i>Sines—Vice-Consul</i> , Frank Pidwell	5
<i>Tavira—Vice-Consul</i> , José F. P. Padilha	5
<i>Villa Nova de Portimão—V.-Consul</i> , Jose Alexandre P. Teixeira e Castro	15

<i>Villa Real de San Antonio</i> —Vice-Consul, Francisco Jose L. Tavares	£75
<i>Sanda (Angola)</i> —Consul (vacant)	700
<i>V. Cons.</i> , Robert S. Newton	unp.
<i>acao (China)</i> —V. Cons., Mortimer Murray	200
<i>deira</i> —Consul,	550
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , John E. Croker	unp.
<i>Marmagao (Portuguese India)</i> —Cons., N. Oliver.	
<i>Mozambique</i> —Consul, Lieut. Henry Edward	
O'Neill, R.N.	800
<i>Orenço Marques</i> —V. Cons., M. H. Drumond	500
<i>Quillimaine</i> —Vice-Consul, Alexander C. Ross	
<i>porto</i> —Consul, Oswald Crawford	750
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Honorius Grant	unp.
<i>Aceiro</i> —Vice-Consul, Antonio Pereira ..	5
<i>Caminha</i> —Vice-Consul, Baron de San Roque	5
<i>Figueira</i> —Vice-Consul, Charles Laidley ..	5
<i>Vianna</i> —Vice-Consul, Joas Castro	5
<i>t. Michael's (Azores)</i> —Consul, Wm. Read.	150
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , John Read	unp.
<i>Fayal</i> —Vice-Consul, Thomas Dart	155
<i>Flores</i> —Vice-Consul, James McKay	60
<i>Graciosa</i> —Vice-Consul, F. T. P. de Leão	unp.
<i>St. George</i> —Cons. Agent, J. J. Curdozo	5
<i>Terceira</i> —Vice-Consul, Ant. B. de Faria ..	25
<i>St. Vincent</i> —Consul, John Visser Miller ..	150
<i>St. Jago</i> —Cons. Agent, F. L. di Biunne ..	5

Lisbon, 1,110 miles; transit, 3 days; postage, 1/2d.; news and books, 2 oz. 1/2d.; telegrams, per word, 5/2d.

DEPENDENCIES.—These, in proportion to the mother-country, are of very great extent. They include the Cape Verd Islands, off the West Coast of Africa (1,847 sq. miles, population 107,026), Zighinchor on the Casamanza, Bissao, and a few other territories to the south of the Gambia, which are officially known as "Portuguese Guinea" (350 sq. miles, pop. 10,000); the Fort of San Joao Baptista de Ajuda, at Whidah, the principal part of the Kingdom of Dahome, where the Portuguese are allowed to remain on sufferance, but exercise no sort of jurisdiction; the fertile islands of St. Thomas and Principe, in the Gulf of Guinea (417 sq. miles, pop. 22,000); the Kingdom of Angola, on the west coast of South Africa, which includes the territory of Landana and Kabinda to the north of the Congo, and the whole of the coast to the south of that river as far as Cape Frio, and has Loanda for its capital (115,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,000,000); the Province of Mozambique, with the Lower Zambezi river, Sofala, and Delagoa Bay, on the East Coast of Africa (80,000 sq. miles, pop. 500,000); Goa, Daman, and Diu in India (1,295 sq. miles, pop. 481,467); part of the island of Timor, in the East Indian Archipelago (6,294 sq. miles, pop. 300,000), and Macao, in China, at the mouth of the Canton river (5 sq. miles, pop. 68,086). The possessions enumerated have an area of 204,848 square miles, with 2,548,872 inhabitants. In this estimate account is taken only of territories within which Portugal actually exercises some jurisdiction. Thus, whilst official statements give an extension of 59,000 square miles to Angola and Mozambique, the area is here reduced to 195,200 square miles.

ROUMANIA.

King, Charles, second son of Prince Charles Antoin of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, born 20 April, 1839; elected Hereditary Prince 26 March, 1866; confirmed 24 Oct. 1866; proclaimed King by vote of both Chambers, 26 March; crowned 22 May, 1881; mar. 1869, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Hermann von Wied, born 29 Dec., 1843.

Heir Presumptive (Nephew), Prince Ferdinand von Hohenzollern, born 24 August, 1865. *Pres. Council and Interior*, John C. Bratiano. *Foreign Minister*, M. Pherekyde. *Envoy Ext. and Min. Plenip. in London*, Prince Ion Ghica, 50, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. *1st Secretary*, M. Nedeyano. *Consul-General in London*, Walter Cutbill, 37, Old Jewry, E.C.

The Kingdom of Roumania consists of the Moldo-Wallachian provinces formerly belonging to Turkey, but by the Treaty of Berlin, 13 July, 1878, was recognized as an independent State, and the territory of the Dobruja added to them. On the 26th March, 1881, Roumania was raised to a Kingdom. The entire area is 46,314 square miles, with a population of about 5,376,000. The dominating religion is that of the Greek Church (4,529,000); Roman Catholics, 114,200; Protestants, 13,800; Jews, 400,000. The soil is among the richest in Europe, and, but for the fearful summer droughts, would be also the most productive. The climate is extreme, for summer heats and winter colds are intense. The agricultural produce consists of wheat, maize, millet, barley, rye, beans, and peas. Vines and fruits are abundant. The forests are of great extent and importance, but the riches of the country consist mainly in its cattle, sheep, and horses, of which immense numbers are reared on its far-stretching pastures. Minerals and precious metals are said to be abundant, but only salt and petroleum are obtained. The imports are chiefly the manufactured goods of Western Europe; the exports consist principally of wheat, barley, maize, rock-salt, spirits, hides, wood, and cattle. In this large, but ill-developed country there are but 1,229 miles of railway open. The telegraphs are reported to be 3,576 miles in length.

An International Commission, created by the Treaty of Paris, 1856, and whose powers were enlarged by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, has its seat at Galatz, and exercises sovereign powers over the navigation of the Danube: the British representative is Mr. Percy Sanderson, C.M.G., Consul-General. Its income, principally derived from shipping dues, amounts to about £60,000 per annum.

The field army consists, on the peace footing, of 18,532 men, but in time of war this can be raised to 158,000, and there is a militia in addition. There is also a small navy of 12 steamers.

Public revenue, 1886-87, estimated....	£5,529,566
Public expenditure, 1886-87, do.	5,369,786
Public debt, 1885	29,576,138
Imports, 1885	10,741,566
Exports, 1885	9,918,728
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886 ..	998,754
Exports to U. K. (chiefly corn), 1886 ..	2,649,718

CAPITAL , Bucharest. Population, 221,805.	
<i>British Minister</i> , Sir Frank Cavendish	
Lascelles, K.C.M.G.	£2,000
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Hamilton E. Browne	25
<i>Galatz</i> —Con.-Gen., Percy Sanderson, C.M.G. .	1,150
<i>Vice-Consul</i> , Arthur H. Vecqueray ..	300
<i>Craiova</i> —Vice-Consul, Michail A. Dimos	50
<i>Ibraila</i> —Vice-Consul, William Watson ..	180
<i>Kustendjie</i> —Vice-Con., R. D. G. Macdonald	300
<i>Sulina</i> —Vice-Consul, Henry Alfred Cum-	
berbatch	550

Postage, 2 1/2d.; news and books, 2 oz. 1/2d.; telegrams, per word, 5d.

ROUMELIA, EASTERN. See BULGARIA.

RUSSIA.

Emperor, Alexander III., b. 10 March, 1845; suc. 1 March, 1881, O.S. (13 March, N.S.); m. 9 Nov., 1866, Dagmar Marie Feodorovna, b. 26 Nov., 1847, dau. of King Christian of Denmark, sister of the Princess of Wales and the King of Greece.

Heir Apparent, Grand Duke Nicolas, Czarevich, born 18 May, 1868.

Chief of the Private Chancellerie of the Emperor, Counsellor and Secretary of State Tanejew.

Min. of Foreign Affairs, Nicholas Carlovitch de Giers.

Finance, Bunge.

Interior, Count D. Tolstoy.

War, General Vannovski.

Ambas. in London, Actual Privy-Councillor de Staal, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W. Councillor, M. Bouteneff.

1st Secretary, Count N. Adlerberg.

2nd Secretaries, A. Kroupensky and N. Boulatzell.

Attaché, M. A. de Stoeckl.

Military Attaché, General Boutourline.

Naval Attaché, Captain Mordovine.

Consul-General, Alexander de Volborth, 17, Great Winchester Street, E.C.

An Empire comprising one-sixth of the territorial surface of the globe, stretching over a large portion of its northern regions, and approaching very nearly in extent to the dominion under British rule. In addition to Russia in Europe (exclusive of the Caucasus), situate between lat. 44° 28'—76° 33' N. and 17° 40'—64° 30' E. long., and embracing more than half of that continent, it comprehends one-third of Asia, and until lately included also a large section of North America. The empire comprises:

	English Square Miles.	Population in 1882-3.
Russia Proper (50 govts.)	1,887,610 ..	77,379,521
Poland	49,158 ..	7,416,958
Finland	144,254 ..	2,142,093
Asiatic Russia:—		
Caucasus	180,504 ..	6,534,853
Trans-Caspian	206,000 ..	710,000
Central Asia	1,165,200 ..	5,305,066
Siberia	4,824,563 ..	4,013,365
	8,457,289	104,001,860

In the European parts of Russia alone the population increases annually at the rate of over a million. The largest towns are St. Petersburg (929,100), Moscow (751,812), Warsaw (406,261), and Odessa (217,000). The various nationalities in 1882 were represented about as follows:—Russ, 69,770,000; Poles, 6,010,000; Lithuanians, 2,910,000; Germans, 1,120,000; Swedes, 270,000; Tajiks (Persians), &c., 1,125,000; Armenians, 800,000; Jews, 2,954,000; Caucasians, 2,850,000; Finns, 4,560,000, Tartarized Finns, 1,500,000; Turks and Tartars, 7,700,000; Mongols, 530,000; various, 584,000. The established religion of the empire is the Russo-Greek Church, officially called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. According to religions there are:—Greek Catholics (including Dissenters), 72,990,000; Roman Catholics, 8,910,000; Protestants, 4,766,000; Jews, 2,954,000; Mohammedans, 11,814,000; and Pagans, 450,000. European Russia consists of an immense plain; throughout its vast extent it does not contain a single mountain. The principal rivers are the Volga, Ural, Dnieper, Dniester, Don, Dvina, Duna,

and Neva. The Volga is the largest river in Europe, and is navigable almost to its source. In Siberia, the Ob, Yenisei, Lena, and Amur are each larger than the Volga, with many important tributaries; and the surface along the southern borders is mountainous, rising in many places far above the limit of perpetual snow.

A great portion of Russian territory is totally unfit for cultivation; in the north the barren tundras are almost constantly frozen, producing only moss; Finland is covered with lakes interspersed with rocks and sandhills; and in the south, round the head of the Caspian Sea, is an immense sandy desert steppe; whilst all the interior provinces and nearly the whole of Siberia are clothed with forests. The country between the Baltic and Black Seas, however, is eminently fertile, producing abundance of grain. The chief cereals raised are wheat, barley, oats, buckwheat, millet, and especially rye, the staple food of the inhabitants. Hemp and flax are extensively cultivated, and of late years potatoes and tobacco. The forests and woodlands of European Russia are extensive, occupying an area of 460,000,000 acres. Oak, lime, maple, and ash trees predominate. The Ural mountains (forming the boundary between Europe and Asia), which contain nearly all the mineral riches of the country, are the principal seat of mining and metallic industry; producing gold, platinum, copper, iron of very superior quality, rock-salt, marble, and kaolin, or china-clay. Silver, gold, and lead are also obtained in large quantities from the mines in the Altai Mountains. The naphtha springs on the Caspian are annually increasing in importance, and already flood certain European markets with petroleum. An immense bed of coal, both steam and anthracite, apparently inexhaustible, has been discovered in the basin of the Donetz (between the River Donetz and Dnieper), Marinpol, Rostoff, and Tagaurang being the outlets. At the first-named place a fine port is under construction, and on its completion the facilities for shipping coal to the Black Sea ports will considerably restrict the importation of English coal. About 100,000,000 pounds, or 1,600,000 tons, are raised there annually.

England is an excellent customer; nearly all her purchases were of native produce. The chief exports to the U. K. in the year 1886 were:—

Corn, wheat.....	£1,396,833	Hides and leather.....	£128,880
" barley.....	1,249,387	Oil-seed cake.....	234,856
" oats.....	1,834,113	Petroleum, pitch,	
" other kinds	1,053,879	and tar.....	134,546
Bristles.....	138,865	Seeds, all kinds.....	577,490
Flax.....	1,429,423	Wood and timber.....	2,496,700
Hemp.....	279,348	Wool, &c.....	1,975,860
Ore, all kinds....	169,518		

On the other hand, Russia purchases but a small amount of goods produced in the United Kingdom, the total amount for the year 1886 being but £4,424,317; the total value of the goods imported being £6,408,535. The chief articles were:—

Alkali.....	£128,135	Herrings.....	£148,613
Bags & sacks, empty	110,245	Implements & tools	75,148
Coals, &c.....	891,045	Machinery, all sorts	807,015
Chemical products	69,267	Metals, all kinds.....	1,101,367
Cotton yarn and		Wool and woollen	
Manufactures ..	535,549	manufactures ..	293,175

With metallurgical and engineering factories, Russia possesses many extensive manufacturing

establishments for weaving, tanning, fur-dressing, &c. Linen is largely manufactured by hand-looms, the chief operations consisting in spinning and weaving flax and hemp. Woollen and worsted stuffs, fine cloths, and mixed fabrics are also produced. The chief imports are cotton, tea, and other colonial produce, iron and machinery, wool, wine, fruits and vegetables, oil, &c. The chief exports are grain (56 per cent.), raw and dressed flax, linseed, timber, hides and skins, hemp, tallow, wool, spirits, tow, and bristles.

The Russian Army has been reorganized since the Turkish War. On a peace footing nearly 800,000 men, with 1,734 guns, are supposed to be under arms; in European Russia, 17,700 combatants, with 3,380 guns; in the Caucasus, 250,342 combatants and 300 guns; and in Asia, 131,116 combatants, with 196 guns. On a war footing it includes altogether 2,151,000 men, with 3,786 guns. The navy consists of the Baltic fleet, that of the Black Sea, and of flotillas on the Aral and Caspian Seas, and in Siberia, comprising 268 armed steam-vessels (of which 32 are ironclads of all classes, and 139 torpedo-boats), with an armament of 1,348 guns.

Of railways, there were open, November, 1887, 18,130 miles. There are 4,823 post-offices, carrying, in 1883, 270,000,000 letters, etc. Of telegraphs there are 3,572 offices, with 82,846 miles of line.

The commercial marine (including Finland) consisted in 1886 of 2,289 vessels, of 653,446 tons.

Revenue, 1887.....	£138,883,075
Debt, bearing interest, 1887.....	458,506,359
Floating debt, 1887.....	118,638,073
Debt, railway, 1887.....	162,539,723
Debt, total, 1887.....	742,886,029
Interest, &c., on total debt, 1887 ..	41,634,285
Total imports, 1886.....	41,634,286
Total exports, 1886.....	77,524,819
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886	6,408,535
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886 ..	13,571,786

CAPITAL, St. Petersburg. Population, 929,100.

British Ambassador, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Burnett	
David Morier, c.c.b.....	£7,800
Secretary of Embassy, Henry Nevill Dering	1,050
Milit. Attaché, Lt.-Col. Ivor J. C. Herbert	500
Commercial Attaché, E. F. G. Law.....	1,000
2nd Secretaries, Arthur James Herbert....	400
Arthur Henry Hardinge.....	450
3rd Secretary, Frederic D. Harford.....	250
Consul, John Michell.....	1,100
Abo—Vice-Consul, Ferdinand Frenckell	10
Archangel—Consul, J. Bartlett Cobb.....	150
Bjorneborg—Vice-Consul, Wm. Rosenlew	5
Cronstadt—Vice-Consul, T. Fishwick....	30
Helsing—Vice-Consul, K. W. Korsman.	5
Helsingfors—Vice-Consul, Chas. J. Cooke	150
Kotka—Vice-Consul, Daniel Brunila....	5
Moscow—Vice-Cons., Nich. W. Hornstedt	80
Revel—Vice-Consul, E. G. de Soucanton..	30
Uleaborg—Vice-Consul, Otto Ravandar....	5
Wiborg—Vice-Consul, Eugene Wolff.....	10
Odessa—Consul-Gen., Gerald Raoul Perry	1,250
Vice-Consul, Patrick W. J. Stevens....	300
Batoum—Vice-Consul, Demet. R. Peacock	550
Berdiansk—Vice-Consul, Harvey R. Lowe	150
Eupatoria—Consular Agent, Chas. Martin	
Kertch—Vice-Consul, Henry Wm. Hunt..	550
Nicolavoff—Vice-Consul, Arth. Woodhouse	200
Poti—Vice-Consul, Thomas Gardner....	50
Sebastopol—Vice-Consul, Capt. Samuel	
Henry Harford.....	525

Riga—Consul, Arthur Raby.....	£900
Vice-Consul, William Breslau.....	unp.
Libau—Vice-Consul, Hermann Wells....	10
Permu—Vice-Consul, Charles de Bruyn	5
Windau—Vice-Consul, Carl Schenck....	20
Taganrog—Consul, Wm. George Wagstaff.	850
Warsaw—Consul, Henry Grant.....	1,100
Vice-Consul, Julius C. Winzer.....	unp.

St. Petersburg, *via* Calais, is 1,709 miles from London; transit, 3 days; postage, 2½*d.*; news and books, 2 oz. ½*d.*; telegrams, per word 6½*d.*

SALVADOR, REPUBLIC OF.—See under "Central America," page 476.

SAMOA (NAVIGATORS ISLANDS).

King, Tamasese, 1887.

[The late King, Malietoa Laupepa, is now a prisoner in the hands of the Germans.]

A group of islands in the Southern Pacific, including Upolu, Savaii, and Tutuila, with an area of 1,076 square miles and 36,240 inhabitants. Apia is the centre of trade, which is mainly in the hands of German firms. The imports (1887) were valued at £87,500, the exports at £71,345. Copra and cotton are the principal productions. In September, 1886, the two kings were fighting. British Consul, Wilfred Powell.....£450

SAN MARINO.

A small "Republic" in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious mason of Dalmatia in the 4th century, and governed by a Council of 60 (20 nobles, 20 townsmen, and 20 peasants), of whom two act jointly as Regents. The area is 33 square miles, the population 8,006. There is an "army" commanded by several "generals," and titles and decorations, it is said, are bestowed freely for a consideration. The village of San Marino (pop. 1,500) occupies the slope of Mount Titan, and has a castle, fortified by King Berengar of Lombardy, a fine church, and a theatre. Agriculture and viticulture flourish. By a treaty concluded in 1872 the Republic has placed itself under the protection of Italy.

SARAWAK.

Raja, H.H. Charles Johnson Brooke, born 3 June, 1829; *suc.* 1868; *m.* 1869.

Heir, Charles Vyner Brooke, b. 26 Sept., 1874.

The Sarawak territory lies on the north-west coast of Borneo, with a seaboard of 380 miles, an area of about 30,000 square miles, and a population of about 240,000, composed of various races. The Government of this district was obtained in 1842 from the Sultan of Borneo by the late Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Raja Brooke of Sarawak, and was uncle of the present Raja. Other concessions have been made since 1842. The country produces sago, gutta-percha, india-rubber, beeswax, birds' nests, gold, silver, diamonds, antimony, quicksilver, tobacco, rice, rattans, opium, coal, and gambier pepper.

Revenue, 1884, \$276,269. Expenditure..	\$289,292
Imports, 1884, total.....	1,721,221
Exports, 1884, total.....	1,614,439
British Resident, Francis Richard Ord	
Maxwell.....	£300
Postage, 5 <i>d.</i> ; news, 1½ <i>d.</i> ; books, 2 oz. 1½ <i>d.</i> ;	
parcels, per lb. 1 <i>s.</i>	

SERVIA.

King, Milan (Obrenovitch), b. (10) 22 August, 1854; proclaimed Hereditary Prince, 30 June, 1868, and King, 6 March, 1882; *mar.*, 17 Oct., 1875, Natalie de Keezko, born 14 May, 1859.
Heir Apparent, Prince Alexander, b. 14 Aug., 1876.
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Yovan Ristich.

War, Colonel Sava Grouitch.
Minister in London, M. Ephrem Grouich, 7, Gloucester Place, Hyde Park, W.
Secretary of Legation, M. Alex. Z. Yovitchich.
Consul-Gen., H. W. Christmas, 76, Cannon St., E.C.

A Kingdom of Eastern Europe, governed by an hereditary sovereign; and by the constitution of 1869 a "Skupshchina," an elected parliament, represents the people. It is separated from Hungary by the Danube and Save. By the Berlin Treaty, 1878, it received a large accession of territory, and now has an area estimated at 18,757 square miles, with a population in 1884 of 1,901,118. The surface of the country is mountainous, containing extensive forests and uncultivated heaths. Agriculture is carried on in a primitive fashion. The principal crops are maize for home consumption, and wheat for export; flax, hemp, and tobacco are also grown, the silk-culture is carried on to a limited extent, and the production of wine is increasing in importance. Very extensive is the cultivation of prunes. The live stock (1882) included 122,500 horses, 826,550 cattle, 3,620,750 sheep, and 1,067,940 pigs. Lead, zinc, quicksilver, copper, iron, and coal are found. Carpet-weaving and embroidery, and the making of jewellery and filigree work, are of some importance. The imports consist in the main of cottons, sugar, and colonial goods, hardware, woollens, &c.; the exports of dried prunes (38 per cent.), pigs, and wool, besides wheat, wine, hides, cattle, and horses. The bulk of the trade is with Austria. In 1886, goods valued at £164,118 were declared to be of British origin. There are (1886) 150 miles of railway (104 building), and 1,634 miles of telegraph. The army, on a peace footing, numbers 13,000 men, with 132 guns. On a war footing it includes a field force (70,000 men, 264 guns), dépôts (25,000 men, 36 guns), a reserve (58,000 men, 120 guns), and a levy-en-masse. Every man between 20 and 50 years of age can be called to arms.

Revenue, 1887.....£1,764,286
 Expenditure, 1887.....2,093,651
 Public debt, 1886, about.....8,000,000
 (One-half of which was contracted for the construction of railways.)

Total imports, 1886.....£2,043,777
 Total exports, 1886.....1,625,163
 Transit, 1885.....271,434

CAPITAL, Belgrade. Population, 38,471.
Brit. Minister, Geo. Hugh Wyndham, C.B., £1,200
 Belgrade, 1,175 miles from London. Postage, 2½d.; news and books, 2 oz. ½d.; telegrams, per word, 5d.

SIAM.

King, Phrabadly Somdetch Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalong-Korn Phra Chula Chom Klaochow Yuhua, b. 27 Sept., 1853; succeeded to the throne, 1 Oct., 1868.
Heir Apparent, Prince Somdech Chowfwa Maha Vajirunhis, b. 1878.
Minister in London, Phya Montri Suriyawongsee, 23, Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.

1st Secretaries, Phya Damrong (Raja Bhola-khand), and Frederick Verney.
Attaché, Luong Visetsali.
Private Secretary, Richard Edgecombe.
Hon. Consul-General in London, David King Mason, 6, Great Winchester Street Buildings.
Vice-Consul, James Riches.

An extensive Kingdom of South-eastern Asia, consisting of 41 provinces, each governed by a Phya, or great functionary, situated in the heart of the peninsula between India and China, in lat. 4°—21° 30' N. and long. 97° 30'—107° E. Its area is estimated at 280,550 square miles, and its population at about 5,700,000. There are several ports along its coast-line in the Gulf of Siam, but foreign commerce is entirely carried on at Bangkok, a few miles up the River Menam, Pakoam being the customs station at its mouth. The chief products are rice, gums, teak, sandalwood, rosewood, aloeswood, and fruits and garden products. The chief exports are rice, teak, pepper, sesame, skins, sajan-wood, sugar, cardamoms, also fish, silk, soap-water, cotton, horns, birds' nests, &c. The chief imports are shirtings, linen, glass, cutlery, and hardware. The Government is an absolute monarchy, each sovereign appointing his own successor. There is a Council of State consisting of the five ministers, the Royal Princes, and nine members appointed by the King. There is an army of 2,000 men, and a small navy of 16 steamers, commanded by Englishmen. A telegraph connects Bangkok with Saigon (Cochin China), and with Burma.

Revenue and expenditure, each about £1,200,000
 Imports from United Kingdom, 1886.....63,064
 Exports to United Kingdom, 1886.....102,602
 Imports at Bangkok, 1885.....1,138,338
 Exports at Bangkok, 1885.....1,572,738

CAPITAL, Bangkok. Population, 255,000.
British Minister, Ernest M. Satow, C.M.G., £1,600
Consul, Edward Blencowe Gould.....700
1st Assistant, William John Archer.....400
Student Interpreter, Chas. E. W. Stringer.....200
 Walter R. D. Beckett.....200
Chiangmai—Vice-Consul, Edw. H. French.....600

Postage, 5d.; news, 1d.; books, 2 oz. 1½d.; telegrams, per word, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 2d.

SOCIETY ISLANDS.

British Consul at Tahiti, Charles Talbot...£600

SOKOTO,

the most powerful among the Fulah or Fellalal States in Central Africa, adjoins the Sahara on the south, Bornu on the west, and extends southward across the Benue into Adamawa. Its area is 178,000 square miles, the population being estimated at 12,600,000. Its most important province is that of Haussa, inhabited by one of the most industrious and enterprising negro tribes of Africa. Within it are the towns of Sokoto, Wurno, Kano, and Katsena. The empire attained its greatest power in the time of Sultan Bello, 1819-32. In 1885 the Sultan, concluded a treaty with the Royal Niger Company of London, to whom, in consideration of an annual payment of £1,200, he grants the monopoly of trading within his extensive dominions, ready access to which is insured by the Niger and its tributary the Benue.

SPAIN.

King, Alfonso XIII., son of Alfonso XII. and of Queen Maria Christina, born 17 May, 1886 [after the death of his father, 25 Nov. 1885].

Regent, Queen Maria Christina, Archduchess of Austria, widow of King Alfonso XII., and mother of the King; born 21 July, 1853; sworn in as Regent, 26 Nov., 1885.

Heiress Presumptive, The Infanta Dona Maria de las Mercedes (Princess of Asturias), born 11 September, 1880.

Premier, Mates Sagasta.

Justice, Alonzo Martinez.

Foreign Affairs, Moret.

Interior, Albareda.

Finance, Puigcerver.

Public Works, Navarro Rodrigo.

Colonies, Señor Balaguer.

War, General Castsola.

Navy, Admiral Rodriguez Arias.

Minister in London, Señor Cipriano del Mazo y Gherardi, 46, Portland Place, W.

1st Secretary of Legation, Don Pedro Juan de Zulueta, 54, Cadogan Place, S.W.

2nd Sec., Don Francisco de Reynoso.

3rd Secretary, Don Carlos Gassend.

Attachés, Don José Soriano, Count de Pradine.

Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cl. Don Antonio Garcia, R.S.N.A.

Consul-Gen., Don Urbano Montejo, 21, Billiter St.

A Kingdom situate in the south-west of Europe, between 36° — 43° 45' N. lat. and 43° 25' E.— 0° 20' W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees, and occupying the larger portion of the great Iberian Peninsula. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic. It was formerly divided into 14 kingdoms (now forming 49 provinces); the Ancient Provinces, still best understood, are New Castile, La Mancha, Old Castile, Leon, Asturias, Galicia, Estremadura, Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, Aragon, Catalonia, Basque Provinces, with the Canary and Balearic Isles, comprising an area of 196,173 English square miles, and a population in 1884 of 17,268,600. The Constitution upon which the present government is formed is dated 30 June, 1876. The interior of the peninsula consists of an elevated table-land, surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, S. Morena, S. Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho. Spain is rich in minerals, especially iron, copper, and lead, and as capital is attracted its resources will be developed. The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, and dates. The agricultural products comprise wheat, barley, maize, oats, rice, with hemp and flax of the best quality. The vine is cultivated in every province; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry, and tent wines are made; in the south-east, the Malaga and Alicante; these are the best known, but there are many others which only require to be brought before the English public in order to secure a market. Now that the country is in a more settled condition, there is little doubt that it will attract travellers, and

then become better known. Most of the principal towns now possess very fair hotel accommodation. The principal articles imported are raw cotton, spirits, fish, wheat and flour, sugar, coal, timber, woollen manufactures, machinery and railway materials, hides, &c. The principal exports are wine, copper and copper ores, lead, iron ores, olive oil, cattle, raisins, oranges, cork, esparto grass, wool, salt, quicksilver, grapes, &c.; trade was for many years mostly confined to France and Great Britain, but Germany and the United States are now competing for a share. Home trade is rigidly protected by high customs duties.

The principal exports to the United Kingdom in 1886 were:—

Animals, living.....	£146,798	Other fruits.....	£1,085,739
Chemicals, &c.....	66,586	Pyrites of iron.....	978,965
Copper.....	873,906	Quicksilver.....	382,966
Cork.....	56,749	Rags, esparto, &c.....	313,847
Iron.....	1,676,982	Silver ore.....	279,759
Lead.....	839,316	Wine.....	973,971
Oranges & lemons.....	1,108,410		

And the chief imports from the United Kingdom:—

Alkali.....	£101,503	Linens, &c.....	325,022
Coal, &c.....	668,357	Machinery, all sorts.....	325,713
Cotton manufacts., &c.....	250,623	Manure.....	113,248
Jute.....	85,989	Metals, all kinds.....	421,676
		Wool, &c.....	138,911

The army on the peace footing consists of 100,000 men. On a war footing it is raised to 452,000 men, with 510 guns. The colonial forces, including militia, number 236,000. Service is compulsory on all for 8 years in Spain, or 4 years in the colonies. The navy consists of 126 steam-vessels, including 7 iron-clads, and about 22,000 men.

Nearly all the 49 Provinces are now connected by railways, of which about 5,523 miles have been completed, and there are 10,670 miles of telegraph.

After the accession of the late King Alfonso great efforts were made to rectify past mistakes, and place the finances of Spain on a more satisfactory basis. The national debt has been in a large measure consolidated, and consisted in October, 1887, of a nominal capital of £228,340,750, on which interest is paid mostly at the rate of 4 per cent., and of other liabilities, including the Church Fund and arrears of salary due to functionaries, to the amount of £14,302,000. The debt, in 1887, involved a charge of £10,750,000.

Public revenue, 1887.....	£35,287,582
Public expenditure, 1887.....	35,255,638
Debt, funded and floating, about.....	259,900,000
Imports from U. K. to Spain, 1886.....	3,825,472
Do. " " to Spanish col., 1886.....	3,873,373
Exports from Spain to U. K., 1886.....	9,112,025
Do. " Sp. colon. to U. K., 1886.....	1,048,154
Total imp., 1886, £22,347,582; exports, 25,234,026	

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population, including suburbs (1885), 508,405.

<i>Brit. Min.</i> , Sir Francis C. Ford, G.C.M.G.....	£5,000
<i>Sec. of Legation</i> , Audley Charles Gosling.....	700
<i>3rd Secretary</i> , Hugh Myddelton Ellicombe.....	250
" " Arthur Cunningham Grant-Duff.....	250
<i>Chaplain</i> , Rev. Reginald Heber Whereat.....	200
<i>Consul</i> , William Macpherson.....	595
<i>Barcelona—Consul</i> , Frank Wooldridge.....	850
" <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Frederick Witty.....	unp.

<i>Alicante</i> —V.-Cons., Jasper W. Cumming	£180
<i>Altea</i> & <i>Calpe</i> —V.-Cons., Manuel Javaloyes	5
<i>Burriana</i> —Cons. Agent, Pablo Atsara	55
<i>Denia</i> —Vice-Consul, Joseph A. Morand	50
<i>Gandia</i> , &c.—Vice-Consul, T. F. Howard	17
<i>Jubea</i> —Vice-Consul, Juan B. Albi Gual	20
<i>Palamos</i> —Vice-Consul, Pablo Matas	5
<i>Tarragona</i> —Vice-Consul, Chas. Morgan	55
<i>Torreveja</i> —Vice-Consul, Romualdo Perez	15
<i>Valencia</i> —Vice-Consul, Joseph Hy. Dart	250
<i>Villaneuva</i> —Vice-Consul	5
<i>Bilbao</i> —Consul, Horace Young	1,000
" Vice-Consul	unp.
<i>San Sebastian</i> —Vice-Con., José de Brunet	35
<i>Santander</i> —Vice-Consul, Leopold March	380
<i>Cádiz</i> —Consul, Lewis Joel	960
" Vice-Consul, Henry Macpherson	unp.
<i>Algeciras</i> —Vice-Consul, John Hall Haynes	5
<i>Ayamonte</i> —V.-Cons., Trinidad L. Martinez	10
<i>Cordoba</i> —Vice-Consul, William Poole	5
<i>Huelva</i> —Vice-Consul, Edward Diaz	200
<i>Jerez</i> —Vice-Consul, Richard Davies	10
<i>Port St. Mary</i> —Vice-Consul, Rbt. J. Pitman	5
<i>San Lucar</i> —V.-Cons., Adolph J. Aparicio	5
<i>San Roque</i> —Vice-Consul, Geo. F. Cornwell	10
<i>Seville</i> —Vice-Consul, Edward F. Johnston	205
<i>Corunna</i> —Consul, Edward Henry Walker	850
" Vice-Consul, Ricardo de Urioste	unp.
<i>Carril</i> & <i>Vidugarcia</i> —Vice-Consul	40
<i>Coreubion</i> —V.-Cons., Francisco del Rio	15
<i>Ferrol</i> —Vice-Consul, Manuel A. Garcia	30
<i>Gijon</i> —Vice-Consul, William Penlington	150
<i>Marin</i> (<i>Ponte Vedra</i>)—Vice-Consul, José Acuña y Santos	5
<i>Rivadeo</i> —Vice-Consul	5
<i>Vigo</i> —Vice-Consul, M. Barcena y Franco	120
<i>Vivero</i> —Vice-Consul, Joaquin Muniz	5
<i>Fernando Po</i> —Consul, E. H. Hewett, c.m.g.	
<i>Havana</i> —Consul-General and Judge, A. G. de Capel Crowe	1,800
Vice-Consul, (vacant)	
<i>Baracoa</i> —Cons. Ag., A. Soler y Espalter	
<i>Cardenas</i> —Vice-Consul, Thos. Fitzgibbon	100
<i>Cienfuegos</i> —Vice-Consul, Geo. M. Fowler	145
<i>Quantanamo</i> —Cons. Agent, J. E. Mackinlay	20
<i>Matanzas</i> —Vice-Consul, John J. D'Acosta	110
<i>Puerto Principe, Nuevitas</i> , & <i>Gibara</i> —Vice-Consul, Bernabe Sanchez Adan	15
<i>Remedios</i> —Vice-Consul, James M. Digges	15
<i>Sagua la Grande</i> —Vice-Con., J. S. Harris	55
<i>St. Jago de Cuba</i> —V.-Con., F. W. Ramsden	250
<i>Malaga</i> —Consul, Alexander Finn	850
" Vice-Consul, John Dunn	unp.
" Chaplain, Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.A.	
<i>Adra</i> —Cons. Agent	35
<i>Aguilas</i> —Vice-Consul, Thomas H. Naftel	55
<i>Almeria</i> —Vice-Consul, Phillip Barron	155
<i>Cartagena</i> —Vice-Consul, Wm. Milvain	300
<i>Garrucha</i> and <i>Villaricos</i> —Vice-Consul, George Clifton Peckett	125
<i>Granada</i> —Vice-Consul, Henry Stainer	5
<i>Linares</i> —Vice-Consul, Thomas Sopwit	5
<i>Marbella</i> —Cons. Agent, Michael Calzado	35
<i>Motril</i> —Cons. Agent, Peter John Llorca	35
<i>Manila</i> —Consul, Alexander Gollan	1,600
<i>Cebu</i> —Vice-Consul, George E. A. Cadell	15
<i>Iloilo</i> —Vice-Consul, George Shelmerdine	140
<i>Sual</i> —Vice-Consul, Frank Heald	
<i>Palma, Majorca</i> —Consul, Fras. W. Mark	350
<i>Isiza</i> —Vice-Consul, William Wallis	
<i>Port Mahon</i> —Vice-Consul, Gabriel Segui	20
<i>Porto Rico</i> —Consul, Reginald Hy. Hertslet	1,000
" Vice-Consul, George J. Finlay	unp.
<i>Aguadilla</i> —Vice-Con., Auguste Gauslaudt	15
<i>Arecibo</i> —Vice-Consul, Adolph Nones	25

<i>Arroyo de Guayama</i> —Vice-Consul, John Charles McCormick	£20
<i>Mayaguez</i> —Vice-Consul, Chas. Meyners	55
<i>Naguabo</i> & <i>Fajardo</i> —Vice-Consul, William Haddocks	30
<i>Ponce</i> —Vice-Consul, James F. Finlay	135
<i>Vieques</i> (<i>Crab Island</i>)—Vice-Consul, Hy. Peron Longpre	5
<i>Tenerife</i> —Consul, Joseph Hutton Dupuis	575
" Vice-Consul, John H. Edwards	
<i>Lanzarote</i> —V.-Cons., John Thos. Topham	15
<i>Las Palmas</i> —Vice-Consul, James Miller	45
<i>Orotava</i> —Vice-Consul, Peter S. Reid	5
<i>Port Mahon</i> (<i>Minorca</i>), Vice-Consul, Gabriel Segui	20

DEPENDENCIES.—The Spanish Colonial Empire is but a shadow of what it was in former times; still it is of considerable importance to the mother-country, and in Cuba and Porto Rico (49,479 sq. miles, pop. 2,275,997) she possesses two islands, the capabilities of which are very considerable. In Africa, Spain possesses but a small territory, for the "protectorate" quite recently (1884) declared over the coast of the barren Sahara, between Capes Bojador and Blanco, may prove of service to her Canarian fishermen, and lead to some trade at one or two factories, but is not otherwise of much importance. In Morocco, Spain holds Ceuta and a few other places, included under the name of "Presidios," as well as the small town of Ifni on the west coast; in the Gulf of Guinea, the islands of Fernando Po and Annobom, with the coast around Corisco Bay (in all, 1,500 sq. miles, with a population of 50,000). Far more important are the Philippine Islands in Asia (114,360 sq. miles, pop. 5,636,000). In the Pacific, Spain is the acknowledged owner of the Mariana Islands (404 sq. miles, pop. 8,665), and her claim to the Pelews (Palao) and to the Carolinas (1,450 sq. miles, pop. 36,000) has recently been conceded by Germany. These islands were discovered by Spanish navigators in the 16th century, and have always been included in Spanish documents as a portion of the Colonial Empire, but they were never effectively occupied. The conflicting claims of Spain and Germany were referred to the arbitration of the Pope, and an amicable arrangement effected. Including these islands, the colonial dependencies of Spain have an area of 167,230 square miles, with a population of 3,007,000.

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 2 days; postage, 2½d.; news and books, 2 oz. ½d.; telegrams, per word, 4½d.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

King, Oscar II., born 21 January, 1829; *suc.* 18 September, 1872; *married* 6 June, 1857, Sophia, daughter of the late Duke William of Nassau, born 9 July, 1836.
Heir Apparent, Oscar Gustaf Adolf, Duke of Wermland, Crown Prince, b. 16 June, 1858; m. 20 Sept., 1881, Victoria, dau. of Grand Duke of Baden, born 7 August, 1862.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Ehrensward.
Envoy Ext. and *Minister Plenipotentiary in London*, Count Charles Edward Piper, 47, Charles Street, Berkeley Square, W.
Secretary of Legation, F. d'Adelborg.
Consul-General, Carl Jullin-Dannfelt, 24, Great Winchester Street, E.C.
Vice-Consul, J. W. Tornöe.

The Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, now united under one sovereign, embrace between

them the entire north-western peninsula of Europe, usually called Scandinavia, situate between lat. 55° 20'—70° 12' N. and long. 4° 37'—31° E., bounded by the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Bothnia on the east, and the Atlantic on the west.

Sweden comprises the eastern half of the peninsula, and, except the capital, is divided into 24 governments, "Län," with an area of 173,974 square miles, and a population, Dec., 1886, of 4,717,189, nearly all of whom are Protestants, and for the most part well educated. About 2,340,000 of the population are devoted to agriculture, about 230,000 being owners of the land they cultivate. The coast-line is about 1,550 miles in extent. The country for the most part is flat, with pleasant undulations, rising in the north-west to the Kiölen Mountains, which separate Sweden from Norway, and may be divided into three separate districts: the northern, forest; central, mining; the southern, agricultural. The lakes cover about one-eleventh of the surface. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are the various cereals—oats, wheat, barley, rye—and potatoes; a large quantity of oats are annually exported. The forests are very extensive, covering nearly one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting of pine, birch, fir; these are of great importance, as supplying not only pitch and tar, but also the chief fuel. The mineral products are extremely rich; iron of excellent quality, that known as the Dannemora iron being converted into the finest steel; gold and silver in small proportions; copper, lead, nickel, zinc, cobalt, alum, sulphur, porphyry, and marble. A railroad is now in course of construction for the purpose of opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland. Considerable mines of coal are being worked in Scania. The chief articles of import are coffee, sugar, rice, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce; coals, cloth, yarn, wool, cotton, hides, salt, spirits, oils, rye, pork, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, oats, cattle, butter, iron, copper, steel, paper, matches, zinc ores, pitch, tar, &c.

Railways 4,131 miles in length (of which 1,432 are the property of the state) are open, and 5,400 miles of telegraph.

The field army of Sweden numbers about 40,000 men, with 234 guns; the militia (Bevärings), including volunteers, 138,000 more. The navy consists of 54 steamers and 170 guns, 15 being ironclads, with 13 sailing vessels, mounting 105 guns. The navy when fully manned comprises about 6,000 officers and men, with a reserve of 35,000 men.

Revenue of Sweden, 1887-88 £4,754,000
Expenditure, 1887-88 4,754,000
Amount of public debt, 1 Jan., 1887 13,656,235

[The whole amount borrowed was expended in the construction of railways.]

Total imports, 1885..... £18,890,552
Total exports, 1885..... 13,681,729
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886 2,949,733
Exports to the United Kingdom, 1886 7,468,696

CAPITAL, Stockholm. Population, 223,063.

British Minister, Edwin Corbett..... £3,400
Sec. of Legation, Hon. Master of Napier
2nd Secretary, George Greville..... 420
3rd Secretary, Henry Crofton Lowther..... 250
Chaplain, Rev. Frederic Case..... hon.
Consul, Robert Drummond-Hay..... 720

Vice-Consul, C. J. Hausson Bruhen uny.
Borgholm—Cons. Agent, J. E. Raberg...
Calmar—V.-Con., Carl O. Söderbergh.. £5
Gräf—Vice-Consul, Edward Kökeritz... 30
Göteborg—Vice-Consul, John E. Stare...
Hernösund—V.-Con., Carl L. Carlsson.. 5
Hudikervall—V.-Con., Thomas Sjöberg... 10
Luleå—Vice-Con., Nicholas Hamond...
Norrköping—Vice-Cons., Gustaf Fredrik August Enhörning 5
Oland—Vice-Consul, Capt. Svante Olivier Theodor Matthiesen..... 5
Oscarshamn—V.-Con., C. A. Schröder.. 5
Skellefteå—V.-Con., Anton Markstedt..
Söderhamn—Vice-Con., Pehr Sundh... 10
Sundsvall—Vice-Consul, Carl Emil Brendenberg 15
Umeå—Vice-Consul, Wilhelm Glas 5
Westerrik—Vice-Con., John C. Tenger..
Göteborg—Consul, John Duff 200
" *Vice-Consul*, Richard Duff uny.
Carlscrona—V.-Con., Adolf Palander.. 5
Halmstad—V.-Con., Eric M. Beckeman.. 5
Helsingborg—V.-Cons., Carl Westrup.. 10
Landscrona—V.-Con., Fred. E. Ness.. 10
Malmö—V.-Con., Theodore Flensburg.. 30
Marstrand—V.-Cons., Adolf N. Widell.. 5
Strömstad—Vice-Consul, Wilhelm Theodor Lundgren 5
Uldealla and Lyskühl—Vice-Consul, William Franklin Thorburn..... 5
Warberg—V.-C., Robt. C. T. Jobson.. 5
Ystad—V.-Cons., Hugo R. T. Nilsson.. 5
Stockholm, 1,132 m., transit 3 days; post., 2½d.; news and books, 2 oz. ½d.; parcels, 3 lbs. 1s. 2½d.; 3 lbs. to 7 lbs. 2s. 3½d.; telegrams, per word, 5d.

NORWAY.

MINISTRY (26th June, 1884).

President of the Council of Ministers, *Minister of State and of War*, Johan Sverdrup.
Minister of Public Instruction, Dr. E. Blix.
Minister and Auditor General, Jacob Sverdrup.
Minister of Justice & Police, J. Stang.
Minister for the Interior, S. Azctander.
Minister of Finance & Customs, B. M. Haugland.
Minister of Public Works, B. Kildal.
State Secretary, H. Lehmann.
Sec. to President of the Council, William Collett.
Ministry Resident at Stockholm: *Minister of State*, O. Richter; *Ministers without Portfolio*, H. R. Astrup, A. Sörensen.
General Secretary, H. Schlytter.

Norway, an independent kingdom, since 1814 united with Sweden under the same King of the House of Bernadotte (the fundamental law of the 17th of May (4th of November), 1814, the Act of Union with Sweden of the 6th of August, 1815). The Parliament is called the "Storting" which is divided into two sections, chosen by itself, to discuss projected Bills, called "Odelthing" and "Lagthing." The western and northern portion of the peninsula, is about 1,100 miles in length, its greatest width about 250 miles. It is divided into 20 provinces, or amts, and comprises an area of 121,740 square miles, with a population of 1,925,000. The coast-line is extensively indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rock islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren table-lands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. The cultivated area is about one-thirtieth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of naked, uninhabitable mountain-land.

Agriculture, though pursued with some vigour of late, is unable to furnish sufficient produce for home consumption; hence it has been necessary to import considerable quantities of corn, meat, and butter. The fisheries give employment to a large part of the population throughout the year. The most important fisheries are cod and herring. The mineral products are similar to, but less considerable than, those of Sweden. Shipbuilding and timber-dressing are the industrial arts most extensively prosecuted. The imports consist chiefly of the necessary articles of consumption. The chief exports consist of timber, cod and its oil, herrings, salmon, lobsters, minerals, furs, and ice. The navy consists of 44 steamers, with 154 guns, 4 being monitors. The mercantile marine in 1886 consisted of 6,322 vessels, of 1,546,000 tons. The army consists of 18,000 men of the line, 18,000 men of the "landværn," who can only be called upon for the defence of the country; 18,000 men of the "landstorm," liable only for local defence. Military service is obligatory and personal after the completion of the twenty-third year. The period of service is five years in the line, four years in the "landværn," and four years in the "landstorm." The administration of Norway is entirely distinct from that of Sweden, and it retains its own laws. The debt was incurred chiefly in the construction of railways (970 miles open). The length of telegraphs at work in 1887 was 4,810 miles.

Revenue, 1887-88	.....	Estimated	£2,433,000
Expenditure, 1887-88	.....	do.	2,461,000
Public debt	.....		5,888,000
Total imports, 1886	.....		7,511,000
Total exports, 1886	.....		5,711,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886	.....		1,550,955
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886	.....		2,758,705
CAPITAL, Christiania.	Population (1885)		130,027.
Consul-General, Thomas Michell, C.B.			£1,000
Vice-Consul, Walter Risley Hearn			200

<i>Pro-Consul, C. L. Knutzen.</i>			
<i>Arendal—Vice-Consul, Morten Kallevig</i>			5
<i>Bergen—V. Consul, Herman D. Janson</i>			15
<i>Bodö—Vice-Consul, V. B. Jentoft</i>			5
<i>Brevig—Cons. Agent, Samuel C. Larsen</i>			5
<i>Christiansund—Vice-Consul, Ferdinand Reinhardt</i>			5
<i>Christiansund—V. Con., Gran Pærlus Drammen—Vice-Consul, Karl Gram</i>			5
<i>Dronheim—V. Consul, R. F. Kjeldsberg</i>			5
<i>Egersund—Vice-Consul, Sören Tybring</i>			5
<i>Farsund—Vice-Consul, Pehr I. Sundt</i>			5
<i>Flekkeford—Vice-Consul, J. P. M. Eyde</i>			5
<i>Frederickshald—V. C., A. M. G. Wiel</i>			5
<i>Frederickstad—V. C., Carsten Thuis</i>			5
<i>Hammerfest—V. C., George Robertson</i>			5
<i>Haugsvund—Vice-Consul, Johan Jacobsen</i>			5
<i>Kragerø—Vice-Consul, Harald Larsen</i>			5
<i>Lurvig—Vice-Con., Jörg Christiansen</i>			5
<i>Lofoden—Vice-Con., Thomas S. Wilson</i>			5
<i>Mandal—Vice-Con., Jacob A. Andersen</i>			5
<i>Molde—Vice-Consul, Peter F. Dnhl, 75% of fees</i>			5
<i>Mozjøen—Vice-Consul, Hans P. Dahl</i>			5
<i>Moss—Vice-Consul, Wm. Erichsen 75% of fees</i>			5
<i>Namsos—V. Con., Johan Sommerschild</i>			5
<i>Risør—Vice-Consul, H. C. Finne</i>			5
<i>Skien & Porsgrund—V. C., J. Franklin</i>			5
<i>Staranger—Vice-Consul, P. Johnsen</i>			5
<i>Tonsberg—Cons. Agent, Alf Monsen</i>			5
<i>Tronsjø—Vice-Consul, Theodor B. Holst</i>			5
<i>Pro-Consul, Sören Holst.</i>			
<i>Vulso—V. C., Bernhard Ackerman, 75% of fees</i>			5
<i>Vardo—V. C., Rasmus S. Holmboe, 75% of fees</i>			5

Christiania, 1,190 miles, transit, 59 hours: postage, 2½d.; news and books, 2 oz. ½d.; parcels, not ex. 3 lbs. 10½d., over 3 lbs. and under 7 lbs. 1s. 5½d., over 7 and under 11 lbs. 2s. 1d.; telegrams, per word, 4d.

SWITZERLAND, REPUBLIC OF.

Presid. Swiss Confederation, J. Zumb, Lucerne, elected 6 June, 1887.
Vice-Pres. Fed. Council, and Chief of the Political Department, Herr Kurz, Argovur.
Pres. of National Council, N. Dröz, Berne.
Pres. of Coun. of States, Juvard, Geneva.
Federal Chan., G. Ringier, of Zofingen. Argovur.
Agent and Consul-Gen., London, Henri Vernet, 25, Old Broad Street, E.C.

The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe, situated between 45° 50'—47° 34' N. lat. and 5° 58'—10° 30' E. long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated 29 May, 1848, and comprises a total area of 15,981 square miles, with a population of 2,906,750 in 1884, who are divided between Roman Catholics, 41 per cent., and Protestants, 58 per cent., Jews numbering 7,400, and others 11,000. The population is formed by three nationalities, distinct by their language, as German 71 per cent., French 21 per cent., Italian 6 per cent., and Romanshe (in the Grisons), 1½ per cent. The most considerable cities are Zurich, 75,956, Geneva, pop. 68,320, and Basel, 61,399. It is the most mountainous country in Europe, having the Alps, covered with perennial snow and glaciers, rising from 5,000 to 15,213 feet in height, not only along the whole of its southern and eastern frontiers, but throughout the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains in the north-west. Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, maize, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced. The forests cover about one-sixth of the whole surface. The manufactures consist chiefly of silks, cottons, linen, lace, thread, woollens, &c.; clocks and watches have long been the staple products of Geneva and Neuchâtel, while leather, gloves, porcelain, pottery, tobacco and snuff, cheese, sugar, &c., are made. Being an inland country, the direct trade with the U. K. is comparatively small, but the amount of business between the two countries, including British colonies, exports and imports, is said to average £6,000,000 annually. In 1884 there were 1,882 miles of railway in working order, and 4,465 miles of telegraph.

The military establishment on a war footing, including Landwehr, consists of 200,774 men—staff 799, infantry 159,962, cavalry 5,615, artillery 24,925, engineers 5,807, others, 3,666.

The legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of two Chambers, a Council of States of 44 members, and a National Council of 145 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the Second Chamber (National Council) are elected for three years. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council of 7 members, elected by the Federal Assembly, presided over by the President of the Confederation. The President has a salary of £600; the Vice-President and other members of the Federal Council £480 each. The President and Vice-President are elected for one year, the five other members for three years.

Public revenue, 1887	£2,051,500
Public expenditure, 1887	2,091,270
National debt	1,308,810
Imports, 1886	39,526,037
Exports, 1886	31,298,969

CAPITAL, Berne. Population, 1880, 44,087.

British Minister, Sir Francis Ottiwell Adams,

K. C. M. G. £1,450

Secretary, John Athole Farquharson 320

“ C. Conway Thornton

Geneva—Consul, Daniel F. P. Barton 155

Lausanne—Vice-Consul (to the five French

speaking Cantons), James Pankhurst.

Zürich—Consul (to the twenty German and

Italian speaking Cantons), Hy. Angst *uup.*

Berne, transit, 28 hours; postage, 2½*d.*; news

and books, 2 oz. ½*d.*; parcels, 3 lbs. 1*s.* 5*d.*;

3 to 7 lbs. 2*s.*; telegrams, per word 3½*d.*

THIBET.

Thibet, or Bodyl (the former name being unknown in the country itself), extends east and west from Cashmere and the Karakorum range to the province of Szechuen in China. It is divided into four provinces, Ari, Tsang, U, and Kam. Ari, a mountainous region, borders on Cashmere and Nepal; Kam adjoins Szechuen. Between the two lies Central or Great Thibet, comprising the provinces of Tsang and U. The Tsanpu or Upper Brahmputra, rising near Lake Mansarowah, traverses the entire length of the two provinces. The capital is Lhasa, in the province of U, situated on one of the tributaries of the Tsanpu, 11,700 feet above the sea. The form of government is a hierarchy: the religion is Buddhism, which was introduced in the seventh century, long after its adoption in China. The extraordinary geographical features of Thibet, the height of its mountain ranges, the great rivers which here take their rise, the numerous salt and fresh-water lakes, situated from 13,800 to 15,400 feet above the sea-level, the amiable character of the people, and the nature of their religion, all combine to create an interest in this country which is enhanced by the mystery in which it is still shrouded and the difficulty of adding to our knowledge. In 1885 the imports from Thibet into India only amounted to £24,097, the imports from India to £30,806.

TONGA ISLANDS (FRIENDLY ISLANDS).

King, George I. Tubou.

A group of islands in the Southern Pacific, to the east of Fiji, with an area of 385 square miles and 23,000 inhabitants. Vavau and Tongotaba, the largest among them, have much fertile soil. The principal products are copra, coffee, cotton, arrowroot, and fruits. The imports (1885) had a value of £72,000, the exports of £74,000. Most of the imports (£32,500) come from England, while the bulk of the exports (£48,000) goes to Germany, which has a coaling station on Vavau.

Vice-Consul, J. Leefe.

TONGKING.

French Resident,

A French possession in Eastern Asia, which was ceded by Annam in 1884 (see p. 471). Its principal river is the Song-ka, which rises in the Chinese province of Yun-nan, and forms an extensive delta at its mouth. Tongking has an area of 35,000 square miles, with a population of 9,000,000 (see also Annam).

TRANSVAAL, OR S. AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

President of the “Uitvoerend Raad” (Executive),

S. J. Paul Krüger, elected April, 1883.

Vice-President, N. J. Smit.

Pres. of Legis. Council (Volksraad), J. J. Hoffman.

Secretary of State, J. V. Eduard Bok.

A South African Republic, bounded on the north by the Limpopo or Crocodile River, on the east by the Portuguese possessions, Swaziland and Zululand, on the south by the Vaal River, and on the west by the countries of the Bechuana, Bangwaketsi, and other tribes. Its limits lie between latitude 22° 15'—28° 40' S. and longitude 26°—32° 10' E. Area 112 700 square miles, containing about 800,000 inhabitants, of whom 50,000 or 60,000 are whites. The chief riches of the country, apart from its cattle and agricultural produce of all kinds, is gold. Copper, lead, cobalt, iron, and coal are also found. The history of the Republic is interesting. In 1840 a number of Boers, dissatisfied with the Government at the Cape, chiefly in connection with slavery and the treatment of the natives, left that colony and established themselves in Natal, where their treatment of the Zulus compelled the British Government to interfere and annex that settlement. Many of the inhabitants rather than submit left Natal, and crossing the Vaal River established a Commonwealth in which they could act with more freedom in their intercourse with the natives. In 1854 the commonwealth was recognized, but in 1877 the Cape Government, fearing an outbreak which might lead to a general rising of the natives, took possession of and annexed the Territory. This proceeding was violently resented by a large number of the Boers, who took up arms and were successful in their encounters with small bodies of British troops; more were poured into the colony, and the rising would have been speedily quelled, but after a truce, the Government, by Convention, 3rd August, 1881, agreed to give up the country to the Boers, subject to certain regulations, the suzerainty of the British Crown being recognized. The chief towns are Potchefstroom and Pretoria.

Public revenue, 1886-87..... £259,984

Public expenditure, 1886-87..... 245,592

Public debt, said to be

Imports, 1885-86

Exports, about

CAPITAL, Pretoria. Population, 4,500.

British Resident, George Hudson.

Postage, 6*d.*; news, 1*d.*; telegrams, per word, 8*s.* 11*d.*

TRIPOLI.

Governor-General, Ahmed Rassim Pasha, appointed November, 1881.

A Vilayet, or Province of the Ottoman Empire, on the northern coast of Africa, and the most easterly of the States of Barbary, including Fezzan and the Sanjak of Barka. It has an area of 399,000 square miles, and a population of 1,010,000, but this is uncertain. There are no rivers in the country, and rain seldom falls. The military force of the country, usually of about 3,000 Turkish soldiers, had in October, 1885, been increased to 17,000 men. The revenue is chiefly raised by tax or tribute. Principal articles of import: metals, British and other European manufactures, wines, and spirits. European articles of export: bullocks, ivory,

wheat, oil, barley, ostrich feathers, madder, pepper, wool, and (lately) esparto grass. Bengazi, the second town in the vilayet and capital of a Sanjak, has a population of 22,000, consisting of Arabs, Greeks, and Levantines. The commerce in cereals, wool, and other agricultural produce is considerable. The discrepancy between the amounts given by the Foreign Custom House, and by the English, is so great that both are printed; of course, both cannot be correct. The same remarks apply to the trade with Tunis.

English Tripolitan
 Imports from U. K., 1886 .. £7,153—£64,800
 Exports to U. K., 1886 273,372
 CAPITAL, Tripoli. Population, about 25,000.
Consul-Gen., Frank R. Drummond-Hay .. £1,050
Vice-Consul, Alfred Dickson 350
Khoms Vice-Consul, Filippo Zammit .. 25
Bengazi—Consul, Cecil Godfrey Wood 515
 Postage, 2½d.; news and books, 2 oz. ½d.; telegrams, per word, 1s. 2d.

TUNIS.

Bey, H. H. Sidi Ali Pasha Bey; born 1817; suc. 28 October, 1882.
French Governing Resident, M. Massicault, appointed November, 1886.

The Regency of Tunis, formerly a tributary province of the Ottoman Empire, may now be considered an informally annexed dependency of France, nominally under the dominion of the Bey, but in reality under the control of a French Resident, the Bey's functions being now almost entirely confined to the distribution amongst French officials of a chivalric Order known as the "Nishan Ifthar." By a convention signed 10 July, 1882, France administers the country and collects the taxes in the name of the Bey, who is granted a civil list of £37,500, and the princes a sum of £30,000. It is in the north of Africa, situated on the Mediterranean, east of Algeria, between lat. 32° 20'—37° 25' N. and long. 7° 40'—11° 15' E. It comprises an area of 44,920 square miles, and has about 1,500,000 inhabitants.

The chief town, Tunis, is the largest and most commercial city of Barbary, with a population of 145,000, of whom 30,000 are Jews and 23,000 Christians (8,000 Maltese). It possesses considerable manufactures of silk and woollen stuffs, shawls, carpets, mantles, fez caps, berouses, also otto of roses and jessamin. The chief exports are grain, oil, wool, and esparto grass. N.E. of Tunis is the site of the ancient city of Carthage. There are 258 miles of railway and 1,245 of telegraph.

Revenue, 1885-86 £929,707
 Expenditure, 1885-86 928,708
 Debt 5,656,750
 Imports, 1886 1,208,631
 Total exports, 1886 776,659
 Total imports from U. K., 1886 271,315
 Exports to the United Kingdom, 1886 .. 141,597

Consul-General, Sir Robert Lambert Playfair, K.C.M.G. £1,200
Consul, Thomas Backhouse Sandwith, C.B. 950
Bizerta—Cons. Agent, T. N. Spezzissimo 5
Gabes—Cons. Agent, F. Calleja 5
Galippia—Cons. Agent, Fran. Conversano 5
Gerba—Cons. Agent, Joseph Pariente .. 5
Goletta—Cons. Agent, Joseph Cubisoli .. 30
Hammamet—Cons. Agt., Annetto Cucchia

Mehdiah—Cons. Agent, Carmelo Violante £5
Monastir—Cons. Agt., Francesco Portelli 20
Sfax—Vice-Consul, Joseph Leonardi .. 40
Susa—Vice-Consul, William Galea 35

Tunis, 1,350 miles. Postage, 2½d.; news and books, 2 oz. ½d.; parcels, 3 lbs. 1s. 11½d., 3 to 7 lbs. 2s. 4½d.; telegrams, per word, 4d.

TURKEY (THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE).

Sultan, Abdul Hamid II., b. 22 September, 1842. proclaimed 31 August, 1876.
Heir Presumptive, his brother, Mchhemmed Reshad Effendi.
Prime Minister, Kiamil Pasha.
Minister of Foreign Affairs (Kharidjic-Naziri), H.E. Suif Pasha.
Interior, Munir Pasha.
Public Instruction, Munif Pasha.
Ambassador in London, H.E. Rustem Pasha, 1, Bryanston Square, W.
Councillor of Embassy, Morel Bey.
1st Secretary, Abdul-Hak Hamid Bey.
2nd Secretary, Mustapha Chakib Bey.
Naval Attaché, Lieutenant Khalil Effendi.
Consul-General, Emin Effendi Féredjullah, 5, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.

TURKEY IN EUROPE, formerly very extensive, is now reduced to 66,500 square miles, with a population of 4,663,000. (This, however, does not include Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, and Bosnia, which jointly have an area of 58,739 sq. miles, and a population of 4,320,110.) The total population includes about 700,000 Turks, 1,500,000 Albanians, and 1,300,000 Greeks, Bulgarians, and Wallachians. About 2,000,000 are Mohammedans. A great part of the surface is covered with mountains of moderate elevation. Since the Balkans no longer lie within the limits of the empire (although Turkey is entitled to occupy their passes in case of war), the loftiest mountains are those of the Rhodope or Despoto Dagh (7,464 ft.) in the east, and the mountain-ranges of Albania in the west. To the latter belongs the Skhar Dagh (10,007 ft.), the culminating point of the whole Balkan peninsula. Rivers are numerous, the principal of which are the Vardar, the Struma, and the Maritza. The soil is for the most part fertile, but owing to various causes little progress has been made in agriculture. The cultivated products are maize, rice, cotton, barley, millet, sesame and other oil-seeds, and tobacco; the natural products are the pine, beech, oak, lime, and ash, with the palm, maple, sycamore, walnut, chestnut, carob, box, myrtle, laurel, &c., south of the Balkans; large forests of pine and fir in the north-west; the olive, orange, citron, vine, peach, plum, and fruit trees in Albania. The breeding of sheep is carried on extensively, and wool constitutes an important article of trade. The mineral products are iron in large quantity, lead blended with silver, copper, sulphur, salt, alum, and coal. Its manufactures are almost entirely domestic, such as woollen and cotton stuffs, carpets, shawls, leather, firearms, with dyeing and printing works.

TURKEY IN ASIA, the larger of the two divisions, comprises Asia Minor, Syria, including Palestine, the greater part of Armenia, and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia (the valley of the Euphrates and Tigris), and the western portion of Arabia, bordering the Red Sea, with the district of El Hasa on the eastern side of the

Persian Gulf; having a total area of 680,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 16,333,000 inhabitants. To this number must be added the populous island of Samos (180 sq. miles, pop. 40,513), and Cyprus, which pays an annual tribute. Of the total population about 6,800,000 are Turks, 5,300,000 Syrians and Arabs, and 1,000,000 Greeks. The number of Mohammedans is 12,000,000.

In AFRICA, Turkey rules Tripoli and Barka (399,000 sq. miles, pop. 1,010,000), and levies a heavy tribute upon Egypt.

Nominally, therefore, the Turkish Empire has an area of 1,710,000 square miles, with 32,500,000 inhabitants, but of the vast territories only 1,145,500 square miles, with 22,011,000 inhabitants, are under the direct rule of the Turks, the rest paying a tribute or merely acknowledging the suzerainty of the Porte.

The exports of the Turkish Empire for the year 1886, including tobacco (£1,000,000), amounted to £10,879,000, the imports at £18,021,000. The exports include tobacco, cereals, fruits, silk, opium, mohair, cotton, coffee, skins, wool, oil seeds, valonia, carpets, &c., and are largely derived from the Asiatic provinces. Recently large quantities of raisins for the manufacture of wine have been exported. Among the imports, cotton and woollen manufactures take the foremost rank. There are 920 miles of railway (of which 390 in Asia). The Commercial Marine consists (1887) of 388 vessels (16 steamers) of 75,368 tons.

The finances of Turkey are in anything but a satisfactory condition. In 1876 the Empire declared itself bankrupt, but the creditors came to an arrangement, and certain revenues (duties, stamps, duties on salt, spirits, silk, fish, and a portion of the duty on tobacco) were assigned to them in payment of interest on a very much reduced scale, and towards a sinking fund. At present the debt includes priority bonds held by Galata bankers (£8,170,000); consolidated stock (£90,500,000); debt guaranteed by France and England, or secured upon the Egyptian tribute (£15,000,000); railway bonds (£14,212,000), an internal debt (£21,200,000), and the balance of £32,000,000, which Russia claims as a war indemnity. It was arranged by the Berlin treaty that Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece should take upon themselves a portion of the Turkish debt, but little appears to have been received from these emancipated or aggrandized States.

The army is recruited by conscription, from which Christians are still exempt on payment of a tax. The term of service is 14 years, of which 6 are passed in the Nizam or its reserves, and the remainder in the Redif or Landwehr. There is in addition a Muhstafiz or levy-en-masse. In 1886 about 475,000 men are stated to have been under arms. On a war footing the army is supposed to muster 18 army corps (Nizam and Redif) of 612,000 men, with 1,512 field guns; dépôt troops, 200,000 men; garrison troops, 70,000 men; and a Muhstafiz of 300,000 men. The navy consists of 64 steamers, including 15 ironclads.

Revenue, 1883-84 (estimated).....	£14,736,200
Expenditure.....	14,655,500
Debt, about.....	180,000,000
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886	3,743,393
Ditto Asiatic Turkey, 1886.....	2,826,721
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886..	1,319,509
Ditto Asiatic Turkey, 1886.....	2,835,211

CAPITAL, Constantinople. Pop. (1885), 871,561.

<i>British Ambassador</i> , The Right Hon. Sir William Arthur White, G.C.M.G., C.B.	£8,000
<i>Sec. of Embassy</i> , Edmund D. V. Fane	1,050
<i>Military Attaché</i> , Major Henry Trotter, C.B.	500
<i>2nd Secretaries</i> , Robt. John Kennedy, C.M.G.	420
A. G. Vansittart	375
Francis William Stronge	345
Gerard Augustus Lowther	430
Edward Thornton.....	330
<i>Oriental 2nd Secretary</i> , Sir Alfred Sandison	750
<i>3rd Secretaries</i> , Charles L. des Graz	250
Reginald T. Tower	150
<i>Attaché</i> , Mansfeldt de C. Findlay	unp.
<i>Physician</i> , Edward Dalzel Dickson, M.D. ..	700
<i>Chaplain</i> , Rev. George Washington, M.A. ..	400
<i>Judge and Consul-General</i> , Sir John Henry Fawcett, K.C.M.G. (and house)	1,600
<i>Assist. Judge & Cons.</i> , Chas. James Tarring	750
<i>Consul</i> , William Henry Wrench, C.M.G. ..	750
<i>Angora—Consular Agent</i> , T. Newton ...	100
<i>Brusa—Vice-Consul</i> , Hermann Scholer	100
<i>Dardanelles—Vice-Cons.</i> , G. P. Devey ..	500
<i>Dede-Agatch—Vice-Consul</i> , D. Missor....	25
<i>Enos—Vice-Consul</i> , John Rossy	45
<i>Gallipoli—Vice-Consul</i> , Amicar Odoni	5
<i>Incebi—Cons. Agent</i> , Victor Velasti ..	500
<i>Panderma—Cons. Agent</i> , J. Panorios ...	15
<i>Rodoso—Cons. Agent</i> , Mathew Dussi....	5
<i>Scutari (Albania)—V.-Cons.</i> , Hen. H. Lamb	500
<i>Adrianople—Consul</i> ,	600
<i>Aleppo—Consul</i> , Patrick Henderson	850
<i>Adana—Vice-Consul</i> , Frederick Christian	
<i>Alexandretta—V.-Con.</i> , Augustine Catoni	135
<i>Antioch & Swedenia—V.-Con.</i> , Joseph Douék	5
<i>Meryna—Vice-Cons.</i> , A. N. Lykiardopulo	10
<i>Bagdad (Turkish Arabia)—Consul-General</i>	
Col. William Tweedie, C.S.I. (Paid by Government of India.)	
<i>Bussorah—Cons.</i> , P. J. C. Robertson	
<i>Beyrut—Consul-General</i> , George Jackson	
Eldridge, C.M.G.	1,300
" <i>V.-Consul</i> , Harry Charles Aug. Eyres	350
<i>Cuiffa—Vice-Consul</i> , Dr. Johann Schmidt	10
<i>Damascus—Consul</i> , John Dickson	700
<i>Lattakia—Vice-Consul</i> , Nicholas Vitali ..	5
<i>Port of Tripoli—Cons. Agt.</i> , Abdalla Gazi	
<i>Bonna-Serai—Consul</i> , Edward B. Freeman	950
<i>Crete—Consul</i> , Alfred Biliotti, C.M.G.	700
" <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Henry Moazzo	unp.
<i>Candia—Vice-Consul</i> , L. A. Calocherino	10
<i>Rethymo—Vice-Consul</i> , Teodoro A. Trifilli	
<i>Jeddah—Consul</i> , Thomas Sampson Jago..	1,000
" <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Abdul Razzak	unp.
<i>Hodeida—Vice-Consul</i> , Atta Muhammad	
<i>Jerusalem—Cons.</i> , Noel T. Moore, C.M.G. ...	1,050
<i>Jaffa—Cons. Agent</i> , Haim Amzelak	100
<i>Koordistan—Con.</i> , Lt.-Col. W. Everatt, C.M.G.	1,000
<i>Diarbekir—Vice-Consul</i> ,	100
<i>Van—Vice-Consul</i> , John Fredk. Russell	500
<i>Burgas—Vice-Consul</i> , William S. Richards	500
<i>Salonica—Consul-Gen.</i> , John E. Blunt, C.B.	1,100
<i>Cavalla—Vice-Cons.</i> , Stanilas Pecchioni	5
<i>Drama—Vice-Consul</i> , Charles Aslan	
<i>Javina—Cons. Agent</i> , Basilio Kyrioti ..	100
<i>Monastir—Vice-Consul</i> , H. S. J. Shiplee	500
<i>Plevna—Vice-Consul</i> , Chas. A. Blakeney	400
<i>Serres—Vice-Consul</i> , Constantine Capety	
<i>Samos—Consul</i> , Denys Louis Marc	20
<i>Smyrna—Consul</i> , George Dennis, D.C.L. ...	900
" <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Hy. D. Barnham	350
" <i>Law Clerk</i> , Edward R. Barker	500
" <i>Chaplain</i> , Rev. John Bainbridge Smith	300
<i>Adulia—Vice-Consul</i> , Gustave A. Keun. ..	10

<i>Aidin</i> —Cons. Agent, A. Z. Eumorfopulo	
<i>Aivali, &c.</i> —Vice-Con. Assimaki Eliopulo	£5
<i>Azar</i> —Cons. Agent, Demetrius Clado	
<i>Cassaba</i> —Cons. Agent, John Montesanto	
<i>Magnesia</i> —Cons. Agent,	
<i>Mitylene</i> —Vice-Consul, Fredk. Hadkinson	5
<i>Rhodes</i> —Vice-Consul, Edmund Culvert	350
<i>Scia Nuova</i> —Vice-Consul, X. Alexarchi	5
<i>Seio & Tchesmé</i> —Vice-Con., D. Anamissaki	10
<i>Thyrea</i> —Cons. Agent, Henry Vedova	
<i>Tyralah</i> —Cons. Agent, N. Crindiroplou	
<i>Trebizond</i> —Cons., Henry Zohrab Longworth	750
<i>Samsoun</i> —Vice-Consul, Numa Doulet	

Constantinople, 1,874 miles; transit, 4½ days; postage, 2½d.; news and books, 2 oz. ½d.; telegrams, per word 7d.

Smyrna, transit, 7 days; parcels, 3 lbs. 1s. 6d., 3 to 7 lbs. 2s. 6d., 7 to 11 lbs. 3s. 6d.; telegrams, per word, 1s.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

<i>President</i> , Grover Cleveland, born 18 March, 1837; elected, 1884; suc. 4 March, 1885	£10,000
<i>Vice-President</i> , John Sherman	1,600
<i>Sec. of State</i> , *Hon. Thomas F. Bayard	1,600
<i>Treasury</i> , Hon. Chas. F. Fairchild	1,600
<i>War</i> , Hon. William C. Endicott	1,600
<i>Navy</i> , Hon. William C. Whitney	1,600
<i>Interior</i> , Hon. L. Q. C. Lamar	1,600
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , William F. Vilas	1,600
<i>Attorney-Gen.</i> , Augustus H. Garland	1,600
<i>Chief Justice of Supreme Court</i> , Hon. Morrison R. Waite	1,000
<i>Envoy Extraord. & Minister Plenipotentiary in London</i> , Edward J. Phelps, 31, Lowndes Square, Brompton, S.W.	3,500
<i>Secretary of Legation</i> , Henry White, 9, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.	525
<i>2nd Secretary</i> , Charles Pierpont Phelps, 31, Lowndes Square, S.W.	400
<i>Naval Attaché</i> , Commander F. E. Chadwick, 116, Sloane Street, S.W.	
<i>Cons.-Gen. in London</i> , Thomas M. Waller	1,500
<i>Office of Legation</i> , 103, Victoria Street.	
<i>Vice-Cons. General</i> , Martin F. Waller	
<i>Deputy Consul-General</i> , Edmund J. Moffat.	
<i>Consular Office</i> , 12, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate Street, E.C.	
<i>Despatch Agent</i> , B. F. Stevens, 4, Trafalgar Sq.	

A Federal Republic, consisting of 38 partially independent States, 1 Federal District, and 8 organized Territories, occupies the central portion of North America, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in lat. 25°—49° N. and long. 67°—124° 30' W. The area is estimated at 3,008,400 square miles, of which rivers and lakes cover 38,400 square miles. This area, however, is exclusive of the vast district of Alaska, in the extreme north-west of the continent, purchased from Russia, 30th March, 1867, comprising 577,390 square miles. Only one-fourth of the country is to any great extent in a state of cultivation. The population of the whole of the States and Territories, according to the Census of 1880, was

50,152,866; inclusive of coloured people, 6,580,793; settled Indians, 143,302; unsettled Indians, 179,332; Chinese, 105,468; and Alaska, 35,426; Germans, 1,966,742; Irish, 1,854,571; Canadians, 717,157; English, 662,676; Scandinavians, 440,262; Scotch, 170,136; Welsh, 83,302, and 519,254 of other nationalities, in addition to which no fewer than 12,978,394 natives were of foreign parentage, every country under Heaven being represented. The total present estimated population is 61,000,000. The increase in the ten years, 1870—1880, was 11,504,405.

Its coast-line on both oceans is reckoned to have a length of about 13,200 miles, excluding the numerous bays and sounds, besides 3,620 miles on the great Canadian lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, formed by the confluence of these two noble streams, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 4,500 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico; with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Nebraska, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Alabama and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a large river forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the territory from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high tableland, consisting in great part of stony and sandy desert, and in which occurs the Great Salt Lake, extending to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward, the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic interrupted only by the Alleghany Mountains. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense treeless savannahs and prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the territory) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, birch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live-oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, &c., still exist, the remnants of the wooded region which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilization. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces in great abundance copper, iron, coal, lime, salt, and lead, which in Missouri appear inexhaustible; there are also rich lead-mines in Illinois and Wisconsin. In California, besides silver, iron, copper, and lead, gold is found in great abundance; quicksilver is found in Kentucky, also coal, the supply of which is said to equal that of any country in the world. A

* There are no titles legally in use in the U. S., but it is customary to apply the courtesy title of "Honourable" to persons holding elective offices and the higher appointive offices of the Government, such as members of the cabinet: and in the same way the U. S. Minister in England would naturally be addressed as "His Excellency."

correspondent writes to say that in California the increase in the produce of wine is so great that the value will probably equal that of the minerals. Nitre is found in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. The salt-springs are numerous and copious, and appear almost inexhaustible.

The financial condition of the United States of America exerts a great influence on that of other nations. The extensive trade transacted by the Union with all parts of the world necessarily reacts on the exchanges of the countries with which business is engaged in. Before the unfortunate internecine struggle that has happily become a matter of history, the debt of the States as a whole was, comparatively speaking, nominal. The following is a statement of the debt on the 1st November, 1887:—

Four and a half per cent. bonds	\$230,544,600
Four per cent. bonds and certificates	732,602,630
Three per cent. bonds	14,000,000
Pacific Railway Bonds, at 6 per cent.	64,623,512
Miscellaneous liabilities (incl. intrst.)	12,010,206
Greenbacks and other currency	621,295,767
Total debt	1,675,076,715
Less cash and reserve in Treasury	436,384,014

Actual indebtedness \$1,238,692,702

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, the debt was reduced by \$44,531,530.

On Dec. 1, 1887, the actual indebtedness was \$1,240,183,052.

The total decrease in the debt since August 31, 1865, when, after deducting the cash in the treasury, it amounted to \$2,756,431,571, to Nov. 1, 1887, has been \$1,517,738,862.

Balance Sheet for Year ending June 30, 1887.

RECEIPTS.

Customs	\$192,905,023
Internal revenue	116,805,936
Land Sales	} 26,728,768
Miscellaneous sources	
	\$336,439,727

EXPENDITURE.

Civil service and miscellaneous	\$74,166,930
War department	34,324,152
Navy department	13,907,887
Indians	} 69,504,022
Pensions	
Interest on public debt	50,580,147
	\$242,483,138

The total income for the previous year was \$336,439,727, and the expenditure \$242,483,138.

Total imports (merchandise) 1885-86 \$635,435,136

Total exports " " 679,524,830

The navy of the United States on the 1st July, 1887, was:—

Number of war-vessels (12 sailing)	90
Armament Guns	542
Enlisted men (active list)	8,250
Commissioned officers (active list)	1,582
Non-commissioned officers (active list)	187
Marine Corps:— Commissioned officers	81
Privates and non-comm. officers	2,014

The army (Nov. 1887) consisted of 2,200 officers and 24,236 enlisted men.

The Government of the United States is, by the Constitution, intrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the

Judicial. The Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for re-election. The mode of electing the President is as follows:— Each state chooses, by popular vote, "Electors" equal in number to the Senators and representatives sent by that State to Congress. The Electors for each State meet at their respective State Capitals on a day appointed, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened by the President of the Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives elects a President. There is also a Vice-President, who is *ex-officio* President of the Senate; and, as in a late instance, on the death of the President, succeeds to the office for the remainder of the term. In case of the disability of both President and Vice-President, the Senator who may be president *pro tem.* of the Senate, and after him, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, succeeds to the Presidency until Congress orders a new election.

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *вето* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. Two Senators from each State are elected by the Legislature thereof for the term of six years; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population, 1 for 154,325. The Senate consists of 76 members, and the House of Representatives of 325.

The Supreme Judicial Authority is vested in a Chief Justice and eight Justices, who are appointed for life by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate.

The following is a list of the 38 States included in the Union:—

Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

Our trade with the United States is of the most satisfactory kind, nearly all the goods received from that country being of native growth or manufacture. England is her best customer. It is much to be regretted that the high protectionist duties imposed upon goods from the U. K. limits their import. The chief articles received from the U. S. in the year 1886 were:—

Animals, living	£2,293,508	Fruit	£484,289
Bacon and hams	6,314,321	Iron and steel manufactures	177,120
Beef, fresh & salted	2,073,751	Lard	1,330,467
Cheese	1,837,487	Leather	1,419,477
Other articles of food	1,257,349	Manures	324,642
Copper, &c	519,779	Oil, &c	699,940
Corn, wheat	9,518,931	Oil seed cake	1,514,573
" Maize	4,093,821	Petroleum	1,993,873
" Wheatmeal & flour	6,171,263	Skins and furs	683,576
" Other kinds	55,541	Sugar	1,306,106
Cotton	28,769,026	Tallow & Stearine	434,750
Fish	518,742	Tobacco	2,681,789
		Wood, all kinds	1,351,436

And the chief items imported from the United Kingdom in the year 1886 were the following:—

Alkali.....	£1,006,723	Glass manuftrs.	£216,929
Apparel.....	324,093	Hardware, &c.....	323,575
Bleaching materials	305,130	Jute.....	1,034,036
Books, paper, prints, &c.....	413,917	Linen, &c.....	2,770,881
Cement, clay, &c.....	232,127	Machinery.....	515,061
Chemical products.	400,476	Metals, all kinds ..	6,087,803
Coal, &c.....	155,683	Materials for paper	363,403
Cotton yarn.....	1,148,955	Salt.....	214,582
Cotton manuftrs.	1,154,643	Silk and manuftrs. .	914,430
Earthen and china ware.....	778,322	Wool and yarn.....	703,177
		Woollen manuftrs.	4,183,821

FEDERAL CAPITAL, Washington (3,850 miles from London). Pop. 147,293.

<i>British Minister</i> , Hon. Sir Lionel Sackville Sackville-West, K.C.M.G.	£6,000
<i>Sec. of Legation</i> , Hon. Henry G. Edwards	700
<i>2nd Secs.</i> , Horace Augustus Helyar	400
" W. N. Beaulieu.....	420
<i>3rd Sec.</i> , Cecil Arth. Spring-Rice (acting)	
<i>Baltimore—Consul</i> , Capt. Wm. F. Segrave	1,250
" <i>Vice-Consul</i> , John S. Bruncker.....	unp.
<i>Alexandria—V. Cons.</i> , John J. Jamieson	5
<i>Newport News—Vice-Consul</i> , Lt.-Col. Frederick Tynte Warburton	90
<i>Norfolk—Vice-Consul</i> , Barton Myers ..	155
<i>Richmond—V. Consul</i> , William Marshall	35
<i>Boston—Consul</i> , Charles Alan Henderson	1,750
" <i>V. Cons.</i> , Willoughby Herbert Stuart	400
<i>Portland, Me.—V. Consul</i> , Geo. H. Starr	250
<i>Charleston—Consul</i> , Frederick J. Crilland	1,200
" <i>Vice-Cons.</i> , George Henry A. Box ..	unp.
<i>Brunswick—V. Cons.</i> , James W. Drury	75
<i>Savannah—V. Consul</i> , Walter Robertson	250
<i>Wilmington—V. Consul</i> , James Sprunt.	40
<i>Chicago—Consul</i> , Col. James Hayes Sadler	1,200
<i>St. Louis, Miss.—V. Cons.</i> , Western Bascombe	200
<i>Denver, Colorado—Vice-Cons.</i> , R. Pearce	
<i>St. Paul, Minnes.—V. C.</i> ,	30
<i>Gulcston—Consul</i> , Walter Tschudi Lyall	850
<i>New Orleans—Consul</i> , Albany de Grenier de Fonblanque	1,475
<i>Pro-Consul</i> , W. J. H. Taylor	200
<i>Key West—V. Cons.</i> , Joseph C. Whalton	55
<i>Mobile—Vice-Consul</i> , William Barnewall	200
<i>Pensacola—Vice-Consul</i> , Osmond C. Howe	600
<i>New York—Consul-General</i> , William Lane	
<i>Booker, C.M.G.</i>	3,660
" <i>Consul</i> , William Robert Hoare	600
" <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Gilbert Fraser.....	400
" <i>2nd do.</i> , Horace Dickinson Nugent.....	250
<i>Providence—V. C.</i> , George A. Stockwell	35
<i>Philadelphia—Con.</i> , Capt. R. C. Clipperton	1,200
" <i>Vice-Consul</i> , George Crump	400
<i>Cincinnati—Vice-Consul</i> ,	25
<i>San Francisco—Consul</i> , Denis Donohoe ..	1,800
" <i>Vice-Consul</i> , Charles Mason	400
<i>Astoria—Vice-Consul</i> , Peter L. Cherry	160
<i>Eureka—Cons. Agent</i> , J. H. Hodson ..	6
<i>Los Angeles—V. Consul</i> , C. W. Mortimer	75
<i>Portland, Oregon—V. Consul</i> , J. Laidlaw	250
<i>Port Townsend—Vice-Consul</i> , Rev. J. B. Alexander	31
<i>San Diego, Cal.—V. Consul</i> , J. Winchester	5

POSTAL.—The number of Post Offices in the United States, June 30, 1887, was 55,157. The value of postage stamps sold was \$45,670,983. The number of money orders granted was 9,232,177, and the amount \$117,462,660.

RAILWAYS.—The number of miles open upon which mails are carried and in actual use on the 31st October, 1887, was 135,488, of which 9,422 miles were constructed during the year. The Telegraph wires belong to private corporations.

MERCANTILE MARINE.—In June, 1886, it consisted of 23,534 vessels, of 4,131,136 tons, inclusive of 5,467 steamers, of 7,522,984 tons.

COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following table, prepared at the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, exhibits the steady increase of the trade of the United States during the past 25 years. Nearly the whole amount of merchandise exported is of home growth or manufacture. It is noticeable that for the first 12 years, the imports exceeded the exports, but that during the past 14 years the balance of trade has been largely in favour of the country. These figures represent the specie values of merchandise only, and are made up to June 30 every year.

YEAR	EXPORTS.	IMPORTS.	TOTAL.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1862	190,670,501	189,356,677	380,027,178
1863	203,964,447	243,335,815	447,300,262
1864	158,837,988	316,447,283	475,285,271
1865	166,029,303	238,745,580	404,774,883
1866	348,859,522	434,812,666	783,671,538
1867	294,506,141	395,761,026	690,267,237
1868	281,952,899	357,436,440	639,389,339
1869	286,117,697	417,506,379	703,624,076
1870	392,771,768	435,958,408	828,730,176
1871	442,820,178	520,223,684	963,043,862
1872	444,177,586	626,595,077	1,070,772,663
1873	522,479,922	642,136,210	1,164,616,132
1874	586,283,040	567,406,342	1,153,689,382
1875	513,442,711	533,005,436	1,046,448,147
1876	540,384,671	460,741,199	1,001,125,861
1877	602,475,220	451,323,126	1,053,798,346
1878	694,865,766	437,051,532	1,131,917,293
1879	710,439,441	445,777,775	1,156,217,216
1880	835,638,058	667,954,746	1,503,593,404
1881	902,377,346	642,664,628	1,545,041,974
1882	750,542,257	724,639,574	1,475,181,831
1883	828,839,402	723,180,914	1,547,020,316
1884	740,513,609	667,697,693	1,408,211,302
1885	742,189,755	577,527,329	1,319,717,084
1886	679,524,830	635,436,136	1,314,960,966
1887	716,183,211	692,319,786	1,408,502,979

The total imports and exports for the year ending June 30, 1887, were as follows:—

Total imports to June 30, 1887..... \$752,490,560
 Total exports to June 30, 1887..... 752,180,902

These figures include the specie movements, which for 1887 amounted to, imports, \$60,170,792, and exports, \$35,997,691.

Imports from United Kingdom, 1886 £37,607,805
 Exports to United Kingdom, 1886 .. 81,650,197

New York, transit, 9 days; Philadelphia, 10 days; San Francisco, 15 days; Chicago, 10 days; postage, 2½d.; news and books, 2 oz. ½d.; telegrams, 6d. per word, San Francisco, 1s.

URUGUAY.

President, Maximo Tagés, elected 19 November, 1886.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ildefonso Garcia Lagos Blanco.

Minister Plen. in London,
Sec. of Legation, M. A. Portillo.

Consul-General, Dr. Alberto Nin, 35, New Broad Street, E.C.

A Republic in South America, on the east coast,

of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30° – 35° S. and long. $53^{\circ} 25'$ – $57^{\circ} 42'$ W., containing an area of 72,112 square miles, and a population of 559,668 in 1884; was formerly a dependency of Spain. United to the Argentine Confederation early in the present century, it was afterwards annexed by Portugal, and became later a province of Brazil; but through the bravery of the patriotic "thirty-three" it succeeded in throwing off the Brazilian yoke, declared its independence on the 25th of August, 1825, and rejoined the Platine States. A war in consequence ensuing between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, both the Powers agreed, through the mediation of Great Britain, to recognize Uruguay as a sovereign and independent State, the Constitution of the Republic being sworn on the 18th of July, 1830. The language of the country is Spanish, the inhabitants being chiefly descendants of the original Spanish settlers and Italian and other European emigrants. Much attention has lately been given to elementary education, which is entirely free. The country is extremely well watered, and the climate healthy, resembling that of the south of France. There are no Indians, but there is a sprinkling of Negroes, engaged chiefly as servants and in the army. Judged proportionately in regard to population, and of goods imported from Great Britain, Uruguay stands at the head of the list as our best foreign customer. The imports from Great Britain are very numerous, the principal being woollen and cotton goods, hardware, and coals. The chief exports are wool, hides, horn, hair, tallow, and, during recent years, fresh meat. Wheat, barley, and maize are cultivated, but the wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of horned cattle (6,009,791 in 1883), horses, and sheep (14,595,495 in 1883), the wool of which is of excellent quality. Gold mines exist at Cufiapirú. The principal river is the Uruguay, which forms the western boundary, and its affluents, of which the Rio Negro is the chief. There is a regular army of 3,100 men with 30 guns, in addition to a militia of 20,000 men. The navy consists of 5 small steamers. There are 261 miles of railway and 660 miles of telegraph.

Public revenue, 1886–87	£1,636,204
Public expenditure, 1886–87	1,482,963
Public debt, Jan. 1, 1886	12,466,000
Total imports, 1885	5,245,378
Total exports, 1885	5,327,072
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886	1,325,892
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886	414,203

CAPITAL, Monte Video. Pop. (1884) 104,472.
Minister Resident and Consul-General,
 William Gifford Palgrave..... £2,100
Consul, Charles J. Ayre..... 400
Vice-Consul, Charles J. F. Davie..... unpr.
Chaplain, Rev. (vacant).....
Colonial—V.-Consul, William J. Wilson..... 5
Maldonado—V.-Consul, Hy. W. Burnett..... 5
Paysandu—Vice-Consul, John Chaplin..... 30
 Monte Video, 7,030 miles. Transit, 25 days;
 postage, 4d.; news, id.; books, 2 oz. id.; telegrams, per word, 9s. 2d.

VENEZUELA, REPUBLIC OF.

President, General Guzman Blanco, elected 14th September, 1886. Absent on Diplomatic business.
Vice-President, Hermogene Lopez, 9 Aug., 1887.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, R. Seijar.
Finance, A. Alamo Herrera.
Minister to England (vacant).
Secretary of Legation, Rafael Seijas.
Attaché, G. F. Valens.
Consul in London, Nathaniel G. Burch, 4, Tokenhouse Buildings, E.C.

The most northerly Confederation of South America, situated between $1^{\circ} 30'$ – $12^{\circ} 12'$ N. lat. and $59^{\circ} 52'$ – $73^{\circ} 15'$ W. long. It consists of 21 States, comprising an area of 566,159 English square miles, and a population, in 1883, of 2,121,988. The goldfields on the Orinoco are among the richest in the world, and yielded in 1884 £543,530. The chief imports are manufactured goods, provisions, and wine. The chief exports are coffee, cocoa, hides, cotton, sugar, tobacco, indigo, bark, tallow, dye-woods, timber, and copper ores. The railways opened and under construction have a length of 370 miles.

Public revenue, 1885	£1,220,576
Public expenditure, 1885	1,583,306
Foreign debt, 1887	2,753,000
Internal debt	1,631,934
Imports; 1884; 3,567,309. Exports, 1884	7,125,891
Imports from United Kingdom, 1886	460,464
Exports to United Kingdom, 1886	144,877

CAPITAL, Caracas. Population (1883), 70,509.

British Minister, (Diplomatic relations for the present suspended).
Consul, Henry Lord Boulton..... unpr.
Bolivar—Vice-Consul, James H. Reddan..... 220
La Guayra—Vice-Consul,..... 330
Maracaibo—V.-Consul, Hy. Bremermann..... 45
Puerto Cabello—V.-Consul, Robert Conn..... 195
Yuruary Dist.—V.-Con., M. B. Rochfort
 Caracas, 4,760 miles. Postage, 4d.; news, id.; books, 2 oz. 1½d.

ZANZIBAR.

Sultan, Seyyid Barghan-bin-Said, G.C.M.G., suc. 7 October, 1870.

A territory situated on the east coast of Africa, extending from about 3° N. to $1^{\circ} 30'$ S. Zanzibar was conquered in 1784 by a Sultan of Omán in Arabia, and became an independent dominion under a brother of the Sultan in 1856. The islands of Zanzibar and Pemba are by far the richest and most important of the Sultan's dominions, distant from the coast about 25 miles. Zanzibar has an area of 614 square miles, with a soil of more than ordinary fertility, covered with woods and plantations of perpetual verdure. The principal products are cloves, rice, sugarcane, manioc, millet, coconuts, and fruits, especially oranges, of the finest quality. The population of the island is estimated at 200,000. The chief people are Arab landed proprietors, possessing large plantations and numerous slaves; besides these are the free blacks and slaves, and about 6,000 natives of India, who are all engaged in commerce, and through whose hands nearly all the foreign trade passes. Zanzibar, the chief town, is extensive, with a population of 80,000; but there are several important towns on the coast where native merchants reside, and whence caravans are sent into the interior to collect ivory and other products. The more important of these towns are Brava, Melinda, Mombasa, Pangani, Bagamoye,

and Kilwa. The Sultan's authority, however, does not extend along the whole of the coast, and this has enabled Germany to step in and establish claims upon a considerable portion of it. The limits between the Sultan's possessions and the German Protectorate were defined, in 1885, by an International Boundary Commission. The Universities Mission and other missionary societies have established themselves at various points of the Sultan's dominions. Bagamoyo is the centre of a French Roman Catholic Mission. The imports of the Island of Zanzibar consist of cotton goods, beads, arms, brass wire, &c., and amount to about £800,000; and the exports, consisting of gum-copal, cloves, ivory, india-rubber, cocoanut-oil, seeds, &c., amount to about £1,200,000. Since 1871 the trade has greatly increased; and the Sultan's revenue amounts to about £245,000. The export of slaves has never totally disappeared. There is a small army of about 1,200 men.

British Agent and Consul-General, Colonel Charles Bean Euan-Smith, c.s.i. £2,150
Consul, Frederic Holmwood, c.b. 750
Vice-Consul, Walter Borthwick Cracknall 750
Surgeon, Dr. Charlesworth 300
Vice-Consuls in Zanzibar Dominions, Harry Lionel Churchill, Ernest James Lennox Berkeley, and Charles S. Smith each 600
Nyassa (Cent. Africa)—Consul, Albert G. S. Hawes 600
Somali Coast (E. Africa)—Consul, Major Frederick Mercer Hunter, c.b.
Berbera—V.-Consul, Langton P. Walsh

AFRICA (WEST).

Loanda (W. Africa)—Consul, Old Calabar—Con., Edw. H. Hewett, c.m.g. £1,800
Niger River—V.-Con., David McIntosh 100p.
Oil Rivers—V.-Con., Henry H. Johnston 600
 Transit, 24 days; postage, 5d.; news, 1 1/2d. books, 2 oz. 1 1/2d.; parcels, per lb. 1s.; telegrams, per word 7s. 9d.

ZULU REPUBLIC.

President, L. J. Meyer.
Secretary of State, Esselm.
 When Cetewayo, the Zulu King, was defeated on July 21st, 1883, by his rival Usibebu, he fled into the Zulu Reserve, and died there February 9th, 1884. His son and heir Dinizulu appealed for help to the Boers, with whose assistance he defeated Usibebu on June 10th, 1884, and they claimed and received in acknowledgment of their services a large slice of his kingdom, which they proclaimed on August 16th, 1884, as a "Nieuwe Republiek." Subsequently the Boers managed to obtain additional concessions, until the new State extended down to Santa Lucia Bay, which brought them into conflict with the British authorities. According to an agreement concluded on October 22nd, 1886, between delegates of the "New Republic" and the Governor of Natal, the Boers have, however, surrendered their claim to the coast, and the new State is therefore confined to the western part of independent Zululand, adjoining Transvaal and the Zulu Reserve. Its area is about 1,800 square miles. The "Capital" is called Vryheid ("Freedom").

Good and Bad Seasons and Harvests,

And the Number of Cwts. of Wheat and Wheat Flour Imported to supply Deficiencies, with the Marriage Rate in England, and the Average Price of Wheat per Quarter.

Years	Harvest.	Wheat.	Price.	Years	Harvest.	Wheat.	Price.
1845	Deficient	83,613	50s. 10d.	1875	Very unsatisfactory	51,876,517	45s. 2d.
1846	Ditto	8,592,458	54 8	1876	Unsatisfactory	44,454,657	46 2
1847	Above the average	11,810,127	69 9	1877	Ditto	54,269,800	56 9
1848	Very bad	8,011,809	50 6	1878	Good	49,906,484	46 5
1849	Above the average	19,404,086	44 3	1879	Worst harvest known	59,591,795	43 10
1850	Below the average	16,286,777	40 3	1880	Harvest deficient	55,261,924	44 4
1851	About the average	16,371,498	38 6	1881	Deficient	57,147,933	45 4
1852	Below the average	13,216,983	40 10	1882	Little under average	64,240,749	45 1
1853	Bad	20,913,000	52 11	1883	Fair, all crops but wheat	64,138,631	41 7
1854	Extremely good	14,501,244	72 5	1884	Average	67,496,156	35 9
1855	Below the average	11,418,858	74 8	1885	Slightly over average	61,498,864	32 10
1856	About the average	17,258,211	69 2	1886	Much under average	47,435,806	31 1
1857	Above the average	14,607,706	56 5	1887	Generally over average		
1858	Ditto	18,359,744	44 3				
1859	Under the average	27,292,258	43 10				
1860	Very deficient	15,462,506	53 3				
1861	Under the average	28,935,270	55 4				
1862	Much below the average	40,987,171	55 5				
1863	Abundant	24,258,429	44 8				
1864	Good	23,196,714	40 2				
1865	Below the average	20,962,903	41 10				
1866	Very unfavourable	23,156,329	49 11				
1867	Deficient	34,645,569	64 5				
1868	Productive	32,639,768	63 9				
1869	Deficient	37,695,828	48 2				
1870	Under the average	30,901,229	46 11				
1871	Deficient	38,389,803	56 8				
1872	Deficient	42,127,726	57 0				
1873	Much below the average	43,863,098	58 8				
1874	Very good	41,527,638	55 9				

Averages.	Marriage Rate.	Wheat.	Flour.
5 years:		Cwts.	Price.
1849-53	17'2	17,238,469	43s. 4d.
1854-58	16'5	15,229,153	63 5
1859-63	16'7	27,387,127	50 6
1864-68	17'0	26,920,269	52 0
1869-73	16'8	38,795,537	53 6
1874-78	16'5	43,407,019	50 1
1879-83	15'1	60,076,206	44 0
1884	15'1	47,306,156	35 9
1885	14'4	61,498,864	32 10
1886	14'1	47,435,806	31 1
1887	14'1		

THE WEATHER IN THE BRITISH ISLANDS DURING THE YEAR ENDING
31ST OCTOBER, 1887.

This summary of the weather experienced in the British Islands during the year commencing November 1st, 1886, and ending October 31st, 1887, has been mainly compiled from the data contained in the Daily and Weekly Weather Reports issued by the Meteorological Office. It is

hoped that the remarks on each month will be useful for purposes of reference and comparison, especially when considered in relation to the daily results of the Greenwich observations as given for each month in the Almanack.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE.		RAINFALL.			PRESSURE.		WIND.	SUNSHINE
	Mean	Diff. from normal.	Mean Days.	Mean amount.	Diff. from normal.	Mean.	Diff. from normal.	Resultant.	Percentage.
1886 November.	47	3 above	24	3'67	0'49 below	29'78	0'05 below	WSW	23
December.	40	2 below	26	5'22	0'92 above	29'61	0'24	WNW	25
1887 January.	41	nil	23	3'77	0'34 below	29'86	0'04 above	SW	18
February.	41	"	13	2'14	1'26	30'19	0'33	SWWS	34
March.	41	1 below	14	1'46	1'37	30'05	0'21	NW	35
April.	44	3	14	1'56	1'05	30'00	0'10	NW	42
May.	49	2	14	1'83	0'15	30'04	0'08	NNW	32
June.	58	1 above	8	0'83	1'53	30'17	0'22	NW	50
July.	61	2	16	2'01	0'73	29'97	0'04	WSW	45
August.	59	nil	16	2'89	0'23	29'66	0'06	W	44
September.	54	1 below	20	3'70	0'60	29'89	0'02	NW/W	30
October.	48	2	18	3'18	1'12	30'06	0'25	NW	31

November, 1886.—The weather was very mild and quiet, though seldom clear. The sky was clearest in the north of Scotland. Fog was prevalent in England, mist in Ireland. Between the 23rd and the 26th a very obnoxious fog hovered over London. The highest temperature, 50°, was recorded at London on the 3rd; the lowest, 25°, at Markree on the 19th. At 8 a.m. on the 19th, the temperature at Scilly was 54°, while at London it was only 31°; on 20th at Wick 54°, Belfast 31°; on 22nd at Valencia, 54°, Loughborough 31°; on 23rd, Valencia 52°, Oxford 29°; on 26th at Scilly 52°, Parsonstown 35°. The rainfall was very frequent, though the amount was below the average, especially in the south of England. On the 5th, 1'64 inches fell at Liverpool, 1'53 at Holyhead, 1'28 at Shields; on 7th, 1'01 at Shields. Aurora was seen in the north of Scotland on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 24th. A thunderstorm occurred in Ireland on the 3rd, and one in Scotland on the 16th. The greatest atmospherical pressure, 30'8, occurred on the 24th; the least, 28'9, on the 5th; so that the range was very large, 1'9 inches. Bright sunshine, estimated in percentage of its possible duration, varied between 31 in east Scotland and 17 in central England.

December, 1886.—The weather was cold, stormy, variable and wet, with heavy falls of snow. The highest temperature, 56°, was recorded at Hereford on the 6th; the lowest, 6°, at Brookeborough on the 20th. At 8 a.m., on 5th, the temperature at Valencia was 52°, at the same instant at Loughborough it was only 29°; on 17th Scilly 47°, Parsonstown 22°; on 21st Valencia 47°, Loughborough 17°; on 31st Valencia 47°, Loughborough 20°. Rainfall, including snow melted, was in all parts above the average, both in amount and frequency. At Belmullet 1'01 inches of rain fell on 7th; at Crawle Point 1'04 on 13th; at Spurn Head 1'00 on 14th; at Scilly 1'22, at S. W. 1'46, at London 1'34 on 26th. At Plymouth 1'8 fell between noon and 6 p.m.; at Southampton 2'83 in nineteen hours, while most of the south-east of England received from 8 to 12 inches of

snow. The snow and wind caused immense breakage of telegraph wires in London. Atmospherical pressure was greatest, 30'55, on 31st; least, 27'38, at Belfast on 8th; hence the absolute range was no less than 3'17 inches. Only one instance of a lower pressure has been recorded in these islands, and that was 27'33 at Ochertyre, January 26th, 1884. At 8 a.m., 8th, the barometer at Belmullet was 27'58, having fallen 1'76 in 14 hours, at the rate of 0'13 per hour.

A series of cyclonic storms occurred; and, on the 8th, a thunderstorm with squalls of hail in London. Aurora was seen in north Scotland on 27th and 29th. Bright sunshine varied between 33 in north-east England and 14 in north Scotland.

January, 1887.—The weather was cold and frosty during the first part of the month, mild and humid during the latter. The mean temperature was 3° above the average in the north of Scotland, and 3° below in east England. The highest temperature, 55°, was recorded at Landale on the 19th; the lowest, 8°, at Rathmupstead on the 1st. At 8 a.m., 1st, while the temperature at Valencia was 48°, it was only 14° at Cambridge; 2nd, Roche's Point 45°, Cambridge 14°; 6th, Scilly 45°, Loughborough 22°; 7th, Scilly 45°, York 24°; 10th, Roche's Point 48°, Donaghadee 26°; 13th, Valencia 48°, York 23°; 17th, Valencia 49°, Loughborough 15°. Rainfall was above the average only in north Scotland. At Roche's Point 1'05 inches of rain fell on the 10th. Snow fell on several of the early days, and fog was frequent. On the 16th and 17th snow fell heavily over the northern and midland counties of England and in Wales. The greatest atmospherical pressure, 30'7, occurred on the 21st; the least, 28'7, on the 3rd; so that the absolute range was 2 inches. Bright sunshine varied between 22 in south Ireland and 8 in north Scotland.

February, 1887.—The weather in England was cold, clear, with hoarfrosts, mists, and fogs; in Scotland very mild, wet, and overcast; in Ireland mild and dry. The temperature of north Scotland was 4° above the average, and 1° warmer than the south of England; the west of

Ireland was 7° warmer than the east of England. The highest temperature, 61°, was reported at Llandoverly on the 3rd; the lowest, 16°, at Cambridge, on the 16th. At 8 a.m., 7th, while the temperature at Valencia was 50°, at Loughborough it was only 29°; 8th, Valencia 45°, York 24°; 9th, Scilly 43°, Leith 22°; 10th, Stornoway 43°, Aberdeen 24°; 17th, Valencia 50°, London 22°; 26th, Valencia 50°, Oxford 28°; 27th, Nairn 49°, Oxford 29°; 28th, Sumburgh Head 49°, Oxford 24°. Rainfall in north Scotland was above the average; in England and Ireland much below. There were only six rainy days in east England. Atmospheric pressure was much above the average; the greatest, 30·8 inches, occurred on several days; the least, 29·9, on the 3rd. Bright sunshine varied between 43 per cent. in east England, and 24 in north Scotland.

March, 1887.—The weather was keenly cold and frosty, bright sunshine tempering the dry N.E. winds; the last week was mild and stormy. Temperature was 4° below the average in south England; the highest, 61°, was reported at Aberdeen on the 3rd; the lowest, 10°, at Lairg on the 16th. At 8 a.m., 1st, while the temperature at Belmullet was 48°, it was only 28° at Loughborough; 4th, Sumburgh Head 46°, Loughborough 24°; 11th, Valencia 45°, Nairn 28°. The first eleven days were almost rainless. There was a black fog in London on the 15th, and snow fell to the depth of eight inches by next morning, extending over south England. Atmospheric pressure was greatest, 30·6 inches, on the 2nd; least, 28·9, on the 23rd. Aurora was seen in north Scotland on the 15th, 18th, 19th, and 23rd. Bright sunshine varied between 44 per cent. in south-west England and 27 in central England.

April, 1887.—The weather was fine, cold and dry. Temperature was 5° below the average in south England; the highest, 70°, was recorded at Strathfield Turgiss on the 19th; the lowest, 20°, at Cirencester on the 12th. About a third of the average quantity of rain fell in south England, and about a half in Ireland. Snow fell in London on the 1st; in north Scotland on the 5th and 6th; and in various parts on the 24th and 25th. From the 6th to the 20th scarcely any rain fell on these islands. Atmospheric pressure was greatest, 30·7 inches, on the 17th; least, 29, on the 23rd. Bright sunshine varied between 56 per cent. in south Ireland and 24 in north Scotland.

May, 1887.—The weather was exceedingly variable both as regards time and place, cold northerly wind predominating. Sunshine was greatly deficient. Temperature was 4° below the average in South England; the highest, 78°, was reported at Hereford on the 8th; the lowest, 28°, at Braemar on the 20th. At Yarmouth 1·13 inches of rain fell on the 6th. Intense darkness came over London before noon on the 17th. On the 20th and 21st thunderstorms with violent squalls of large hail, sleet, and rain were general. The 19th to 21st was a period of great atmospheric disturbance. Atmospheric pressure was highest, 30·5 inches, on several days; lowest, 29, on the 20th. Bright sunshine varied between 38 per cent. in south Ireland and 17 in north-east England.

June, 1887.—The cloudy, rainy weather of the early days suddenly gave way to cloudless sky, brilliant sunshine, and a summer drought. In no other month hitherto have so large per-

centages of sunshine been registered in these islands. The highest temperature, 92°, was reported at Kilkenny on the 23rd; the lowest, 31°, at Penrith on the 21st. In Ireland the air was remarkably warm, 5° above the average. In Great Britain the mean temperature was only reasonable, notwithstanding the prevalence of sunshine. A thunderstorm prevailed in Scotland on the 18th. Rainfall was generally deficient. Rain only occurred on four or five days in east and south England, where the total amount was about a quarter of an inch, only one-tenth of the average quantity. The west of Ireland had about one-third, and north Scotland about three-fourths of their average amounts. At Oxford, during a local thunderstorm on the 2nd, one inch of rain fell. The prevalent northerly winds seem to have counteracted the heating effect of sunshine upon the atmosphere. The atmospheric pressure was greatest, 30·5 inches, on the 30th; least, 29·5, on the 8th; giving the small range of one inch. Bright sunshine varied between 60 per cent. in south England and 32 in north Scotland; about 14 per cent. above that of last year.

July, 1887.—The weather was generally brilliant. Thunderstorms seldom occurred. On the 15th and 16th, however, local thunderstorms were experienced in south-east England, accompanied by heavy rainfalls. The highest temperature, 89°, was reported at Cambridge on the 3rd; the lowest, 33°, at Lairg on the 16th. The central zone of these islands extending from west to east had a mean temperature about 3° above the average, while the extreme north and south had a nearly reasonable warmth. Rain was frequent and exceeded the average amount in the north of Scotland; in all other parts it was below the average. The drought was severely felt in England, the eastern parts having the least frequency and most deficiency of rain. The greatest atmospheric pressure, 30·45 inches, occurred on the 17th; the least, 29·1, on the 27th. Bright sunshine varied between 58 per cent. in east England and 26 in north Scotland.

August, 1887.—The weather was very fine till towards the end of the month, when it became rainy and windy. It was reasonable in north Scotland, fine in Ireland, and very fine in England. Thunderstorms prevailed along the east coast on the 16th; about London on the 17th; in Great Britain generally on the 28th and in the east and south-east of England on the 29th. That over London between 6 and 9 p.m., 17th, was remarkable for the length of the lightning flashes, their frequency, the loudness of the thunder, and the large quantity of rain, from one to two inches, the distribution not having been uniform. The highest temperature, 89°, was reported at Cambridge on the 6th; the lowest, 33°, at Markree on the 14th. At Valencia 1·55 inches of rainfall on the 25th; at Hurst Castle 1·03 on the 30th. The greatest atmospheric pressure, 30·4 inches, occurred on the 3rd; the least, 29·2 on the 30th. Bright sunshine varied between 62 per cent. in south-west England and 23 in north Scotland; generally it was 10 per cent. more than in 1885.

September, 1887.—The weather was rather cold and windy, with frequent, though as regards quantity not excessive, rainfall. The highest temperature, 74°, was reported at Kilkenny on the 6th; the lowest, 32°, at Loughborough on the 29th. The deficiency of rain was relatively most apparent in England and Ireland. Rain

was generally prevalent during the first week, and in the north and east of Scotland in quantities sufficient to damage crops, roads, and bridges. At Aberdeen 1'2 inches of rain fell on the 1st, 1'33 at Mullaghmore, 1'02 at Belmullet, 1'25 at Donaghadee; at Nairn 1'03 on the 4th; at Shields 1'62 on the 6th. The greatest atmospheric pressure, 30'6 inches, occurred on the 6th; the least, 28'9, on the 1st and 2nd at the centre of a cyclonic disturbance which travelled from the south-west of Ireland to the north-east of Scotland. The pressure was nearly uniformly low on the 27th and 28th, and there was very little wind and the weather was fine on those days. Bright sunshine varied between 39 per cent. in south-west England and 21 in north Scotland.

October, 1887.—The weather was severely cold at intervals, attended with thick hoar frosts, some snow and hail, fine bright days and clear nights, mild at times, especially towards the end of the month, when it was also stormy and wet. The prevalence of north-westerly winds was remarkable. The mean temperature in England was about 3° below the average. The highest temperature, 65°, was reported at Ochertyre on the 7th; the lowest, 22°, at Strathfield Turgiss on the 13th. At 8 a.m., on the 9th, while the temperature at Dungeness was 56°, at Parsonstown it was only 33°; 16th, Scilly 51°, Loughboro' 28°; 21st, Scilly 53°, Loughboro' 32°; 22nd, Valencia 51°, London 28°; 25th, Scilly 45°, Parsonstown 25°; 26th, Valencia 53°, Oxford 27°. The first snow in London fell on the 11th. Thunderstorms, attended with snow, hail, and rain, occurred on the 11th, 12th, and 14th. The rainfall was much below the average in Ireland, but on the 26th 2'32 inches fell at Valencia, and 1'15 at Parsonstown; and on the 29th, 1'59 at Scilly. The greatest atmospheric pressure, 30'7 inches, occurred on the 25th: the least, 28'8, on the 30th, and on this day a sharp squally storm did considerable damage in south England. About the time of minimum pressure at Kew, 5 a.m., the wind was blowing at the rate of 9 miles an hour, but as the direction shifted from S.E. to N.W. it very abruptly rose, so that the next hour it had increased to 40 miles. Bright sunshine varied between 35 per cent. in south England and 17 in north Scotland.

The Summer Drought of 1887.—From the commencement of 1887 to the end of September the rainfall of the British Islands was above 27 per cent. below the average. The drought was at times and in many localities seriously felt. The dry periods may be specified as from Jan. 10th to March 21st, March 28th to May 16th, May 23rd

to August 20th, September 5th to October 24th. The drought was most trying to farmers, and most affected the scarcity of water supplied to towns during the summer comprising June, July, and August; when, although the weather was bright and pleasant, the air was not remarkably hot, owing to the extraordinary prevalence of north-westerly winds, the cool air from the Arctic region continually replacing that which was warmed. The drought which characterized the summer resembled that which occurred in the summer of 1885; and both years had a fairly good harvest. Sir John Lawes, F.R.S., in "The Times" of October 17th, gives his annual report upon the harvest, and states that in the eastern, southern, and midland counties of England the mean temperature was below, and frequently much below, the average in 22 out of 27 weeks ending June 6th, and it was especially low during April and May, critical months as regards the growth of wheat. In October, November, and December, 1886, there was an excess of rain, but subsequently there was a deficiency to May inclusive, and a very great deficiency afterwards. This great deficiency is well exhibited for subdivisions of these islands by the subjoined results, taken from the Weekly Weather Reports. The period embraced is from May 23rd to August 20th, 98 days. The rainy days are compared with the average number of rainy days for the eight years 1878-85. The amount of rain is compared with the average rainfall for the twenty years, 1866-85.

DISTRICTS.	Rainy Days.	Diff. from average, 1878-85.	Amnt. of Rain.	Difference from average, 1866-85.
			inches.	inches.
Scotland, N.	57	3 more	8'5	0'2 more
" E.	41	10 less	5'0	3'9 less
England, N.E. ...	30	18 "	2'9	5'1 "
" E.	29	19 "	3'3	4'1 "
Midland Counties	27	23 "	4'0	4'3 "
England, S.	23	24 "	3'6	3'1 "
Scotland, W.	41	13 "	7'0	3'9 "
England, N.W. ...	29	22 "	4'0	5'0 "
" S.W.	26	28 "	3'6	6'6 "
Ireland, N.	44	18 "	6'9	2'7 "
" S.	35	21 "	5'7	3'8 "
Channel Isles ..	30	26 "	3'9	3'1 "

Scotland north was the only district which had a seasonable rainfall; in all other districts rain was less frequent and much less in quantity than usual, though the statistics clearly show that the drought was most severe in England.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, EDINBURGH.

Months.	Number of Days on which Rain fell.	Rainfall in inches.	Above +, below - the average of 20 years.	Average Temperature of the Month.	Average Mean Temperature 24 years.
November, 1886	12	1'55	-0'80	44'8	40'1
December, 1886	13	2'20	-0'15	35'2	38'2
January, 1887	10	0'60	-1'78	39'2	37'4
February, 1887	12	0'93	-1'05	39'7	39'0
March, 1887	13	1'50	-0'13	39'2	40'1
April, 1887	9	1'00	-0'88	42'6	45'1
May, 1887	10	1'70	-0'24	49'1	49'2
June, 1887	3	0'23	-1'68	57'7	55'7
July, 1887	14	1'81	-1'18	61'3	58'3
August, 1887	11	1'69	-1'40	58'4	57'5
September, 1887	21	4'21	+1'45	52'8	53'5
October, 1887	10	1'33	-0'75	45'8	45'6

THE ASTEROIDS AND PLANETS.

DURING the year ended on November 1, 1887, eleven new members have been added to the known planetary bodies, raising the total to 271.

The following are the dates of discovery:—

261, Pymmo ..	by Peters	on Oct. 31,	1886
262, Valda ..	Palisa	Nov. 3,	1886
263, Dresda ..	"	" 3,	1886
264, Libussa ..	Peters	Dec. 22,	1886
265, Anna ..	Palisa	Feb. 25,	1887
266, Aline ..	"	May 17,	1887
267, Tirza ..	Charlois	" 27,	1887
268, — ..	Borrelly	June 9,	1887
269, — ..	Palisa	Sept. 22,	1887
270, — ..			
271, — ..	Knorre	Oct. 13,	1887

The following have been named in the past year:—

255, Oppavia.	257, Silesia.
256, Walpurga	260, Huberta.

It is somewhat doubtful if No. 268 is a new discovery. There is some probability that it is a re-discovery of the asteroid Medusa, No. 149, discovered by Perrotin in 1875.

Professor C. H. F. Peters, speaking at the meeting of the Astronomische Gesellschaft, in August last, of his photometrical researches on the asteroids, finds, as one of his results, that the combined volumes of the first seventy asteroids is to that of the Earth as 1 to 7,862.

Professor Asaph Hall, who for some years past has been investigating the motions of the satellites of the outer planets, has recently published, in an Appendix to the Washington Observations for 1883, an account of his researches on the motions of the six inner satellites of Saturn. The object of the investigation was to determine their peri-saturnia, and thence the mass of the ring. Bessel obtained, in a similar manner, a determination from Titan, only neglecting in his computations to take account of the figure of Saturn. Professor Hall's discussion shows that for Rhea, Dione, and Tethys, the eccentricity is so small that circular orbits will satisfy the observations within the limits of probable error. This is also the case with Mimas and Enceladus. The mass of Saturn, deduced from the four outer of the six satellites observed, agrees closely with that of Dr. Meyer. Practically the five inner satellites move in the plane of the ring, and Professor Hall, in his paper, supplies tables of their motions and elements of the ring.

At the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society on May 13, Mr. Green read a paper on the appearance of the planet Jupiter. This memoir is the result of a twenty years' study of the planet, the drawings which accompany it having been kept up for twenty-six years, during which period many and marked changes were recorded in the appearance of the planet's disc. This long series of drawings gives a history of those appearances in the aspect of the planet which are comparatively permanent, as well as those of a more ephemeral character. In the interval between 1860 and 1868 the equator was marked by a white band edged with dark belts in both hemispheres. From 1869 to 1872 this band was of a distinctly coppery colour, and the dark belts in the northern and southern hemispheres moved towards their respective

poles. From 1873 to 1878 a great number of most delicate markings appeared in the southern hemisphere. From 1879 to the present time the planet showed many perplexing changes of colour and form. The general conclusion arrived at was that Jupiter was surrounded by an atmosphere with a large amount of suspended moisture, condensing, under varying circumstances, into forms somewhat similar to those on our own planet. Generally speaking this atmosphere appears to change continually, but ever and anon shows considerable permanence. Mr. Green thought that Jupiter probably contained a large amount of original heat, but was to no great extent in a state of incandescence. It was suggested that the varying colours observed may be due to portions of the planet seen through openings in the clouds, and the delicate gradations of these colours to varying conditions of transparency.

The famous red spot was still visible in 1887, but had lost much of its characteristic redness. A determination of its period of rotation, made by Professor Young in 1886, gives *9h. 55m. 40.7s.*, showing a still continuing retardation of the period. The rotation period of a white spot in a yet higher latitude was found to be *9h. 55m. 11.1s.*, showing that the red spot moves more slowly than the spots north or south of it. The rotation period of the red spot, determined by Professor Hough in 1882-83, gave *9h. 55m. 33.4s.* Mr. Denning, observing the red spot in May, 1887, says that his observations appear to show that instead of slackening its motion as in previous years, it now had commenced an increase of speed, but that before attempting to determine the extent of acceleration it would be advisable to await more extended observations.

In the Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society of June last there appears an interesting notice, by Captain W. Noble, on a drawing of Jupiter by John Seller in 1680, wherein is figured "a movable spot inherent in Jupiter," which spot appears to be identical with that by which Cassini, in 1666, determined the rotation of the planet to be *9h. 56m.*, and which is situated in the same place on the planet's disc as the great red spot of the present time. A dark spot also appeared in the same place on the disc in 1858. Captain Noble goes on to suggest that very probably a permanent source of disturbance exists in this region to the south of Jupiter's equator, and observers are perhaps now watching the marking used more than two hundred years ago to determine Jupiter's period of rotation.

COMETS.—The first comet of 1887 was discovered by Dr. Thome at Cordoba, in the Argentine Republic. It was first seen in the constellation Grus, on January 18, and on the following night the tail was seen at Melbourne. On January 20 it was seen at Adelaide. Though readily visible to the naked eye in twilight it was not a brilliant object. The tail extended from 25° to 30°, and like that of the southern comet of 1880, was narrow and straight. The nucleus was not observed till January 23, when it was in R. A. *21h. 20m. 30s.* and Decl. *44° 17'* south.

Another comet, 1887 (b), was discovered by Mr. W. R. Brooks, on January 22, at the Red House Observatory, Phelps, New York. This was a faint telescopic comet in R. A. *18h. 0m.* and Decl. *71° N.*

Two days later, Mr. E. E. Barnard discovered another comet, 1887 (c), at Nashville, in R. A. $19^h. 10^m. 15^s.$ and decl. $0^\circ. 35' S.$, also a faint object.

On February 15, Mr. Barnard discovered comet 1887 (d), a faint telescopic comet, which at the time of its discovery was rapidly becoming fainter.

A third telescopic comet was discovered by Mr. Barnard on May 12, 1887 (e).

On August 24 a small comet was discovered by Mr. W. R. Brooks, in R. A. $8^h. 33^m.$ and decl. $29^\circ N.$ There was a suspicion at the time of discovery that this was Olber's comet, discovered by him in March, 1815, a suspicion soon confirmed by subsequent observations. A faint broad tail was observed to extend for about a quarter of a degree.

THE SUN.—The total solar eclipse, August 19, visible in Russia, Northern Asia, and Japan, added little or nothing to our knowledge of the Sun. Complete and extensive preparations were made to observe it, but the bad weather which prevailed over those places on the line of totality which had been chosen, prevented any but the most meagre results being obtained. Besides the programme usually carried out on such occasions, it was intended to make observations on the north and south boundary of the shadow, to determine the ratio of the apparent diameters of the Sun and Moon. Drawings and photographs of the corona were made at Petrovsk.

The partial phase, visible in England, was seen by several observers, some of whom noticed a thin black line across the Sun's disc as soon as it had risen. One observer near Malvern saw also a curved black line, "like a crescent following the line of the Sun's edge on the left hand;" it appeared some minutes later than the straight line.

Professor C. A. Young, giving an account of the Princeton Expedition to observe this eclipse, at the British Association, stated that the origin of the expedition was to fortify the observation that he made in 1870, and which led to the theory of the "reversing layer," the existence of which has since been questioned. The unfortunate weather prevented the necessary observations. At the close of totality the return of the light was quite sudden, so that three observers were agreed within a second as to the time of ending of the total phase.

Those astronomers who went to Siberia were much more successful. The weather being fine and the sky clear throughout, they were able to observe and photograph the corona.

The report of the Transit of Venus Committee (1882) has been issued. The expedition, it will be remembered, was very successful—all the stations, excepting Brisbane, having secured observations. The results which Mr. Stone arrives at, from the discussion of the contact observations, are for external contact at ingress $8^m.760$, internal contact at ingress $8^m.823$; external contact at egress $8^m.953$, internal contact at egress $8^m.855$. Taking the value $8^m.832$ to represent the internal contacts, we have a value for the solar parallax corresponding to a distance from the Earth of 92,560,000 miles.

STARS AND NEBULÆ.—Bailey, in his "Account of Flamsteed," gives a list of twenty-two stars, which appear from the observations themselves to have been accurately observed, but which could not, at the time Bailey wrote, be identified

with modern observations. It was generally supposed that they had disappeared from the heavens since the time of Flamsteed; but this theory appeared so improbable to Dr. C. H. F. Peters, that he undertook a re-examination of these unidentified stars. His method is explained in Vol. III. of the "American Academy of Sciences," and although in some cases there may be reasonable doubt, it is likely that they have all been identified. The star No. 1,647 in Bailey's Flamsteed has certainly been identified as the planet Uranus; a suggestion formerly made by Dr. Argelander but rejected by Bailey. A suggestion of Bailey's, that Flamsteed's Catalogue should be re-reduced, not having yet been acted upon, Dr. Peters recommends that it should not be any longer delayed, as, however carefully manuscripts may be preserved, age will inevitably produce deterioration. Another memoir on a cognate subject, in the same volume, by Dr. Peters, gives a long list of corrigenda discovered in various star catalogues, the value of which will be felt and appreciated by the practical astronomer, who, not being furnished with a transit instrument, is obliged to trust to catalogue places of stars when reducing observations of comets or small planets.

Till within a few years ago the stars in the Southern hemisphere had been very imperfectly observed in comparison with those in the Northern hemisphere. Mr. Stone, at the Cape, and Mr. Ellery, at Melbourne, had done much to restore the balance, and now the recent publication of Dr. Gould's Argentine general catalogue of 32,448 stars leaves the balance in favour of the Southern hemisphere. Most of these stars have been observed three times. The observations were only commenced in the middle of the year 1872, and when we consider the resources of the Cordoba Observatory, and that such a catalogue, with the annual precessions and secular variations also given, was in the hands of astronomers very early in 1887, we wonder at the great amount of energy and perseverance displayed in this stupendous task.

Several new variable stars have been discovered in the past year, among which the following interesting specimens of this class may be mentioned:—1. In Sagittarius, by Sawyer (U.S.A.); in R. A. $18^h. 14^m. 2^s.$, decl. $18^\circ 55' S.$ (1875), varying from 5.6 to 6.6 magnitude in a period of about 5.75 days. 2. In Aquila, by Sawyer; R. A. $19^h. 22^m. 38^s.$, decl. $7^\circ 18' S.$ (1875), varying from 6.4 to 7.3 magnitude in a period of about seven days. 3. In Cygnus, by Chandler (U.S.A.); R. A. $20^h. 38^m. 30^s.$, decl. $35^\circ 8' 4'' N.$ (1875), varying from 6.3 to 7.6 magnitude in a period of about fourteen days. 4. In Cygnus, by Chandler; R. A. $20^h. 47^m. 32^s.$, decl. $35^\circ 14' N.$ (1887)—a variable of the rare type of Algol, discovered while observing the preceding star; it varies from 7.1 to 7.9 magnitude in a period of 2d. 23h. 56m. 5. In Canis Major, by Sawyer; R. A. $7^h. 13^m. 49^s.$, decl. $16^\circ 9' 7'' S.$, also of the type of Algol, varying from 6.3 to 6.8 magnitude in a period of about 1d. 3h. 6. A new star of the 7th magnitude was discovered by Espin, on March 23, closely south, following 26 Cygni. This star is not in the Durchmusterung or any other catalogue. On May 9 it had faded to the 9th magnitude. It is a red star, and will probably prove to be a variable of long period.

Herr Spitaler, in the *Astronomische Nachrichten*, calls attention to the apparent variability of the

small star near the centre of the ring nebula in Lyra. This star had been shown on a photograph taken by Herr E. von Gothard; but Herr Spitaler, on examination of the nebula in the autumn of 1886, failed to find it. In July, 1887, however, he examined the nebula again in company with Professor C. A. Young, and both observers easily found the missing object.

A revised catalogue of variable stars, by Mr. Gore, will shortly appear in the "Proceedings of the Irish Academy."

The following double-star orbits have been computed by Mr. Gore, and the following periods assigned to them:—

14 (i) Orionis, having a period of 190^o 48 yrs.

O. Struve 400 " " 170^o 37 "

12 Lyncis " " 485^o 8 "

STELLAR PHOTOGRAPHY.—The proposed Congress of Astronomers to arrange the details for carrying out a photographic survey of the stars, and making a chart of the northern and southern hemispheres, was held at Paris in April, 1837. The Congress was opened on the 16th, under the presidency of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in the unavoidable absence of the Minister of Public Instruction. At the first general meeting, Admiral Mouchez, Director of the Paris Observatory, was elected "Président d'honneur"; Professor O. Struve, President; Messrs. Auwers, Christie (Astronomer Royal), and Faye, as Vice-Presidents.

The commission consisted of fifty-five delegates, representing not only the science purely of astronomy, but such branches of physical sciences as could be supposed to aid the astronomers in the application of photography to their special pursuit. England, with the Colonies, was represented by eight delegates. A number of provisional resolutions were submitted to the general committee at their first meeting. After more or less discussion the following among other resolutions were passed:—

That the progress recently made in astronomical photography requires that astronomers should, if possible, agree upon one method of procedure, in order to make the proposed chart of the heavens in as short a time as possible, by sharing the work amongst them. That the stations, which are to be chosen later, should be equipped with essentially identical instruments, which instruments are to be exclusively refractors. Stars are to be photographed to the fourteenth magnitude. The aperture of the object-glasses to be thirteen inches, and the focal distance about eleven feet. That the applanatism and achromatism should be computed for the rays in the neighbourhood of the line G, and the photographic plates prepared by the same formula. The object-glasses to be made so as to utilize a field of 1° from the centre. To eliminate the risk of defects in the film being taken for stars, two series of plates of the whole sky to be taken. Besides the two plates, which should give all the stars to the fourteenth magnitude, a series of plates of much shorter exposure will be taken, to insure a greater precision in the micrometric measure of the stars of reference for the construction of a catalogue. It is intended that these supplementary plates shall contain all stars to the eleventh magnitude. The tubes of the photographic instruments are to be constructed of such material as shall render the focal distance least likely to change.

Two executive committees were formed: one

concerning itself with the application of photography to astronomy, and the other with the matters relating to the construction of the chart.

It was resolved that the permanent committee should consist of all the Directors of Observatories taking part in the work, besides others whose assistance would be of value. Soon after the Conference terminated, the governments of France, Brazil, and the Argentine Republic decided to take a share in the work.

At the meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society in November, 1886, Mr. Isaac Roberts exhibited some fine negatives of stars in Cygnus, taken in the focus of a 20-inch reflector. One of these is the same field as that photographed by the Brothers Henry at Paris with their 13-inch refractor, thus giving a means of comparing the relative merits of the refractor and reflector for this kind of work. Excepting that the films in the two cases may have been of different degrees of sensitiveness, and possibly a difference in the method of development, the plates may be considered as fairly comparable. On reducing the plates to the same scale, and counting the stars in the corresponding areas, Mr. Roberts found that on the photograph taken with the reflector he obtained an average of ninety-one stars to the square inch, while those taken with the refractor showed fifty-five only. In this respect the reflector would seem to possess the advantage. An interesting fact was discovered by the Brothers Henry in the course of their experiments to ascertain the lengths of exposure required to photograph stars of different magnitudes, viz., that the light ratio 2.5 held good for the sensitive plate as for the eye.

Not only for mapping the stars has photography been made useful, but Professor Pritchard, at Oxford, has shown what may be done in the determination of stellar parallax. This—one of the most difficult branches of research in observational astronomy—by the aid of photography may be prosecuted with comparative ease. The star used for the experiment was the well-known 61 Cygni. Three hundred and thirty photographs were taken of this star on eighty-nine nights, the reduction of which involved the bisection, with the microscope micrometer, of no less than thirty thousand star images. A provisional value of the parallax of 61 Cygni was obtained amounting to $0''.438$, and of 61 and 62 Cygni $0''.441$. Bessel, by means of the heliometer, obtained $0''.348$; Auwers, $0''.564$, and Professor Asaph Hall, the small value of $0''.270$. Professor Hall remarks that his results for stellar parallax generally come out smaller than those of other observers. In the above photographic determination of the parallax, about two hundred plates were used. This successful experiment has led Professor Pritchard to begin work on η Cassiopeiæ and Polaris.

OBSERVATORIES.—M. Flammarion has recently erected a new observatory at Juvisy, between Paris and Fontainebleau, furnished with an equatorial rise and a half inches in aperture, and twelve and a half feet focal length, besides two smaller telescopes. M. Flammarion possesses a fine astronomical library, and is also forming a museum.

The Bamberg observatory, also a new one, is in course of erection. It was founded and endowed by Dr. Carl Reimis, an amateur astronomer who died in 1883. It is intended that it shall be fully equipped with the necessary in-

struments; among which, the principal is a heliometer of seven inches aperture, similar to that recently erected at the Cape.

At the Paris Observatory, the meridian work consisted chiefly of the observation of Lalande's stars, a work now nearing its completion. Astronomical photography has been vigorously carried on. Measures of some of the photographs of well-known double stars have been made with the macro-micrometer designed by the Messrs. Henry. Speaking of the accuracy with which these plates can be measured, Admiral Mouchez says that in the case of ζ Ursæ Majoris the mean error of a single measure of distance is $0''.077$, and of position angle $0''.55$.

The observatory at Rio de Janeiro is to be removed to a new site, nearly on the same parallel of latitude, and two minutes farther west. The photographic-équatorial with which it is to be furnished will probably play a part in the survey of the heavens which has been proposed by Admiral Mouchez.

At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on the conclusion of the observations for the ten-year catalogue, a new working list was formed, consisting of some three thousand stars, to include all the stars in Groombridge's catalogue, and the Harvard photometry, not observed at Greenwich since 1867. The new Greenwich Catalogue will contain about four thousand stars, the total number of observations being about forty thousand in each element. Spectroscopic observations of Algol have been made as frequently as possible to ascertain if any evidence is shown of rapid orbital motion, such as would result from the theory of Algol's variability being caused by the transits of a large satellite.

The first report of the Kalocsa Observatory, founded by Cardinal Haynald in 1878, has been issued by Dr. C. Braun, its Director from 1879 to 1885. The observatory is thoroughly furnished with the instruments required for the astronomy of to-day. The principal classes of observations made have been for the purpose of determining the position of the observatory, observations of Sun spots, and observation of the places of comets. The astronomical latitude was found to be $46^{\circ} 31' 42''$, and longitude $\lambda. 15m. 54' 38''$ East of Greenwich.

The crown and flint lenses for the great equatorial of the Lick Observatory arrived there safely on December 27, 1886. To prevent any possible mischief to the lenses in travelling from the optician's workshop to Mount Hamilton, extraordinary precautions were taken. The separate lenses were first packed in several thicknesses of soft cotton cloth, then a thick layer of cotton, and over that one of paper. These packages were put into wooden boxes lined with felt, and enclosed in two others of steel, packed tightly with curled hair. Each of these was enclosed in another steel box, the insides of which were covered with spiral springs. The steel boxes were air-tight and waterproof, and the outer chests were packed with asbestos as a protection against fire. Each chest was then mounted on pivots so that they could be turned one quarter round each day during the journey to California, in order to prevent any chance of molecular disarrangement in the glasses, and avoid the danger of polarization, as it was thought possible that the jarring of the train might disturb the present arrangement of the molecules unless the position of the glass could be changed, and all lines of disturbance thus broken up.

It was stated in *Science* that this great telescope would, at certain hours in the twenty-four, be available for any distinguished specialist who may wish to take advantage of it for help in the solution of the many unsolved problems in astronomy.

At the Melbourne Observatory the great reflector has been employed in the revision of Herschel's nebulae. Seven out of the number revised were searched for but not found, and thirty found which were not identified in the catalogues, and which are probably new. The number of solar photographs obtained in the year ending June, 1886, was only 92, owing to difficulties connected with change of scale in the pictures from 4 to 8 inches in diameter.

At the Oxford University Observatory portions of both equatorials have been in the hands of the opticians, to fit them for use in astronomical photography. Experimental investigations as to the extent of field that may be employed with mirrors of different focal lengths are being carried on with two mirrors of 15 inches aperture and different focal lengths, supplied by Dr. De La Rue.

The Washburn Observatory has issued the fifth volume of its "Publications," which contains a record of the work done during the year ending April, 1887. A considerable portion of the volume is taken up with an index (prepared by Miss Lamb, one of the assistants in the observatory) of those stars in Airy's six Greenwich Catalogues which are not found in Flamsteed. This index will prove very useful, saving much labour to the computer in searching these catalogues for a star likely to be in one or other of them.

M. Loewy, to whose method of directly measuring the amount of astronomical refraction allusion was made last year, proposes to apply a similar principle to the determination of the aberration constant. As the method will produce a result that is independent of instrumental errors, M. Loewy hopes to obtain a better value than can be found by any other method.

OBITUARY.—Professor Theodor von Oppolzer died at the age of 45, on Dec. 26, 1886, at his residence in Vienna. Oppolzer early exhibited a taste for the exact sciences, especially astronomy and mathematics. By his calculations of the orbits of comets and small planets he was first known to the astronomical world. His theoretical researches in this branch of astronomy are all collected in the "Lehrbuch zur Bahnbestimmung der Kometen und Planeten." The printing of his last and greatest work, the "Canon der Finsternisse," which contains the elements of eclipses of the Sun and Moon from 1207 B.C. to 2162 A.D., and gives the calculations of eight thousand solar and five thousand two hundred lunar eclipses, was finished while he lay on his death-bed.

Alvan Clark, the famous American optician, died on the 19th of August, 1887, in the 84th year of his age. Left without educational advantages in early life, he taught himself engraving and portrait-painting. Taking up astronomy as a recreation, he learnt to make his own lenses, the fine quality of which attracted the notice of the Rev. W. R. Dawes, who brought them under the notice of the scientific world. He lived to complete, but not to see mounted, his masterpiece, the object-glass of the great Lick telescope, thirty-six inches in diameter. The twenty-six inch object-glass at Washington

and that of thirty inches, at Palkowa, were also made by him.

Professor G. R. Kirchhoff died on the 17th October last in his 64th year. His great work on the solar spectrum first drew the attention of the scientific world to the possibilities of the method of spectrum analysis in astronomical discovery. Professor Kirchhoff was extraordinary professor in Breslau from 1850 to 1854; Professor of Physics at the University of Heidelberg from 1854 to 1874, in which last year he became Physical Professor at the University of Berlin.

Dr. L. Thollon, one of the greatest spectroscopists of our times, died in the past year. His work with the great spectroscope designed by himself was of a very high order. Unfortunately his map of the Solar Spectrum, to which the last years of his life were devoted, is, by his premature death, left unfinished.

The gold medal of the Royal Astronomical Society has been awarded to Mr. G. W. Hill for

his researches on the Lunar Theory, published at Cambridge, Mass., U.S.

At the March meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, a motion proposing to give medals to foreigners only was brought forward. This, after some discussion, was followed by an amendment, to the effect that no member of the council, so long as he held office, should be eligible. The amended motion was put from the chair and lost by a large majority, as also was the original motion.

The Académie des Sciences have awarded the Lalande medal to Professor M. O. Backlund for his researches on the motion of Encke's comet, the Valz prize to M. Bigourdan for his investigations on the effect of personality in the measurements of double stars; M. Souillart received the Damoiseau prize for his revision of the theory of Jupiter's satellites.

Mr. Howard Grubb, the well-known Dublin optician, received the honour of knighthood on August 22, 1887.

The Variable Star Algol (*Beta Persei*).

THIS is one of the most noteworthy variable stars in the heavens. Its curious fluctuations of light were first observed by Montanari in 1669. The magnitude oscillates between 2.3 and 4.5, and its period is *zd. 20h. 48m. 54.7s*. The star is commonly a little fainter than 2nd mag., and remains so for *zd. 13.5h.*, when it rapidly declines in lustre, and within some 3½ hours

becomes less than 4th mag. It continues at this minimum about 15 minutes, then it suddenly acquires greater brilliancy, and in 3½ hours assumes its ordinary magnitude. The following are the calculated times of minima in 1888. From the end of March to the beginning of August the star is not favourably visible, being immersed in the twilight low on the northern horizon:—

JANUARY.			FEBRUARY.			MARCH.			AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.			OCTOBER.			NOVEMBER.			DECEMBER.		
D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.	D.	H.	M.
3	6	55	3	19	53	3	12	1	2	11	14	3	0	12	1	16	21	2	5	19	3	18	17
6	3	44	6	16	41	6	8	50	5	8	3	5	21	0	4	13	10	5	2	8	6	15	6
9	0	32	9	13	30	9	5	39	8	4	51	8	17	49	7	9	58	7	22	56	9	11	54
11	21	21	12	10	19	12	2	28	11	1	40	11	14	38	10	6	47	10	19	45	12	8	43
14	18	10	15	7	8	14	23	17	13	22	29	14	11	27	13	3	36	13	16	34	15	5	32
17	14	59	18	3	57	17	20	6	16	19	18	17	8	16	16	0	25	16	13	23	18	2	21
20	11	48	21	0	46	20	16	55	19	16	7	20	5	5	18	21	14	19	10	12	20	23	10
23	8	37	23	21	35	23	13	44	22	12	56	23	1	54	21	18	3	22	7	1	23	19	59
26	5	26	26	18	24	26	10	33	25	9	45	25	22	43	24	14	52	25	3	50	26	16	48
29	2	15	29	15	13	29	7	22	28	6	34	28	19	32	27	11	41	28	0	39	29	13	37
31	23	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	3	23	..	..	..	30	8	30	30	21	28	..	..	..

Summary of Celestial Objects and Phenomena for Observation, 1888.

THE following is a summary of the planetary positions and leading astronomical occurrences that may be observed during 1888. In addition to the events and circumstances here described, there will certainly be some occasional phenomena not capable of being definitely predicted, such as comets, new stars, displays of Auroræ Boreales, large meteors or fireballs, &c., which may become visible at any time, and are always promptly announced through the medium of the scientific journals. Such notices are usually accompanied with information which will enable the observer either to observe the object itself, or, if of very temporary character, to glean the chief facts of its appearance. The more durable phenomena, such as comets and new stars, may generally be found by a careful observer a few days after their discovery, but transitory objects, such as meteors, come upon us suddenly, and are usually seen by those only

who happen to be fortunately placed for such observations.

Eclipses.—During the year 1888 there will be five eclipses, of which two only will be visible in this country. The times of occurrence are given in another part of this Almanack. The total eclipse of the moon on Jan. 28 will be one of the most interesting events of the year, and with favourable weather will sure to be widely observed, as there is no other total eclipse of the moon visible in England until 1895. In the lunar eclipse of Oct. 4, 1824, the moon became so dark as to be scarcely visible to the naked eye, while during the pair of eclipses in 1877 (Feb. 27 and Aug. 23) our satellite remained conspicuously visible as a dull red ball. The varying degree of the moon's brightness during successive eclipses has never been explained on any adequate theory, though it is generally supposed that differences in the humidity of the

earth's atmosphere occasion it. During the ensuing eclipse of Jan. 28 it is most desirable to compare the apparent brightness of the moon with that exhibited during former eclipses. The moon may either disappear altogether, as during the eclipse of June 10, 1816, or appear unusually bright, as at the eclipse of March 19, 1848, when our satellite, at the total phase, seemed involved in such a brilliant display of red colouring that many people discredited the announcement that an eclipse was really taking place. There will be five other total eclipses of the moon, well visible at Greenwich, within the next 22 years, as follows:—March 11, 1895, Dec. 27, 1898, Oct. 17, 1902, June 3, 1909, and Nov. 16, 1910. In addition to these a few others will occur, but the moon will be either near setting or rising, so that they are not likely to be satisfactorily observed.

The second visible eclipse of 1888 will happen on the morning of July 23, but will be scarcely visible, as the moon sets about 15 minutes after her first contact with the earth's shadow. An observer having command of a very clear view of the western horizon may possibly, with a very clear sky, witness the beginning of the eclipse, but that is all. In the west parts of England and in Ireland this phenomenon may be observed to better advantage than at Greenwich and the eastern counties.

Occultations.—In 1888 there will be no visible occultations of brilliant stars, though on Feb. 20, at 3h. 56m. p.m., the first magnitude star α Tauri (Aldebaran) makes a very near approach to the moon. The brightest star occulted during the year will be γ Capricorni, on Aug. 20, and the times of this and of similar events are contained in another part of the Almanack. By far the most interesting phenomenon of this kind is, however, an occultation of Saturn, on the afternoon of Oct. 1. The planet will be obscured during the 50 minutes from 3h. 59m. to 4h. 45m. p.m., but unfortunately the moon will set at 4h. 8m. p.m., so that this occurrence can only be observed in part, and that under unfavourable conditions. At places far west of Greenwich the circumstances will be more auspicious, but the proximity of the moon and planet to the horizon, and the presence of the sun not very far to the east, will practically obliterate the phenomenon to observers in this country.

Jupiter's Satellites.—The transits of Jupiter's satellites and their shadows come well within the range of moderately powerful telescopes, and present features of great interest, especially to amateur observers. On Jan. 22, between about 4h. and 6h. 30m. a.m., Satellites I. and II., with their shadows, may be observed projected on the disc of Jupiter. During subsequent months the transits of these inner moons and their shadows will frequently occur. It is, however, in connection with Satellites III. and IV. that the chief interest is centred, from the curious circumstance that when in transit they appear as very dark spots, almost, indeed, as black as their shadows. Satellite III. being so much larger than any of the others, becomes a very conspicuous object during its transits, which may be observed before sunrise on the mornings of Jan. 24, Feb. 29, March 7, April 12 and 19, and June 1; and on the evenings of May 24, July 13, and Aug. 25. There will be no transits of Satellite IV. during the year, because this satellite, at its inferior conjunctions with Jupiter, passes slightly N. of the limb, and thus escapes projec-

tion on the disc. It also avoids eclipse and occultation by its primary by passing S. of the limb at its superior conjunctions.

Planets.—Mercury will be placed in an excellent position for evening observation at the middle of February, when he sets nearly two hours after the sun. Whenever the western horizon is very clear at about this period, the planet may be readily detected about an hour after sunset. Mercury will again become visible as an evening star during the first half of June, when his position will be in Gemini. When perceived under the most favouring aspects this planet looks brighter than a first magnitude star, and shines with a sparkling lustre, in great contrast to the steady brilliancy of Jupiter and Saturn. The scintillations are mainly induced by the heated horizontal vapours in which the planet is much involved whenever visible to the naked eye, and his small diameter is a great encouragement to this effect. As a morning star the planet must be looked for in the eastern sky at the end of July and middle of November. On the morning of March 28, Mercury will be in conjunction with Venus, and at 2h. a.m. the two bodies will be only two minutes of arc distant from each other. They do not rise, however, above our horizon until 5h. 5m. a.m., but if an observer will (at about the time of sunrise, 5h. 50m. a.m.) direct a telescope to a point 7 degrees above the horizon in the E.S.E., the pair of planets may be seen close together, and in the same field of view. Mercury will be only 2° 8' N. of Neptune on the morning of May 15, but this conjunction will not be observable, as the sun is very near. On the morning of Aug. 6, at 9h., the planet will be only 18 min. of arc N. of the moon. The phases of Mercury constitute the most interesting feature in a telescope, but the surface markings have never been sufficiently studied, owing to the difficulties of obtaining good views of a body so near to the sun.

Venus will be a brilliant morning star during January and February. On Jan. 1 she rises at 4h. 19m. a.m., or 3h. 49m. before the sun, and will be situated about three degrees N.W. of Jupiter, and not far N.W. of the stars β and δ of Scorpio. The planet will be in a gibbous form, and her apparent diameter is 18' 2 sec. of arc at this time. On Feb. 1 she rises at 5h. 25m. a.m., or 2h. 16m. before the sun, and during the month continues to approach the sun and to become less conveniently situated for observation. On the morning of July 9 the planet arrives at her inferior solar conjunction, and thereafter is rendered invisible until about the beginning of November, when she sets more than an hour after the sun, and will be situated three or four degrees N. of the red star Antares in Scorpio. Venus rapidly improves her position during November, so that by Dec. 1 she sets at 6h. 11m. p.m., or 2h. 18m. after the sun, and will be very conspicuously visible in the evening twilight at a low altitude in the S.W. At the close of the year the planet will set at 7h. 38m. p.m., and her position then will be about one degree N. of the star δ Aquarii. She will be in conjunction with Jupiter on two occasions in 1888, viz. on Jan. 2 (when, at 4h. p.m., the distance separating these planets is only 1° 51') and Nov. 1.

Mars will be in opposition to the sun on April 11, and will be splendidly visible during the spring months of the year. Telescopic observations of the well-defined and very persistent

markings on this planet may be secured under very advantageous conditions between about the middle of March and the middle of May. The maximum apparent diameter of Mars will be 18".4" on about April 18, and he passes about 4° N. of the bright star Spica Virginis on Jan. 17 and April 16, and on July 2 is only 1° N. of that star. During the first half of the year the planet pursues a curious oscillatory movement in Virgo, between about R. A. 191°—200° and Dec. 4° S—9° S. After the middle of April the planet quickly recedes from the earth, and his apparent dimensions decline to 16".5" by May 15, to 13" by June 15, and to 10".6" by July 15, after which telescopic scrutiny of the markings will be of little service. The planet will, however, remain visible as an evening star until the end of 1888, when he sets nearly four hours after the sun. On Jan. 9 Mars will be in conjunction with Uranus, and 1° 40' N. of that planet. On Sept. 11 he will be only 2° 12' S. of Jupiter. On Dec. 6, before setting, he may be observed very near the crescent of the new moon. To those who study areographic features, the spring of 1888 will be an important one, as enabling them to reinvestigate the various markings, and especially the singular lines of shading (called "canals") which the Milan astronomer Schiaparelli has so abundantly depicted in his charts.

Minor Planets.—These bodies are so faint and so uninteresting in their visible characters that it is unnecessary to refer to them here with any detail. Ceres will be well visible in October, a few degrees N. of *theta* Ceti. Pallas may be best seen in August and September, and will be in opposition to the sun on Aug. 30, when very close to *theta* Pegasi. Juno will be favourably situated in October, and may be found in Cetus, a few degrees E. of Ceres. Vesta will be just visible to the naked eye at the middle of April, and may be picked up closely N. of the equator, between Virgo and Libra.

Jupiter will not be well placed for observations in high N. latitudes during the year, because his path lies in Scorpio, and his declination is more than 18° below the equator. But in April, May, and June the planet will become a very conspicuous object in the southern sky, and on May 22 will arrive at opposition to the sun. The great red spot, which has enlisted such widespread notice and discussion since the summer of 1878, will doubtless continue visible, and will be made the subject of further attentive study. No planetary marking has ever created more interest than this large, oval, red spot on Jupiter. Though it has lost a good deal of the prominent aspect it displayed during the years 1878-82, it is still visible under the same outlines and in the same position on the S. border of the great S. belt, as at first. A good telescope will readily show this singular marking if the disc is examined just when the spot is nearly centrally visible, as at the following times:—

1888	H. M.	1888	H. M.
May 5 ..	12 13 p.m.	May 22 ..	11 12 p.m.
" 10 ..	11 20 "	" 27 ..	10 19 "
" 15 ..	10 27 "	June 1 ..	9 26 "
" 20 ..	9 34 "	" 3 ..	11 4 "

The effects of rotation bring the spot to the same position on the disc at intervals of 9h. 55m. 41s., so that the times of its visibility may be readily computed. After periods of 12 days (which include 29 rotations) the spot returns to

the planet's central meridian nearly at the same times as before. Jupiter will be near Venus on Jan. 2, and on the morning of Jan. 25 will be very close to β Scorpii. Again, on May 21, the planet passes near this star; at 2 a.m. the latter will be only 2' of arc from the limb of Jupiter. The latter will be near Mars on about Sept. 11, and the two planets may be distinguished at a point low in the S.W., about an hour after sunset. During the concluding quarter of the year Jupiter will be invisible; on Dec. 8 he reaches conjunction with the sun. This planet, with his four satellites, his numerous belts and curious spots, forms an attractive object, and the changes which are continually affecting his appearance are to be readily traced with small telescopes.

Saturn is very well placed for observation during the first five months of the year. He will be in opposition to the sun on Jan. 23, when his apparent diameter will be 18".4", and precisely equal to that of Mars when at his best at the middle of April. At the beginning of the year the planet is close to the cluster of stars Præsep in Cancer, and his position will be slightly W. of this during ensuing months. Saturn will be near the moon on the following dates:—Jan. 28, Feb. 24, March 22, April 10, and May 16, and on July 8 the planet approaches so near to our satellite that an occultation is narrowly avoided. In the summer months Saturn will be too near the sun to be perceived; but in September he reappears in the E. as a morning star. In November and December his position is 7° or 8° W. of *a Leonis* (Regulus). We have already referred to the occultation of Oct. 1. The luminous rings of this planet furnish one of the most beautiful objects in the heavens, and their appearances and character have been observed and discussed with intense interest ever since the telescope first revealed them. During the past few years the rings have been presented to us under their most attractive aspect, and we shall continue to view them under favourable conditions in 1888. But the circumstances which prevail in following years are less suitable; hence observers should utilize the present opportunity to the utmost degree. The elevation of the earth above the plane of the rings is 19".4" at the beginning of the year, and only 14" at the end. The satellites of Saturn, though less conspicuous generally than those of Jupiter, are visible in powerful glasses; five of them may be glimpsed in comparatively small instruments.

Uranus will be best observable in March, April, and May. In February the planet may be found about 1° S. of the 4½ magnitude star *theta* Virginis. He comes to opposition with the sun on April 4, and on May 5 will be only 35' S. of Mars. This occasion will afford a ready means of identifying the planet from amongst contiguous stars. On Sept. 19 he is very close to Mercury and Venus; but these planets are too near the sun to be seen at that period. The great distance of Uranus is such that, though really a large planet, his apparent brightness does not exceed that of a small star, and he is only to be distinguished by the unassisted eye on a clear, moonless night. Of late years some interest has been attached to the discovery of faint dark belts on the planet, similar to those which cross Jupiter and Saturn.

Neptune is purely a telescopic object, and so very minute that absolutely nothing is known as to the physical markings on his surface. The planet will be in opposition to the sun on

Nov. 22, and during the last two months of the year will be favourably visible during the whole night. His position at this period will be about midway between those well-known star groups, the Pleiades and Hyades in Taurus.

Meteors are visible in varying frequency on every night of the year, and are occasionally presented in such numbers as to form imposing showers. Whenever these phenomena are noticed more plentifully than usual, the observer should carefully record their directions amongst the stars, and determine their radiant points or centres of divergence. In the case of large meteors and fireballs it is most desirable that the apparent paths they traverse should be determined as accurately as circumstances permit, or when the flight of a meteor has been noted at two stations, the resulting data enables the heights, distances, and radiant point to be readily computed. The majority of meteoric streams are probably annual in their manifestations, though affected by periodical variations. During the period from November, 1886, to October, 1887, the following were the radiant points of the principal meteor systems observed by Mr. Denning at Bristol, and it is certain that many of these will recur during the ensuing year:—

1886.	No. of Radiant Meteors seen.	Name of Shower.
Nov. 2-3.....	55+9	17 ϵ Taurids.
Nov. 17-18....	53+71	8 m Camelids.
Nov. 18-Dec. 5	190+58	8 δ Ursids.
Nov. 30-Dec. 6	162+58	6 β Ursids.
Dec. 18-28....	194+67	17 χ Draconids.
Dec. 22-28....	218+36	8 γ Bootids.
Dec. 22-28....	115+32	7 α Geminids.
1887.		
Jan. 25.....	180+28	5 ζ Coma Berenicids.
March 13-14..	161+58	7 β Ursids.
Mar. 21-Apr. 25	190+20	12 ζ Coma Berenicids.
March 28.....	263+62	5 ζ Draconids.
April 17-19..	213+53	7 χ Bootids.
April 17-25..	231+17	10 β Serpentids.
April 18-20..	269+32	16 ν Lyrids.
April 18-26..	272+21	10 κ Cerberids.
April-May....	244+8	11 λ Ophiuchids.
June 10-28....	335+57	10 δ Cepheids.
June 12-21....	285+23	11 β Cygnids.
June 13-20....	302+24	11 ν Vulpeculids.
June 17-23....	280+43	10 α Lyrids.
July 14-21....	269+49	13 γ Draconids.
July 16-31....	335+49	16 ν Lacertids.
July 22-Aug. 1	16+31	8 β Andromedes.
July 25-Aug. 1	337-12	37 δ Aquarids.
July 28-Aug. 1	46+28	8 μ Muscids.
Aug.-Sept....	335+58	22 δ Cepheids.
August 7-22..	73+41	10 α Aurigids.
Aug. 10-11....	44+57	38 ν Perseids.
Aug. 14-23....	264+62	7 ζ Draconids.
Aug. 20-24....	54+71	10 m Camelids.
Aug.-October.	42+39	22 β Perseids.
Aug.-October.	28+72	21 ψ Cestodids.
Sept. 7-24....	5+10	15 γ Pegasids.
Sept. 7-24....	64+22	8 ϵ Taurids.
Sept. 7-24....	358+60	10 β Cassiopeids.
October 11-14.	192+83	10 ν Polarids.
Oct. 11-15....	40+29	12 μ Muscids.
Oct. 11-24....	40+20	45 ϵ Arietids.
Oct. 12-24....	91+17	90 ν Orionids.
Oct. 14-15....	25+44	10 γ Andromedes.
Oct. 14-21....	105+22	12 δ Geminids.

Large meteors should be looked for on the following nights:—

January 2, 21, 31; February 3, 7, 10; March 1, 2, 4; April 11-12, 19-20; May 2, 4, 15, 31; June 6-7, 12, 29-30; July 11, 20-21, 25-30; August 3, 5, 7-13, 15, 19-22; September 1-2, 6-7, 11-13, 25; October 13, 15, 17-18, 22, 24, 29; November 1-2, 4, 6, 9, 11-15, 19, 27; December 8-9, 11-12, 21. The most notable dates are in heavy type.

Encke's comet will return to perihelion in June, 1888, and may probably be observed in a telescope at about that period. Its position may be found from the ephemerides that will be published in the scientific journals.

HARVEST MOON.

The term Harvest Moon is a popular name given to the full moon which happens about the time of the autumnal equinox. If the full moon should occur exactly at the time of the equinox it will rise nearly full about the time of sunset for several evenings together. In proportion as the time of full moon is distant from the date of the equinox, so it will be a less favourable one for lighting the late harvester.

There is nothing in the least scientific in the name "Harvest Moon," as it defines nothing, and all that is meant by reference to it in the Almanack is, that the particular full moon is the one which best answers to the peculiarity of rising nearly full for several evenings about the time of sunset.

Sir John Herschel, in his "Outlines of Astronomy," defined the harvest moon as "the full moon which happens on or nearest to the 21st of September, because it rises from night to night, after the full, more nearly after sunset than any other full moon in the year, and is therefore favourable for evening work in carrying in the late crops."

Similarly, the full moon of the vernal equinox is called the Hunter's moon.

GENERAL COUNCILS.

	A. D.	
<i>Jerusalem</i>	Against Judaizers. 51	
<i>Arles</i>	Against the Donatists. 314	
* <i>Nicaea</i>	First Œcumenical Council 325	
<i>Constantinople</i>	Arian	337
<i>Rome</i>	Athanasian	343
<i>Sardica</i>	Against Arius	347
* <i>Constantinople</i>	Second Œcumenical	381
* <i>Ephesus</i>	Third do.	431
* <i>Chalcedon</i>	Fourth do.	451
* <i>Constantinople</i>	Fifth do.	553
* <i>Constantinople</i>	Sixth do.	680
<i>Nicaea</i>	Seventh do.	787
<i>Constantinople</i>	Eighth do.	870
<i>Rome</i>	First Lateran	1123
<i>Rome</i>	Second do.	1139
<i>Rome</i>	Third do.	1197
<i>Rome</i>	Fourth do.	1215
<i>Lyon</i>	Emperor Frederick deposed 1243	
<i>Lyon</i>	Temporary reunion of Greek and Latin Churches ... 1274	
<i>Vienne</i>	Fifteenth Œcumenical ... 1312	
<i>Pisa</i>	Popes elected and deposed 1406	
<i>Constance</i>	Huss condemned to be burnt 1414	
<i>Basle</i>	Eighteenth Œcumenical .. 1431	
<i>Rome</i>	Fifth Lateran	1512 to 1517
<i>Trent</i>	Nineteenth Œcumenical 1545 to 1563	
<i>Rome</i>	Last Œcumenical. 1870	

* Only the six thus marked were indisputably General or Œcumenical.

B.C.

2446. Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and Mercury near together in Pisces.
2234. Astronomical observations begun by the Chaldeans from the towers of Babylon.
2193. The Egyptians brought a knowledge of astronomy from Babylon.
- 2169, 2158, or 2157. Earliest historical record of an eclipse of the sun.
2116. Noah or Folie of the Chinese well skilled in astronomy.
2012. Feb. 26. Five planets, situated within the space of 14° in one constellation, called X E by the Chinese, viz., Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Moon.
1923. Abraham said by Josephus to have read lectures on astronomy in Egypt.
- 1830 (about). The Babylonians famous for their knowledge of astronomy.
1636. The epoch of Job's troubles. Moses, the supposed author of the Book of Job, refers to the constellations of the Pleiades and Orion, also to Arcturus.
1454. In the reign of Yao, the 7th Chinese Emperor, the sun is recorded to have stood still.
- 1500—1400. The Greeks subdivide the heavens into constellations.
1405. Several new stars (? comets) seen this year, one of them like a half-moon, and several clouds spotted with unusual colours.
- 1319 or 1315. Eclipse of the sun, which had not been foretold by the Presidents of Astronomy in China, who were punished with death in consequence.
1253. The astronomical tables of the Chaldeans formed.
1201. Astronomy brought to Europe by the Moors of Barbary and Spain.
1100. Teheon Kong at Loyang, China, determines the obliquity of the ecliptic as $23^{\circ} 54' 2''$.
- 975 (about). Large comet seen by the Egyptians and Ethiopians.
944. Hesiod counsels the husbandmen to regulate their sowing and reaping by the rising and setting of the Pleiades.
776. Eclipse of the sun mentioned in Chinese records.
775. The first year of the first Olympiad.
763. Eclipse of the sun at Nineveh in the reign of Uzziah, King of Judah.
720. March 19, and 719, March 8. Eclipses of the moon observed at Babylon, and mentioned by Ptolemy.
640. Thales born. Died 546 B.C. He founded geometry and astronomy in Greece, and taught the theory of eclipses.
616. Jan. 14. Aërolite fell, which destroyed several chariots and killed ten men. (Chinese records.)
594. Solon introduces Attic months of twenty-nine and thirty days each.
585. May 28. Total eclipse of the sun foretold by Thales.
- 568 (about). Anaximander, an astronomical theorist, flourished. He erected the first sun-dial at Sparta.
- 569—470 (about). Epoch of Pythagoras, founder of the true theory of the solar system, revived in 1543 A.D. by Copernicus.
557. May 19. Eclipse of the sun at Larissa recorded by Xenophon.

B.C.

478. Feb 17. Eclipse of the sun mentioned by Herodotus as occurring when Xerxes's expedition set out against Greece.
432. July 16. The metonic cycle of nineteen years introduced.
431. March. Total eclipse of the sun: the stars seen (Thucydides).
429. Plato born at Athens. Died 348 B.C.
412. Sep. 17. Total eclipse of the sun observed at Syracuse.
- 406 (about). Epoch of Eudoxus, the mathematician of Cnidus.
384. Aristotle, astronomical writer, born. Died 322 B.C.
- 383 and 382. Eclipses of the moon recorded by Ptolemy.
364. July 13. Eclipse of the sun mentioned by Pintarch.
357. April 4. Mars occulted by the moon; observed by Aristotle.
330. Pytheas points out the connection between the moon and tides, and measures the latitude of Marseilles.
- 323—283. Euclid writes his elements of geometry, also on astronomical subjects.
- 287—212. Epoch of Archimedes, the natural philosopher of Syracuse.
- 276—176. Eratosthenes of Syene fixes the obliquity of the ecliptic, and makes other valuable observations.
272. Jan. 17. Most ancient observation of Mars near β Scorpii (*Almagest*).
270. Aristarchus of Samos fixes the diameter of the sun as $30'$.
265. Nov. 15. Most ancient observation of Mercury.
- 250 (about). Conon, a celebrated mathematician and astronomer of Samos, flourished.
240. Sept. 3. Most ancient observation of Jupiter. The planet was seen to eclipse δ Cancri.
- 192—120. Era of Hipparchus, author of the first star catalogue, which included 1025 stars. He fixed the mean motion of the sun and moon with great precision; computed a table of eclipses, and otherwise distinguished himself. Of the Grecian astronomers he was the most famous.
134. New star observed in the constellation Scorpio.
51. March 7. Large solar eclipse occurred as Julius Cesar passed the Rubicon.
44. Jan. 1. Introduction of the Julian Calendar.
1. Jan. 9. Total eclipse of the moon during Herod's illness.
1. Manilius, astronomical poet, lived in the reign of Augustus. He regarded the stars as suns, and described the Milky Way as the lustre of a great many small stars.

A.D.

50. Seneca writes on natural philosophy, and makes references to comets, which he regards as planets.
- 138 (about). Ptolemy divides the heavens into 48 constellations.
141. Halley's periodical comet observed.
170. Ptolemy died. He was famed as an astronomical observer and writer, and compiled thirteen works descriptive of the heavenly bodies and their phenomena.

- A. D.
- mena. This extensive production was termed the *Almagest* by the Arabians. He is also celebrated as the author of a system in which the immobility of the earth is assumed.
- 380 (about). Theon, philosopher and mathematician of Alexandria, flourished. He wrote a commentary on Ptolemy's works.
389. A new star burst forth near a *Aquila* (Caspianus).
415. Hypatia, the daughter of Theon, murdered in this year. She was famed for her genius in science.
418. Aug. 19. Large comet seen during a total solar eclipse.
538. Feb. 15. First eclipse of the sun recorded in England.
640. The Alexandrian school of astronomy destroyed by the Saracens.
762. Astronomy cultivated by the Eastern Saracens on the building of Bagdad.
807. April 17. Adelmus, a Benedictine monk, observes a black spot on the sun.
878. Oct. 29. Total eclipse of the sun visible at London.
880. Albategni, a Syrian prince and famous astronomer. He made important observations of the sun, moon, and stars in Chalden, and determined the obliquity of the ecliptic.
885. June 16. Total eclipse of the sun in the British Isles.
902. October. Great meteoric shower. The stars fell like rain in all directions.
950. Alfraganus writes on astronomy.
975. A great comet visible in the autumn.
- 1000 (about). Ebn Yunis, a celebrated Egyptian astronomer, flourished. He left some important observations and tables.
1007. Oct. 31. Conjunction of Jupiter and Saturn observed at Cairo by Ebn Yunis.
1023. Jan. 24. Total eclipse of the sun visible in the British Isles.
1066. April 2. Splendid comet (Halley's) seen in England, and considered to presage the success of the Norman invasion.
1097. October. Large comet visible in China, with tail 50° long.
1106. Feb. 4. Brilliant comet observed near the sun.
1133. Aug. 2. Great eclipse of the sun visible in England.
1140. March 20. Total eclipse of the sun in England.
1170. Sept. 13. Mars and Jupiter so near as to appear like one star.
1185. May 1. Total eclipse of the sun visible in Scotland.
1186. Sept. 15. Mercury, Venus, Mars, and Jupiter in conjunction between *Virgo* and *Libra*.
1202. October. Great meteoric shower. "The stars flew hither and thither like a scattering swarm of locusts."
- 1214—1294. Era of Roger Bacon. He wrote on astronomy and optics.
- 1230 (about). Ptolemy's *Almagest* translated into Latin from the Arabic.
1241. Oct. 6. Great eclipse of the sun mentioned by Tycho Brahé.
1264. July 14. Brilliant comet discovered. Its tail was 100° long.
1330. July 16. Total eclipse of the sun visible in England.
- A. D.
1366. Oct. 22. Great meteoric shower observed in Portugal.
1394. Ulugh Beigh born. Died 1449.
1406. June 16. Great eclipse of the sun visible in England.
1424. June 26. Total eclipse of the sun visible in the British Isles.
1433. June 17. Total eclipse of the sun visible in Scotland.
1437. Ulugh Beigh forms a catalogue of 1018 stars.
1456. Brilliant apparition of Halley's comet observed this year.
1472. Jan. 21. Splendid comet seen in daylight by Regiomontanus.
1473. Jan. 19. Copernicus born. Died 1543, May 23.
1476. July 6. John Muller, called Regiomontanus, died, aged 41 years. He was the author of the first almanack, and wrote an abridgment of the *Almagest* and some mathematical tables.
1504. March 1. An eclipse of the moon proves of great service to Columbus. (Some writers give the eclipse of 1493, April 2, as the one referred to.)
1509. The Zodiacal light discovered by the Mexicans, according to Humboldt.
1524. Nov. 11. Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn very near together.
1543. Publication of Copernicus's great work on "The Revolutions of the Celestial Orbs."
1546. Dec. 14. Tycho Brahé born. Died 1601, October 13.
1556. A very fine comet visible in the spring.
1564. Feb. 18. Galileo Galilei born. Died 1642, January 8.
1571. Dec. 21. Kepler born. Died 1630.
1572. Nov. 11. Brilliant temporary star in Cassiopeia observed by Tycho Brahé.
1576. Aug. 13. First stone of Tycho Brahé's observatory "Uraniberg" laid.
1577. Large comet appeared in the autumn. Tycho Brahé sought to determine its parallax and failed; hence he inferred its great distance.
1582. The reformed Gregorian calendar published to the world.
1591. Jan. 9. Kepler observed Mars to occult Jupiter.
1596. March 31. Des Cartes born. Died 1650, February 11.
1598. March 7. Total eclipse of the sun visible in Scotland.
1599. June 8. Mercury partially occulted Venus, observed by Moestlin.
1600. Jordanus Brunus burnt to death in Rome for holding certain views on the solar system.
1602. Epoch of Tycho Brahé's catalogue of 1005 stars.
1603. Bayer publishes his *Uranometria*, and applies Greek letters to the stars.
1604. Oct. 10. Bright temporary star in Ophiuchus seen by Brunowski.
1608. The refracting telescope invented by Hans Lippersheim, at Middelburg.
1609. Kepler publishes his first and second laws, and his discovery of the elliptical orbit of Mars. Galileo effects improvements in the telescope, and adopts a concave object-glass in place of the convex lens employed by Lippersheim.
1610. January. Galileo discovers Jupiter's four

- A.D. satellites. Also later the same year, the phases of Venus and remarkable triferm appearance of Saturn. July 6, an eclipse of the moon first observed in a telescope.
1611. Harriott, Galileo, and Fabricius observe sun-spots. John Hevelius born; died 1687. His *Selenographia* was published in 1647, *Cometographia* in 1668, the *Machina Cœlestis* in 1673, and a catalogue of 1553 stars in 1690.
1614. John Neper or Napier Baron of Murchiston, invents logarithms.
1618. May 15. Kepler discovers his third law of planetary motion. Nov. 30. Splendid comet visible, with tail 104° long.
1620. Dec. 9. Total eclipse of the moon, of which it is recorded that our satellite completely disappeared.
1625. June 8. J. D. Cassini born. Died 1712, September 14.
1629. April 14. Christian Huygens born. Died 1695, June 8.
1630. May 17. Belts of Jupiter discovered by Zucchi, at Rome.
1631. Nov. 7. Transit of Mercury predicted by Kepler, and observed by Gassendi.
1633. June 22. Abjuration of Galileo before the Inquisition at Rome.
1635. July 18. Robert Hooke born. Died 1703, March 3.
1639. Nov. 24. Transit of Venus first observed by Horrox and Crabtree.
1640. Gascoigne applies the telescope to the quadrant, and the micrometer to the telescope.
1642. Dec. 25. Sir Isaac Newton born. Died 1726, March 20.
1652. April 8. Last total eclipse of the sun visible in Scotland.
1654. Huygens discovers the true form of Saturn's ring.
1655. Titan, Saturn's largest satellite, discovered by Huygens.
1656. Edmund Halley born. Died 1742, Jan. 14.
1659. Rotation of Mars discovered by Huygens.
1660. Nov. 28. Date of earliest official document of the Royal Society.
1662. July 15. Royal Society incorporated by Royal charter.
1663. James Gregory invents the reflecting telescope (Gregorian).
1665. March 6. First number of the Philosophical Transactions published. Cassini discovers the rotation period (9h. 56m.) of Jupiter.
1666. Cassini determines the rotation period (24h. 40m.) of Mars. Dec. 22. First meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Paris.
1667. April 21. Spot on Venus seen and rotation of the planet discovered by Cassini.
1668. A large comet passed its perihelion at the end of February.
1669. Algol discovered to be a variable star by Montanari. Sir Isaac Newton invents the reflecting telescope (Newtonian).
1670. June 20. Temporary star seen near β Cygni by Antheleme.
1671. Picard and La Hire measure a degree of the meridian between Paris and Amiens. Oct. 25. Iapetus, Saturn's eighth satellite, discovered by Cassini.
1672. Dec. 23. Rhea, Saturn's fifth satellite, discovered by Cassini.
1675. Aug. 10. Foundation of Royal Observa-
- A.D. tory, Greenwich, laid. Römer discovers the velocity of light from observations of the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites. Cassini discovers the division in Saturn ring.
1676. Flamsteed becomes first Astronomer Royal. In 1672 Flamsteed gave the first approximately correct value ($10''$) for the sun's parallax.
1680. Nov. 14. Great comet first seen by Kircher at Cobourg, in Saxony. It passed close to the sun, and led Sir Isaac Newton to enunciate the view that cometary orbits were represented by conic sections.
1682. Brilliant comet discovered by Flamsteed and observed by Halley, who afterward determined its period (76 years).
1684. March 21. Tethys and Dione, Saturn's third and fourth satellites, discovered by Cassini.
1687. Sir Isaac Newton's *Principia* published.
1690. Dec. 13. Flamsteed observed Uranus as a fixed star.
1698. Feb. 6. Peter the Great of Russia visits Greenwich Observatory.
1705. Halley announced that the comet of 1682 would reappear in 1759.
1706. May 12. Great eclipse of the sun. Red flames first seen.
1711. The Royal Observatory at Berlin founded.
1715. May 3. Last total eclipse of the sun visible at London.
1716. March 6. Brilliant display of Aurora Borealis observed by Halley. Nov. 22. Castor occulted by Jupiter, and seen by Pound.
1718. Halley discovers the proper motions of the stars.
1724. May 22. Last total eclipse of the sun visible in England.
1725. Epoch of Flamsteed's catalogue of 3,310 stars (*Historia Cœlestis*). The St. Petersburg Observatory founded.
1727. The aberration of light discovered by Bradley from observations of γ Draconis.
1728. The Copenhagen Observatory and its records destroyed by fire.
1729. Chester More Hall invents the achromatic telescope.
1730. Messier born. Died 1817. Discoverer of comets and nebulae.
1731. The sextant is invented by Hadley.
1737. March 1. Annular eclipse of the sun visible at Edinburgh. May 17. Occultation of Mercury by Venus.
1738. Nov. 15. Sir William Herschel born. Died 1822, August 25.
1740. Cassini II. publishes a valuable treatise on Astronomy.
1743. Dec. 9. Largest comet of 18th century discovered by Klinkenberg. Visible at noonday in Feb. 1744. It is said to have had 6 tails.
1744. Euler publishes an important analytical work on the motions of the planets.
1745. J. H. Schröter born. Died 1816.
1748. July 14. Large eclipse of the sun, annular in Scotland.
1749. March 28. Laplace born. Died 1827, March 5. Author of the nebular theory.
1750. Caroline Herschel born. Died 1848, Jan. 9, aged 98. Wright propounds his *Theory of the Universe*, subsequently adopted by Sir W. Herschel and others.

752. Sept. 3. Gregorian calendar adopted in England. Sept. 3 is called Sept. 14.
757. Achromatic object-glasses made by Dollond.
758. Dec. 25. Palitzch discovers Halley's comet at its first predicted return.
761. Pons born; died 1831. He discovered thirty-seven comets. June 26. A transit of Venus across the sun.
764. April 1. Great eclipse of the sun in England.
765. Harrison, after much delay, is rewarded by Parliament for his invention of the chronometer.
767. The Nautical Almanac first published.
769. June 3. A transit of Venus across the sun is well observed. Nov. 23, Wilson discovers that the solar spots in the planet are cavities.
770. June 14. A large comet discovered by Messier: called Lexell's Comet.
772. Bode publishes the law of planetary distances by Titius.
781. March 13. The planet Uranus discovered by Sir W. Herschel.
783. Sir W. Herschel discovers the motion of the solar system towards the constellation Hercules. Aug. 18, great meteor traversed Europe from N. Sea to Rome.
784. Catalogue of 100 nebulae published by Messier in *Conn. des Temps*.
786. First catalogue of 1,000 nebulae published by Herschel in *Phil. Trans.* Second catalogue of 1,000 nebulae published in 1789.
787. Jan. 11. Titania and Oberon, the 3rd and 4th satellites of Uranus, discovered by Sir W. Herschel.
789. July 18. Mimas, Saturn's first satellite, discovered by Sir W. Herschel, and Enceladus, the second satellite, discovered on Aug. 29. His great forty-foot telescope completed on Sept. 28.
792. March 7. Sir J. F. W. Herschel born. Died 1871, May 11.
793. Sept. 5. Great eclipse of the sun, annular in the N. of Scotland.
794. January. Sir W. Herschel determines the rotation period of Saturn.
795. May 10. Neptune observed as a fixed star by Lalande.
799. Nov. 12. Great meteoric shower observed by Humboldt and Bonpland.
800. Jan. 17. Earl of Rosse born. Died 1867, Oct. 31.
801. Jan. 1. Minor planet Ceres discovered by Piazzi at Palermo. Schröter determines the rotation period of Mercury. Lalande publishes a catalogue of 47,390 stars.
802. Systems of binary stars are detected by Sir W. Herschel. March 28. Minor planet Pallas discovered by Olbers.
803. April 26. 3,000 meteoric stones fell near L'Aigle in Normandy.
804. Sept. 2. Minor planet Juno discovered by Harding.
807. March 29. Minor planet Vesta discovered by Olbers.
811. March 11. Le Verrier, the great French mathematician, born. Died 1877, Sept. 23. April 26, the great comet of this year discovered by Flaugergues.
812. July 20. Discovery of a periodical comet by Pons of Marseilles.
- A. D.
1814. The sun's rotation fixed as 25d. 0h. 16m. 36m. by Delambre.
1816. June 10. Total eclipse of the moon: our satellite completely invisible.
1818. Nov. 26. Encke's comet discovered by Pons at Marseilles.
1819. July 1. Large comet observed in various parts of Europe.
1820. Jan. 12. First meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society. The *Astronomische Nachrichten* established.
- 1820 (about). Fraunhofer observes the spectrum of a star through a prism.
1821. The Observatory at the Cape of Good Hope founded.
1822. Harding publishes his *Atlas Cælestis*.
1826. Feb. 26. Biela's periodical comet discovered. Nov. 18. A large comet seen near the sun by Gambart and Flaugergues.
1827. The *Monthly Notices* of the Royal Astronomical Society first published.
1831. Sept. 27. First meeting of the British Association.
1833. Nov. 13. Great meteoric display observed in America.
1834. Beer and Mädler publish a large map of the moon.
1835. Nov. 16. Perihelion passage of Halley's comet. Encke redetermines the solar parallax.
1836. May 15. Annular eclipse of the sun in the north of England. Baily's beads observed. Damoiseau's tables of Jupiter's satellites published.
1838. The parallax of a Centauri and 61 Cygni determined by Henderson and Bessel respectively. La Caille's catalogue of 9,766 southern stars published by the British Association.
1839. Aug. 19. Observatory at Pulkowa finished (cost £100,000).
1840. Daguerre essays to obtain a photograph of the moon. The Cambridge (U.S.) Observatory founded.
1842. The Naval Observatory, Washington, U.S.A., founded.
1843. July 2. Great comet visible, with tail 100 degrees long.
1844. Hofrath Schwabe discovers the periodicity of the sun's spots.
1845. February. Completion of Lord Rosse's monster six-foot telescope. The British Association publish a catalogue of 8,377 stars. Dec. 8, Hencke discovers the minor planet Astræa. This was initiatory to a large number of similar discoveries by different observers in succeeding years.
1846. Jan. Biela's comet divided into two. Le Verrier and Adams theoretically discover Neptune. Sept. 23. The new planet is telescopically discovered by Galle. Oct. 10. Its satellite discovered by William Lassell.
1848. April 28. Temporary star discovered by Hind in Ophiuchus. Sept. 16-18. Hyperion, the 7th satellite of Saturn, discovered by Lassell and Bond.
1850. Nov. 11. Saturn's dusky, inner ring discovered by Bond. Lord Rosse publishes observations on nebulae.
1851. Oct. 24. Ariel and Umbriel, the 1st and 2nd satellites of Uranus, discovered by Lassell.

- A. D.
1857. De la Rue, Secchi, Bond, and others obtain celestial photographs.
1858. March 15. Great eclipse of the sun in England. June 2, Donati discovers a large comet which on Oct. 5 passed over Arcturus.
1859. March 26. Suspected planet Vulcan seen on the sun by Lescaubault. Sept. 1. Sudden outburst of solar faculae seen by Carrington and Hodgson. Kirchhoff and Bunsen begin investigations in spectroscopy.
1861. June 29. Great comet suddenly became visible in England. It had a tail 105° long.
1862. Epoch of Argelander's catalogue of 324,188 stars.
1863. Several mathematicians point out that the accepted value of the solar parallax is too small, and the sun's distance less than supposed.
1864. Sir J. Herschel published a general catalogue of 5,079 nebulae.
1866. May 12. Temporary star discovered by Birmingham. Nov. 13. Brilliant meteoric shower observed. Schiaparelli announces the identity of comets and meteors.
1868. Dr. Huggins detects motion in the line of sight amongst stars by the spectroscope.
1872. Nov. 27. Great meteoric shower from Biela's comet. It recurred on same date in 1885, and was widely observed.
1874. The Royal Astronomical Society publish Sir J. Herschel's catalogue of 10,317 double and multiple stars. Dec. 8. Transit of Venus invisible in England.
- A. D.
1876. Nov. 24. Temporary star discovered in Cygnus by Schmidt at Athens.
1877. Aug. 11—17. Two satellites of Mars discovered by Professor Asaph Hall at Washington, U.S.A. Mr. Gill observes Mars from Ascension Island, and finds the solar parallax $3''78$.
1878. July. Conspicuous appearance of the great red spot on Jupiter. Schmidt's great lunar map published by the Russian Government.
1880. February. Large comet seen in the southern hemisphere.
1881. Two bright comets observed in the summer.
1882. March 14. Dr. Draper of New York photographs the great nebula in Orion. Sept. 17. Large comet passed very close to the sun. Dec. 6. Transit of Venus visible in England.
1884. Publication of Gould's catalogue of 73,160 southern stars. Sept. 1. Brooks re-discovers Pons's comet of 1812.
1885. Aug. 31. Temporary star observed by Hartwig in the nebulae of Andromeda. Nov. 16. MM. Henry at Paris photograph 1,421 stars and a new nebula in the Pleiades.
1886. Splendid photographs of Jupiter and Saturn obtained by MM. Henry at Paris.
1887. The great 36-inch refractor completed for the Lick Observatory. April 16. International conference of astronomers at Paris re stellar photography. Aug. 25. Brooks re-discovers Olbers's comet of 1815.

Telescopic Powers Necessary for Celestial Objects.

COMETS and large nebulae, such as those in Orion and Andromeda, require very low powers and an exclusive field of view, so that the object may be presented in its entirety, and its light sufficiently condensed to display the fainter portions. If it is desired to critically examine the structure of a comet's nucleus or details of form in a nebula, then powers of 150 or 200 may be employed. The cluster in Hercules (Messier 13) is splendidly resolved with 100 on a 10-in. reflector.

The spots on the sun may be very distinctly seen in any small telescope, care being taken to protect the eye with deeply-tinted glass. A 3-in. refractor, powers 90 and 120, reveals the spots in great variety of form and grouping. The craters, mountains, and plains of the Moon are satisfactorily seen with 150, though for very minute features powers of 300 and 400 are necessary on a 12-in. glass. Solar and lunar eclipses are visible under powers of 50 and 75.

The phases of Mercury may be discerned with 75; those of Venus are plain with far less power. To see these planets well, observe them near the times of sunrise or sunset.

The chief spots on Mars, such as the Kaiser Sea, may be distinguished with 90 on a 2-in. refractor, but powers of 300 and 350 and an 8-in. refractor are desirable to exhibit the outlines of the fainter markings.

Jupiter's belts are visible in a $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. telescope power 40, but for studying their variable ap-

pearances and the different motions of the bright and dark spots 250 and 300 are requisite. The four satellites are visible in an opera-glass. Transits of the satellites III. and IV. may be capitably observed with a 3-in. refractor and power of 150.

The division in Saturn's ring and his principal dark belt are to be readily glimpsed with a 2-in. glass, power 120. But magnifiers of 300 and 350 are essential in any endeavours to reach the more delicate features of the planet. A good $4\frac{1}{2}$ -in. refractor will show Encke's division in the ring, also the anterior crape ring and five of the satellites, but the night must be good. Titan, the largest of the Saturnian moons, is visible in any small telescope; and Iapetus is also an easy object, though sometimes unduly faint; but Tetley's Rhea and Dione are much more difficult, requiring care and attention.

Occultations of stars by the Moon may be satisfactorily watched with a three-inch glass, power 75.

It should always be remembered that on nights of good seeing, when the air is tranquil and planetary features very sharply defined, telescopes will bear much higher powers than on less favourable occasions. When the atmosphere is very pellucid and stars shining brilliantly, telescopic performance is often very faulty. A thin mist or fog veiling the lustre of celestial objects frequently enables the most perfect views to be obtained of their appearances.

ATOMIC WEIGHT OF SILICON.—The researches of Messrs. Thorpe and Young tend to show that the atomic weight generally accepted hitherto for this important element is below the truth. Their results give 28.332 as its value.

SILICON IN IRON AND STEEL.—Mr. Thomas Turner has continued his series of experiments on the influence of silicon on the properties of iron and steel. The presence of this element tends to harden the metal somewhat. Mr. Turner's determinations of hardness were made by means of an ingenious apparatus, in which a weighted diamond produced a scratch on the surface to be tested. If the hardness of lead be assumed to be 1, then zinc comes out 6, copper 8, the softest iron 15, mild steel 21, bar iron 24, hard cast-iron scrap 36, and very hard white iron 72.

ARTIFICIAL SUGAR.—Drs. E. Fischer and J. Tafel of Würzburg have at last succeeded in preparing artificially a true sugar. It is made from acrolein, which is first converted into the dibromide and then treated with baryta-water. The new sugar, called "acrose," occurs as a syrup, and has the composition common to the sugars of honey and of most fruits, but, unlike these sugars, it has no action on polarized light.

SACCHARINE.—This substitute for sugar, although discovered so long ago as 1879 by Dr. C. Fahlberg, became an article of commerce only in 1887. It is prepared from one of the constituents of coal-tar: its scientific name is "parasulphaminebenzoic acid." Its sweetening power has been variously estimated as equal to that of 180 to 300 times its weight of cane-sugar. It is entirely destitute of any nutrient property, and passes unchanged through the body. Being very slightly soluble in water, it is best to associate with it a small quantity of an alkaline substance, such as carbonate of soda, which causes it to dissolve readily. It is of great use for sweetening all kinds of liquid and solid food for diabetic patients. It is perfectly harmless, and when employed in reasonable proportions has a pure sweet taste. A very strong solution of it possesses a slight bitter after-taste and a faint aroma like that of bitter almonds.

LANOLIN.—Under this name cholesterin, a substance long known as the chief constituent of gall-stones, and more recently found to form a large part of the suint or yolk of wool, has been introduced into commerce. This substance partakes of the characters of a fatty acid and an alcohol, and possesses the remarkable property of forming an emulsion with water and of penetrating the skin when applied to it. It is an excellent base for medicated ointments.

IRON AND STEEL.—The iron and steel industries embrace three leading departments or branches—pig-iron, manufactured iron, and steel. Great improvements have been made in the first and third of these, and their production has been enormously increased. Manufactured iron, on the contrary, has been almost stationary as regards its processes of manufacture, while its use has so far been superseded by that of steel that its ultimate extinction is regarded as a question of time. The principal changes that have occurred in the pig-iron manufacture have been the increase of the height and capacity of the blast furnace, the use of higher pressures of blast, the utilization of the waste gases

of the furnace for raising heat and steam, and of the residues, or by-products of the processes, and otherwise the introduction of more perfect types of stoves, engines, &c. The "Rapid" open-hearth steel plant, invented by Mr. B. H. Thwaite of Liverpool, and Mr. A. Stewart of Bradford, is a notable advance. It is designed to effect the manufacture of steel by a combined pneumatic and open-hearth process, so as to obtain an approach to the rapidity of the former with the advantages of control possessed by the latter, and at a low cost for plant. The enormous increase of production, fostered by the development of new processes, can hardly be estimated in figures, but it is within the mark to say that the maximum production of furnaces has been raised from 400 or 500 tons to upwards of 1,600 tons per week; and this has been concurrent with an enormous economy of production as regards fuel and labour.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—Embodied perhaps by the success of the Suez Canal, and hopeful of the ultimate success of the Panama cutting, the French have projected a new maritime canal between Bordeaux and Narbonne. The canal will measure about 300 miles from sea to sea, and will start from the western side of Bordeaux and follow the left bank of the Garonne for a distance of 50 miles, crossing that river at Castel-Sarrasin by an aqueduct, then following the right bank of the river as far as Toulouse, where a large port will be created. This "canal of two seas" will be quite independent of the railway from Bordeaux to Cete, but it will twice cross the Canal du Midi. The curves of the canal will be of the same radius as those in the Suez Canal, viz., not less than 6,600 feet, and there are to be 38 locks with a fall of from 20 to 30 feet. The depth will depend upon the decision of the Minister of Marine to use the canal for first-class ironclads of the French navy, but will probably be from 25 to 30 feet.

The foundations of the monster Eiffel Tower, which is to be 950 feet high, and from the summit of which Paris and its environs may be overlooked, are already laid.

MOTIVE POWER.—The economical application of electricity as a motive power is still an unsolved problem. Tramscars have been run on experimental lines and machinery driven by electricity, but there still appears to be a reluctance on the part of engineering experts to accept the new power as one answering every requirement. The petroleum engine brought out a year or so back by Messrs. Priestman Bros. of Hull is a very useful application of a novel force, specially useful for small work. In gas-engines Messrs. Crossley Bros. of Halifax "Otto" engines are deservedly recognized as the leading type, and if we except the "Differential" gas-engine introduced by the Atkinson Gas Engine Co., no great or striking improvement has been effected during the past year or so in these useful motors. The vexed question of adapting the gas-engine to small powers has been solved by the Britannia Company of Colchester, who have introduced a useful type of gas-engine for lathes, fret-saws, sewing-machines, and small work.

ENGINES AND BOILERS.—A decided departure in steam-boiler practice has been made by Mr. Thomas Lishman, who has devised a method of

raising steam by the aid of forced draught, without producing smoke, and with a marked economy in fuel. The system consists of a long U-shaped tube, placed horizontally in the furnace instead of the fire-bars. This tube is intersected at intervals by cross tubes, and the space between the two straight limbs of the tube is covered in, forming on the top the hearth of the furnace. Air under pressure is blown into the space between the tubes, and, passing through the small cross-tubes, finds its way up at the outer sides of the main tubes into the fire. A combustion-chamber is formed by the arrangement of the tubes, and the products of combustion, after passing through highly-heated air, are led into the main flue without smoke being formed. The U-tube has another function: it has also to heat the feed-water for the boiler, which it does thoroughly, delivering it at a temperature closely approaching that of the water in the boiler. The coal used is small duff, or household screenings, costing in London 9s. 6d. per ton, against ordinary hard Yorkshire steam coal at 17s. 6d. per ton. One ton of common duff coal at 9s. 6d., moreover, will generate as much steam as two tons of the coal at 17s. 6d. per ton. It will also turn into steam $9\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of water as against $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. under the old system.

PETROLEUM AS FUEL.—The use of petroleum as a fuel has been rendered possible by the invention of Mr. Thomas Urquhart, a Scotchman long resident in Russia. The history of the devices for getting heat by burning oil is a curious one. Not a few have attempted to convert the oil into gas and burn the gas, others simply vaporising the oil and burning the oil vapour. In the appliances placed in the fire-box, of which there were many, a difficulty was found by reason of the heat being so great that the decomposition of the oil deposited carbon, which clogged up the burners. The essential features of Mr. Urquhart's scheme of burning petroleum consist in converting the oil itself into a finely divided state or spray by means of compressed air or a jet of steam, and then burning this spray in a fire-brick furnace constructed inside the fire-box. The burner or spray-producer, if it may be so called, is essentially two tubes, one inside the other, the inner tube carrying the jet of steam or compressed air, and the outer tube carrying the oil. The oil tube is prolonged some distance beyond the steam tube to allow the steam and oil to combine, and then the two together are projected from the end of the oil tube by the force of the steam. The system can be adapted to locomotives, and a single burner, weighing about 40 lbs., is sufficient for a locomotive of the largest size. The fire-brick furnace is in shape like a bonnet, with the open end towards the spray-producer. The object of the fire-brick is to receive the small particles of oil that escape combustion before they reach the bonnet, and to break them up so that they may be consumed. The oil and air are thoroughly burnt, and the fire-brick becomes intensely hot, radiating heat to all parts of the fire-box, and it also serves to re-ignite the oil after it has been shut off for a short period.

THE LUCIGEN.—For lighting large areas a device on a somewhat similar principle has been introduced as the Lucigen. This marks the latest advance in the history of the production of light from carbonaceous substances, as not only does it raise the carbon particles to

the most intense white heat, but the form the flame is such as to retain them in that condition for the longest period. The Lucigen will produce a flame of 3,000 actual candle-power, equal to six large arc lamps, while its radiating surface is about 350 square inches, as against one square inch for the arc lamp. It gives light of a quality highly effective for working purposes, and has been adopted by a large number of works throughout the country. Regenerative burners for gas-lighting have passed into general use, the Wenham, the Siemens, and the Welsbach incandescent being all well known.

FIRE-PREVENTING APPLIANCES.—Automatic sprinklers, the action of which is to showe water in a fine stream, are advocated, and in new theatres fire-proof curtains have been introduced. A fire-proof curtain which possesses undoubted advantages over similar inventions, has been demonstrated by Captain Heath, its originator, to be of special service. It is made of canvas, backed with asbestos, and is run up from below the stage by means of leverage gear on either side. On reaching the top it releases a lever which communicates with a water-supply pipe, the result being that a copious and continuous shower of water plays upon the asbestos face of the curtain. Prevention being better than cure, attention has been given to fire-proof paints or solutions. The paint which has found most favour is "Pyrodene," the invention of Mr. Thos. Griffiths. This material can be applied as ordinary paint, which it supersedes, and it is said to render woodwork, scenery, stage dresses, and textile fabrics perfectly non-inflammable. Many theatres have adopted it—Terry's, Drury Lane; at Glasgow, and Brussels—and it was also largely used at the Manchester Exhibition. An outer fire-proof coating is given to wood or any material on which it is used, which causes it to withstand the action of the flame, and when once a charred surface is obtained it is not easy to induce inflammation or complete combustion.

THE TELEPHONE.—The extension of the telephone has greatly advanced during the past year, and long-distance telephony has become quite common, especially in the North and Midlands. A concession has been granted for allowing a telephonic cable to be laid from London to Paris. If this step proves successful it is certain to be largely resorted to by business men desiring the most prompt means of communication. The rage for automatic machines has not spared the telephone, at all events on the Continent, where customers place the equivalent of a penny in the slit of the machine, and are forthwith able to talk for three minutes with their friends or customers. The greatest advance in telegraphy is railway-train telegraphy, now proved to be possible by American experiments. Messages were sent from and received on the moving train without difficulty, one even being sent to London and received accurately worded.

TELEGRAPHIC EXTENSION.—The extension of the telegraph system in England promises to be more than doubled before the year 1888 closes, as important changes are at hand, the British Government taking into its own hands the working of telegraphic communication with Belgium, Holland, Germany, and France. The German Government will purchase and use the

cable and plant of the German Union Telegraph Company, and negotiations for the powers of working the French lines have been resumed after a long break, and happily concluded. It is believed that the action of the Post Office will not end here, but that they will take into their own hands the telegraphing and the receipt and delivery of all messages sent through telegraph companies having cables landing on British shores. In order to effect these improvements the Post Office are to have direct telegraphic communication with the Continent, and contemplate the establishment of a central foreign telegraphic section in Threadneedle Street, close to the London Stock Exchange.

THE PHONOGRAPH.—Edison's latest developments of the phonograph promise to be of great value in commercial communication. The receiver of a "phonogram," as the little sheets of foil are to be named, has only to put it into his own apparatus, and the message of the sender may be read distinctly in his own natural tone of voice. It is said that it will last indefinitely, and may be repeated a thousand times if necessary. The cost of making the phonogram will be scarcely more than that of letter-paper, and if it realizes all the hopes of its inventor the phonograph will be the electric marvel of the year.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—The immense strides which photography has made are mainly due to the introduction of the dry-plate processes, which have in the past year been greatly extended. Instantaneous exposure only being necessary, several ingenious methods of providing detective cameras have followed. One is never certain whether or not his facial expression is being caught and recorded, for the opening of a watch, the pointing of opera-glasses, or even the click of a sham revolver may mean that a portrait has been surreptitiously taken. The watch camera is the invention of Mr. W. J. Lancaster, of Birmingham. The Americans have, however, succeeded in distancing all competitors in this field with their ingenious "pill-box" camera. Although this is but a toy it will, in moderately skilful hands, take a perfect picture, so that it may be justly regarded as a scientific instrument, although a rough and ready one. An ordinary pill-box with lid is procured; at the back of the box discs of highly-sensitized paper are placed; three or four discs with blanks between each may be carried at one time. In the lid of the box a small hole is made, and at the back of the top of the lid a lens with short focus is placed, or the hole itself will be sufficient to give a fair picture. It is only necessary to hold the box steadily in position, uncovering the hole in the lid for an instant, and return to darkness, so that the plate may be taken out and developed by any of the processes used with the plates of larger and more expensive cameras. The number of plates now required being so much larger, the ideas of inventors turned naturally to magazine cameras, in which a large number of plates may be conveniently carried. Many of these are made so that the glass negatives unfold themselves successively, like the leaves of the panoramic prints, which are doubled over one against the other. With these, however, the difficulty is to ensure a thoroughly darkened interior and uniform steadiness during exposure. The best form as that invented by Mr. Wyndham Payne.

Gallevey, the eminent hydraulic engineer, for his own use. A drum carrying 18 or 24 plates is attached to the camera; by a very ingenious arrangement of drop shutters and mechanism for passing the plates rapidly from the drum to the camera, a series of all but instantaneous photographs may be taken. Instantaneous photography has given us a new field in which to exercise the art for the purposes of scientific comparison. The flight of birds, the movements of horses, and other swiftly moving objects are now popular subjects of illustration. The camera has also been enlisted in the service of physiognomy, the experiments of Mr. Francis Galton in photographing separate portraits of families, one overlying the other, being of great interest. They discover a new and striking similarity between faces apparently unlike, and are of great utility in formulating characteristics of race, type, &c.

SCIENTIFIC NOVELTIES AND REQUIREMENTS.—A scientific novelty in the form of a new lens, which magnifies and is yet perfectly flat on both sides, has been made at Jena. It consists of a single disc, the density of which varies so that its refractory power decreases regularly from the surface inward.

A new form of thermometer is likely to become popular. A dial is provided, upon which the figures are read as easily as a clock. In this instrument strips of metal, which are unequally acted upon by heat or cold, are soldered together in the form of spirals. The action of the temperature is multiplied by delicate wheels and pinions.

NEW PROCESS FOR ALUMINIUM.—A new method of obtaining aluminium, of French invention, is thus described:—Ten parts by weight of powdered alumina are mixed with four of lamp-black, a sufficient quantity of tar being added to make a thick paste. This is placed in a suitable receptacle and calcined at a red heat till the oil or tar is completely decomposed, leaving a brittle solid. When broken into small lumps this is placed in a closed vessel, and subjected to the action of an atmosphere of carbon bisulphide, a current of which is kept constantly flowing through the vessel. On raising the temperature this agent decomposes the carboniferous mixture, with the production of carbonic acid gas and a sulphide of aluminium, from which the pure metal is afterwards obtained with the aid of hydrogen. Amongst the new purposes to which this metal has been recently applied is the manufacture of plates for dental uses, for which, being tasteless, light and strong, it is well adapted. The new process will, it is said, greatly reduce the cost of production, and enable the metal to be used for purposes hitherto prohibited by its price.

In spite of the notable advance of science there are many wants which still remain unfulfilled: A miner's real safety-lamp, a safe method of blasting without risk of explosion, electric lighting economically produced from primary batteries, improved methods of arresting decomposition in animal substances, are some few of the many scientific problems of the day. But, when the mind bridges over the past fifty years, and contemplates the enormous advance which has been made in the practical application of science to everyday wants, it is evident that we shall not have to wait long for these and many more startling, if less necessary, scientific inventions.

The existing route between Edinburgh and Perth, by which the North British, Great Northern, Midland, and North Eastern Railway Companies exchange traffic with the Northern Scotch Companies converging at the latter city, has many disadvantages, for not only is it very circuitous, involving a detour to the west of twenty miles, but more than half of it is the property of a rival company, for the use of which a heavy toll is paid. Further, the sea ferry of five miles from Granton to Burntisland, being both inconvenient and costly to maintain, is a great impediment in the route of the North British Railway from Edinburgh to Dundee.

To mitigate these evils, and to secure a position of greater independence, the four companies before mentioned have associated themselves in an undertaking which comprises the bridging of the Firth of Forth by a structure which, when completed, will take rank as the greatest work ever carried out by human agency.

The site chosen for the work is at Queensferry, about eight miles west of Leith, where a rocky promontory on the north side narrows the distance across the Firth to about a mile, a rocky island called InchGarvie dividing the deep-water space into two channels of nearly equal width, and of the great depth of about 200 feet.

The peculiar features of the case required an exceptional method of treatment, and it was only after much consideration that the construction of the present bridge, designed on the "cantilever and central girder system," by Sir John Fowler and Mr. B. Baker, was commenced in 1883. The novel and scientific adoption of an ancient type of construction has met with the strong approval of distinguished engineers of all countries, and already several important bridges in India and America are being carried out on the "cantilever" principle of this bridge.

The Forth Bridge lies nearly due north and south, is 8,296 feet or nearly $1\frac{5}{8}$ miles in length, and comprises fifteen girder spans of 168 feet, resting on masonry piers; these form the approaches to the main structure, which crosses the intervening space of more than a mile by two spans of 1,710 feet, and two of 680 feet, and is composed of cantilevers, and two central girders of ordinary type, each 350 feet in length, which complete the connections between the cantilevers.

The railway, straight and level throughout, is carried on the upper surface of the girders of the approach viaducts, and on the lower members of the central girders and cantilevers.

Each cantilever is carried out from a vast steel, braced tower, which rests upon a group of four massive masonry piers of solid Arbroath rubble faced with Aberdeen granite; circular in form, 49 feet in diameter at the top, and 36 feet high above low water. Below that level they have been founded on cement concrete carried down to the solid rock or boulder clay by means of wrought-iron caissons, 70 feet in diameter, sunk by the pneumatic process to a maximum depth of 91 feet below high water. The pressure upon the foundation will not exceed six tons per square foot.

Each group of piers is in the form of a rectangle, the north and south sides of which are 120 feet long, and those on the east and west

155 feet in the shore cantilevers and 270 feet in that on the island.

The central towers are composed of four tubes, one on each pier, 12 feet in diameter, and carried up to 361 feet above high water. These are inclined inwards, transversely to the axis of the bridge, their bases being 120 feet and their tops 33 feet apart; but parallel thereto they are, throughout their length, 145 feet apart in the shore cantilevers, and 260 feet in that on the island. They are strongly braced and connected on all sides, either by tubes varying in diameter from 12 to 7 feet, or by massive girders of quadrangular form.

The principal parts of each cantilever are the top and bottom members, and the vertical and horizontal bracing. The top members are two in number, 33 feet apart centre to centre; each is a quadrangular girder, strongly braced vertically and horizontally, about 700 feet long, tapering from 12 to 5 feet in depth by 7 to 2 feet 6 inches in width. They extend from the tops of the central towers to points about 190 feet above high water, where vertical end-posts connect them with the bottom members and central girders. The latter are also two in number, and about 700 feet long, and are formed of tubes tapering in diameter from 12 feet to 3 feet. They are curved upwards from the bases of the central columns to their connection with the end-posts before mentioned, where their under-sides are 154 feet above high water.

The vertical bracing consists of six pairs of tubes of elliptical form as struts, and six pairs of quadrangular girder-ties, varying in length from 330 feet to 70 feet, and in diameter or depth from 8 to 3 feet. The struts and bottom members are strongly braced against horizontal stresses by girders of quadrangular form.

The magnitude of the structure, and the impossibility of obtaining support from below when over the water, invite special reference to the method of erection. The central towers were built by means of platforms raised at intervals by hydraulic rams placed inside the main tubes. The top and bottom members of the cantilevers are erected by cranes of special construction supported on them, and advanced as the work is executed, temporary ties and columns being used when required to support and adjust them in their true positions.

The foundations and piers contain about 130,000 cubic yards of granite, concrete, and rubble masonry, and the superstructure about 53,000 tons of Siemens-Marten steel, which is obtained from works at Glasgow and Landore. The ultimate tensile strength is from 30 to 37 tons to the square inch, while the greatest strain the structure will have to sustain from dead and live load and wind will not exceed one-fifth of that amount. With the exception of the rolling of the plates and bars the whole of the manufacture and fitting is carried on at the site of the bridge, where fifty acres of land are occupied by shops and yards, and the number of men employed is about 4,000. In the shops and elsewhere, when advisable, work is carried on both night and day. The resident engineer is Mr. Frederick E. Cooper. The total cost will be about two millions and a half sterling; and up to November, 1887, the masonry and approach viaducts had practically been completed, 40,000 tons of steel have been manufactured and 32,000 tons erected.

NAME.	Total Length.	Spans.	Depth of Girders.	Headway.	Width.	REMARKS.
North	8,296'	3. 25' 4. 67' 15. 168' 2. 680' 2. 1,710'	.....	150 for 1,000' above H. W.	.....	Three cantilevers and two centre girders form main structure.
Douro	1,157' 8" between abutments.	Arch 524' 11" rise 123'	33' 9"	200' 81" Rails abv. L. W.	.....	123' 0" springing line to under- side of arch. Ribs 49' 21" apart at base, 12' 11" at top.
Poughkeepsie	7,102'	3. 550' 6" 2. 525' 0" 2. 201' 0"	.....	.....	.....	In course of construction by the Union Bridge Company.
St. Louis	1,874', inc. approaches	1. 520' 0" 2. 502' 0"	Rise 59' 81" " 56' 5"	.....	54' between parapets.	Road and railway. Total cost in- cluding approaches \$1,545,000.
Louisville and New Albany, over the R. Ohio.	2,453'	1. 240' 0" 2. 293' 0" 1. 370' 0" swing 1. 360' 0" 1. 480' 0" 1. 483' 0"	.....	95' 0" above ordinary water level.	Total width 49' 0"	Two main spans are cantilevers.
Nizara	910' 21"	2. 195' 1. 470'	.....	239'	31' 6" between parapets.	.....
Parabit	1,852' 6"	Arch 541' 4" rise 109' 178"	32' 9" at centre.	.....	.....	.....
Lawkesbury	2,896' between abutments.	7 equal spans, 410' 04" centres of end piers.	58' effective at centre.	40'	25' clear	.....
Bridge over the Dnietper at Jekaterinos- law.	4,094' 7" between abutments, 4,557' over all.	15 spans, 273' 3" centres of piers.	32'	43' at L. W.	.....	Road and railway bridge. Total cost, £496,000.
Kentucky Rail- way Bridge.	1,138'	3. 375' 0"	37' 6"	275' 6". Rails abv. L. W.	18' 6"	Shore spans hinged at 75' 0" from piers, leaving centre girder 325' long supported by piers 75' apart.
Kuilemberg	2,182' 2" between abutments.	1. 492' 0" clear 1. 262' 0" " 7. 187' 0" "	26' 3" } 65' 7 1/2" } 26' 3" }	.....	.....	Total cost, £237,439.
Dommel	2,839' 7 1/2" between abutments.	8. 187' 0" clear 3. 393' 8" "	23' 11 1/2" } 23' 11 1/2" } 43' 7 1/2" }	.....	.....	Total cost, £271,025.
Joerdyk Brdg. Holland.	8,529' inc. approachs	14. 528' 0" 2. 52' 8" swing	19' 8" ends 39' 11" centre }	.....	.....	Weight of each span, 490 tons.
Loochly, East Indian Ry.	.....	2. 420' 0"	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukegan, Indus Valley Ry.	.....	1. 820' 0"	.....	.....	.....	Cantilever.
Stock, over River Indus.	.....	3. 250' 0" clear 2. 300' 0" "	.....	.....	18' centres of girders.	Road and railway bridge.
Trazer River, Canadian Pac- ific.	525'	315' centres of cantilevers.	.....	125'	.....	.....
Alexandrowski over R. Volga, near Syzran.	4,719' 4,871' inc. abutments.	13 spans 363' 0"	37' 6"	.....	Main girders 16 ft. apart.	Total cost, £1,155,000; total weight, 6,820 tons.
Incinnati Southern Ry. Bridge across the Ohio R.	1,590'	1. 110' 0" 1. 370' 0" swing 2. 300' 0" 1. 519' 0"	15' 6" 38' 6" 37' 0" 51' 6"	.....	.....	Total cost, £145,850; total weight, 2,179 tons.
Overn	4,162'	1. 134' 0" 2. 327' 0" 5. 171' 0" 13. 184' 6" swing 197' 0"	18' 0" 39' 0" 20' 4" 18' 9" 19' 4"	70'	.....	.....
Compress, over River Butlej, Indus Valley Railway.	about 1/3 of a mile.	16 spans 250' clear	28' 3"	.....	Girders 18 feet centres.	Total weight, 6,800 tons.
Ismarck, over R. Missouri.	.....	3. 400' 0" 2. 113' 0"	.....	50'	.....	.....
Way	10,800 ft.	85 spans ranging from 50 to 345 ft.	.....	77' clear headway	.....	.....
Altash	2,190', inc. approaches	2. 433' clear 17. 70' to 90'	.....	100'	.....	.....
Britannia	1,594' total incl. tube	2. 460' 0" clear 2. 230' 0"	.....	192'	.....	Total weight of iron in bridge, 10,370 tons.

THE attention of the public at large is at present more especially directed to the progress of the Expedition which has been fitted out by a committee, at the head of which stands Mr. Mackinnon of the British and Indian Steam Navigation Co., in order to bring relief to Emin Pasha, the zealous governor of what was not long ago the Equatorial Province of Egypt. Mr. Stanley, the leader of this relief force, arrived at the Congo mouth on March 18 last with over 700 men—most of whom had been recruited at Zanzibar—eight Europeans, and Tipu Tip, the well-known Arab trader, who, though a slave hunter, has invariably shown kindness to those Europeans who crossed his path in the wilds of Africa, and who has by this time taken command of Stanley Falls Station, on the Upper Congo, as one of the officers of the Congo State. Mr. Stanley reached the Yambuga Falls on the Aruwimi, whence he proposed to proceed by land, on June 20, and by the time this Almanack reaches the hands of its readers, news of his having happily joined Emin Pasha on the Albert Nyanza will probably have arrived in this country. Emin, who heard in April last that a Relief Expedition was on the way, declares that it is not his intention to abandon the post intrusted him by General Gordon, and with it the results of twelve years' beneficent work among the natives of Africa. All he calls for is that a road should be kept open for him, either to the East Coast or to the Congo, which would enable him to communicate with the outer world, and render him independent of the whims of the rulers of Unyoro or Uganda. Mwanga, Mtesa's successor in the last-named country, is reported to have at length given permission to Mr. Mackay to take his departure, after having detained that missionary for several years.

Within the Congo basin many agents of the Congo State have been at work, but no discovery of moment has been made. Lieutenant Van Gèle, who was deputed to finally determine the connection between the Welle and the Mobangi, first explored by Mr. Grenfell, contented himself with ascending the Itimbiri to the Lübl Falls (July, 1887), and then turned back disheartened without having made the least attempt to cross the forest-region which separated him from the river so recently explored by Dr. Junker. Neither did his navigation of the Mobangi, in December, 1886, add substantially to the information supplied by his predecessor. Minor explorations were carried on by Lieutenant Baert, who ascended the Mungale, and by Baron Schwerin, who enlarged our knowledge of the river Congo, and "discovered" the remains of the pillar which Diogo Cão set up at the mouth of that river three centuries ago, remains which had already been described by Sir R. Burton. More substantial additions to our knowledge are looked for from "the Sandford Exploring Expedition," conducted by Lieutenant Taunt, an American, who will more especially direct his attention to the southern tributaries of the great African river, and from the railway-survey carried out by Captain Thys, which ought at all events to furnish a trustworthy map of the lower reaches of the river as high up as Stanley Pool. Prof. Lenz, who crossed Africa from the Congo mouth to the east coast (he arrived at Zanzibar on January 14, 1887), followed for the most part

routes previously explored, but Lieutenant Wissmann, who, starting from Luluaburg on the Upper Kasai, reached the Zambezi mouth in August, appears to have traversed some new territories. This is the tenth time that Southern Africa has been crossed between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans: since the establishment of the stations by the Congo State and by our Scotch and English Missionary Societies, a journey like this has become comparatively easy—health, time, and money being the only requisites.

Within the territories recently annexed and partly occupied by Germany many explorers have been at work on a small scale. Dr. Hans Meyer has at length succeeded in reaching the very top of snow-clad Kilimanjaro, an achievement vainly attempted by von der Decken, Thornton, New, Johnston, and others. This mountain appears now to be attracting sportsmen from various parts of the world. Herr Denhardt has further explored the Tana river, which separates the English and German "spheres of interest," and promises to become of use as a practicable high road into the interior. Further south, quite a congeries of agents of the German East African Company, among whom, Dr. Schmidt, a geologist, holds a prominent rank, have been "prospecting" the country, and the German company is deserving of praise for allowing its officials to publish accounts of the expeditions in which they have been engaged. This example is worthy of imitation by our own "Royal Niger Company," whose agents are quite as busy as their German rivals, and whose chances of making interesting discoveries are far more considerable.

In the Cameroons Colony a Scientific Expedition, headed by Lieutenant Kund, is at present at work, whilst the navigable creeks and rivers are being explored by German gunboats and steam-launches.

The region lying between the Senegal, the Gambia, and the Niger is being carefully mapped by topographers attached to Colonel Gallieni's military forces. On the Niger itself a gunboat has been launched, and in the course of last summer Lieutenant Caron descended in her as far as Kabara, the port of Timbuktu. That famous old emporium was also the goal of the German explorer, G. A. Krause, who left Salaga on the Volta on July 7, 1886, visited Wogodogu, the capital of Mosi, but was turned back in Hombori, a district only 150 miles distant from his goal. On August 26 last Herr Krause arrived at Great Popo, on the Gold Coast. Apart from important geographical discoveries he claims to have found a vegetable febrifuge far superior to quinine in its healing qualities.

Turning to Southern Africa we find that Dr. Holub, who had crossed the Zambezi on his road to Lake Bangweolo and the head-waters of the Congo, has been driven back by the Mashukulumbwe, and robbed by them of his collections. He reached Shoshong, in Bechuana-land, on February 22, 1887, and has since arrived at Vienna. In Northern Africa excellent surveying work is being carried on without ostentation by the French. M. C. Douls, who ventured among the lawless tribes in Wadi Draa to the South of Morocco, notwithstanding the rough treatment to which he was subjected, proposes soon to return to the scene of his

labours, and looks forward to better success in the future.

In Asia the honours of the explorer fall mainly to the share of Russian and British travellers, although other nations are not altogether unrepresented, and occasionally do very excellent work. Among recent French explorers of that vast continent the palm will undoubtedly be given to MM. Bonvalot, Pépin, and Capus, who, notwithstanding the difficulties, physical and otherwise, which obstructed their progress, succeeded in crossing the whole of the Pamir and the Hindu Kush between Samarkand and Chitral, and were received, in September last, by the Viceroy of India at Simla.

The Caucasus, which is now within the reach of ordinary tourists, is more and more attracting the attention of the members of Alpine Clubs. In the course of last summer excellent glacier-work was done there by Mr. Douglas Freshfield, partly in the company of the Hungarian geologist, Déchy, whilst the eminent botanist, Dr. G. Radde, continued his researches in the Ossetian Alps. Asia Minor has been traversed by A. Elisseyef, a Russian, whilst Dr. E. Glaser and General Haig have notably increased our knowledge of South-western Arabia.

Samarkand has for many years past been the centre of considerable geographical activity, and in the course of last spring Grum Grshimalo started from it on his third exploring trip through the forbidding Pamir. Further east an expedition headed by Colonel Bohyr and M. Makerof took Irkutsk for its base of operations, and explored the Sayan mountains and the Lake Kosugul. In the extreme north Dr. A. Bunge and Baron Toll have succeeded in exploring New Siberia, a group of islands lying out in the Arctic Ocean. They returned to the mainland in October, 1886.

The vast region which lies between the Himalayas and Southern Siberia is likely to furnish useful employment to geographical explorers for many years to come. M. Potanin, who left Peking in 1884, and devoted several years to an exploration of the Gobi, returned to St. Petersburg in March, but his companion, Beresovskii, remains behind another year in the hope of being able to add to his already important natural history collection. These Russian achievements, however, have been equalled, if not surpassed, by Messrs. A. D. Carey and A. Dagleish, who, in the course of this summer, returned to India after an absence of nearly two years. These explorers reached Lob Nor in April, 1886, and thence crossed the Altyn Tag and Tibet to Yarkand, where they spent the winter. During this arduous journey through a region unrivalled for its inhospitability, they spent eighty-two consecutive days on the march without meeting a single human being. Several recent journeys undertaken by native explorers with a view to solving the Sanpo and other problems failed; but the results obtained appear to justify General J. T. Walker in his assertion that the Lutsekiang is the upper Irawadi, and not the upper Salween, and that the Sanpo joins the Brahmaputra.

In Burmah surveys have been carried on since January by Colonel Woodthorpe; in Siam extensive explorations have been conducted by Mr. MacCarthy; and in Manjuria the source of the Sungari was visited by Mr. H. E. M. James. In Borneo one of the officials of the Borneo Com-

pany, Mr. R. M. Little, ascended the Kimbalu, a huge volcanic mass, and determined its height to be 11,565 feet.

The interior of Australia is gradually losing its terrors, and herds of sheep almost follow the footsteps of the explorers and surveyors, whose labours have recently been carried on very successfully in the auriferous district of Kimberley.

New Guinea, being in a large measure still virgin soil, is naturally attracting the attention of Australian geographers. Mr. Th. Bevan, who left Thursday Island on March 18, has successfully explored the Aird, Douglas, and Jubilee rivers, as far as the foot of the mountains. Mr. C. Hartmann and George Hunter, who attempted to cross the island in the latitude of Port Moresby, only reached the summit of the water-parting, when excessive rains compelled their return. Mr. O. Forbes's explorations having failed in consequence of insufficient means, a fresh expedition, better found, has been started by the Geographical Society of Melbourne, with Mr. Cuthbertson as leader and Mr. N. Sayer as naturalist. The exploration of the Owen Stanley Range will be the main object of this expedition. In German New Guinea a scientific expedition, headed by Dr. Schrader, has been at work ever since April, 1886, its principal result thus far being the discovery of the Empress Augusta River, which was ascended as far as long. $141^{\circ} 48' E$.

Turning to America we begin our survey with Alaska and the British dominions, the boundaries between which, as determined by the treaty of 1825, have never been surveyed. Two expeditions were despatched for that purpose in spring last, the one by the United States, the other by Canada. The leader of the latter is Mr. G. M. Dawson, who left Dease Lake on June 3, descended the Dease River to its junction with the Liard, ascended the latter to its source in Lake Francis, and then crossed a difficult portage to the Pelly, which is tributary to the Yukon, the mouth of which he hoped to reach before the close of the season.

A considerable amount of geographical activity has been exhibited in South America. In Venezuela geographical work is being done by Vincenzo Marcano and by M. Chaffanjon, who returned, March 25, to Ciudad Bolivar, after having traced the Orinoco to its source. The watershed between the rivers of Guiana and the Amazons is at present being explored by M. H. Coudreau, who left Cayenne in July. Within the basin of the Amazons itself several explorers are at work, or have been until recently. R. Payer, who has devoted three years to an examination of the head streams of that river, is on the point of returning to Europe with important ethnological collections. He will have something to say about cannibal tribes who still survive in the more remote parts of the country. K. von der Steinen, after an examination of the interesting Indian remains on the island Desterro, has gone up the Paraguay to Cuyaba, whence, in July last, he was about to start on an exploration of the Xingu. Several of the smaller rivers of Brazil have been explored by Dr. P. de Fronten, F. Paranagua, and Steains. Useful work, too, has been done in the basin of the La Plata. An international commission, of which Dr. Seelstrang is a member, is engaged in a survey of the boundary between the Argentina and Brazil, whilst the Araguay-Guazu, supposed to be the

main stream of the Pilcomayo, has been surveyed by Captain F. W. Fernandez.

Still more interesting is the work carried on in the Andes of Patagonia. Captain R. Serrano, early in 1887, ascended the Rio Palena (which falls into the Corcovado Gulf) to long. 72° E., thus proving that the watershed is not found by the Andes, but lies to the east of them, on the Patagonian plateau. Similar results have been obtained by Colonel Fontana, who is at present exploring Eastern Patagonia with a view to its colonization. These unlooked-for discoveries are almost certain to lead to fresh boundary disputes. Further south still, Tierra del Fuego has been explored by Julius Poppen and Ramon Lista, who maintain that this country does not deserve its evil reputation, as it is quite fit for breeding sheep, besides abounding in gold.

In the Arctic regions very little has been done in the course of last year. Lieutenants Rydier and Block have brought to a close their survey of Western Greenland as far as lat. 70° 30' N.

Mr. McArthur, an old official of the Hudson's Bay Company, left Winnipeg on February 13, 1887, with a view of going north, by land, as far as King William Land, where he proposed to spend this winter, in order to resume his discoveries in 1888. His chances of success are however, small, and the same may be said of Colonel Gilder's somewhat wild scheme, who has once more set out for the North Pole.

The Antarctic regions, which have been so shamefully neglected for many years past, are at length attracting the attention of the Australian colonies, and it is understood that funds sufficient to fit out at least one expedition will be forthcoming, £5,000 being contributed by the Imperial Government.

In conclusion, it is our agreeable duty to be able to report that the University of Oxford has appointed Mr. Mackinder "Reader in Geography," and that Cambridge, aided by the funds of the Royal Geographical Society, is about to follow this laudable example.

Dramatic Summary, 1886-87.

WITH the exception of a large increase in the number of afternoon performances of pieces which call for little or no comment, the past year, so far as the theatrical world is concerned, was uneventful. The most notable feature perhaps was the performance of BYRON'S WERNER, given at the Lyceum for the benefit of Dr. Westland Marston, in which both Mr. Irving and Miss Terry scored successes. At the same theatre FAUST continued its successful career, and was only withdrawn towards the end of June to allow Mr. Irving to appear in short revivals of his favourite rôles before leaving London for his provincial and American tours. Miss Mary Anderson again appeared before an English audience at the Lyceum in September, in the dual parts of Hermione and Perdita in THE WINTER'S TALE. The visit of Mrs. James Brown Potter, another American lady, was not altogether a success. Among the plays produced during the year which were successful may be chronicled THE RED LAMP, by O. Tristram, first brought out at the Comedy and afterwards transferred to the Haymarket; DANDY DICK, at the Court; the BELLS of HASLEMERE, at the Adelphi; PLEASURE, at Drury Lane; HEART OF HEARTS, by H. A. Jones, at the Vaudeville; and THE POINTSMAN, at the Olympic. LADY CLANCARTY, by the late Tom Taylor, was revived at the St. James's Theatre, with Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in the principal parts. RUDDYGORE, afterwards re-christened RUDDIGORE, by W. S. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan, was produced at the Savoy in January, but proved less successful than the previous works of its talented authors, and was withdrawn in November, and H.M.S. PINAFORE substituted.

Dec. 2, 1886.—MY BONNY BOY, by J. G. Warren, produced at a *matinée* at the Criterion.

Dec. 3.—A BRAVE COWARD given at an afternoon performance at the Strand.

Dec. 6.—THE BUTLER produced at Toole's Theatre. The leading parts played by Messrs. J. L. Toole, J. Billington, E. D. Ward, and Mesdames E. Thorne, Marie Linden, Violet Vanburgh, and Kate Phillips.]

Dec. 15.—BACHELORS' WIVES produced at an afternoon performance at the Strand.

Dec. 16.—THE CHURCHWARDEN produced by Mr. Terry at the Olympic.

Dec. 18.—THE COMING CLOWN brought out at the Royalty by Mr. Edouin and Miss Atherton.

Dec. 21.—STRAFFORD given by the Browning Society at an afternoon performance at the Strand Theatre.

Dec. 22.—THE NOBLE VAGABOND produced at the Princess's Theatre. The principal characters were played by Messrs. Charles Warner, Beauchamp, Cartwright, and G. Barrett; the Misses D. Dene, A. Hughes, and B. Titherage.

Dec. 23.—ALICE IN WONDERLAND performed by children, produced at an afternoon performance at the Prince of Wales's.

MONTE CRISTO brought out at the Gaiety, with Messrs. Fred. Leslie and E. J. Lonnien; Miss Nelly Farren, Miss Fay Templeton, and Miss Agnes Delaporte, in the principal parts.

ROBINSON CRUSOE, burlesque pantomime, produced at the Avenue.

Dec. 27.—A NIGHT OFF revived at the Opera Comique.

THE FORTY THIEVES, Christmas pantomime, put on at Drury Lane. The characters were taken by Messrs. H. Nicholls, H. Campbell, C. Lauri, R. Pateman, and P. Martinetti; Mesdames Blande, Gilchrist, Mario, E. Bruce, and M. Williams.

Jan. 17, 1887.—HARD HIT, a play by Mr. H. A. Jones, produced at the Haymarket. Principal characters were played by Messrs. Frank Archer, E. S. Willard, Beerbohm Tree, Arthur Dacre, Kemble, and Ben Greet; Miss M. Terry, Miss M. Burke, and Miss Lydia Cowell.

Jan. 18.—A farce from the French, by Brandon Thomas and Mde. Verney, entitled THE LODGERS, brought out at the Globe. The characters were played by Messrs. Charles Glenny, C. H. Hawtrey, W. S. Penley, and W. J. Hill; Miss F. Brough, and Miss Vane Featherstone.

Jan. 20.—MODERN WIVES, an adaptation by Ernest Warren, put on at the Royalty. The leading parts were played by Messrs. W.

Edouin, Lytton Southern, and M. Selton; Mesdames Alice Atherton, E. Bruton, Eva Wilson, and Marie Hudspeth.

Jan. 22.—Gilbert and Sullivan's *RUDDY GORE*, OR THE WITCH'S CURSE, produced at the Savoy. The caste included Messrs. George Grossmith, D. Lely, R. Barrington, R. Lewis, and R. Temple; Miss Leonora Braham, Miss Jessie Bond, and Miss R. Brandham.

Jan. 26.—Corder's opera *NORDISA* produced by Carl Rosa at the Court Theatre, Liverpool.

Jan. 27.—*DANDY DICK*, an original farce by A. W. Pinero, produced at the Court. The principal parts were enacted by Messrs. John Clayton, Arthur Cecil, E. Maurice, H. Eversfield, and W. H. Denny; Mrs. John Wood, Miss Norreys, Miss L. Linden, and Miss M. Lewis.

Jan. 31.—*PRINCE CARLO'S PLOT*, an adaptation of Ouida's "Afternoon," given at a private performance at the Novelty.

Feb. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, by command of the Queen, appeared at Osborne House.

Feb. 2.—*AFTER LONG YEARS* produced at a *matinée* at the Criterion. The principal characters were played by Messrs. J. G. Grahame, Yorke Stephens, W. M. Brodie; Miss Vane Featherston, and Miss Marie de Grey.

Feb. 3.—*Matinée* at the Olympic on behalf of the Actors' Benevolent Fund.

Feb. 5.—Miss Kate Vaughan's company commenced their London season at the Opera Comique with *THE RIVALS*.

Feb. 7.—A variety drama by G. R. Sims and Clement Scott, entitled *JACK-IN-THE-BOX*, brought out at the Strand. The leading parts were played by Messrs. Beauchamp, Yorke Stephens, J. A. Arnold, Lewis Waller; Miss Fannie Leslie, Miss Amy McNeill, and Miss F. West.

MYNHEER JAN, comic opera, produced at Birmingham Grand Theatre, the principal parts being played by Messrs. Marius, Wyatt, and Paulton; Miss Kate Munroe, Miss Camille D'Arville, Miss V. Melnotte, and Miss Amadi. The opera was subsequently put on at the Comedy Theatre a week later.

Feb. 15.—*THE PROFESSOR'S WOOING*, a "comical pastoral," brought out at a *matinée* at the Royalty, with indifferent success.

Feb. 19.—*DIMITY'S DILEMMA*, by M. C. Salaman, put on at the Gaiety.

March 2.—An original play, *HER TRUSTEE*, by James Blood, produced at an afternoon performance at the Vaudeville. The principal characters were taken by Messrs. Fernandez, Beauchamp, Grahame, Glenny, and Wilkinson; Miss Helen Barry, Miss Fanny Brough, Miss Measor, and Miss V. Featherstone.

March 3.—*LADY CLANCARTY*, by the late Tom Taylor, revived at the St. James's Theatre. The caste included Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Messrs. Macintosh, Webster, H. Bedford, Waring, and Cathcart; Mrs. Beerbohm Tree, Mrs. Gaston Murray, and Miss B. Huntley.

March 8.—The dramatic students gave a representation of Heywood's tragedy, *A WOMAN KILLED WITH KINDNESS*, at the Olympic.

March 10.—*THE MORMON*, by Mr. Calthorpe, given at an afternoon performance at the Vaudeville. The principal parts were taken by Messrs. Chas. Glenny, Fred. Thorne, F. Mellish; Mesdames Emily Thorne, Gilmore, and Lavis.

March 14.—*THE SNOWBALL* revived at the Globe.

March 19.—*RUDDY GEORGE; OR, ROBIN RED-BREAST*, a parody on Ruddy Gore, produced at Toole's Theatre.

March 24.—*THE GREAT FELICIDAD* produced at a *matinée* at the Gaiety. The caste included Messrs. F. H. Maclin, A. Dacre, B. Thomas, Stewart Dawson, Eric Lewis; Miss Amy Roselle, and Miss Cissy Grahame.

March 28.—*THE MORMON* put on at the Comedy.

March 29.—Wilkie Collins's play, *MAN AND WIFE*, revived at the Haymarket, with Mrs. Brown Potter as Anne Silvester; the other parts were acted by Messrs. E. S. Willard, H. Kemble, W. Herbert, Ben. Greet; C. Collette, and Miss Agnes Hewett.

March 30.—*FROU FROU* played at a *matinée* at the Olympic, by Miss Grace Hawthorne.

April 2.—*HELD BY THE ENEMY* produced at the Princess's. The principal parts played by Messrs. C. Warner, Overton, Calhsem, Yorke Stephens, W. Rignold; Miss Alma Murray, Miss Anne Hughes, and Mrs. Canninge.

April 9.—*A DARK NIGHT'S BRIDAL*, by R. Buchanan, produced at the Vaudeville.

IVY produced at the Royalty, with Mr. W. Edouin and Miss Atherton in the principal parts.

April 23.—*THE RED LAMP*, by Outram Tristram, brought out at the Comedy. The leading parts by Messrs. Beerbohm Tree, Brookfield, Sugden, Pateman, and Cantley; Lady Monckton, Miss M. Terry, and Miss E. Filippi.

April 22.—*CHRISTINA* produced at an afternoon performance at the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

April 25.—The Comic Opera *MADAME FAVART* revived at the Avenue.

MAY AND DECEMBER, by Sydney Grundy and J. Mackay, given at an afternoon performance at the Criterion Theatre.

TWICE MARRIED, a new comedy drama, produced at a *matinée* at the Gaiety Theatre.

April 28.—*A TRAGEDY*, a farcical comedy, by Charles S. Fawcett, performed at the Royalty.

April 29.—Afternoon performance of *THE ALDERMAN* at the Criterion Theatre.

May 4.—*TEA*, a farce by Maurice Noel, given at a *matinée* at the Criterion Theatre.

May 11.—*Matinées* of *VITTORIA CONTARINI* at the Princess's and *BLUE RIBBONS* at the Gaiety.

May 12.—Miss Clifford gave an afternoon performance of *ROMEO AND JULIET* at the Prince of Wales's, playing the title rôle herself.

May 14.—*JUBILATION*, a short musical piece, by Ivan Caryll, put on at the Prince of Wales's.

May 16.—Mr. Irving revived *THE MERCHANT OF VENICE* at the Lyceum.

Mrs. Bernard Beere produced *AS IN A LOOKING-GLASS* at the Opera Comique. The leading parts were acted by herself, Miss Eva Southern, Messrs. Standing, Marius, and Denison.

May 17.—Miss Rosa Kenny appeared in an afternoon performance of an adaptation of Ouida's *MORNS* at the Vaudeville.

May 24.—*PEACEFUL WAR* given at a *matinée* at the Prince of Wales's.

May 27.—*THE SKELETON* produced at an afternoon performance at the Vaudeville.

June 1.—Lord Byron's *WERNER* performed at the Lyceum Theatre for the benefit of Dr. Westland Marston. The caste included Mr. Irving, Miss E. Terry, Messrs. Alexander, Glenny, and Howe.

June 4.—*THE STEP-SISTER*, a one-act comedy by W. Sapte, Jun., put on at the Comedy.

June 7.—*THE AMBER HEART*, by A. C. Calmour, produced at an afternoon performance at the Lyceum. The leading characters were

played by Messrs. Beerbohm Tree, F. Tyars Willard, and H. Kemble; Mesdames E. Terry, Cissy Grahame, and Helen Forsyth.

June 14.—THE GOLDEN BAND produced by Miss Agnes Hewitt at the Olympic.

June 27.—CIVIL WAR, by Herman C. Merivale, produced at the Gaiety, with Mrs. Brown Potter, Miss Amy Roselle, and Messrs. Fernandez, A. Daeré, Kyle Bellew, Shine, and Maclean in the principal parts.

Afternoon performance of CONSTANCE FREE at the Vaudeville.

June 28.—MARION DE LORME, translated and adapted by Richard Davey, played at the Princess's, with Miss Houlston in the title rôle.

June 29.—OLIVIA revived at the Lyceum, with Mr. Irving and Miss E. Terry in the principal parts.

Afternoon performance of LONDON ASSURANCE, for the benefit of Miss Grace Huntley, who played the part of Lady Gay Spanker.

June 30.—DAWN produced at an afternoon performance at the Vaudeville.

July 4.—A WOMAN'S TRUTH, by W. Reynolds, produced at the Standard.

July 9.—THE DOCTOR, adapted by F. C. Burnand from the French, brought out at the Globe, principal characters played by Miss Enson, Mr. Penley, and W. J. Hill.

July 11.—OBED SNOW'S PHILANTHROPY given at an afternoon performance at the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

July 12.—DEVIL CARESFOOT brought out at a *matinée* at the Vaudeville.

July 13.—Mrs. Kennion gave an afternoon performance of NINA; OR THE STORY OF A HEART.

July 14.—THE SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY brought out at the Princess's. The cast included Messrs. J. H. Barnes, H. Nicholls, H. Parker, and Bassett Rose; Mesdames Mary Rorke, Catherine Lewis, and Lizzie Fletcher.

July 16.—Farewell performance of Mr. Irving and Miss E. Terry at the Lyceum, prior to their leaving for the provinces *en route* for America.

July 18.—Madame Sarah Bernhardt commenced a series of French plays at the Lyceum.

July 19.—FREDA, by B. F. Bussy and W. T. Blackmore, given at a *matinée* at the Strand.

July 25.—THE COLONEL revived at the Comedy Theatre.

July 28.—THE BELLS OF HASLEMERE, by Henry Pettit and Sydney Grundy, produced at the Adelphi Theatre. The principal parts were played by Messrs. W. Terriss, J. D. Beveridge, C. Cartwright, H. Russell, and Sidney Hayes; Mesdames A. Millward, Annie Irish, H. Forsyth, and C. Jecks.

Aug. 1.—PASSION'S SLAVE, by J. A. Stevens, brought out at the Standard.

Aug. 6.—DEVIL CARESFOOT put on at the Strand.

Aug. 11.—THE QUACK played for one night at the Royalty.

Aug. 13.—LOYAL LOVE produced at the Gaiety. The principal characters were played by Mrs. Brown Potter, Mr. Kyle Bellew, and Mr. E. S. Willard.

OUR BOYS revived at the Criterion, with Mr. David James in his original character.

Aug. 27.—A SECRET FOX produced at the Opera Comique.

Aug. 29.—THE POINTSMAN brought out at the Olympic. The principal characters were acted by Messrs. Willard, Grahame, Burnett, Darby-

shire, Caffrey, and Gould; Misses M. Millet, A. Hewitt, and H. Ferrers.

Sept. 3.—PLEASURE, by P. Meritt and Augustus Harris, produced at Drury Lane. The leading parts were played by Messrs. E. Gardiner, H. Nicholls, E. Suss, P. Lyndal, and L. Rignold; Miss Alma Murray, and Miss F. Brough.

Sept. 5.—FUN ON THE BRISTOL revived by John F. Sheridan at the Gaiety Theatre.

Sept. 6.—THE BARRISTER produced at the Comedy. The principal characters played by Messrs. J. A. Dwinley, F. Mervin, W. Everard, and S. Caffrey; Miss S. Vaughan, Miss M. Hunt, and Miss H. Leyton.

Sept. 10.—Miss M. Anderson revived THE WINTER'S TALE at the Lyceum, doubling the parts of Hermione and Perdita.

Sept. 12.—THE BLUE BELLS OF SCOTLAND, by R. Buchanan, produced at the Novelty.

Sept. 15.—THE RED LAMP revived at the Haymarket. The BALLAD MONGER, produced, with Messrs. Beerbohm Tree, C. H. Brookfield, and Miss Marion Terry in the principal parts.

Sept. 19.—SOPHIA revived at the Vaudeville.

Sept. 21.—THE SULTAN OF MOCHA revived at the Strand. The cast included Miss Violet Cameron, Miss M. Shirley, Miss Florence Melville; Messrs. E. Birch, H. Bracey, Charles Danby, and C. H. Kenny.

Sept. 28.—FETTERED FREEDOM produced at an afternoon performance at the Vaudeville.

Oct. 6.—FASCINATION, by Harriet Jay and R. Buchanan, given at an afternoon performance at the Novelty Theatre.

Oct. 8.—MISS ESMERALDA produced at the Gaiety. Principal parts played by Mesdames M. Hood, Fannie Leslie, A. Blance, and E. Miller; Messrs. Lonnin, Thornton, and Stone.

Oct. 10.—'TWIXT KITH AND KIN produced at the Grand.

Oct. 17.—Terry's Theatre opened with MEDDLE AND MIDDLE AND THE CHURCHWARDEN.

AS IN A GLASS produced at the Opera Comique.

Oct. 22.—Miss Grace Hawthorne gave a *matinée* of THE STROLLER at the Princess's.

Oct. 24.—M. Mayer commenced a season of French plays at the Royalty.

Oct. 26.—THE OLD GUARD, music by R. Planquette, and written by H. B. Farnie, produced at the Avenue Theatre.

Nov. 1.—Afternoon performance of IN DANGER at the Vaudeville.

Nov. 2.—NITOCRIS given at a *matinée* at Drury Lane.

Nov. 3.—HEART OF HEARTS, by H. A. Jones, produced at an afternoon performance at the Vaudeville. The principal parts were played by Messrs. L. Boyne, G. Farquhar, F. Thorne, R. Carleton, and Thomas Thorne; Miss R. Leclercq, Miss S. Larkin, and Miss Kate Rorke.

Nov. 5.—THE ARABIAN NIGHTS, by Sydney Grundy, brought out at the Globe. The leading characters were played by Messrs. Hawtrey, Lestock, and Penley, and Miss Lottie Venne.

THE WITCH put on at the St. James's.

Nov. 12.—H.M.S. PINAFORE revived at the Savoy.

Nov. 15.—The Dramatic Students gave an afternoon performance at Terry's Theatre of Dr. Westland Marston's comedy THE FAVOURITE OF FORTUNE.

Nov. 19.—THE CIRCASSIAN produced at the Criterion. The principal parts by Messrs. D. James, Giddens, Blakeley, and S. Brough; Miss A. Hughes, Miss F. Paget, and Mrs. E. Phelps.

ROWING.—The amateur rowing of the past year has, with one or two brilliant exceptions, not been productive of any very noticeable performances or remarkable races. The year 1887 will, however, long be remembered as the one in which Cambridge University oarsmen carried all before them at Henley, winning every single event at the premier regatta, and establishing several records over the new course. As soon as the two university eights commenced practice after the Christmas vacation, Oxford were established as favourites for the Inter-Varsity race, the Cantabs being very unsettled as regards their crew, with their best men apparently *hors de combat*. Subsequently, however, the light blue eight rapidly improved, and having secured the services of some of the best of their previous year's oarsmen, they started with good odds laid on their chance, and on March 26th won the race from Putney to Mortlake all the way and rather easily. No. 7 in the Oxford boat broke his oar short off at the rowlock at Barnes Bridge, but this did not in any way alter the actual result. Trinity Hall retained their position as head of the river at Cambridge in the June eights, the racing being for the first time reduced to four days. New College occupied a similar position at Oxford in the May races, displacing the Magdalen eight. Henley Regatta was again held over the new course, finishing at Poplar Point, the racing occupying three days as in 1886, and producing some magnificent finishes. The Prince and Princess of Wales were present on the concluding day of the meeting. The weather all through the regatta week was simply perfection, and the attendances larger than ever. The Cambridge University boat clubs were represented in every race, and achieved the unprecedented success of winning every event on the programme. The Trinity Hall men won no less than five challenge cups; viz., the Grand, the Ladies', the Thames, the Stewards', and the Visitors'. Pembroke College won the Wyfold, Third Trinity the Goblets, and Gardner of Emanuel the Diamonds. Guy Nickalls, of Magdalen College, Oxford, who had won the O.U.B.C. sculls but was defeated in the final heat of the Diamonds at Henley by Gardner, turned the tables on the Cantab in the annual contest for the Wingfield Sculls or Amateur Championship of the Thames, on July 13, from Putney to Mortlake, after a splendid neck-and-neck struggle to Hammersmith Bridge. The minor regattas of the season were chiefly noticeable for the uniform success of the Thames Rowing Club over their old rivals the London R.C., in all the senior races, for which the competition was very limited, Kingston and Twickenham being rarely represented, and the university crews invariably retiring after Henley. The victory of the Thames R.C. first eight over Twickenham at Moulsey Regatta on July 16, the stroke of the winners breaking his oar-blade short off directly after the start, was a most conclusive proof of the immense superiority of the Thames over the other Metropolitan clubs. In junior events the London R.C. scored a number of victories, but in these also the competition was very weak owing to so many of the smaller clubs having ceased to exist. The Metropolitan Regatta, at one time next in importance after Henley, virtually lapsed in 1887, although the four challenge cups were offered

for competition on different days in July and September. Here also the racing was very indifferent, except for the London Cup (scullers), won by W. H. Cumming of the Anglian B.C., after an exciting contest with two Thames and one London oarsman. On October 2nd, Rumbure of Valenciennes won the thirty-fifth contest for the Amateur Sculling Championship of France on the Seine. No English sculler competed.

Professional rowing in England has been at almost a complete dead-lock during 1887, in marked contrast to the stirring times on the Thames in 1886. Only one professional sculling match took place on that river during the whole season, and that was between two fourth-rate men for a small stake; but on the Tyne, Feb. 7th, G. Bubeat of Hammersmith defeated G. Perkins of Putney, for the Championship of England Challenge Cup and £400. After this Bubeat went to America, where he took part in several matches during the summer with tolerable success. Perkins after his defeat sailed for Australia. The ex-champion of the world, Edward Hanlan, in America sculled two matches with J. Gaudaur for the Championship of the United States, losing the first and winning the second. J. Teemer then challenged Hanlan for the title, and beat him easily on Toronto Bay, August 13th. On October 28th, Teemer and Gaudaur met on Lake Maranacook, when Teemer won easily. Directly after his defeat by Teemer, Hanlan sailed for Australia, where he for the third time sculled W. Beach for the Championship of the World, on the Nepean river, New South Wales, on Nov. 26, Beach once more winning.

LAWN-TENNIS.—Although the game of lawn-tennis was quite as popular during 1887 as in any previous year, the enforced retirement of W. Renshaw, the champion, owing to an accident to his right arm, robbed the Wimbledon Championships and several other events of their chief interest. In his absence H. F. Lawford and E. Renshaw once again proved themselves second only to the champion as our best exponents of the game. Lawford at last achieved the highest honours of the year by winning the championship, defeating in the final tie E. Renshaw (1-6, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4), in the presence of an immense crowd of spectators. Earlier in the year, Lawford was rather easily beaten when defending his Irish Championship in Dublin, by E. Renshaw, on May 28th (7-5, 6-2, 9-7). These were Lawford's only two appearances during the season. In the absence of the brothers Renshaw the holders, the Double Championship was won by P. B. Lyon and H. W. Wilberforce. E. L. Williams lost the Covered Court Championship to F. W. Lewis in April, and subsequently the winner had a most successful career, taking the London Championship, the Kent (Blackheath) Open Singles, the Middlesex Championship, the South of England Championship, and the Bourne-mouth Challenge Cup. H. Grove won the Exmouth Challenge Cup, the West of England, the Northern, and the Scottish Championships. The Cheltenham one hundred guinea Challenge Cup went permanently into the possession of the holder, E. De S. H. Browne, who also won the Welsh Championship. J. R. Deykin won the Midland Counties Challenge Cup. The Scottish Doubles Championship, and the Northumberland County Challenge Cup both fell

to P. B. Lyon, his brother, H. B. Lyon, being his partner in the former event. Miss Maud Watson, the champion of 1886, and Mrs. Hillyard (*nie* Bingley), were both compelled to yield place to Miss L. Dod, who during the year carried off the championship as well as the Irish, Northern, and West of England Ladies' Championships, and also the Doubles Championship with Miss May Langrishe. Altogether Miss L. Dod won ten first and one second prize, a wonderful record. Mrs. Hillyard won the London Championship and the Exmouth Challenge Cup. The Welsh Ladies' Championship fell to Miss Maud Watson. The other most noteworthy lady players were Miss Brucewell, Miss D. Patterson, and Miss Butler, the last mentioned taking the Scottish and Northumberland Championships. In America the game is rapidly increasing the number of its votaries, and for the seventh successive season, R. D. Sears won the United States' Championship, and with J. Dwight took the Doubles Championship for the fifth year. In India, Australia, and Ceylon, lawn-tennis tournaments are extremely popular.

ATHLETICS AND PEDESTRIANISM.—The amateur athletic records of the year give one or two remarkable performances at short distances, but in the longer races the standards of former seasons have not been altered, and no successor has as yet been found for the ex-champion amateur W. G. George, now a professional. Athletic meetings were more numerous than ever, nearly every small village and town in the Kingdom holding athletic sports in connection with the Queen's Jubilee on June 21st or 22nd. Notwithstanding the undoubted popularity of athletics and running, and the vigilance and capacity of the various Amateur Athletic Associations ruling and controlling the sport, it cannot be said that there is any improvement in the morality or tone of the pastime; indeed, roping, and shady practices of all sorts, were never more prevalent than during 1887, and unless vigorous steps are taken to punish the offenders the future of amateur running is not very hopeful. The definition of an amateur is perhaps too broad and comprehensive. Between the amateur pure and simple who competes simply for his amusement, and the professional who makes his living at the game, there must always be a large and ever-increasing body of athletes who cannot afford to race for amusement alone, and therefore in some way are compelled to make it pay without being at all scrupulous as to the means employed. This last-mentioned class should not be allowed to rank as they do now with the *bona fide* amateurs. In the early spring the Oxford and Cambridge athletic meetings which preceded the Inter-Varsity sports produced several fast performances well worthy of notice. At Cambridge, J. C. Waters, the President of the C.U.A.C., ran through in a one-mile handicap from scratch in 4 min. 24½ secs., and also did 2 min. 20 secs. in 1,000 yards handicap. Another Cantab, H. M. Fletcher, ran 300 yards in 32½ secs.; 200 yards in 20½ secs., and a quarter-mile in 50½ secs. F. G. Tuck, also a Cantab, cleared 21 ft. 9 in. in the long jump. At Oxford, F. J. K. Cross, now president O.U.A.C., ran half a mile in 1 min. 57 secs., then the best time ever done by an Englishman, and second only to L. E. Myers' A.A.A. amateur record in England of 1 min. 56 secs. H. W. Savigny, an Oxonian, at th.

O.U.A.C. sports, cleared over 21 feet in less than four times in the broad jump. The Inter-Varsity sports as usual were decided at Lillie Bridge (probably for the last time, as the new Queen's Grounds, West Brompton, will in future be the scene of all Inter-Varsity competitions in the Metropolis), Cambridge winning six out of the nine competitions. Owing to a hurricane of wind and rain the times were not up to the average, but Cross won the one-mile for Oxford in the absence of J. C. Waters—the Cantab *hors de combat*—in 4 min. 25½ secs., a record for these sports, and fully equal to 4 min. 20 secs. on a favourable day. In February and March the various Cross Country Championships were decided. The Finchley Harriers won the Southern Counties' at Sandown Park, February 26th (W. H. Coad, S.L. Harriers, first man home). The Salford Harriers won the Northern Counties' at Manchester on the same day, and the Burton Harriers the Midland Championship on March 12th, at Burton-on-Trent, by one point from the Birchfield H. The National Cross Country Championship, March 5th, at Birmingham (Four Oaks), was won by the holders, the Birchfield Harriers, Birmingham, J. E. Hickman of Coventry finishing first. The Amateur Championships were held at Stourbridge, near Birmingham, on July 2nd. The cinder track was new and loose, and only a very small number of spectators were present. A. Wharton, a black, retained the one hundred yards championship, beating C. G. Wood, Blackheath Harriers, in 10½ secs. Wood won the quarter mile in 51 secs. F. J. K. Cross, the Oxonian, won the half-mile in 1 min. 59 secs., and the one-mile in 4 min. 25½ secs. E. C. Carter, of the New York Athletic Club, and formerly of Bristol, England, won the four miles in 21 min. 10 secs., and the ten miles in 55 min. 9 secs. C. W. V. Clarke of Reading won the seven miles walking in 56 min. 59½ secs., after a very close race all the way with C. D. Lange, an Oxonian. W. B. Page, of the Manhattan A.C., New York, tied with the holder, G. W. Rowdon of Teignmouth, at 6 feet for the high jump. F. B. Roberts, an old Cantab, won the broad jump with 22 ft. 4 in.; and Tom Ray of Ulverston the pole jump with 11 ft. J. S. Mitchell of Limerick won putting the 16 lbs. weight with 39 ft. 1½ in., and also throwing the 16 lbs. hammer with 124 ft. ¼ in., a best on record, from a 9 ft. circle, now used for the first time. J. Le Fleming, C.U.A.C., won the 120 yards Hurdles Championship in 16½ secs. But for the bad state of the path all the times would undoubtedly have been much faster. During the year C. G. Wood, Blackheath Harriers, made the following records at Stamford Bridge Grounds:—150 yards in 15 secs., and subsequently in 14½ secs.; 220 yards in 21½ secs., and then 21½ secs.; 250 yards in 25½ secs., and 300 yards in 31½ secs. E. H. Pelling, of the Civil Service, ran 200 yards at Stamford Bridge in 20½ secs., and at the same venue A. G. Le Maître, the Oxonian, made a record for 600 yards of 1 min. 14 secs. W. B. Page, the American, cleared over 6 ft. high jumping, at some half-dozen meetings during the summer, and on August 15th, at Stourbridge, C.C. sports, accomplished a record in this class of athletics with 6 ft. 3½ in., exactly 8½ inches above his own height. This, however, he subsequently improved upon on his return to America, as at Philadelphia, Oct. 7th, he cleared 6 ft. 4 in., the greatest height ever.

jumped by either amateur or professional, and a marvellous performance. Both these jumps were fairly accomplished and thoroughly authenticated. E. C. Carter defeated W. H. Coad in a four-mile match at Stamford Bridge, in 20 min. 25½ secs.; on August 9th, but was himself defeated in a similar match in Dublin by T. Conneff, an Irishman, in 19 min. 49½ secs. Conneff also beat Carter in a two-mile race at Manchester, in 9 min. 44½ secs. During the year C. W. V. Clarke of Reading was credited with the following walking records:—3 miles, 21 min. 25½ secs.; 8 miles, 63 min. 41 secs.; 9 miles, 71 min. 44 secs.; and 10 miles, 79 min. 50 secs. His style of walking, however, was always open to question. T. Ray established a record pole-jump, clearing 11 ft. 6½ in. at Whitehaven, August 10th. On February 4th, at Newmarket, Mr. C. W. L. Bulpett, an old Rugby and Oxonian, undertook for a wager to run a mile, walk a mile, and ride a mile on horseback under 18 min. He accomplished the task in 16 min. 57½ secs. A party of English amateurs, C. G. Wood, C. W. V. Clarke, and T. Ray, visited America in the autumn, but Wood sprained his foot on his arrival. He could not take part in the American and Canadian amateur championships. Ray won the pole-jump at both these meetings, but Clarke was disqualified for running in most of the events for which he started. There were very few professional pedestrian races of any importance decided in England in 1887. H. Gent, of Darlington, won two Sheffield sprint handicaps in succession, and then challenged H. Hutchens, of Putney, to run a match for the sprint championship, the distance to be 120 yards, and the stakes £200. The match was fixed for September 19th at Lillie Bridge Grounds, West Brompton. The race attracted an immense crowd of some 5,000 spectators. At the last moment Hutchens became a very hot favourite, although known to be out of form, and the supporters of Gent (whose trial proved to him to be a marvel of speed) fearing some questionable proceedings, invaded the dressing-room and stopped both men from running. The two pedestrians secretly left the ground, and the crowd finding there would be no race and no gate-money returned, commenced a disgraceful riot, and burnt down nearly the whole of the stands before a strong body of police cleared the enclosure. This will probably prove a death-blow to all professional pedestrians in the Metropolis. Gent and Hutchens eventually ran off the match at Gateshead, on October 31st, when Gent won rather easily in 11½ secs. Hutchens, L. E. Myers, and W. G. George were in Australia in the spring, and ran several races, but the trip could not have proved a very profitable speculation. Hutchens defeated T. Malone, running 250 yards in 25½ secs., in the second of a series of matches; but the English champion was twice defeated by a black named Samuels, over sprint courses and in slow times. George and Myers also ran a series of matches at three distances short of a mile, the latter winning all, George being quite out of form. In November, at Oxford, F. J. K. Cross ran 600 yards in 1 min. 12½ secs. (record), and half a mile in 1 min. 56½ secs.

CRICKET.—Although an Australian team did not visit England during the past year, the extraordinary long period of uninterrupted fine weather and the keen contest for the county championship caused the cricketing season of

1887 to be exceptionally good and successful. A natural and legitimate outcome of the fine weather was the high scoring. It is many years since batsmen have had such a favourable summer, and although perhaps to this cause must be attributed the large number of drawn games, it is very difficult to devise means to prevent these unsatisfactory conclusions to some of the most important matches of the season. Still, if greater punctuality were observed in starting a match, less time cut to waste between the innings, some extension of the rule of deciding on the first innings from one-day matches to all matches that are not played out, or some plan formulated to enable a captain to forego a portion of an inning if he thought he could win a match, the present evil of drawn games might be considerably reduced. In first-class cricket the performances of the leading batsmen, amateurs and professionals, give a majority to the former in the matter of heavy run-getting. In 1886, two gentlemen and seven players each made over 1,000 runs. Last season, although only seven cricketers gained that distinction, four were amateurs and only three professionals. Messrs. W. G. Grace and W. W. Read, who each reached the 1,000 in 1886, are now joined by Messrs. A. J. Webbe and R. J. Key; whilst Shrewsbury, Hall, and Ulyett have once more gained that honour, Bates only missed his 1,000 by 4 runs, but Maurice Read, Abel, and G. Hearne have not been so successful. Amongst the amateur batsmen, Mr. W. G. Grace, after twenty-three years' hard work, not only heads the averages, but he alone of those players who have taken part in the great contests of the year, has made over 2,000 runs. This is an achievement which no other cricketer has ever obtained, and it is eleven years ago since Mr. Grace made that number of runs in one season. Altogether he obtained 2,062 runs in 46 innings, an average of 54·10. Six times during the season he made over 100. His highest innings was 183 not out. Playing for Gloucester v. Kent in August, he made 101 and 103 not out, a brace of centuries by one player in a match having only twice before been recorded, once by himself in 1868, and once by W. Lambert in 1817. Mr. A. J. Webbe takes second place with an average of 47·22, from a total of 31 innings and 1,244 runs. Mr. Walter Read stands third, with an average of 47·17 from an aggregate of 1,684 runs in 36 innings. The Oxonian, R. J. Key, who is fourth, has made a remarkable advance. His average is 43·7, with a total of 44 innings and 1,618 runs, including the highest score of the year, viz., 281 for Oxford University v. Middlesex. The other noticeable averages are W. E. Roller 40·10, W. C. Bridgeman 34·7, J. Thomas 34·10. The amateur bowling of the past season did not show any improvement; indeed, in 1886 there were four averages lower than last year, W. G. Grace, with 1,273·2 overs 97 wickets, average 21·41, did twice as much bowling as any other amateur. The following are the leading averages of the year:—E. Peake, 157·1 overs, 293 runs, 17 wickets, average 17·4; E. A. Napan, 476·2 overs, 1,091 runs, 60 wickets, average 18·11; J. Robertson, 579·3 overs, 924 runs, 46 wickets, average 20·4; C. A. Smith, 542·3 overs, 849 runs, 42 wickets, average 20·9; E. H. Buckland, 400 overs, 597 runs, 20 wickets, average 20·17; F. G. J. Ford and H. W. Forster each took over 30 wickets, with an average of 22·18 and 27·1 re-

spectively. Amongst the professionals, for the third year in succession Arthur Shrewsbury heads the batting list. His average is over 20 runs, better than any other cricketer, and is more than twice as much as that of any other professional. He completely distanced all his former season's brilliant performances with 23 innings, 1,653 runs (best score 267), and the phenomenal average of 78'15. 2 Eight times during the season he played an innings of over a hundred, and only once in the last six seasons has he omitted to score an innings of over 200. Mr. W. G. Grace's 78 in 1871 is the only approach to Shrewsbury's 1887 season's average. The two Yorkshire professionals, Hall and Ulyett, come next; Hall with 36 innings, 1,240 runs, average 38'24, times not out 4; Ulyett 41 innings, 1,487 runs, average 38'5. The other noticeable averages are Robinson, 21 innings, 604 runs, average 35'9; Gunn, 30 innings, 958 runs, average 35'13; Barnes, 30 innings, 957 runs, average 33; Quaife, 30 innings, 926 runs, average 31'27; F. Sugg, 15 innings, 417 runs, average 29'11; Barnes, Lohmann (843 runs), Briggs (819 runs), and Peel (835 runs), who did a great deal of bowling, deserve especial praise for their batting. George Hearne, who through an injury was kept out of cricket after the middle of July, came out well with 31 innings, 714 runs, average 25'14. Amongst the professional bowling averages, the name of the once-prominent Edmund Peate does not appear. Lohmann, the Surreyite, decidedly carries off the honours of the season with 1,634'2 overs, 154 wickets, average 15'94; and considering how much harder the wickets have been, his performance is worthy of all praise. Briggs, with 1,592'1 overs, has taken 114 wickets for an average of 17'80. Watson, 1,532'2 overs, took 100 wickets, average 14'82; and Wootton, from 1,373'1 overs captured 100 wickets for an average of 18'92. Jones actually heads the list with 233 overs, 24 wickets, average 11'18; and Richardson, the new Notts' recruit, comes second with 570'2 overs, 45 wickets, average 13'28. Atwell's is also a good performance, and ranks third, 1,330'1 overs, 89 wickets, average 13'81. Barnes, who so largely contributed to the victories of the Players over the Gentlemen, from 1,103'3 overs took 90 wickets, average 19'2. Barlow and Emmett did not maintain their average of 1886, and the names of Alfred Shaw and Walter Wright do not appear in the list. Rawlin and Pougher both appear to be rapidly coming to the front.

A. Shaw's English team of cricketers returned from Australia early in May. Financially, the trip was not a success; indeed, the interest in cricket seems on the wane in Australia. But from a cricket standpoint, the result was eminently satisfactory. The Englishmen played 29 matches, and only lost two, both against New South Wales. Of the others, twelve were won and no less than 15 were drawn, but in almost every instance, had time permitted, the latter would have been won by Shaw's eleven. Shrewsbury and J. Briggs chiefly distinguished themselves in batting and bowling respectively. Up to almost the very end of the season it was impossible to place the nine first-class counties in order of merit, and possibly never before has so much interest been taken in the struggle for the position of champion county. Indeed, when on the first three days of August Surrey met Notts at the Oval, both

having at that time only suffered one defeat, the attendances were the largest ever recorded in the history of cricket, nearly 55,000 spectators being present during the match. Finally the order was as follows:—1st, Surrey, 12 wins, 2 lost; 2nd, Lancashire, 10 wins, 3 lost; 3rd, Notts, 3 wins, 3 lost; 4th, Middlesex, 4 wins, 2 lost; 5th, Yorkshire, 6 wins, 3 lost; 6th, Sussex, 2 wins, 8 lost; 7th, Kent, 1 win, 8 lost; 8th, Gloucestershire, 1 win, 9 lost; 9th Derbyshire 0 wins, 6 lost. The latter county after such a disastrous season will probably be relegated to the second class. Surrey thoroughly deserved the championship, as from accidents, illness, and hard work both their batting and bowling strength was considerably weakened towards the end of the season. Lancashire came suddenly to the front, at the finish defeating both Surrey and Notts within a week. Mr. A. J. Webbe was the mainstay of the Middlesex team, and at Canterbury and Huddersfield carried his bat through the innings for 192 and 243 respectively. Yorkshire got into splendid form about July, and remained so to the finish of the season. Kent and Gloucestershire were singularly unfortunate, the former's earlier fixtures being spoilt by the absence of its best amateurs. The highest total of the season was 596 by Notts v. Middlesex, and the lowest 42 by Derbyshire v. Surrey. In seven instances a county obtained more than 500 runs. July 14th to August 27th a team of Canadians played 18 matches, chiefly against amateurs, winning 4 and losing 5 matches. The Players won both their matches against the Gentlemen in one innings, and England beat the M.C.C. & Ground (Centenary Festival) by an innings and 117 runs.

BILLIARDS.—Compared with the busy and important seasons of 1885 and 1886, that of 1887 has been rather tame and uneventful. John Roberts, Jnr., remained as before *facile princeps* at all-round billiards, and again and again proved his ability to concede 4,000 in 12,000 spot-barred to any other player, W. Cook included, although he perhaps wisely refused to meet W. J. Peall on an ordinary table with the spot-stroke allowed. Chiefly owing to this firm stand on the part of the champion, the spot-barred game has almost superseded in public exhibitions so-called English billiards with the spot-stroke allowed, and it must be admitted that the change has proved beneficial in rendering the play more scientific and interesting. It is rather difficult to determine who is the best all-round professional after Roberts, as there is very little to choose between Peall, North, Mitchell, and Cook, although the latter very rarely last season played up to his proper form, owing to ill health. It is to be regretted that the Billiard Association did not carry out one of their proposed schemes and promote a second-class championship, with John Roberts barred. The Association, however, owing to the jealousies of the professionals, and the numerous conflicting trade interests at work, was considerably hampered, and indeed paralyzed in all its efforts to introduce any novelties or innovations. The Billiard Hall, Argyle Street, London, and the Westminster Aquarium, continue to be the favourite localities for the more important exhibitions and matches, but at the Albert Palace, Battersea, and at Olympia, West Kensington, several tournaments were decided.

There were fewer tournaments than usual

during last season, weekly exhibition games between the best players proving more attractive. W. Mitchell (scratch) in January won a 2,500 up "all-in" handicap tournament at the Albert Palace; and at the end of the same month, also at the Albert Palace, J. Bennett (25 points) won the Billiard Association's 500 up spot-barred tournament, which proved a financial failure. In March, D. Richards (200 points) won a 1,800 up spot-barred handicap of four at the Westminster Aquarium. From April 4th to 16th a £300 spot-barred handicap tournament, with twelve players engaged, John Roberts, Jr., at scratch, was decided at the Billiard Hall, heats 500 up. J. Lloyd (240 points) won with nine victories and two defeats. On April 27th, J. Dowland (106 points) won a spot-barred tournament at Olympia, eight players, heats 500 up. A big Jubilee spot-barred tournament, with £100 in prizes and 64 entries for markers and amateurs, concluded April 30th at the Aquarium. H. McNeill, of Glasgow, playing under the name of "Harrington," won easily. McNeill, who is only twenty-two years old, is the best addition to the front rank of players since the advent of Peall and North. In December, 1886, J. North beat J. Roberts, Jr., by 116 when receiving 4,000 in 12,000 spot-barred. The match was said to be for £1,000. Subsequently the champion three times defeated North at the Hall when conceding the same odds in exhibition matches; and under similar conditions Roberts also defeated Peall, Mitchell, and Cook on several occasions. The champion tried several novelties at his weekly exhibitions during the season. On January 10th he was beaten by J. Dowland by 617, Dowland receiving 1,000 in 12,000, and playing spot-in against Roberts's spot-barred. Roberts also beat both D. Richards and W. Mitchell, the champion only using five pockets to his opponents' six, each game being spot-barred. Roberts made a break of 288 under these conditions, and subsequently conceded Peall and North 2,000 in 10,000 on a so-called championship table (3-inch pockets) spot allowed. Peall won his match by 431, making the extraordinary break for a small-pocket table of 445 (128 spots). Roberts won the match against North under these conditions by 1,526, and established a record of consecutive nursery cannons, viz., 85. It is generally believed that in these two matches the table in some way must have been made to favour the players, as hitherto 165 had been the best break on a championship-table. Afterwards, May 21st, Roberts beat Peall by 119 on a similar table, at the same points. Probably the only genuine money-match of 1887 was between Peall and Mitchell, 15,000 up even, "all-in," for £1,000 a-side, at the Billiard Hall, in the Derby week, May 23 to 28, when, after a close and interesting game, Peall won by 762 points. Best breaks, Peall 984 (324 spots), record in a money-match, Mitchell 836 (277 spots). In February, F. White, playing G. Collins at the Aquarium, 12,000 up "all-in," scored a record of 105 consecutive screw-back spot-strokes. On October 18th, at the Aquarium, W. Cook made a spot-barred break of 462, which has never been beaten except by the champion. During the year John Roberts, playing spot-barred, has made breaks of 552 and 580; but his own record of 604 has not been equalled. With the spot-stroke allowed, W. J. Peall has made several breaks of over 1,000, and still holds the record break of 2,413 under these conditions.

YACHTING.—In common with other branches of sport yacht-racing in 1887 was made memorable by special events organized to commemorate the Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign. Foremost amongst them was the Royal Thames Yacht Club race round the United Kingdom for a prize of 1,000 guineas, and which was won by the *Genesta*. The Royal Yacht Squadron gave £800 for a channel match, and the Royal Victoria and Royal London Yacht Clubs also offered exceptionally rich prizes for competition. Amongst other prominent features of the year was a reform of the long-standing rule of measurement, for a system penalizing load-water length and sail area alone, and which bids fair to produce a better type of vessel than the deep narrow craft which were the outcome of the exploded length-and-breadth formula. The A class may be said to have collapsed in the course of the season; and the year will also be remembered for the advent of the *Thistle* and the ocean match across the Atlantic won by the *Coronet*. There was but little alteration in the usual fixtures, but the International Regatta at Ostend was missed from the list, and the Royal Mersey Club would have fallen through had not a match been got up for the *Thistle* and *Irex*. It was an exceptionally fine summer, with light winds prevailing, although the valedictory races in Torbay were sailed in tempestuous weather. Racing commenced on the 28th of May with the Channel match of the New Thames Yacht Club from Southend to Harwich; and on that occasion the *Thistle* made her *début* and scored a remarkable light-weather victory. She sailed six other races before leaving the English Channel, and then one on the Mersey and seven on the Clyde, and won eleven first prizes and two second prizes, value £646, out of fifteen starts. The *Thistle* was built by a syndicate of Scotch yachtsmen for the express purpose of winning back the America Cup, but how she failed in her object is now a matter of history. To the *Foxhound* belongs the honour of standing at the head of the roll of winning yachts, her record being 18 first prizes and nine others out of 41 starts, the gross value of her winnings being £960. She is owned by Mr. C. E. Nottage, and was admirably sailed by L. Cranfield. At the early part of the season the *Foxhound* was in yawl rig, but after sailing about ten matches she was converted into a cutter. The *Irex* won by far the largest amount in prizes, her spoils in the season being 17 first prizes and six seconds out of 34 starts, the gross value of her winnings being £1,789. She sailed twenty matches with A class sail spread, and after the Irish regattas was cut down to come under B classification. The *Irex* is owned by Mr. J. Jameson, and was sailed by W. O'Neill. The *Genesta* won the prize in the Jubilee race round the British Isles, and with 12 other prizes amassed the substantial sum of £1,355, her record being four first and nine second prizes. She is owned by Sir R. Sutton, and was sailed by John Carter. The *Neptune* was raced as hard as any vessel in the fleet, and, although she was unlucky in carrying away spars, she won 15 first prizes and nine others, value £1,109. Her owner is Mr. W. G. D. Goff, and R. Gomes of Gosport was sailing-master. The *Sybil*, a new cutter of the cruising type, got a good average of prizes, winning no fewer than nine firsts and 11 seconds in 34 starts, the value being

£334. She is owned by Mr. C. J. Still, and was sailed by S. Randall. The remaining winners were:—*Wendur* (Mr. H. R. Laing), eight prizes, value £340; *Vol-au-Vent* (Mr. I. Clark), seven prizes, value £290; *Erycina* (Mr. A. Penn), five prizes, value £245; *Queen Mab* (Mr. West), 15 prizes, value £212; *Melissa* (Mr. M'Gildowney), 15 prizes, value £200; *Aemone* (Mr. M. Liddell), one prize, value £200; *Hyacinth* (Mr. T. D. Garth), six prizes, value £150; *Vanduaara* (Mr. T. Clark), four prizes, value £145; *Nixie* (Mr. H. Crawford), three prizes, value £135; *Wraith* (Mr. J. H. Gubbins), seven prizes, value £168; *Doris* (Mr. B. Allan), 16 prizes, value £124; *Dauntless* (Mr. H. L. Popham), one prize, value £100; *Constance* (Mr. Prescott Westcar), five prizes, value £105; *Moina* (Capt. Bainbridge, R.N.), one prize, value £105; *Forgoice* (Mr. W. B. Paget), three prizes, value £77; *Coryphe* (Mr. R. Scott), three prizes, value £65; *Slouthound* (Lord F. Cecil), three prizes, value £55; *Nadejda* (Mr. A. L. Ochs), five prizes, value £50; *Daphne* (Lieut.-Col. Bagot), two prizes, value £20.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT-RACING.—It may be said that international yacht-racing dates from the year of the Great Exhibition, when the famous schooner *America* visited this country. She was designed by Mr. George Steers for Mr. John C. Stevens, who at that time was commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and she set sail from New York on the 22nd of June, 1851, for Havre, where she received her racing outfit. It was on the morning of a fine day at the end of July, 1851, that the *America* was made out from Ryde Pier, beating in the east end of the Isle of Wight, and it was not long ere her weatherly qualities were put to test. The *Lavrock* cutter, which was out cruising, sighted the stranger, and at once trimmed her sails for a trial of speed. The Yankee accepted the challenge, and raced away so astoundingly fast that she was at once voted a very Flying Dutchman. As the *America* came across the western ocean with the avowed object of throwing down the gauntlet to all British yachts, it was thought by many rather questionable policy in showing her form as she did with the *Lavrock*; still the *Lavrock* was not a representative vessel, but the *America* had given her such a hollow beating that a fair scare set in, and Commodore Stevens did not find match-making an easy matter. The Royal Yacht Squadron, however, offered a cup, value 100 guineas, to be sailed for from Cowes round the Isle of Wight, by yachts of all nations, and the contest came off on the 22nd of August. It was not a satisfactory racing day, but the *America* raced away from her fourteen rivals and was leading the English clipper-cutters *Arrow* and *Alarm* by a short distance, when the latter got ashore at the back of the island and the *Arrow* went to her assistance. The *America* afterwards sailed a private race with the *Titania* schooner, and in a trial of twenty miles to windward and twenty miles to leeward won by about an hour. The *America* was afterwards sold to Lord de Blaquiere, and in the following year she was beaten by the *Arrow* and the *Moquito*. The *Arrow*, however, had been lengthened and made 18 tons larger, and no doubt improved in speed. It is not too much to say that the advent of the *America* brought about a revolution in yacht-designing in this country, the *Gloriana* schooner, built in 1852, being the first notable production on American

lines. Commodore Stevens died in 1856, but the cup he won in the *America* he left in trust to the New York Yacht Club as "an international challenge trophy for ever." The *America* was laid up after 1852, and was found so rotten a year or two later that she was virtually rebuilt by Pitcher of Northfleet, and subsequently she was bought by an American yachtsman, and at the present time is the property of General Butler. In 1852 the centre-board sloop *Sylvie* came across from America to Cowes. Her visit, however, attracted but little notice, and she was overmatched by such vessels as the *Arrow*, *Julia*, and *Alarm*. The *Gipsy*, a fine schooner, was the next arrival from America, but her racing pretensions were next to nil, and the first revival of international rivalry after the *America's* advent was consequent on the famous ocean race in the winter of 1866, when the *Henrietta*, *Fleetwing*, and *Vesta* made the passage between New York and the Needles in a little over fourteen days. The trio went back to the States without testing the speed of the reigning English cracks; but in 1868 the *Sappho* put in appearance at Cowes, and her owner at once issued a bold challenge. With such vessels as the *Aline*, *Cambria*, *Egeria*, *Pantomime*, *Condor*, and *Oimara* available British interests were well protected, and the *Sappho* got a hollow beating in a race round the Isle of Wight. The year 1870 was a memorable one in regard to international yachting, as the *Sappho* reappeared on the scene a very much altered vessel from what she was in 1868. A series of matches were arranged between her and the *Cambria*, but the latter was altogether outmatched, as in each trial the *Sappho* came out an easy winner. Mr. Ashbury was in no way, however, disheartened by these defeats, and offered to sail his vessel against Mr. James Gordon Bennett's *Dauntless* from the Old Head of Kinsale to Sandy Hook, and after a flood of correspondence, conditions were agreed upon for a contest for the America Cup, which had been nineteen years in the keeping of the New York Yacht Club. The *Cambria* won the Atlantic match by a trifle under two hours, but in the race for the Cup she was eighth in a fleet of twenty-five, the *Magic*, a centreboard schooner, owned by Mr. Lyster Wallack, being winner, and the old *America* finished in front of the *Cambria*. Nothing daunted, Mr. Ashbury determined to make another attempt to take the trophy out of American keeping, and Ratsey of Cowes was intrusted with the work of building a vessel for the task. The *Lionia* was the new challenger, and it is doubtful if she was a faster craft all round than the *Cambria*; however, she left England a beaten vessel, and in a series of races on the other side for the America Cup was defeated by the *Columbia*, a centreboard schooner, and the *Sappho*. It may be said that the conditions were not favourable to the challenger, as the Americans were free to choose their champion on the morning of each match. The *Lionia* won one race, but she made a poor show, as she was beaten by the *Dauntless* in a private match sailed after the Cup contests. The effort to bring the trophy back cost Mr. Ashbury about £22,000 on the second occasion, and five years passed ere another attempt was made, and this time the Canadian centreboard schooner *Countess of Dufferin* was the challenger; she was easily beaten by the *Madeline* schooner, and in 1881

another Canadian vessel, the *Atalanta*, a centre-board sloop, owned by the Bay of Quinte Yacht Club, challenged and was decisively defeated by the New York sloop *Mischief*. In the same year Mr. J. Coats of Paisley, sent across the 10-ton cutter *Madge* to try conclusions with the Americans, and her success went to prove that the English cutter was faster than the centre-board, and there is no doubt that her visit led to the Americans copying, in a modified way, many English ideas. When Sir Richard Sutton challenged with the *Genesta* in 1885, it was agreed that it would be imperative to build a sloop to protect the interests of the cup holders, and of two new sloops, the *Puritan* and the *Priscilla*, the former proved the faster in the trial races, and she was chosen to meet the challenger. The first race over the inside course was unsatisfactory, and ended in an easy win for the *Puritan*; but in the second attempt it was nothing but a freeing of the wind which gave the American representative victory, the *Genesta* coming in a trifle under two minutes after her. The next challenger was Lieut. Henn, but his vessel, the *Galatea*, had not succeeded in winning a first prize at home, and she was nothing like equal in speed to the *Irex* and *Marjorie*. The Americans, however, with praiseworthy caution built the *Musflower* to meet her, and the new boat proving better than the *Puritan*, the hollow defeat of the *Galatea* was not unexpected. The last effort made is fresh in memory, and like the *Livonia*, the *Thistle* was built expressly for the task. General Payne, who owned the *Musflower*, was patriotic enough to build again, and the *Volunteer* turned out a success. The *Thistle's* matches were not altogether satisfactory, but the second trial went to prove the efficacy of the centreboard in holding a yacht to windward; still it is questionable if the relative speed of the vessels was really arrived at in the two races sailed. The result was, however, that the *Volunteer* was an easy winner of both contests, and the cup remains in America.

FOOTBALL.—Although owing to an unusually long continuance of frost early in the year a large number of important matches were abandoned or postponed, the popularity of the game in all parts of the country showed no diminution, and the list of clubs, both Rugby Union and Association, was considerably increased. In the North and Midlands the various cup ties and chief matches attracted enormous "gates," and the leading clubs are financially in an exceedingly prosperous condition. The recognition of professionalism by the Association has not been followed by the Rugby Union authorities, indeed the latter body very wisely has laid down a hard and fast rule that professionalism is illegal, and will under no circumstances allow a player to receive any money consideration for his services over and above hotel and travelling expenses. Professionalism cannot be said to have improved the tone of association football, and the well-paid, carefully-trained professional country teams are gradually driving the University and public school elevens away from the cup ties and open competitions. In fact, with several prominent clubs Association football is a very important and profitable business, conducted on strictly commercial principles. The Rugby Union International matches resulted as follows:—On January 8th, at Llanelli, England could only manage an even

draw with Wales, and a month later, on February 5th, at Dublin, England for the first time was defeated by Ireland by 2 goals to nil. After this Scotland beat Ireland by 2 goals and 2 tries to nil, and also Wales by no less than 4 goals and 8 tries to nil. These results seemed to point to a very easy victory for Scotland over England, the match of the Rugby season. The two teams met at Manchester on March 5th in dull and foggy weather, when after a splendid game the verdict was a draw, 1 try each. Wales beat Ireland on March 12th by 1 goal and 1 try to 3 tries. Owing to certain disagreements as to an International board to control these matches and amend the laws of the game, it is doubtful whether England will play any international matches in 1888. South, for the fifth year in succession, beat the North at Blackheath, and Cambridge defeated Oxford by 3 tries to nothing. Amongst the metropolitan clubs Richmond was decidedly the best, not meeting with a single defeat; London Scottish stood next, and then Blackheath. The match between the great Northern Unions, Lancashire and Yorkshire, ended in a draw; and Wakefield Trinity carried off the Yorkshire Cup, Bradford being disqualified by the County Committee. Swansea won the South Wales Cup, but the cup will lapse in future. Sandhurst beat Woolwich in their annual match. The Prince of Wales again attended the Charity Football matches at the Oval on March 12th. In the Association International matches England defeated Wales 4 goals to nil, and Ireland 7 goals to nil, but lost against Scotland at Blackburn by 3 goals to 2. England has only beaten Scotland twice in sixteen years. Scotland beat Wales and Ireland, but Ireland for the first time managed to win from Wales by 4 goals to 1. Cambridge defeated Oxford, and Hibernians (Edinburgh) beat Dumbarton for the finale of the Scottish Association Cup. North won by 4 to 2 against the South, and the Players defeated the Gentlemen 3-2 at Stoke-on-Trent on a very bad ground. The annual competition for the Association Challenge Cup produced if anything more interest than usual. The final tie was left to Aston Villa and West Bromwich Albion, "the Villa" winning by 2 goals to nil. Preston North End, the crack professional team, were generally expected to win the trophy, but they were put out by West Bromwich Albion. No Southern club remained in after the sixth round. Preston North End played no less than 52 matches during the season, only losing 7. The Bolton Wanderers played 59 losing 13.

CYCLING.—The past season has decidedly added to the popularity of cycling in all its branches. Not only has racing on the path been well supported, but the number of machines employed for business purposes and pleasure trips has enormously increased, and even the War Office is seriously considering the formation of a cycling corps to assist cavalry in scouting and other military duties. The chief cycle manufacturing companies find it impossible to execute the innumerable orders for machines of the latest and best patterns, and such profitable speculations have these companies become that the shares of one at least have a quotation on the Stock Exchange. The National Cyclists' Union have been doing their best during the past year to purify and improve cycling as a racing sport, but owing to the numerous riders who allow themselves to be paid and employed

by the different makers, and yet claim to compete as amateurs, the Union has the greatest difficulty in detecting and suspending these professionals in disguise. The Union, however, has suspended a large number of these sham amateurs, and yet more stringent measures are promised in the present year. The Cyclist Touring Club has now a membership of 22,000, and has assisted largely in the spread of cycling as a healthy method of exercise and recreation. The results of the N. C. U. championships, both bicycle and tricycle, will be found elsewhere. The whole of the events were decided at Birmingham on different days between Whit Monday and the August bank holiday. The championships were virtually leased out by the N. C. U. to the Aston Lower Grounds proprietor, but the result was a profit to the Union of £237 *os.* 6*d.* The Oxford and Cambridge bicycle contest, June 11th, at 1, 4, and 15 miles, was won by Oxford by points, although Gatehouse (Cantab) won the two prime events. W. A. Illston of Birmingham was a long way in front of every other amateur bicyclist from 1 to 25 miles, until on September 17th at Lillie Bridge, F. J. Osmond beat him after a waiting race in a five miles scratch race. The victory of a Hollander, E. Kiderlen, in the one-mile tricycle championship, and also in an International two-miles tricycle race on June 25th, at Alexandra Park, beating Gatehouse and F. Moore, were noticeable events of the season. The following new path bicycle records were made during the season:—two miles, five min. 2½ secs.; five miles, 13 min. 55 secs.; 10 miles, 28 min. 4½ secs. by F. J. Osmond; 15 miles, 43 min. 59½ secs.; 20 miles, 58 min. 50½ secs.; and 25 miles, 73 min. 49½ secs. by P. Furnival; 30 miles, one hour 34 min. 18½ secs.; 35 miles, one hour 50 min. 37½ secs.; 40 miles, two hours, 7 min. 16½ secs.; 45 miles, two hours 24 min. one sec.; 50 miles, 2 hours, 40 min. 33½ secs. by C. Potter. On September 10th, at the Oval, P. Furnival beat the gross record for 10 miles by defeating Osmond and Ball in 32 min. 36½ secs. J. E. Fenlon late in the season won an International 10,000 metres race at Christiania. Some wonderful path records on the tricycle were also made during the year:—G. Gatehouse (Cambridge) rode one mile on a three wheel machine in the extraordinary time of two min. 41½ secs.; at Long Eaton, July 8th. A. L. Bower (Ripley Road Club), in September, on a tricycle, covered 25 miles in one hour 22 min. 24½ secs.; 50 miles, two hours 50 min. 9½ secs.; 100 miles, six hours nine min. 26 secs.; 150 miles, 10 hours 18 min. 29½ secs., all far in advance of previous performances. As an instance of the speed of the Tandem tricycle on the path, it may be mentioned that E. Kiderlen and Dr. E. B. Turner, at Long Eaton, July 8th, rode one mile in two min. 38½ secs. Road racing has chiefly been confined to the "Safety Rover" type class of machine with two wheels of almost equal size well geared up, the rider sitting right over his pedals between the two wheels. On June 14th, however, C. W. Burne (Finchley T. C.) rode 100 miles from Twyford to Norman Cross on a tricycle in seven hours 54 min. 10 secs., record. Road racing, however, has become so prevalent that the Union will impose certain restrictions on this practice this year. Amongst the professionals, F. Wood being in Australia during the whole of the year, B. Howell had all the bicycle championships to himself, until at the end of the season the American champion, Woodside,

defeated him in a ten miles "lap" race. Woodside and Howell at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, Nov. 7-12, rode their machines for six days, eight hours a day, against two cowboys using an unlimited supply of horses. The cowboys just won, with a score of 940 miles. The Hon. Ion Keith Falconer (Cambridge), once a celebrated bicycle amateur champion, and holder of many records, died in Arabia early in the year.

THE TURF.—Although never before have there been so many valuable prizes presented at the various race meetings throughout the kingdom in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee, it cannot be said that the past year has produced many notable performances. The three-year olds were decidedly below the average, and no horse of that age could compare with Ormonde, the champion of 1886. Ormonde, Minting, and Bendigo stand out as decidedly the best horses in training, and the meeting of these three magnificent thoroughbreds in the Hardwicke Stakes, distance 1½ miles, value £2,395, at Ascot, where Ormonde won by a neck from Minting, both four years old, carrying 9st. 10lbs., with Bendigo, 9st. 12lbs., third, was quite the event of the season. Bendigo, at seven years old, proved himself a marvel of soundness, stamina, and pace. His first appearance for the year was at the Kempton Park May meeting, where, carrying 9st. 7lb., he won the Jubilee Stakes, value £2,850, distance one mile. He was then beaten by Minting, at level weight, for the Ascot Jubilee Cup, value £1,495, distance one mile, and also for the Hardwicke Stakes, as above, and finally wound up the season, and probably his career on the turf, by running second for both the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire under the weights of 9st. 7lb. and 9st. 13lb. respectively, being the third time he has finished second for the latter race since he won it as a three-year old in 1883. Between these two brilliant performances he won the Champion Stakes, value £1,134, at the Newmarket Second October meeting. Ormonde, who became slightly touched in his wind during the winter, won the three events for which he started, viz., the Ascot Rous Memorial, the Hardwicke Stakes, and the Imperial Gold Cup, value £590, at the Newmarket July meeting, and if he now retires to the stud will never have been beaten. As regards the classic events of the season, Enterprize, the favourite, won the Two Thousand Guineas, and at once became an equal favourite for the Derby with Baron, but meeting with an accident just before the latter event, was not seen again on a race-course. Judging by the subsequent form of the Baron, who started favourite at 5 to 4 on and finished second, Merry Hampton beat a very indifferent field for the Derby. His starting price was 100-9. The Derby winner remained a very strong favourite for the St. Leger, although beaten in the Grand Prix, up to within a week or so before the race, when he also met with an accident, and even then starting at 6-1, was only beaten half a length by Kilwarlin, the favourite. The three-year old fillies of the year were of no better quality than the colts. Rêve d'Or won both the One Thousand Guineas and the Oaks, starting favourite for each event, and also several other races, including the York Queen's Plate, beating Merry Duchess, the winner of the City and Suburban. The two big handicaps of the year, the Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire, were more than usually interesting, and were both very heavy betting races.

The favourite, Humewood, won the longer race from 23 opponents, starting at $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 against; but although he left off first favourite for the Cambridgeshire at 5-1, failed to carry his 14 lbs. penalty anywhere near the front; a thoroughly exposed three-year old, Gloriation, 7st. 6lb., against whose chance 40 to 1 was laid, won easily from 20 starters. After Bendigo and Bird of Freedom (who won the Ascot Gold Cup), Eurasian, five years, winner of the Alexandra Plate, and Carlton, four years, must be considered the pick of the older horses for speed, stamina, and weight-carrying power combined. The two-year old racing of 1887 seems to leave the Derby merely a question of health for Friar's Balsam, a chestnut colt by Hermit-Flower of Dorset, who during the winter was quoted at the extraordinary short price of 3-1 for that race. Commencing with the New Stakes at Ascot, Friar's Balsam won every event, seven, for which he started, finishing with the Middle Park and Dewhurst Plates at the Newmarket closing meetings. Amongst the best two-year olds may be mentioned Orbit, by Bend Or; Ayrshire, by Hampton; Hazlehat, by Hermit; Ossory, (own brother to Ormonde), by Bend Or. All these have won valuable stakes, and are prominent in the Derby betting. Sir F. Johnstone is the owner of Friar's Balsam, who has won this season in stakes alone £8,666. The horse is trained by Porter. The £10,000 Eclipse Stakes, at Sandown Park, did not fill for 1887, and the race fell through. The entries have closed for what were intended to be the two biggest stakes on record at Leicester in April 1888, which were advertised as £20,000 (three-year olds), and £12,000 (two-year olds). The values have, however, been cut down to £12,000 and £7,000, owing to lack of support. The grant for the Queen's Plates has now been withdrawn from the turf, and the money will in future be devoted to the improvement of horse breeding in some other way. The last great handicap of the year, the Manchester November Cup, value £1,394, was won by Carlton, 4 yrs., 9 st. 12 lbs. He was giving more than a stone to every horse in the race, and the performance must rank as one of the best of the year; it conclusively proves the excellence of Bendigo, Ormonde, and Minting. The champion jockey of the year was J. Wood, who after filling second place for seven years to the late F. Archer, at length secured premier honours with 151 wins out of 510 mounts. Strange to say he could only secure second position during each of the last five years with a larger number of wins. J. Watts comes next, with 110 wins from 451 mounts; and J. Barrett is third, with 106 wins from 581 mounts. The other leading jockeys rank as follows:—S. Loates 81 wins, F. Barrett 72 wins, V. Robinson 63 wins, T. Cannon 57 wins, J. Fordham, once the "demon" jockey of the day, died on October 12th, aged 51 years.

The principal winning owners of the season were Mr. Abington, £20,124; Mr. D. Baird, £16,619; "Mr. Manton," £16,116; Duke of Beaufort, £15,573; Mr. R. C. Vyner, £15,358; Lord Althorpe, £13,327; General Owen Williams, 11,734; Sir F. Johnstone, £11,173; Duke of Portland, £9,554. The Duke of Westminster, who last year headed the list, only won £8,988.

Hampton and Hermit are the two champion sires of the year; Hampton's stock having won 31,779, and Hermit's £25,536.

The following are the values of the most

important events of the season:—The Derby, £4,525; Oaks, £3,275; St. Leger, £4,050; Two Thousand Guineas, £3,550; One Thousand Guineas, £3,000; Grand Prix, £5,931; Kempton Jubilee Stakes, £2,850; Manchester Summer Cup, £2,381; Manchester Whitsuntide Plate, two-year olds, £4,727; Ascot Gold Cup, £1,350; Ascot Jubilee Cup, £1,495; Epsom Grand Prize, £2,377; Leicester Jubilee Cup, £1,875; Sandown Jubilee Handicap, £1,500; Middle Park Plate, £2,235; Dewhurst Plate, £1,447; Cesarewitch, £1,125; Cambridgeshire, £1,505.

ANGLING.—The rod-fishing season of 1887 was probably quite up to the average in respect to salmon, but decidedly below it as regards trout. Among the former no very heavy fish were taken, the record of an 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. salmon, extensively circulated by the provincial newspapers, having since proved to be entirely imaginary. River trout-fishing suffered from the weather: a singularly dry spring, broken only towards the end of May by a copious rainfall of short duration, was followed by a prolonged drought, which brought the rivers, and particularly those of the north, down to a level at which successful angling was impossible, and trouting was practically at a standstill from May to September, the season having been the worst recorded since 1844. The establishment of the Fly-fishers' Club in London, and the Yorkshire Anglers' Association in the north of England, has done much to promote the interests of anglers and to develop what may be called the two schools of fly-fishers as represented by the advocates of the two systems of dry and wet fly-fishing. In the former the artificial fly is made to resemble the natural insect as closely as possible, and is intended to float upon the surface of the water like a living fly, being thus excellently suited for the slow-running chalk-streams in the south of England. On the shallower and more rapid rivers of the north, however, the wet-fly is universally fished, an accurate imitation of the shape of the natural insect not being considered of much moment so long as size and colour are adhered to. The roughness of the northern streams prevents the floating-fly serving its first purpose, and the sunk fly is therefore not likely to be discarded in favour of the new system. Both are very killing methods on those particular waters which are best suited for their purpose. The wet-fly system is represented in "North-Country Flies," by Mr. T. E. Pritt, angling editor of the *Yorkshire Post*, while the dry-fly system is expounded by Mr. Frederic M. Halford, in "Floating Flies, and how to Dress them." Both works are of recent date, and are accepted as standard authorities on the different systems of north and south. Very extensive trout-breeding operations continue to be carried on by the different angling clubs of the country, and in many parts of the manufacturing districts a distinct movement is apparent in favour of the prevention of the continued pollution of water courses. There was no legislation in regard to inland fisheries in 1887; but the Yorkshire Association have recently undertaken to attempt an alteration from 2nd February to 15th March in the rod-season for trout in all rivers north of an imaginary line drawn across the country from the mouth of the Ribble to the Humber, a desirable alteration of dates which it is hoped may be effected in the next session of parliament.

Our last year's record of volcanic eruptions and earthquakes brought us down to the end of Nov., 1886. Before taking up the thread of the narrative from that date we must note some occurrences which took place but had not been reported prior to that period. It has already been noted that at the very time of the serious earthquakes in the United States, which occasioned so much damage in September, 1886, similar manifestations of seismic force were experienced in the Levant; and two other instances have now to be recorded: one on the West Coast of Africa, where, at Sennahou, in the Bompoh district of Sierra Leone—almost in the same latitude as Charleston—heavy shocks were felt in the middle of September, accompanied by continuous loud subterranean noises, and the throwing down of a number of native dwellings; the other, at Ninafu in the Tonga Islands, where, on the 31st August, after twenty-four hours of continuous earthquakes, a vast column of flame, 2,000 feet in height, visible at Keppel Island, 100 miles distant, burst forth, accompanied by volumes of volcanic dust, which were carried all over the island. The eruption lasted for ten days, during which the earthquakes scarcely subsided for an hour at a time. Many of the natives died from fright and exhaustion. These occurrences were earlier in date than those in the same locality already recorded in last year's summary. On Nov. 1st, 1886, a heavy shock, accompanied by loud noises, was felt at Nordheimsund, on the West Coast of Norway; and slight shocks were felt at Cairo on November 17; at Pontresina and Bernina in Switzerland, on the 25th; at various places in South Carolina on the 1st and 8th December; and, on the latter date, in Missouri also. On the 11th December several houses were destroyed at Smyrna, this shock being the climax of a series that had been felt for a fortnight previously; on the same day Chios was visited by a smart earthquake, and, five days later, a ship at sea, in latitude $19^{\circ} 21'$ N., and longitude $64^{\circ} 22'$ W., reports having felt the effects of an earthquake—Sarnen, in the Unterwalden, experiencing the same sensation on the same day. On the 22nd Pontresina was again visited. On the 4th, and again on the 10th, January, 1887, Charleston and other places in South Carolina had a renewal, on a small scale, of their experiences of the previous autumn, and about the same time there commenced a series of earthquakes in the town and neighbourhood of Baku, the Russian petroleum district. One day the town of Baku itself was threatened with destruction by the sudden outburst of a natural naphtha fountain, which swamped a number of buildings. This was followed by the breaking out of a volcano of earth and hot mud, about ten miles from the town on the Lok Batan, close to the Ponta railway station; and, on the night of the 15th of January the inhabitants of Baku were alarmed by a shock like that of an explosion, which made all their windows tremble violently. This was found to be due to an eruption of the new volcano of Lok Batan, which ejected vast volumes of solid and liquid matter for thirty-six hours, the muddy liquid spreading itself over more than a square mile of country to a depth of from seven to fourteen feet. At the same time an earthquake was felt at Montpellier and other towns in the south of France. These phenomena were simultaneous with an extra-

ordinary increase of activity in the celebrated volcano of Mauna Loa, in the Sandwich Islands. From the middle of December a steady increase was noticed in the force and frequency of the earthquake shocks which are chronic in the islands. By the 12th of January they had increased to an average of about three a day, and they became heavier and heavier until the 16th. In the forty-eight hours that followed, the earth kept up a constant trembling, the shocks following one another at intervals of from three to five minutes, with occasionally three in succession, strongly marked. On the 15th of January lava began to flow from the crater of the volcano, and had reached the sea, twenty miles distant, by the end of the month, when the disturbance subsided. On the 25th several shocks were felt in different parts of Mexico, and twelve days later throughout Indiana, Missouri, and Illinois.

The most disastrous earthquakes of the year were those experienced in the Riviera and other parts of Italy, commencing on Ash Wednesday (February 23). The first shocks were felt at Monte Carlo, where, however, less damage was done than elsewhere, nearly every town from Albissola to Nice, a distance of 100 miles, being more or less injured. At Bussana nearly every house was thrown down, and half of the 800 inhabitants were buried beneath the ruins. At Bajardo the church was destroyed, killing and injuring about 250 people. At Sestriponente the church and municipal palace were injured, and at Genoa the bells were set ringing by the rocking of the steeple, and the ducal palace was injured; at Nice and Mentone several public and many large private buildings were thrown into ruins. Diano Marina was completely wrecked, and 150 people killed. At Oneglia the convict prison was rent asunder, and the prisoners had to be removed to ships in the harbour; while at Final Marina the military barracks fell in. In the various villages about San Remo over 300 people were buried alive. Altogether it is estimated that 2,000 people were killed, and damage done to the value of over two millions sterling. These manifestations of seismic force were also severely felt all over Switzerland, in Corsica and Sicily, as far east as Vienna, and as far west as Lyons. The seismometer at Washington Observatory was also affected by them—a strong shock being also felt at Long Island on March 2nd. They were renewed, with less intensity, from time to time for more than a month, the most severe of the later shocks being at Nice on March 5th and 11th, and at Cannes on March 11th and 22nd. On March 15th a strong shock was experienced at Mandalay; on the 17th at Quemados in Cuba, and also at Charleston; on the 22nd and 31st at Travnik in Bosnia; on the 23rd in the Grisons; on the 25th at Stuttgart and at Savona; on the 27th in Carniola; and on the 27th again at Savona. On April 1st another "earthquake at sea" was reported by a vessel in latitude $17^{\circ} 38'$ N., and longitude $46^{\circ} 34'$ W.; Forli, in Italy, being visited by a severe shock on the same day, while Aden suffered similarly on that and three following days. On April 13th shocks were experienced at Lisbon, and also in Sicily and Malta, and, eight days later, a smart shock, accompanied by violent noises, resembling the firing of heavy artillery, was felt in both Jersey and Guernsey. By the 3rd May, the scene of activity had shifted to North and

Central America; violent earthquakes on that day at El Paso in Texas and at San Marcial and Albuquerque in New Mexico, and other places in the south-western States, being succeeded by daily shocks at Tucson, where a hitherto sterile district was suddenly rendered cultivable by the bursting forth of streams of water; and at several towns in the north-eastern districts of Sonora, where many buildings were destroyed and many lives lost. Among other remarkable results of these earthquakes the shape of nearly every high mountain in Arizona was changed, many hills being split asunder, while in the Santa Catalina mountains rich veins of gold were revealed by the transformations that were effected. The climax of these earthquakes appears to have been reached at the end of the month, a series of very severe shocks, accompanied by low roaring noises, being felt at the city of Mexico and generally throughout the states of Hidalgo, Mexico, Puebla, Vera Cruz, and Oaxaca, on May 30th, when walls were rent and bells set ringing, and one of the aqueducts supplying Mexico damaged. These disturbances continued to be repeated from time to time till the beginning of July, and they were also felt as far north as Arizona, and also in the islands of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Grenada, while, on the 31st May, a distinct shock was felt at Jamestown in New York State. It should be noted that in the mean time, on May 19th and 20th, shocks were felt at Monte Carlo and at various places in the Alpes Vandoises, while on May 31st Etna showed signs of increasing activity. On June 3rd shocks were experienced throughout California and Nevada, including the celebrated Yosemite Valley; but, in a few days the centre of violent disturbance was again changed, this time to Turkestan. At Vernoe, on June 9th-10th, 120 people were killed and many public buildings destroyed; at Semipalatinsk, 125 people were killed or seriously hurt; at Tsharkent most of the stone houses were thrown down, and at various places within a radius of 600 miles of Vernoe great damage was done, several landslips occurring and chasms appearing in the mountains. On June 14th-15th several earthquake shocks were felt at Smyrna, and on June 21st fresh disturbances were experienced in Turkestan, a lake near Karakoul being observed to sink three feet. On June 29 considerable damage was done at Guayaquil and at other towns in Ecuador, the shocks being more violent than any experienced since 1858; and, in rapid succession, earthquakes were felt at places so far apart as Brittany, the States of New Hampshire and Vermont (July 1st), South Carolina and Tennessee, and other places in Hungary (July 11th), Vera, Lesaca, Elizondo, in Spain (July 16), Alexandria, Malta, Sicily, various parts of Calabria, Rhodes, Canea, Crete, and Chio (July 17th). At Rhodes the fortress-wall was destroyed. In evident connection with these earthquakes a violent eruption of the island of Galita was observed towards the end of July, much lava being ejected from the crater, the glare from which was visible at sea at a distance of 40 miles. On August 2nd slight earthquakes were felt at various places in Indiana, this being simultaneous with a very severe shock in Ecuador, where many towns were seriously damaged, Cuenca being almost totally destroyed. On September 4th Bonn was visited by a mild

troublement, and on the 23rd considerable damage was done at Santiago de Cuba by an earthquake, which was also felt in Jamaica, Hayti, Navassa, and in other West Indian islands. These shocks were also noticed by a vessel at sea in latitude $19^{\circ} 44' N.$, and longitude $74^{\circ} 24' W.$; on the 28th the small island of Sagua was similarly affected. Smyrna was again visited by an earthquake on September 30th and October 1st, this being immediately followed, on the 4th, by strong disturbances on both shores of the Gulf of Corinth, while on the 5th and 6th a renewal of the earthquakes at Santiago de Cuba did further damage. About the same time the unusual visitation of some earth tremors occurred at Ixopo on the Natal border. On the 11th a slight renewal of the phenomena was observed in various parts of Mexico, and on the 14th, Jamaica was again visited. An earthquake occurred in Iceland on the 28th of October. The shock, though pretty severe, seems to have been confined to the southern part of the island. The rock at Cape Reikianas, on which the lighthouse stands, was rent asunder and the lighthouse considerably damaged. No lives are reported to have been lost. On the night of the 10th of November serious shocks of earthquake were felt at various places in the northern provinces of Italy, including Ravenna, Bologna, and Venice. The rivers Po, Reno, and Vararo threatened serious inundations. On the 14th Florence and the Valley of the Arno were similarly disturbed. Only three instances of earthquake phenomena are recorded as having been observed in England during the year, the first occurring at Merthyr Tydfil and generally in the Rhondda Valley, South Wales, on October 13th. The second was at Merthley, a mining village near Leeds, on November 4th. In the latter case the night workmen at Allerton Collieries felt the shock, and thought that an explosion had occurred. Other persons in the district who were awake at the time state that their houses were slightly shaken, and that glasses, pots, pans, and other domestic articles rattled for a few seconds. The third instance occurred on November 20th, when a distinct shock of earthquake was felt at various places in Cambridgeshire, Herts, and Essex. The effect is variously described as being like a distant explosion, and like the rumbling of a heavy vehicle passing. Doors, windows, and in some cases slates on buildings were made to rattle. The phenomenon happening at the time of the anticipated riots in London, caused some strange interpretations to be put upon it, the most general one being that a terrific dynamite explosion had occurred in London.

The study of earthquake phenomena, with respect to both their causes and their effects, is being taken up in several countries, and it is probable that some light may be thrown on the connection between the outbreaks of volcanic and seismic activity in different parts of the world, with the likelihood that their occurrence may be foretold. Among other contributions to the solution of the problem, Herr Rudolph Fabl, of Vienna, claims to have predicted the earthquakes which occurred in Italy and France in February, and which he attributed to the coincident influence of the sun and moon on the earth at the time of the annular eclipse of the sun which took place at that time.

THERE is perhaps no subject of more truly great and national importance at the present time than education. The essentially conservative character of the older universities, the strides made during the last twenty-five years in the direction of progress on all sides, and the state of England's labour market (with a consideration of the causes to which it is owing), these are the main motive powers that have made our educational system of prime interest to all thoughtful minds. It is well, therefore, that not only should there be a definite and careful stock-taking of our educational progress, but that the results should be condensed and put forward in such a way that the subject, having been freed from its technicalities, should be fairly within the grasp of every mind of ordinary intelligence. It is proposed in the present article to furnish in an abbreviated yet clear form a summary of the progress that has recently been made in education in the British Isles.

The educational machinery of all civilized nations is divided, broadly speaking, between the universities, the middle class schools, and the elementary schools. The first of these are dealt with elsewhere, while of the second it is difficult to get any trustworthy statistics, scarcely any public reports unfortunately being issued, and the examinations being conducted mainly by private officials. The fullest information, however, is available with regard to the elementary schools; and these, it should be observed, constitute, after all is said and done, the matter of the greatest possible moment. Our artisans, our mechanics, and our labourers, who form the backbone of the country, are educated in them, and the national trade and prosperity depend largely upon the material with which they are equipping the various markets of labour.

The subject, as it has now narrowed down, easily lends itself to orderly treatment; and, for the sake of convenience, will be here divided under the following heads:—(1) The public elementary schools of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and the Reformatory and industrial schools of Great Britain; (2) Intermediate education in England and Wales and Ireland, and Science and Art education in the British Isles; and (3) Progress at the public schools and universities.

Of the Elementary Schools themselves it is happily possible to get the fullest statistics, and these all go to show that we have good reason to rejoice at the great strides taken during the last few years. On August 31, 1886, there were in England and Wales 19,173 day-schools on the list for government inspection by the Education Department, and claiming annual grants of public money. These schools contained accommodation for 5,200,685 scholars, while the actual number, on the books was 4,553,751, and the average attendance 3,470,509. A comparison of these figures with those of the preceding twelve-months shows an increase of (1) accommodation of 2'93 per cent., (2) number on the books of 2'12 per cent., and (3) number in average attendance of 1'99 per cent. The work during the last decade everywhere shows great progress; for in that period the voluntary schools rose from 12,677 to 14,620, and the board schools from 1,596 to 4,402; while the grant per head in the former advanced from 13s. 3¼d. to 16s. 10¼d., and in the latter from 13s. 0¼d. to 17s. 10d.

In attempting anything like a comparison between these two classes of schools it should be remembered that the funds at the disposal of school boards are practically unlimited, while the voluntary schools are to a large extent dependent upon the bounty of private individuals, so that whereas in the former case the teaching staff and the school apparatus are the best possible, in the latter case it is often a question of "cutting the coat according to the cloth." Speaking generally, it may be said that the school boards spend more money upon their scholars and earn more money from them than do the voluntary schools.

The demand for additional schools in various parts of the country is of course due mainly to two causes, previous insufficiency of accommodation, and the increase in the number of children of school age. Since 1870 the additional accommodation provided in all ways is equivalent to an increase of 83'8 per cent., while the average attendance has risen 80'8 per cent. The work of supply has been carried on simultaneously both by school boards and by the denominationalists of various sects. Thus, during the year 1885-86 the voluntary schools provided 54,787 additional school places, and the school boards 91,787 places. But the real cost of this provision to the country is not apparent from the returns already quoted. The Education Acts of 1870 and 1873 gave to school boards the power of borrowing sums of money on the security of the rates to be levied, and of this power they have freely availed themselves. Up to April 1, 1887, the Education Department had sanctioned loans to 1,773 school boards, amounting to £19,177,921 14s. 8d. (the estimated cost per child, including the original cost of the school site, being about £12 9s. 9d.); and, were the educational machinery to stop working to-day the present liabilities of school boards in England and Wales in respect of outstanding loans amount to the respectable total of more than £16,700,000, on which the annual interest alone at 2½ per cent., exclusive of any provision for a sinking fund, would be £417,500. Now let us examine very briefly this question of the supply of schools. Statistics of age go to show that school seats ought to be found for a number equal to one-sixth of the total population; and consequently that, according to the estimated population in 1886 (27,370,586), the total number of seats should be for 4,645,097 children. Now the actual accommodation is in excess of this, yet additional schools will still need to be built in order to make due allowance for the constant increase of population. For example, it has been stated that were such increase regular instead of being, as is the fact, an ever-growing quantity, in London alone a new school for one thousand children ought to be opened each month for ten months of each year to meet the yearly growth of the population. In order to estimate rightly the progress that is being made, another important factor must be taken into account, and that is the ages of the children actually attending the schools. From this point of view, were the numbers of the children in the higher standards decreasing, or even at a standstill, it could scarcely be said that any real substantial improvement was taking place. But, as a matter of fact, not only is the number in attendance increasing, but the average age at which they

leave school is gradually but surely rising. We find also another healthy sign, viz., that the percentage of scholars over ten years of age in the lowest three standards is getting less and less. Coming now to the general standard of attainment, more than half the schools (51·29 per cent.) are now classed as *good*, more than one-sixth (18·71 per cent.) as *excellent*, and more than one-fourth (26·3 per cent.) as *fair*, while the remainder (3·7 per cent.) are not considered worthy of even the lowest of these three grades of merit. Next let us look at the branches of instruction carried on in these schools. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are, of course, compulsory; grammar, geography, and needle-work (in infants' and girls' schools) are practically so; while history, cookery (girls), drawing, and drill (boys) may fairly be called optional. Other subjects which, to a very limited extent, may be taken up are Latin, French, German, mathematics, and natural science: but these are only adopted in schools of a high class, where the scholars stay to an advanced school age, and the funds at disposal are sufficient to provide the necessary staff and material. The last point demanding our careful consideration is the gross teaching power available for carrying on the work already summarized. At the present time (Michaelmas, 1887) there are no fewer than 27,804 pupil-teachers, 17,439 assistant teachers, and 42,212 certificated teachers employed in the schools under inspection, these figures showing a gross increase during the last seventeen years of about 232 per cent. At the different training colleges throughout the country there are 3,272 students in residence, and, as the period spent in those institutions is now almost invariably two years, it follows that from them alone the staff of teachers is increased by more than 1,500 per annum. Now this supply would suffice to counteract the waste (reckoned at 6 per cent.) in a staff of 25,000 teachers, and as a large number of qualified persons enter the profession through other duly recognized channels, there seems to be every reason to anticipate in the future the maintenance of the required roll of teachers. The demand for entry into the profession is doubtless due to the fact that its salaries have risen very considerably of late years, and that they have now reached a fairly high standard. In 1870 the average salary of a certificated master was £94 2s. 1d., now it is £120 17s. 6d.; while the average salary of certificated mistresses has risen in the same period from £57 11s. 1d. to £74 4s. 11d. When the Education Act of 1870 was before Parliament and the country, it was confidently expected by its promoters (and need so stated in public) that, according to calculations made, the rate levied by school boards in no case exceed 3d. in the £; the following returns, therefore, for the year 1886, will be of some interest now. In England 7·9 per cent. of the boroughs and 87·9 per cent. of the parishes, and in Wales 82·4 per cent. of the boroughs and 92·6 per cent. of the parishes, pay a rate of not less than 3d. in the £. As in many places the school board rate exceeds 1s. in the £, and is sometimes more than double that amount, the difference between forecast and result is at once apparent.

The past year will stand on record as one of unusual educational activity. It seems to be felt and generally admitted at last that we have been

left behind in this branch of progress, and that much leeway has to be made up. Of parliamentary committees and royal commissions, therefore, there has been a great abundance. Among others may be mentioned the Committee of Inquiry into Scottish Education, the Royal Commission on the Blind, the Deaf and Dumb, the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Endowed Schools Acts, and the Royal Commission on the Working of the Education Acts. The last named is by far the most important; it has examined an enormous number of witnesses representing all shades of opinion, and has already issued three bulky verbatim reports of the evidence given before it. At the present time it is engaged in deliberating upon its final report and recommendations, and if the issue is nearly equal to the anticipations, we may expect shortly to hear of radical changes in our system of elementary education. In immediate relation to the foregoing a word is necessary on the Free Education movement, the promoters of which are anxious to abolish altogether the payment of fees. Our leading statesmen are much divided on the point: some have declared strongly in its favour, and others as strongly against it, while of the rest, part have given no sign and others have not yet made up their minds—possibly "waiting to see which way the cat jumps."

Elementary education in Scotland is only of less importance than that of England in proportion as it concerns a smaller population, and necessarily therefore a smaller number of children. The general method of conducting it and watching its progress is much the same in both countries, although it is true that a special Act of Parliament was passed (1872) for Scotland, and that it has a special code of examination and instruction of its own. We proceed therefore to consider the work of recent years, and it will be convenient to notice the matter under these four heads:—(1) The provision of a sufficient number of suitable schools; (2) the attendance at these schools of those children for whom they are provided; (3) the efficiency of the instruction given to the children; and (4) the teaching staff employed in conducting the schools.

In 1872, Scotland possessed schools aided by public grants for 281,688 scholars, or for 8·3 per cent. of the population; whereas in 1886 the schools of the same class were sufficient for 701,598 scholars, or 17·81 per cent. of the population. More than 90,000 out of the total increase of 419,910 seats have been necessitated by the growth of the population during the interval mentioned; so that after making a fair allowance for those cases in which seats have been provided for the future rather than for the present, it is probable that more than 274,000 seats that were really wanted in 1872 have been furnished during the last fourteen years. Under this head the question is how far the present accommodation is adequate to the needs of the country. After calculating the fraction of the whole population that should be at school, and duly considering the special circumstances which in Scotland tend to modify this calculation, it is found that in 1886 the total number of school places should have been 656,464. Thus the gross supply is in excess of the demand, but upon further examination of the distribution of this supply over the whole area of the country, the result shows that the

elementary school requirements of Scotland are practically complete. When we come to the question of attendance, however, the returns are not so satisfactory, pointing apparently to the inefficient exercise by the proper authorities of the powers conferred upon them by the Education Acts. Thus for every 100 children of school age, 89 seats have been provided, but only 79 children are on the registers, and only 61 in daily attendance. It is certainly a redeeming feature that since 1872 the average daily attendance has increased from 6'29 to 12'29 per cent. of the population. The next point of moment in this connection is the standard of efficiency attained by these scholars. Now the registers of those schools which were inspected in 1886 contained the names of 615,498 children, and out of 478,152 of those children who were duly qualified by age and attendance, the number of those presented to the inspectors for individual examination was 373,938. It is unsatisfactory to find that one-fourth of those who were over ten years of age were offered for examination in work suited to children of seven, eight, or nine years of age. Despite this, however, there has been a decided though gradual improvement in this respect, for the proportion of scholars examined in the three higher standards has risen from 18'77 per cent. in 1875 to 39'28 per cent. in 1886, and the percentage of scholars in those standards above ten years of age has risen by more than 41 in the same period. The teaching power available in Scotland is as yet scarcely abreast of the requirements, though great progress has been made in recruiting the ranks of teachers. In 1886 there were 6,704 certificated teachers employed, or a proportion of one certificated teacher to every 71 children. The total amount spent by the school boards of Scotland from 1872 to March 31, 1887, in providing school accommodation for children was £3,800,902 8s. 3½d.

The scheme for the conduct of elementary education in Ireland is entirely distinct in character from those of Great Britain, but we purpose giving as far as possible similar returns to those above, since it is more convenient for the drawing of just inferences, and also renders the state of affairs more intelligible to the ordinary reader. The primary schools of Ireland are under the direction of a board known as the Commissioners of National Education, who, like the English and Scotch Education Departments, examine and report upon them annually. On December 31, 1886, the total number of schools on the operation list was 8,024, the average daily attendance of scholars for that year was 490,484 (showing a decrease of 11,970 as compared with the preceding year), and the percentage of those whose names were on the registers in average attendance throughout the year was 69'5. This proportion shows a falling off from 1885, when the percentage was 70'5, and falls lamentably short of the corresponding returns for Great Britain, which were:—England and Wales, 76'3 per cent.; Scotland, 77'2 per cent. When we come to the classification and ages of the scholars included in these percentages the result is not quite so unsatisfactory. Of the 705,585 children on the registers, 25'1 per cent. were infants, 48'1 per cent. were in the lowest three classes (*standards* are not adopted in Ireland), and 26'8 per cent. were in the highest four classes; while a comparatively large part of the children were

upwards of sixteen years of age. This is a distinctly healthy sign; it points to a high appreciation on the part of some parents and guardians of the advantages to be derived from sound elementary instruction, and more, it seems to indicate an uplifting of the educational tone of the country in the course of the next decade. In the attendances made by the pupils, however, there is small cause for congratulation; gross irregularity is widely prevalent, and at present shows no signs of altering; indeed it cannot be fairly expected that Ireland will give much better results so long as the status and the salaries of competent trained teachers remain in their present low condition. On December 31, 1886 (excluding 220 convent and monastery schools paid by capitation), there were in the service of the Commissioners 7,865 principal teachers and 3,131 assistant teachers; and the average salaries of all the principal teachers were as follows for the year 1885:—Males, £79 17s. 6¾d.; females, £66 12s. 5d. The Parliamentary grants for the National Schools of Ireland for the year 1886-87 amounted to £718,369.

Ireland possesses in the Intermediate Education Board a body which has no counterpart in Great Britain; and it is greatly to be regretted that in spite of many advantages accruing from its work, retrogression rather than advance has generally marked its recent course. This board examines both boys and girls, most of whom are between eight and sixteen years of age, in the following subjects of a somewhat higher grade character:—Greek, Latin, English, French, Italian, German, Celtic, Mathematics, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Drawing, Theory of Music, and Domestic Economy. Both passes and honours are awarded, and books, prizes, and exhibitions are also given, while fees are paid on the results of the examinations. It is matter for rejoicing that the number of candidates presenting themselves for these examinations—which had been decreasing for several years past—has at length begun to move again in the right direction, the downward movement in this branch of Irish education having been so much the more deplorable as the reports of the examiners in almost all the subjects speak well of the candidates' papers, especially as indicating an improvement in the methods and quality of the teaching.

Of a lower type altogether is the work carried on in the reformatory and industrial schools of Great Britain. The industrial schools are chiefly the outcome of the desire to preserve our elementary schools from the evil effects of depraved and coarse children being in their midst; while the reformatory schools represent a philanthropic attempt to redeem juvenile criminals from the bad ways into which they have been led. Under an Act of Parliament of William IV. an inspector is appointed to visit all the certified schools of these two classes in Great Britain, and his report upon them for the calendar year 1886 is full of interest and instruction. The total number of juveniles detained in these schools at the end of 1886 was 25,940, viz., 21,971 boys and 4,969 girls. In order to judge correctly of the value of such schools, we must consider not only the technical manual training given in them, but also more particularly the results of the teaching upon the moral conduct of the

mates in after life. It is, fortunately, possible to trace the great majority after they have left the schools, and from the information so obtained returns are easily deduced. Thus, of those who were discharged from reformatory schools during the years 1883-85, 78 per cent. of the boys, and 75 per cent. of the girls were afterwards "doing well;" while the corresponding figures for the industrial schools were:—boys, 83 per cent.; girls, 84 per cent. The total number of these schools under inspection in 1886 was 226, made up thus:—Reformatory schools, 58; Industrial schools, 142; Truant schools, 10; and Day Industrial schools, 16. The average annual cost of maintenance in the reformatory schools was England (boys) £19 19s. 1d.; Scotland (boys) £20 16s. 5d.; England (girls) £19 14s. 4d.; and Scotland (girls) £19 19s. 9d.

The greatest advances towards the realization of a sound scheme of intermediate education—that is, an education just above that of the elementary schools—have been made during the past year or two. Since the Royal Commission on Technical Education completed its labours there has been a general cry for Manual Training, Commercial Education, and Technical Education, and bodies and associations have been formed on all sides for their promotion. Our clerks are fast being cut out of business houses here by the competition of foreigners, chiefly Germans, who, by their acquaintance with two or three modern languages, are better qualified for the posts than our own people; while our artisans are being superseded and their work driven from the various markets of the world owing to their lack of that technical education which is given to workmen abroad. That there is some ground for these contentions it would be idle to deny, though it seems very doubtful whether the promised schemes of special education will prove the universal panacea so confidently anticipated by their supporters. Deputations here, there, and everywhere there have been in plenty; men of light and leading have carefully weighed the question, and given the result of their reflections to the public on the platform or in the newspaper and the pamphlet; a Recreative Evening Schools Association, a National Association for the promotion of Technical Education (with Lord Hartington as chairman) have been formed and are doing useful preliminary work; several of the City Companies have taken active steps, by holding examinations and granting certificates of proficiency to successful candidates, to promote in our workmen an intelligent knowledge of their craft; Chambers of Commerce all over the country have had reports presented to them on the subject, and school boards and other educational bodies have debated and discussed the subject *ad nauseam*.

At length, when the expediency of legislation was no longer doubtful, the Government last spring announced their intention of bringing in as early as possible a bill to enable technical schools to be established wherever they might be needed. As (although the bill was sacrificed along with many others at the end of an unusually protracted session) it is to be re-introduced in much the same form next session, we proceed to sketch its main provisions. They are as follows:—Local authorities (by which is meant the school board in each particular case, or the council in a borough where there is no school board) may

pass resolutions that it is expedient to supplement the elementary education supplied in its district by technical instruction; whereupon any fifty persons entitled to vote at the election of members of such local authority, or one-third of the total number of those persons, may require a poll to be taken as to carrying the resolution into effect. This poll, having been taken by ballot, as in the case of a contested municipal election, should the resolution have been negatived it may not be proposed again until after the expiration of a year. If the resolution has not been negatived the local authority will be empowered (1) to provide technical schools for its district; or (2) to combine with any other local authority for the purpose of providing technical schools common to the districts of both authorities; or (3) to contribute towards the maintenance, or to the provision and maintenance, of any technical school; or (4) to make such arrangements as may seem expedient to it for supplementing by technical instruction the instruction given in any public elementary school in its district. The definition of "technical instruction" and the working out of the scheme are left almost wholly to the Science and Art Department. The expenses incurred by a local authority in these matters are to be defrayed out of the local rate—that is, out of the school fund where there is a school board, and where there is none, out of the borough fund or borough rate. But no payment may be made out of the rate in respect of a scholar until he has passed Standard VI., or an examination equivalent to it.

One more point of special importance remains to be noticed in this connection. The gap in Wales between the elementary schools and the university colleges is so plainly marked that some system of intermediate education is absolutely necessary for the Principality. Grammar schools, high schools, and middle-class schools, are very few in number; and it is commonly complained by the college lecturers that their pupils on their first arrival are by no means properly prepared for the reception of a university education. To remedy this grave defect, Welsh Intermediate Education Bills have already been prepared by more than one member of parliament, and it is pretty certain that before long the legislature will be engaged in debating the subject with a view to the passing of some satisfactory measure.

No account, however brief, of the state of education in the British Isles, could be considered complete which did not give some notice of the work carried on by the Science and Art Department. This department is empowered to organize classes in twenty-five different branches of science, both theoretical and practical, and in art, elementary and advanced. On the results of the examination of such classes grants of public money are made, and various other direct aids and incentives to further study are also obtainable. In May, 1886, there were 1,682 schools, giving instruction in elementary science, including no fewer than 5,862 classes and 94,838 pupils under instruction. Of these pupils, 58,476 were examined in one or more subjects, and the total amount paid on the results of the examinations was £73,142 5s. 8d., being at the rate of 15s. 5d. for each student under instruction. The teachers engaged in these schools numbered 2,476, and the average payment per teacher was £28 16s. 7d. More

advanced scientific instruction is given at the Normal School of Science and Royal School of Mines at South Kensington, and at the Royal College of Science in Dublin. From the report on the Art division of the Department it appears that during the year ending Aug. 31, 1886, the total number of children and pupil teachers who were under instruction in drawing was 870,491, and of them 579,486 and 8,779, respectively, were examined. In fifty training colleges 3,620 students and 856 teachers were examined, and the resulting payments amounted to £2,161 10s. In the schools of art, where advanced art instruction is given, during 1886 40,134 students were taught, of whom 27,600 submitted 322,040 drawings, paintings, and models to examination; while payments were made on the works of industrial students to the number of 24,664. Other encouragements and aids to the study of art may be found in our National Art Training School, in the National Scholarships, and in the Science and Art Scholarships and Exhibitions.

In the higher branches of education there is not much to record. An important change (owing to, or at least coincident with, the success of Miss Ramsay at Cambridge) has been made at several of the public schools, by which the learning of Greek may either be optional or postponed to a later age than formerly. The university extension movement is widening and rapidly spreading to all our chief towns, and is one of those many and important parts of the educational bridge spanning over the space intervening between the elementary school and the university. Emboldened no doubt by their many successes, a memorial has been presented to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University praying for the granting of degrees to women who pass the university honour examinations. This contest between the lady graduates and the authorities, it is scarcely necessary to add, can have but one end if the fair ones only persevere in their purpose. An important addition has recently been made to the staff both at Oxford and Cambridge. The Royal Geographical Society, in order to improve the study of geography and the methods of teaching it, offered to pay to each of the two universities part of the cost of the maintenance of a readership in geography upon certain equitable conditions, which were freely accepted by both Oxford and Cambridge, and clearly showed that the society had no other object in view in making the offer than the promotion of the truest and most scientific kind of education.

This review may be concluded with a brief chronicle of some leading incidents in the educational world during the year. In October, 1886, Dr. Jex Blake, head master of Rugby school, was presented to the living of Alvechurch, Worcestershire, though he did not enter upon his new duties until last Easter. Dr. Percival, president of Trinity College, Oxford, was appointed to succeed him at Rugby. About the same time another well-known former head-master of Harrow School, Dr. Montague Butler, received the Mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge. On December 10, 1886, Mr. Barwick Lloyd Baker, one of the chief founders of reformatory schools, died at Hardwicke Court, near Gloucester. Just before Christmas the Royal Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians of England were busily engaged in furthering their scheme for the creation by royal charter

of a new University of Westminster, of which the main object is the conferring of medical degrees on licentiates in medicine and surgery educated in the metropolitan schools. The new year was befittingly opened by the announcement that (as the result of a gift of £20,000 by Sir David Baxter) it had been decided to erect the Baxter Technical Institute, near University College, Dundee. In the third week of January, 1887, in consequence of changes in the distribution of Cabinet offices, Sir William Hart Dyke was appointed Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education, in the place of Sir Henry Holland, who had become Colonial Secretary. On January 22, died Sir Joseph Whitworth, the famous engineer and iron and steel worker, and founder of the Whitworth Scholarships. Early in February Sir Lyon Playfair announced that he would withdraw his Technical Education Bill in favour of a measure drawn up with similar objects and on much the same lines by Sir Henry Roscoe; and almost simultaneously the Parliamentary Committee on the Endowed Schools Acts was re-appointed, electing Sir Lyon Playfair as chairman, and holding its first meeting on February 10. In the beginning of March preliminary steps were taken at Birmingham for the incorporation of Mason's College, Queen's College, and the Midland Institute as a separate University for the Midland counties; while a fortnight later it was announced that Professor Tyndall had resigned the Professorship of Natural Philosophy at the Royal Institution—a post which he had held since 1853. The month of May was marked by two important educational events: the introduction by Mr. Kenyon of an Intermediate Education Bill for Wales, and the statement that the Government would refer to a Royal Commission the whole question of a "teaching university for London." Early in June, Sir Henry Roscoe brought in an Evening Schools Bill and a Bill for the Promotion of Technical and Commercial Education; on the 10th and 11th of the same month a conference of the head-mistresses of public high schools was held at Uppingham, and a week later it was announced that the Senior Classic at Cambridge was, for the first time, a lady student—Miss Ramsay, of Girton College. On July 2, a banquet (at which were present representatives of all grades of education from the elementary schools to the universities) was given by the chairman of the London School Board to Prince Albert Victor and a large number of gentlemen, to celebrate the development and progress of education during the last fifty years. Two days afterwards was opened the central establishment of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education. On July 19 Sir William Hart Dyke introduced into the House of Commons his now famous Technical Instruction Bill,* which after a good deal of debate, was unfortunately included among the (Parliamentary) innocents massacred later on, though the Government are pledged to its re-introduction during the next session. In the first week of September a committee was appointed, under the chairmanship of Sir Richard Paget, to inquire into and report upon those agricultural and dairy schools that are fairly entitled to Government grants. On October 1 the Asso-

* See above for a summary of the main provisions of this measure.

iated Chambers of Commerce (Sir Bernhard Samuelson, president) took up and discussed the question of technical instruction, at the same time receiving a detailed report on the subject of commercial education, both on the Continent and in America. The same month was marked by the announcement of two munificent bequests, that of Mr. Richard Quain, F.R.S. died Sept. 15, 1887) of nearly £75,000 to University College, London; and that of Mr. Richard Ferridge of £200,000, to be "applied for the advancement and propagation of education in economic and sanitary science in Great Britain." On October 22 died the Rev. E. Thring, in his sixty-sixth year, the famous head-master of Eppingham School, equally successful as a practical teacher and a writer on the science and

art of education, and leaving behind him a name and reputation as high, perhaps, and as well known as that of the celebrated "Arnold of Rugby." In the first week of November a preliminary meeting was held and steps were taken for the establishment of a branch of the Working Men's College in South London. On November 3, the Yorkshire College, Leeds, was formally admitted to the Victoria University; and on November 5 an important conference on technical instruction, opened with an address by Professor Silvanus Thompson, and largely attended by trained artisans and working men, was held at the City Guilds Technical College. On November 10, for the first time in the history of the Victoria University, some lady graduates were presented with "cap and gown."

English Paupers—Number and Cost.

In official language the word "pauper" is limited to those persons who, at the time being, are in receipt of relief at the expense of the rates. The relief may be considerable, as in the case of the indoor poor, who are wholly lodged, fed, and clothed from that source; or, inconsiderable, as in the case of the outdoor poor (not in asylums), who may be pauperized by the Union doctor's visits and medicines, covered by the outlay of a few shillings. These outdoor paupers have but a small pittance individually considered; this has led the Local Government Board to the conclusion that "the old abuse of relief in aid of wages" still extensively prevails.* The pauper census is taken every year on the 1st January and 1st July. These days approximately represent the *maximum* and the *minimum* pauperism. It can, however, be shown from special tables that pauperism is usually heaviest in February and lightest in September. The cost of relief practically comes under two sections: (1) Personal relief, varying with the number of recipients; (2) General relief, not individually apportioned or apportionable.

The expenditure for the parochial year 1884-85 was £8,491,600. The three first items are "personal." In maintenance, chiefly the cost of food, clothing, &c., of the inmates of workhouses, £1,921,587; outdoor relief, doles in money and kind at the paupers' abode, £2,469,846; maintenance of lunatics in asylums and licensed houses, £1,188,012. In the returns of the number of paupers, the asylum inmates are classed with the outdoor. The total of the "personal" relief was £5,579,445. The remainder falls within the second section. Workhouse and other loans paid, and interest, £501,932; salaries and rations of officers, and superannuations, £1,356,943; and other expenses connected with relief, £1,053,280; the "general" relief amounted to £2,912,155: the one to the other about 2 to 1.

Comparing 1884-85 with 1875-76, the paupers increased by 19,192 only, while the expense of their relief had risen by £1,155,742. This is to some extent explained by the more costly recipients on the rates latterly; namely, the indoor poor and the outdoor asylum paupers.

Indoor paupers in 1875-76 were 143,084; in 1884-85, 183,820. Outdoor paupers, less those in asylums in 1875-76, 572,912; in 1884-85, 538,596; and in asylums, 1875-76, 33,480; in 1884-85, 46,522.

The subjoined table shows the number of paupers and the expenditure in relief for ten years:—

Parochial Year.	Total of Mean No. of Paupers.	Cost of Relief.	Cost per Pauper
1875-76	749,476	£7,335,858	£9 15 9
1876-77	719,949	7,400,034	10 5 7
1877-78	729,089	7,688,650	10 10 10
1878-79	765,455	7,829,819	10 4 7
1879-80	808,030	8,015,010	9 18 5
1880-81	790,937	8,102,136	10 4 10
1881-82	788,289	8,232,472	10 8 10
1882-83	782,422	8,353,292	10 13 6
1883-84	765,914	8,402,553	10 19 5
1884-85	768,938	8,491,600	11 0 10½

Here the ordinary outdoor paupers show a decrease of 34,316, while the outdoor who were in asylums increased by 13,042; and the workhouse paupers were greater in amount by no less than 49,736. The cost per head of the ordinary outdoor poor was £4 11s. 8½d. for the year, or only 3d. per head a day. Clearly the Local Government Board would be still justified in calling this pittance so much "in aid of wages." The cost of outdoor poor in asylums is as near as may be 10s. a week each; the Government refund the local authorities 4s. a week, or 40 per cent. of it.

There are some incidental numbers and rates worthy of note. The estimated population of 1884-85 was 27,132,000; on this the total mean number of paupers was 28½ per 1,000; the mean number of adult able-bodied included in that total was 95,843, or 3½ per 1,000 of population. The ratable value, i.e., the amount on which the poor rate was incident, amounted to £143,222,000; that portion of the rate assigned to relief was 1s. 2d. in the pound; the cost as measured on the population was 6s. 3d. per head; that is to say, a poll-tax of that sum would have defrayed the whole of the relief otherwise charged to the poor rate. There are some additions to be made to the amount officially termed "relief to the poor." We have in the return more than £679,588 unclassified, half of which may be safely apportioned to relief, say, £340,000. Then there are upwards of 1,700 lunatics in counties and boroughs chargeable to other than the poor rate, whose maintenance would be quite £41,000. Add these sums and the relief to the poor in 1884-85 cost £8,876,000, all told.

* 11th Annual Report.

THESE returns for the year 1884-5 (ending Sept. 30th, 1885) showed a general decrease of crime, the number of indictable offences reported by the police being over 6 per cent. less than in the previous year; the number of persons sent for trial at Assizes and Sessions being 5½ per cent. less; the number of persons proceeded against summarily before Justices being also 5½ per cent. less; the number of commitments to prison being 7½ per cent. less; the number of the criminal classes at large and known to the police being 1½ per cent. less; and the number of houses of bad character being 2 per cent. less. This decrease has been maintained generally in the year 1885-6, except in so far as a still larger reduction (6½ per cent.) in the number of persons proceeded against summarily is partly counterbalanced by an increase of 2 per cent. in the number of indictable offences reported. This increase, as well as a corresponding increase in the number of persons committed for trial and of commitments to prison, is probably due to increased efficiency on the part of the police, and is a matter for congratulation rather than otherwise.

POLICE.—The increase in the number of police and constabulary, the actual number of whom was 36,447, was 842, following an increase of 609 in the previous year. The actual number of men "in the ranks" (constables) was 29,685, and of sergeants, 3,632. The gross total gives one constable for every 765 of the population. Of the total, 13,855 were Metropolitan Police, and 902 City Police. The gross cost of the force was £3,571,453, or £722,380 more than ten years previously. Salaries and pay absorbed £2,779,043; clothing and accoutrements, £181,634; buildings, &c., £270,771; and superannuations, £141,656. From the total cost must be deducted £180,422 paid by private individuals, Government Departments, &c., for "special services." The average cost of each man was £97 19s. 9d., or £1 9s. 3d. less than in 1883-84. Out of the total cost £1,444,792 was chargeable to the Metropolitan Police, and £96,907 to the City Force.

THE CRIMINAL CLASSES.—Under this head are included all known thieves, depredators, offenders, and suspected persons, those, however, known to have been living honestly for one year at least subsequently to their discharge after any conviction being excluded. The gross total was 34,098, a decrease of 1,657 since 1883-4. London is in the enviable position of showing a decrease larger than any other district, viz., of 213, or 8 per cent., from the previous year. Next to the atmosphere of London, that of Manchester, Blackburn, Bolton, and other centres of the cotton and linen manufactures seems least suited to the constitution of the classes referred to, those centres showing a decrease of 124, or 7½ per cent. The seats of the small textile fabrics, such as Coventry, Congleton, Macclesfield, and Nottingham, come next with an increase of 62, or nearly 10 per cent., and the cotton centres show a decrease of 124, or 7 per cent. On the other hand, the largest increase was 274, or 11 per cent., in the Eastern counties, and 9, or 4½ per cent., in the "pleasure towns," such as Bath, Brighton, Ramsgate, &c. In proportion to population the seats of the hardware trade (Birmingham, Stafford; &c.) are the worst off, the criminal classes there numbering 1 for every 414 of the inhabitants, whereas in London the proportion is only 1 in 2,019, and in the pleasure towns 1 in 1,438. No other district or group of places has a smaller proportion than 1 in 992.

HOUSES OF BAD CHARACTER.—Under this head are included the resorts of thieves, depredators, and "suspects," brothels as such not necessarily appearing unless frequented by the criminal classes for criminal purposes. The total number was 3,424, of which 238 were in London.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.—In the number of offences under this head reported as having been committed, all larcenies when the value exceeds 5s. are at first included, but when offenders are brought before the magistrates and dealt with summarily the case is omitted from the record and included in the return of "Summary Proceedings." Larcenies under 5s. in value are not noticed unless the offender is brought to justice. The number of "indictable offences" reported under this system as having been committed in the year 1884-85 was 44,962, or 2,127 less than in 1883-4. "Malicious offences against property" were 566, or 62 less than in the previous year. The only class of cases in which the returns show a steady growth of crime as compared with 1883-84, are forgery and offences against the currency, of which 948 were reported, or an increase of 93. The crimes classed as "offences against the person" numbered 3,626, or 461 more; "offences against property with violence," 6,630, or 552 more; but there was a decrease in 1884-85; "offences against property without violence," 31,249, or 3,073 less; and other offences, 1,988, or 54 less. It is noticeable that offences against women and children show a considerable increase, the more serious cases of this class numbering 943 (exclusive of over 400 cases under the Criminal Law Amendment Act), against 780. Whether this increase is to be attributed to the flood of obscene literature with which this country was deluged in connection with a well-remembered "agitation" in the summer of 1885, will be more apparent when next year's returns are published; but it is a striking fact that within three months of the publication of the literature referred to, the very result which was foretold as its certain consequence should have been conspicuous. For the total number of indictable offences reported, 19,285 persons were apprehended, against 20,366 in the year 1883-84, the proportion of apprehensions to offences being 42·9 per cent. in the later year and 43·2 per cent. in the earlier year. Of the 19,285 persons apprehended, 4,843 were discharged, and 14,442 committed for trial or bailed.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.—The total number of persons proceeded against summarily in the year was 639,776, a decrease of 44,305, or 6·4 per cent. as compared with the previous year. Of these, 509,095 were convicted, a decrease of 39,341, or 7 per cent. The convictions thus stood in the proportion of 75·5 per cent. of the number proceeded against, as compared with 80·1 per cent. in the previous year. In the detailed figures can be seen, among other points

e effects of the recent movement in favour of abstention from intoxicating liquors, the number of cases of drunkenness having fallen from 183,221 to 165,139, and there is a decrease from 76,173 to 67,093 in the number of offences against the Elementary Education Acts. The principal offences were as follows:—stealing and attempts to steal, 45,759 against property; 1,924; malicious offences against property, 1,068 against 22,668; assaults, 77,317 against 1,842; offences against the game laws, 11,082 against 11,841; vagrancy, &c., 51,633 against 3,412. The punishments inflicted ranged from money fine in 373,530 cases to imprisonment from 1 to 14 days in 34,591 cases, up to one month in 21,793 cases, and up to 6 months in 14,455 cases, with over 6 months in 52 cases; 5,474 offenders were sent to reformatory and industrial schools, 3,157 were whipped, and the rest either liberated on recognizances or otherwise dealt with.

APPEALS AGAINST JUSTICES' CONVICTIONS.—The appeals against "Justices' justice" numbered 171 in 1886 against 184 in 1885. In 97 cases, or over half, the convictions were affirmed; in 8 the sentence modified, and in 56, or rather less than one-third, the convictions were quashed. As the total number of convictions was 509,095, the appeals were only one in about 4,500, and the actual reversals only 1 in 15,000.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.—The total number of verdicts given by coroners' juries was 28,940, 9,611 of which the body was that of a female. 177 verdicts of murder were recorded, 147 of manslaughter, 4 of justifiable homicide, 2,222 of suicide (559 being females), 11,003 of accidental death; 2,674 of "found dead;" 397 deaths were attributed to excessive drinking, 282 to "want, cold, or exposure," 142 to disease aggravated by neglect; 8,828 inquests, or 30.4 per cent., were on bodies of infants under 7 years of age (of whom 1,095 were illegitimate).

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.—It is stated above that the total number of persons committed for trial during the year was 14,442; the actual number tried was 13,974, the difference being due to the fact that all the actual committals of one year do not necessarily come on for trial in the same year. There was a decrease in 1885 of 1,190, or 8 per cent. as compared with 1884. In 1886 there was an increase of 388, or 2.8 per cent. upon the figures for 1885. Of the prisoners, 2,997 (338 being females) were tried for offences against the person, including 72 charges of murder, 109 of manslaughter, 924 serious offences against women and children (an increase of 228, or 21 per cent. over the year 1884). Of offences against property there were 1,881 cases with violence, and 7,365 without violence, mostly larceny and frauds. Of offences against the currency and forgery there were 555 cases (a noticeable fact being that there was no case of counterfeiting Bank of England notes in 1885, and only one in 1886). Of arson and other malicious offences against property there were 279 cases, and of miscellaneous offences, such as riot, disorderly behaviour, &c., there were 897 cases. Altogether 10,686 persons were convicted, or 77.8 per cent. of the total tried, being almost exactly the proportion in the two previous years. Thirty-five sentences of death were pronounced in 1886, being 10 more than in 1885, but they were carried into execution in only 19 cases, 14 being commuted to penal servitude for life, while 2 were respited as lunatics; 910 prisoners

(69 being women) were sentenced to penal servitude (8 for life).

CROWN CASES RESERVED.—Fourteen cases were submitted to the consideration of the Court of Criminal Appeal in 1886, and in all but two of these the conviction was affirmed.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.—There are now 61 local prisons, formerly known as the County and Borough Prisons, but now called Her Majesty's Local Prisons, as distinguished from the convict prisons. Into these local prisons 179,324 persons were received during the year, 45,677 being females. Of these 10,587 were persons under remand and ultimately discharged; 11,924 were prisoners fully "committed for trial;" 138,015 persons convicted summarily; 2,079 committed for want of bail; and the rest debtors committed on civil process, military and naval offenders, &c. These figures do not tally with the returns of prisoners dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs for two reasons: first, they are for a different period; and secondly, because many prisoners here entered as "convicted summarily" are persons who had been fined but were ultimately committed in default of payment. Besides those actually received into prison during the year there were 14,379 in prison at the commencement of the year. At the end of the year there remained 15,451 prisoners in custody, the removals being accounted for as follows: on termination of sentence or commitment, 175,949; on pardon or commutation, 261; to reformatories, &c., 1,215; to lunatic asylums, 160; on bail, 1,561; at the hands of the hangman, 16; by suicide, 12; by death otherwise, 125; while 3 escaped. In addition 1,200 (176 being women) were removed to convict prisons, whither we will (in the spirit) follow them. These ladies and gentlemen went to join 7,973 comrades already undergoing penal servitude; and at the end of the year 7,186 remained in servitude. Only 331 of the removals were due to expiration of sentence, 1,486 convicts being liberated on licence, 60 on remission or commutation, and 9 on medical grounds, while 5 were transferred to lunatic asylums; 87 of the removals were due to death, and 1 to suicide.

ANTECEDENTS OF PRISONERS.—Of the total number of persons proceeded against summarily and apprehended for indictable offences, 114,873 of the former and 3,540 of the latter, or 118,413 altogether, were females. Of these 20,525 were prostitutes, 8,984 vagrants and suspicious characters, 9,585 habitual drunkards; 35,785 of "good character," and 40,049 of "character unknown." Of the men, 268,357 were of good character, 171,701 of character unknown, 59,165 vagrants and suspects, and 26,416 habitual drunkards—figures which suggest that the general character of the female offenders is much worse than that of the men. This view is borne out by the experience of the prison officials in the case of prisoners committed to their charge. Of the total number of persons committed to gaol during the year no less than 79,997 had been previously committed; 24,216 once before, 12,107 twice, and 15,450 more than ten times; of the last-named 9,764 were females. Of the women, 16,027 could neither read nor write, 28,231 could read or write imperfectly, 941 read and write well, and 35 were of superior instruction. Of the men, 30,887 were unable to read or write, 91,336 could do so imperfectly, 3,037 well, and 143 were of superior instruction.

The classes from which the prisoners were drawn were chiefly labourers (77,632): charwomen and needlewomen 11,329, mechanics and skilled workers 24,020. 82 per cent. of the total number of prisoners were of English birth, 3 per cent. Welsh, 2 per cent. Scotch, and 10 per cent. Irish.

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Youthful offenders before being sent to a Reformatory school must have been sentenced to a previous term of imprisonment for 10 days or more; they must be under 16 years of age, and must not be detained less than 2 years or more than 5. The number of these schools, including the "Cornwall" ship, off Purfleet, and the "Akbar" and "Clarence," at Liverpool, is 48. To these schools 1,082 boys and 187 girls were committed in the year 1885-86, or 81 more than in the preceding year; 87 boys and 32 girls could read and write well on admission; 79·6 per cent. of the whole were committed for larcenies or attempted larceny, 4·9 per cent. for burglary, &c., and 5·6 per cent. for vagrancy. There were 4,380 offenders under detention at the beginning of the year, and 4,341 remained at the end.

Besides the Middlesex Industrial school at Feltham, there are 141 Industrial schools certified by the Secretary of State for the reception of children under 12 charged with offences short of felony, and children under 14 begging or wandering at large or refractory, without the necessity for a previous commitment to prison. Altogether 4,564 boys and 898 girls were committed to these schools in the year, in addition to 11,051 boys and 3,015 girls already under detention.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.—The number of criminal lunatics under detention during 1886 was 938 (of whom 589 were at Broadmoor). 291 had been guilty of murder, 4 of infanticide, and 173 of attempted murder; 30 of the inmates died during the year, and 218 others were liberated or removed, the number still detained at the end of the year being 642.

CIVIL PROCEEDINGS: CHANCERY DIVISION.—With 798 causes brought forward from the preceding year the total number of proceedings set down for disposal in the Chancery Division in 1885-86 was 2,733, of which all but 744 were cleared off by the end of the year in the 1,232 days on which the judges sat between them (including 10 days' sittings of the Vacation judges). Besides the above, 14,812 "orders" were made in the Chancery Registrars' Office, on which fees to the value of £10,976 were paid; and 24,024 summonses were issued on proceedings in chambers, on which fees to the value of £17,591 were paid. 117 orders were made for the winding-up of public companies, the amount of calls made under such orders being £127,500; while £1,002,391 was ordered to be paid to creditors, and £9,590 to shareholders. In other estates 1,289 receivers' accounts were passed, showing receipts £7,566,179 and expenditure £6,867,000, and 568 sales of estates were ordered realizing £1,075,837; 1,834 accounts other than those of receivers were passed, representing nearly £19,000,000 in receipts and expenditure. In lunatics' estates the receipts were £673,448, and disbursements £567,841. Altogether the business of the Pay Office of the Chancery Division included the receipt of £11,233,492 in cash and of £5,846,117 in securities, and the payment of £11,731,523 in cash and £7,830,837

in securities. The balance in the hands of the Court on 39,944 accounts open was £71,946,527 in probate and £3,931,054 in cash.

PROBATE COURT.—In the Principal Registry in London 13,970 probates and 6,624 letters of administration were granted, the stamps on which amounted to £2,325,870, the gross value of effects being £80,070,826. In the District Registries 20,310 probates and 10,201 letters of administration were granted, the value of the property passed being £47,988,260, and of duty £1,200,306, bringing up the total value of property concerned to £123,059,086, and of duty to £3,526,176.

DIVORCE COURT.—575 petitions for dissolution of marriage were filed during the year, being 141 more than in 1884-85, and on these 419 decrees *nisi* were issued. In 15 petitions for nullity 11 decrees were issued. In 133 petitions for judicial separation 47 decrees were granted; in 22 for restitution of conjugal rights 6 decrees were issued, and one petition for declaration of legitimacy was granted. Including cases in which decrees *nisi* had been issued in the previous year, 325 decrees absolute were issued. The total fees received amounted to £6,161, 19 petitions being in *forma pauperis*.

BANKRUPTCY.—The returns of bankruptcy are of interest as an indication of the commercial condition of the country. Last year receiving orders were made in 4,566 bankruptcies, 61 liquidations, and 189 compositions, the respective figures for 1884 being 2,998, 485, and 687, or a total increase of 646 cases. The total amount of liabilities was, however, only £7,913,871 as compared with £13,989,995, while the assets were £2,855,160 compared with £4,015,998, or 36·2 per cent. as against 28·7 per cent., thus showing that the new procedure facilitates proceedings and increases the creditors' chances of recovering from their debtors.

COUNTY COURTS.—980,388 complaints were entered in County Courts, and 25,952 in the City of London Court; the total amount claimed being in County Courts £3,009,838, and in the City of London Court £117,738. Out of the total cases there were only 4,317 non-suits and 9,915 judgments for defendant, the total amount of debts recovered being £1,571,263, carrying £129,475 costs. Judgment summonses were issued against 166,568 defendants, of whom 45,000 were committed, and 5,510 actually imprisoned; while warrants were issued against 42 who absconded. Besides matters of debt, the County Courts have jurisdiction in proceedings under the Charitable Trusts Act, and under the Act of 1857 for the protection of wives deserted by their husbands, and also in actions under the Employers' Liability Act. In addition, certain courts—132 in all—have jurisdiction in bankruptcy, while 24, including the City of London Court, have been appointed to have Admiralty jurisdiction, while others have authority to grant decrees for the probate or administration of wills. There are altogether 56 County Court Circuits, the number of places at which Courts are held being 501. In circuit No. 6, in which Liverpool is comprised, there are 2 judges; and each of the others, one judge. Besides the above there were various proceedings in the Lord Mayor's Court, and in special local courts, of which there are 25. In 12 of these courts, however, there were no proceedings last year; indeed, in six of them there have been no proceedings for ten years past.

In common with the returns for England, the criminal returns for Scotland show a general decline in the number of offences reported and of persons convicted in 1886. The offences made known during the year show a decrease of over 9 per cent. as compared with 1885; the number of persons proceeded against summarily a decrease of over 10 per cent.; the number of persons committed for trial a decrease of over 5 per cent.; and the number of commitments to prison nearly 12 per cent.

POLICE.—The available police force in Scotland at the end of 1886 numbered 4,055 of all ranks, an increase of 47 over the previous year, of whom 3,260 were constables. 148 of the men are returned as "not authorized," *i.e.*, they were employed and paid for by private persons and bodies, and their cost does not come into the above total.

OFFENCES COMMITTED AND PROSECUTED.—For 115,865 offences reported during the year (against 126,643 in 1884), 125,589 persons were proceeded against summarily. The principal offences with which they were charged were murder, 13; burglary and housebreaking, 922; other thefts, 11,763; drunkenness, 15,963. 90,128 defendants were convicted at the instance of the police, and 7,531 acquitted; 872 cases were left standing at the end of the year. Altogether, including the cases standing over from the previous year, 2,619 persons were committed for trial, or 113 less than in 1884; of these 2,056 were tried, 1,838 being convicted, 20 outlawed for not answering to their bail, 55 found insane, 53 acquitted on a verdict of "not guilty," and 141 on a verdict of "not proven." Seven of the prisoners had been committed for trial for murder, but they were all acquitted except one. The other principal offences were assaults on women, 74; other assaults, 525; burglary, &c., 629; forgery, 8; arson, 34. The sentences ranged from penal servitude (including one for life) in 168 cases, to imprisonment in 1,552, to fines and whipping in 73.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.—The total number of prisoners received into the 20 Scottish prisons, and including those received under the Prisons Act in "Police-cells" licensed by the Secretary of State in 15 towns, in the year, was 47,994 as compared with 55,995 in 1884. Of these 936 were under 16 years of age, 6,837 were between 16 and 21, and 5,073 over 50; 8,416 had been previously convicted once, 10,116 between two and five times, and 946 over fifty times.

CIVIL PROCEEDINGS.—In the Inner House of the Court of Session, 1,057 causes were initiated during the year, and final judgment was given in 628, leaving 196 in dependence at the end of the year. The result of the judgments pronounced was favourable to the "pursuer" in 395 cases, and to the respondent in 207, 26 being "mixed" judgments. Only 8 judgments were on jury verdicts. 182 cases were appeals from the Outer House, only 41 of whose decisions were totally and 19 partially reversed. In the Outer House of the Court of Session there were 2,180 causes during the year, in 1,238 of which final judgment was given, only 19 of which were on jury verdicts; 632 were in dependence at the end of the year, the rest being removed before final judgment; 985 judgments were for the pursuer, and 8 mixed judgments, partly for pursuer and partly for respondent.

SHERIFFS' COURTS.—Besides 16,390 miscellaneous applications and petitions there were 10,554 causes before these courts in 1886, or 796 more than in 1885; yet the number remaining over at the close of the year, *viz.*, 1,798, was only 151 in excess of the number in dependence at the close of the previous year. Judgment was given in 7,353 causes. There are altogether 55 Districts in which Sheriffs' Ordinary Courts are held, at all of which cases were heard in the year, the greatest number being at Glasgow, 1,991, and at Edinburgh, 1,152. In one instance, in Kirkcudbright, a case had been in dependence ever since 1876.

DEBT-RECOVERY COURTS.—The legal business transacted in these courts is the only class which shows any increase in recent years, the number of causes (5,828) in 1886 being higher than in the four previous years, and 312 more than in 1885. In the Sheriffs' "Small Debt Courts," also, there was an increase in the number of cases, which rose from 54,885 in 1884 to 57,445 in 1886; though the debts claimed in the 41,934 cases in which decrees were issued only rose from £177,038 to £177,219. In the "Justice of Peace Small Debt Courts" again there was an increase, the cases numbering 18,845 against 18,024. There are 86 Districts with "Debt Recovery Courts," in four of which, however, no business was done in the year. There are 113 Districts with "Sheriffs' Small Debts Courts," in all but five of which cases were heard; and 101 with "Justice of Peace Small Debts Courts," the services of only 38 of which were called into requisition in the year.

BANKRUPTCY.—The Scotch bankruptcy returns only go as far as the year 1885, when the cases actually before the court numbered 3,883, or 25 more than in 1883, of which only 362 were new cases (against 342 in 1883), no less than 3,519 cases having been brought forward from previous years; 57 out of 241 closed during the year by final division and discharge, having been over 5 years in progress. These 241 cases represented a gross estimated estate of £933,859, with liabilities £1,136,653; but of the estimated assets only £523,064 was actually realized; of this amount £169,820 was expended in "expenses," and £353,152 went to creditors; 24 of the estates were under £100, and 104 between £100 and £500; only 2 exceeding £50,000. The rate of dividend paid varied from 20s. in the pound in 6 cases to 1s. in 49, while in 27 no dividend was paid at all.

JUDICIAL FACTORIES.—There were 1,186 "judicial factories," of which 173 were new bonds, and the rest remnants from former years. These cases are analogous to the cases of wards of the Court of Chancery in England. The expenditure on behalf of wards was £121,356, of which nearly one-fifth went in commission and accountants' charges; and the receipts, £226,086, the court having in hand a total of £2,628,631 in cash and securities.

IRELAND, in common with the rest of the United Kingdom, shows a gratifying diminution of crime in the year 1886 as compared with previous years. The population it is true has also decreased, but the falling off in the number of offences has been larger in proportion than the decrease in the number of inhabitants. The total number of criminal offences during the year was 223,202, or 456·7 per 10,000 of the population, as compared with 240,297, or 481·2 per 10,000, of the population in 1884, showing a decrease of 17,095 in number, and of 28·5 in the rate per 10,000 persons. The decrease is mainly in the less serious offences disposed of summarily, there being a slight increase in those tried on indictment. Donegal heads the list of counties and districts in which there was least crime, Antrim coming next; while Dublin City heads the list of districts and counties showing the most crime, being followed by Cork City, Waterford City, Galway Town, and Limerick City.

POLICE.—The total effective strength of the Royal Irish Constabulary in 1885 was 12,812, a decrease of 489 as compared with 1885; and of the Dublin Metropolitan Police 1,217, or 12 less than in the previous year. The respective costs of the two establishments were £1,327,223 and £146,004, or £21,650 less altogether than in 1885. The proportion of constables to population was greatest in County Westmeath, where it averaged 44 for every 10,000 of the inhabitants; the counties ranking next being the South Riding of Tipperary, Meath, Kerry, and Limerick. The smallest force was 11 per 10,000 of the population in Antrim, Down, and Londonderry. In Dublin the city police averaged 32 per every 10,000 inhabitants. In Belfast the local force was 26 per 10,000.

THE CRIMINAL CLASSES.—Of 220,181 persons actually proceeded against, both summarily and on indictment, in the year, 161,182 were of previous good character; of 27,000 the character was not ascertained; 8,428 were suspicious characters, 4,232 prostitutes, 4,329 vagrants and tramps, 1,772 known thieves, and 2,450 habitual drunkards not included in the above heads. A special table showing the number of persons convicted three times and upwards of being drunk and disorderly, throws some light on the connection between drink and crime: the total number for all Ireland was 2,052, of whom 101 had been convicted over 10 times, 445 between 5 and 10 times, and the rest between 3 and 5 times. The habitual drunkards in the 7 principal towns of Ireland were in the proportion of 15·7 per every 10,000 of the population, whereas in the rest of Ireland they were only 4·0 in the 10,000. These proportions are in close accordance with the general returns of crime, for, taking all Ireland, the number of offences of all kinds committed was 431 per 10,000 of the population, whereas in the 7 principal towns it was no less than 923 per 10,000.

INDICTABLE OFFENCES.—The actual number of these was 7,315, or 206 more than in 1884. For these 4,294 persons were apprehended, being 59 per cent. of the number of offences, or 7 per cent. more than the proportion in 1884. The Dublin Metropolitan Police District stands at the head of the list of districts and counties in which the greatest number of indictable offences were committed, with 95·7 per 10,000 of the population; Kerry coming next with 23·6. Carrickfergus town stands at the head of the list of places with the least number of indictable offences, viz., 2 per 10,000; while Co. Down comes next with 4·6. Taking the provinces, Leinster shows 31·1 per 10,000, Munster 17·7, Connaught 6·7, and Ulster comes

last with only 6·8 per 10,000 of population. Offences against the person numbered 1,452 (against 1,392 in 1884), including infanticide 19, murder 35, attempt to murder, shootings, &c., 158, serious assaults 720; violent offences against property totalled 535, including burglaries and house-breaking, 305; offences against property without violence numbered 3,135; of arson there were 297 cases; of killing and maiming cattle 156, and other malicious offences 439. Not included in the above were 740 cases of intimidation, 9 of "offences against the Queen's authority," and 18 of having arms in a proclaimed district. The number of cases of intimidation shows an increase of 215 over 1884, but a decrease of 2,353 from 1881.

SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS.—These amounted to 215,887. The total shows a decrease of 17,501 compared with 1884; which, in common with the two previous years, had shown a large increase since 1878. Drunkenness constitutes over one-third of the cases dealt with summarily, and the relation between drunkenness and other crimes, and the preponderance of urban over rural crime which have been referred to above are illustrated in the details of these offences. In Dublin alone there were 12,699 cases of drunkenness out of 56,318 offences in that city; on the other hand the record of urban crime is swelled by a large number of offences against local bye-laws and against the Public Health Acts; no less than 12,112 of the former and 4,275 of the latter being recorded in Dublin, out of a total for all Ireland under these heads of 21,603. Of the total offenders, 35,913 were discharged; of those convicted the majority, viz., 135,838, were fined.

CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.—As above stated, 4,294 persons were apprehended for indictable offences in the year; of these 1,694 were discharged and 2,600 bailed or committed for trial, making with prisoners from the previous year a total of 3,028 persons for trial at Assizes, Commission, and Quarter Sessions in the year; of these 2,314 were tried by jury, 679 being acquitted, besides 16 found insane, and 1,619, or 70 per cent., being convicted; of the latter, 3 were sentenced to death, 94 to penal servitude, 1,169 imprisoned for various terms, and 13 sent to reformatory schools.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS.—There are 5 convict prisons in Ireland, 23 district prisons, and 24 smaller short-sentence prisons. Into all these 45,666 prisoners were admitted in 1886, of whom 17,096 (7,436 being women) were under detention at the end of the year. Three-fourths of the total were not actual criminals but persons detained as a pre-

ventive measure, 6,030 being lunatics, and 7,095 children in industrial schools. 22,103 prisoners had been previously committed, 7,048 of them more than 10 times, and of these last 4,994 were women. A remarkable fact—though one in harmony with that already referred to in the case of England—is that while the proportion of recommitments in the case of male prisoners is 50 per cent., the proportion in the case of females is 73 per cent. of the total prisoners of that sex, showing a greater proportion of habitual criminals among females than among male prisoners.

PROCLAIMED DISTRICTS.—A special feature of the administration of the criminal law in Ireland is the proclamation of districts under special Acts. Clare, Cork, Galway, Kerry, Leitrim, Limerick, Mayo, Roscommon, Tipperary, Westmeath, and parts of Longford, Sligo, and Waterford were proclaimed under the Act 6 Will. IV. c. 13. Under the Peace Preservation Acts, 1881-86, the whole of the provinces of Munster and Connaught, all Leinster except the counties of Louth and Wicklow and the city of Kilkenny, and part of Ulster, were "proclaimed," the

carrying of arms without a licence being made illegal.

PROCEEDINGS IN REGARD TO LAND.—The process-servers under the County Courts served 21,064 Civil Bill ejectments in 1886, as compared with 22,528 in 1884. The ejectments executed were 5,106, or 792 less than in 1884. The warrants issued to special bailiffs for summary recovery of possession of tenements were 886, against 767 in 1884. Under the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1870, there were 22 cases, compared with 26 in 1884, and only 4 per cent. of the number in 1878. At Land Sessions 8 decrees were issued, the gross amount claimed being £3,912, and the gross amount decreed being £709, or 18 per cent. This compares with 9 decrees in 1884, awarding £1,703, or 36 per cent. of the amount claimed. Under the Land Law Act, 1881, there were 7,240 new applications to have fair rents fixed, besides 3,455 standing over from the previous year. Rents were fixed in 2,698 cases, the former rents, amounting to £55,381, being reduced to £38,998, or by 29.6 per cent.; 8,030 agreements were made out of court, in which the former rents were reduced by 13.7 per cent.

COST OF CRIME AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The following table shows the cost of the repression of crime in the three kingdoms respectively in the year 1886:—

	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	TOTAL.
Cost of Police *	£3,571,453	£368,104	£1,533,166	£5,472,723
„ Criminal Prosecutions.....	159,490	Not given	55,473	214,963
„ Convict Prisons †	271,651	} 112,869§	136,666	857,764
„ Prisons ‡	336,578			
„ Reformatories and Industrial Schools ..	|| 333,993	—	185,912	519,905
„ Criminal Lunatic Asylums	30,119	Not given	127,800	157,919
„ Coroners' Inquests	96,083	Not given	Not given	96,083
Total.....	£4,799,367	£480,973	£2,039,017	£7,319,357

The following is the *approximate* amount paid in Court Fees and allowed as taxed costs in proceedings before the Civil Courts:—

Court Fees	1,217,750	51,009	98,979	1,367,738
Taxed Costs (as far as shown)	1,952,495	39,914	182,311	2,174,720
Total.....	£3,170,245	£90,923	£281,290	£3,542,458

* Exclusive of superannuations, £208,525.

† Deduct value of prisoners' labour, £158,759.

‡ Deduct value of prisoners' labour, £116,126.

§ Deduct value of prisoners' labour, £5,120.

|| Towards which parents contributed £15,269.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688.

Two hundred years ago there landed at Torbay, in Devonshire, William, Prince of Orange, for the purpose, as his followers and supporters alleged, of restoring to the English people those political and religious rights that had been infringed during the sway of the Stuarts, and especially by the tyrannical Popish King James II. But men have mixed motives. William may have had strong religious sympathies, and may have felt hurt by the unconstitutional Acts of King James, but it is not impossible that he was influenced no less by desires of personal advancement and aggrandizement. The English as a nation are so strongly opposed to anything in the nature of sudden and radical changes, that it is not to a short period of time or a few trifling incidents must be attributed the successful issue of Wil-

liam's project, bringing about, as it did, the most momentous revolution in the history of this country. Great questions of principle had been at stake for years, and the struggle was undoubtedly brought to a definite decision far sooner than would otherwise have been the case by the imprudent conduct of King James. The whole story is long to tell; and to understand it aright, we must go back to the last days of Charles II.

On February 1, 1685, after a winter during which his health had been unusually good, King Charles was seized with what appeared to be an apoplectic fit, for which the physicians bled him, a method of treatment affording a temporary relief. Another attack, however, was feared, from which the attendants apprehended the worst; and, in consequence, Bishop

Sancroft—then Bishop of London—one of the most active opponents of popery, waited upon the King, and endeavoured to lead his mind away from earthly matters. To all his entreaties and prayers, as well as to those of Bishop Ken, who was also present, Charles turned a deaf ear, and it was a disputed point whether this arose from a total insensibility to the consolations of religion, or whether it was brought about by a genuine attachment to another faith than theirs. The question did not long remain in doubt. Four days later the King was taken in a second fit, and the physicians declared that he was unlikely to last twenty-four hours longer. At that the Duke of York ordered a Roman Catholic priest, Hudleston, to be fetched, and the King having instructed everybody excepting the Earls of Bath and Feversham to withdraw from the bedchamber, absolution was given him, and the holy sacraments were administered, including, finally, that of extreme unction. The doors were then opened again, and those without admitted. No public confession of his creed was made by the King, in all probability because the nation being in so suspicious a frame of mind the consequences were feared. Bishop Ken, who had returned to the bedside, endeavoured to stir in the dying monarch's mind some sense of remorse for the shameful life he had led, and would even have administered the Lord's Supper to him, but Charles declined to partake of it, pleading in excuse his physical weakness. The solitary phrase of a religious turn that he was heard to utter, was the expression of a hope that he might "climb up to heaven's gates;" after which he spoke a few final farewell words to his brother, commending to his care the Duchess of Portsmouth (Louise de Querouailles) and the sometime favourite, Nell Gwynne—though he breathed not a syllable of his neglected and faithful wife, nor of his people, nor of his servants, nor of the debts he owed on all sides. The next day, Feb. 6, he died, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, and the twenty-fifth of his actual reign; and thus ended a life in which it is difficult to find a praiseworthy action other than those induced by a prudential consideration of his own public position.

As Charles had died without legitimate offspring, the crown devolved upon his brother, James, Duke of York, an avowed and aggressive papist, and a firm believer in the doctrine of divine right. This prince had first married Anne Hyde, daughter of Edward Hyde, the famous Earl of Clarendon, and by her he had two daughters: Mary, married to William Prince of Orange, and Anne, married to Prince George of Denmark. His second wife was Mary d'Este of Modena, in whom the general interest is centred in a single incident related below. James was a man of very decided views, and his previous public conduct, more particularly in connection with the popish plots and the Test Act, was not calculated to allay the suspicions of the Protestant part of the nation. Yet his first acts as monarch were free from bigotry and partiality, for he announced to the Council that he was resolved to maintain the government both of Church and State as by law established. He belied his fair words, however, by his next proceedings; since, without the necessary parliamentary authority, he ordered the excise and customs duties, which had been voted only for Charles's lifetime, to be paid as

usual, and followed this up by attending High Mass in the full dignity of state. To his prudence must be attributed the retention of all the chief offices of the crown by Protestants: Sunderland being made secretary of state, Halifax president of the council, Rochester treasurer and his brother Clarendon, chamberlain. The King and Queen were crowned in Westminster Abbey on April 23, and the next month the new parliament assembled. It was largely composed of Tories and high churchmen, and, becoming rapidly submissive and subservient in proportion as the King grew arrogant and arbitrary, not only voted to his majesty the whole revenue enjoyed by his brother at the time of his death, but by their conduct probably did much to instil into the King's mind the first ideas of those events which finally cost him his crown. The earliest organized attempt on behalf of the Protestant religion came about in this way. The Duke of Monmouth, a natural son of Charles II., who had been compelled to leave the country at the end of 1684, now began to actively champion the Protestant cause, and leagued himself with the Earl of Argyll to invade the kingdom. The result was most unfortunate for the conspirators. Landing in Argyllshire, the Earl collected and armed nearly three thousand men, who after wandering about aimlessly for a while, dwindling in numbers as they went, were at length dispersed without a battle. The Earl himself was captured and taken to Edinburgh, where he suffered death. Meanwhile, Monmouth, with a few ships and barely a hundred men, landed at Lyme in Dorsetshire, and such was the magic of his name in the cause of religious freedom, that in less than a week he had assembled three thousand horse and foot. The whole of the west country was alive for his cause, although only the lowest of the people joined him; and this in spite of, nay, perhaps by reason of the violence of his proclamations, which imputed to the King not only a hateful tyranny but all the vilest crimes of which man is capable. At Taunton, Bridgewater, Wells, and Frome, the Duke was received enthusiastically and publicly proclaimed King, but he made the fatal mistake of not scoring a striking success while success was still possible; and his followers were already growing dispirited when the royal army, under Feversham and Churchill, advanced against them. The news of Argyll's defeat and capture made Monmouth despondent, and when battle was at last joined he went into it half-hearted and hopeless. At Sedgemoor, the rebellion was broken, and the leader, who had changed clothes with a peasant and fled from the field, was found some days afterwards lying in a ditch covered with ferns. All his tearful protestations and humiliating confessions to the King failed to procure for him the royal pardon, and he was executed, amid the tears of the populace, on July 15, 1685. The sequel was ten times worse than the movement itself, yet the hangings by the orders of Feversham and the brutal Kirke were mildness compared with the wanton inhumanities practised by the notorious Jeffreys from the judicial bench, a position that ought at least to have given its occupier a sense of what was decorous and just. In the Bloody Assizes not fewer than 320 persons are said to have fallen, many of them either altogether innocent or at most guilty of unproved charges.

For James, the result was most disastrous. He, however, could not read the signs of the

times, but at once gave his whole attention to those measures upon which his heart had so long been set; and in his opening speech to the parliament (Nov. 9) declared his intention of dispensing with the tests shutting out Roman Catholics from office, and also his determination to maintain a standing army. It was an unfortunate time for such announcements; Monmouth was dead, Louis XIV. had just revoked the famous Edict of Nantes, and thereby sent 50,000 Protestant refugees into this country; and the people became watchful, alarmed, and keenly suspicious. But worse than all, the King claimed the power of dispensing with all law so far as his own conduct went, and, by carefully removing from the bench those judges of whose partisanship he was doubtful, contrived to secure a favourable verdict of the courts on the point. He then proceeded to fill all the most important posts with Roman Catholics. Four papist lords were brought into the council—Belasyse, Powys, Arundel, and Dover; Halifax and Rochester were dismissed from office, though Sunderland, by changing his creed, managed to retain the royal favour. This was in 1686, a year equally momentous in its consequences to the English people and the Stuart dynasty. To overawe the dignitaries of the Established Church, who were beginning to express their alarm in public, a new ecclesiastical court, consisting of seven commissioners with the infamous Lord Chancellor Jeffreys at their head, was created, with full and unlimited powers in church matters. Moreover, James publicly expressed his obedience to the Pope, and negotiations were opened with a view to reconciling the kingdom with the Court of Rome. Roman Catholics were inducted into benefices in different parts of the country. Roman Catholics were thrust upon both Cambridge and Oxford, either for degrees or for the headships of houses and colleges. Roman Catholics were permitted to open schools and found monasteries in the capital; and, last and most alarming of all, an army, officered almost wholly by Roman Catholics, was collected and encamped at Hounslow Heath for the purpose of keeping in check the outspoken resistance of the Protestant Londoners. At length, in 1687, a Declaration of Indulgence to Roman Catholics was issued on the sole authority of the King.

As for the other parts of the kingdom, Scotland had been submissive and yielding from the first, and papal proselytism very successful; while in Ireland, where there was little cause for dissimulation, James, to make assurance doubly sure, recalled the Duke of Ormond and handed over the whole power to the general, Talbot, who was created Earl of Tyrconnel and became virtually Lord Lieutenant at the same time. Tyrconnel was a man after the King's own heart, and keenly zealous in the cause of Rome. Protestant citizens were disarmed on divers pretexts, and Protestant soldiers were dismissed the army and left to vagabondize where best they might. The previous bias of many, and the fiery energy of Tyrconnel, combined to render Ireland as zealous for the Court cause as even James himself could wish. A public question of importance, in which great principles of freedom and authority were at stake, now brought matters to a head. Towards the end of April, 1688, the King renewed the declaration of Indulgence published in the preceding year, and ordered that it should be read on two different Sundays, immediately after Divine

service, by the clergy in all the churches. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Sancroft, on consulting the bishops of his province, found that no fewer than eighteen of them, and the main body of the clergy, were resolved not to read the declaration; he therefore decided to co-operate with six others—Lloyd, Bishop of St. Asaph, Ken of Bath and Wells, Turner of Ely, Lake of Chichester, White of Peterborough, and Trelawney of Bristol—in petitioning the King not to insist upon their reading it. James was exceedingly angry, and told them they should feel what it was to disobey him. Then he consulted for several days with his most bigoted advisers, and unfortunately the counsels of Father Petre and the more violent section of the Jesuit party, prevailed. The seven bishops were cited to appear before the council, and having there acknowledged the petition to be theirs, were eventually committed to the Tower. The crown lawyers too were instructed to prosecute them for the seditious libel which it was urged they had written and published. The trial took place in Westminster Hall, and after a lengthy hearing and a deliberation of several hours by the jury, a verdict of "Not Guilty" was returned, amidst the applause of the audience within, succeeded by the joyful shouts of those without. Bonfires were lighted in the streets, and the most tumultuous excitement was indulged in, even by the army at Hounslow, from whose shoutings the King himself first learned the end of the famous cause. A few days before the Queen had borne the King a son—afterwards James Francis Edward, the Old Pretender—and what with the general dis-appointment of the Protestant party, the universal joy of the Roman Catholics, and the not unspoken belief of some that the child was not the Queen's at all, a critical period had come, though few knew it. Ever since the marriage of James's daughter Mary, but more particularly from the death of Monmouth forward, the hopes of the Protestants were constantly turned in the direction of Holland, where William, Prince of Orange, not yet in the prime of life, had already gained for himself renown as one of the rulers of Europe. Macaulay thus speaks of the Prince, who was destined to exert so great an influence on England:—"His name at once calls up before us a slender and feeble frame, a lofty and ample forehead, a nose curved like the beak of an eagle, an eye rivaling that of an eagle in brightness and keenness, a thoughtful and somewhat sullen brow, a firm and somewhat peevish mouth, a cheek pale, thin, and deeply furrowed by sickness and by care. That pensive, severe, and solemn aspect could scarcely have belonged to a happy or a good-humoured man. But it indicated, in a manner not to be mistaken, capacity equal to the most arduous enterprises, and fortitude not to be shaken by reverses or dangers. Nature had largely endowed William with the qualities of a great ruler; and education had developed those qualities in no common degree. . . . At twenty-three he was renowned throughout Europe as a soldier and a politician. He had put domestic factions under his feet; he was the soul of a mighty coalition; and he had contended with honour in the field against some of the greatest generals of the age. His personal tastes were those rather of a warrior than of a statesman; but he, like his great grandfather, the silent Prince, who founded the Batavian

commonwealth, occupies a far higher place among statesmen than among warriors. . . . The audacity of his spirit was the more remarkable because his physical organization was unusually delicate. Cruel headaches frequently tortured him. Exertion soon fatigued him. The physicians constantly kept up the hopes of his enemies by fixing some date beyond which, if there were anything certain in medical science, it was impossible that his broken constitution could hold out. . . . He was born with violent passions and quick sensibilities; but the strength of his emotions was not suspected by the world. . . . His affection was as impetuous as his wrath. Where he loved, he loved with the whole energy of his strong mind. When death separated him from what he loved, the few who witnessed his agonies trembled for his reason and his life." Such is the character given to William, Prince of Orange, the man to whom people in England naturally looked when they felt themselves affronted and unjustly treated by the arbitrary conduct of their own King. Dykvelt was sent as secret envoy to England, with full instructions from William to sound the various sects and parties who were likely to befriend him should he assume the offensive. The birth of a son to James had driven many to despair, and Zulestein, who was specially deputed to congratulate the King upon the auspicious event, took back to Holland invitations from most of the great men in England, almost beseeching William to help them in recovering those rights of which they had been deprived. The Prince accepted the offers made, and preparations for the invasion were completed with a secrecy and a strategy that concealed William's real aims from the eyes of all save the keen and astute Louis XIV. of France. That monarch not only advised James of the impending danger, but even offered to assist him in the defence of the kingdom with whatever men and ships might be deemed necessary. James, unable to believe that his son-in-law was really meditating a descent on England, foolishly rejected the French monarch's proffered help, but his blind folly was soon rudely disturbed. The English minister at the Hague sent home direct and indisputable intelligence to the same effect. Now for the first time were James's eyes opened to the imminence of the danger, and, though momentarily staggered, he hastened to repair the evil consequences of his own illegal acts. The charters were restored to London and various other corporations; the court of ecclesiastical commission was annulled, and the bishops who had been charged with seditious libel were mollified in every possible way—but all came too late. James had "burned his boats," though he knew it not, in the fatal enterprise, and the contest now lay between himself and William. That prince sailed from Helvoetsluys on Oct. 19, and landed his army of 14,000 men at Torbay safely on Nov. 4-5—an auspicious date—having sent on before and caused to be distributed broadcast through England a declaration, in which he stated his purposes in coming were (1) to protect the liberties of the people, (2) to convene a legal and free parliament, and (3) to decide the disputed question of the legitimacy of the birth of the Prince of Wales. For a few days the chances of success were doubtful. Then Sir Edward Seymour, the Earl of Abingdon, and other gentlemen went over to the Prince. Yet

the worst misfortune was the disaffection existing in James's own army, for Lord Churchill—whom gratitude (had he known the meaning of the word) ought to have restrained from such conduct—not only deserted his royal benefactor and friend, but carried with him some troops of dragoons and their officers, besides various noblemen of distinction, including among others the Duke of Grafton, Prince George of Denmark (the King's son-in-law), and the Duke of Ormond. This behaviour on the part of his children and near relatives unnerved James; he retreated hastily to London, called a council of peers and prelates, issued writs for a new parliament, and deputed Halifax, Godolphin, and Nottingham as special envoys to treat with the Prince of Orange. The only terms to which William would listen were arrogant and severe, and nothing whatever would induce him to delay his advance the while the parleying went on. James, seized with sudden fright, sent the Queen and the young Prince to France, intending to follow as soon as possible. Attended only by Sir Edward Hales, he tried to reach a ship lying in the river (Dec. 11), but was recognized by the populace, captured, and carried back to London. At this terrible crisis the prelates and peers assembled to take what steps might be desirable for the public peace: they elected as their speaker Lord Halifax, and both cared for the safety of the city and, with an excellent prudence, ventured to congratulate the Prince of Orange on the success attending his progress. The real difficulty was what to do with the unhappy King, but the clever diplomacy of the invader solved the knotty point. James was persuaded to retire privately to Ham, and from there to Rochester, where, becoming more and more convinced that the tide was set against him, and urged also by pressing letters from his Queen, he embarked on board a frigate, and landed at Ambleteuse in Picardy on Christmas Eve. The immediate question now pressing for solution was the settlement of the government.

The bishops and peers urged William to summon a convention parliament, but he was anxious to get the support of something more nearly like the unanimous voice of the nation. The Lord Mayor, the aldermen, and fifty of the leading town councillors, and all members who had sat in the House of Commons in any parliament of Charles II. were therefore called together, and the Prince, acting in conjunction with them, proceeded to discharge the duties of the head of the state. On Jan. 23, 1689, the convention parliament assembled, and the thanks of both houses having been given to the Prince of Orange for his conduct towards England, the following vote was passed, though only after many stormy debates in the House of Lords: "That King James II., having endeavoured to subvert the constitution of the kingdom by breaking the original contract between the King and people, and, by the advice of the Jesuits and other wicked persons, having violated the fundamental laws and having withdrawn himself out of this kingdom, has abdicated the government, and that the throne is thereby vacant." A Bill of Settlement was also passed, and to it was attached a Declaration of Rights; but both these documents were afterwards practically embodied and extended in the famous Bill of Rights, of which a short abstract is given below. Three weeks after the meeting of parliament, the crown was tendered to William and

Mary by the Marquis of Halifax. The offer was accepted, and they were accordingly proclaimed on Ash Wednesday, Feb. 13, 1689, King and Queen of England, France, and Ireland. Thus was brought to an end the interregnum of more than six weeks—a period of great disorder and tumult, during which King James's soldiers had been disbanded and left to wander and ravage at their own sweet will; and terrible riots, ostensibly aimed against well-known Roman Catholics, but really in great part against all decency and order, occurred for many days and nights together. In the midst of the uproar, too, the infamous Judge Jeffreys was caught, disguised as a sailor, at Wapping, and was handed over by the people to the Lord Mayor, who sent him to the Tower, where he died shortly afterwards from the maltreatment he had received on the night of his capture.

So far the revolution was an accomplished fact, but the throne of the new monarch was as yet by no means secure. William's prudence and foresight, however, did much to make it so. Personal and political leanings were alike ignored in his choice of ministers: the Earl of Nottingham and the Earl of Shrewsbury, Danby and Halifax were among his leading state advisers. On Feb. 23, a special Act was passed converting the convention parliament into a regular parliament, though the legality of the procedure was questioned by many, including some who admitted its expediency. The Whigs granted William a revenue of only £1,200,000, and even proceeded to apportion that amount equally between the public expenses and the civil list; in fact, the extreme parsimony of those who had egged him on to aim at the sovereignty so irritated him that at one time he contemplated giving up the reins of government altogether. No sooner was he settled on the throne than difficulties and dangers beset him on all sides. A new oath of allegiance and supremacy was imposed upon all holders of offices both in Church and State, and this was absolutely rejected by the Archbishop of Canterbury, eight bishops, and many hundreds of the inferior clergy, many of whom were most learned and pious men; these were afterwards known as Non-jurors. In May, 1689, the Toleration Act was passed, exempting Dissenters from the penalties of the existing religious statutes, on condition that they subscribed to the new oath just mentioned. In Scotland a Convention of the Estates had met in March and abolished Episcopacy, re-established Presbyterianism, and proclaimed William and Mary King and Queen; but the followers of the exiled James were not disposed to submit quietly to this state of things. Under the lead of the gallant and chivalrous Dundee, the Jacobites assembled and attacked and defeated William's forces in the pass of Killiecrankie, but Dundee himself was mortally wounded in the battle, and with his death the cause of James the Second expired in Scotland. In Ireland affairs did not move quite so fortunately for the new King. There the wild and zealous Tyrconnel was lord-deputy, and he, rather awed by the news of William's success, was half doubtful what line to pursue, when he heard that James, with the aid of the French monarch, was planning a descent on Ireland. This decided Tyrconnel to remain true to the Stuart cause, and when James landed at Kin-

sale on March 12, 1689, he at once promoted the fiery soldier to the rank of Duke. The campaign of 1689 was chiefly marked by the celebrated siege and valorous defence of Londonderry, one of the centres of the Protestant party in the north of Ireland. We need not describe this at any length—the story is too well known to require repetition; let it suffice that James's efforts were frustrated, and that when William himself landed in Ireland early the next year he soon brought matters to a decision. The Battle of the Boyne, fought on July 1, 1690, virtually decided the fate of James: he was signally defeated, and though the campaign was not actually concluded by it, from that time forward hope and good fortune seem to have deserted the fallen monarch.

One thing alone remains to be mentioned. In October of the preceding year, 1689, the third great charter of English liberties—the Bill of Rights—was passed. By this it was enacted: That the Princess of Denmark was to succeed after the death of the Prince and Princess of Orange, and her posterity after those of Mary, and before those of William by any other wife: That the Sovereign has not the power to set aside the laws, nor to levy money without the consent of parliament, nor to maintain a standing army in time of peace without the consent of parliament: That jurors ought to be impartially chosen: That it is a right of the subject to petition the Sovereign: and, That freedom of speech in parliament ought not to be questioned in any place out of parliament.

Thus ends a rapid review of the Glorious Revolution of 1688, how it was brought about, and of the coming of the House of Orange to this country. A religious form of praise and thanksgiving was ordered, but great difficulty was experienced in the matter. The Prayer-book already contained a most blasphemous form for the 30th of January, the anniversary of the "Martyrdom of the blessed King, Charles I.," "to implore the Mercy of God that neither the guilt of that Sacred and innocent Blood, nor those other sins by which God was provoked to deliver up both us and our King into the hands of Cruel and unreasonable men, may at any time hereafter be visited upon us or our posterity." Also another form, not quite so strongly worded, but which most awkwardly stood in the way of the new service—that of the Restoration of King James's brother, the "Most Religious" Charles II., from the "unnatural Rebellion of traitorous, heady, and high-minded men," who had "turned Religion into rebellion, and Faith into faction." But the difficulty was not insuperable: a complete service could not be swallowed; so a happy thought occurred to some one. The Fifth of November was a popular Anti-Popish anniversary, so some addition was made, and a thanksgiving form composed, "Giving most unfeigned thanks for filling our hearts again with joy and gladness, and putting a new song into our mouth by bringing His Majesty King William upon this day for the deliverance of our Church and Nation from Popish Tyranny and Arbitrary Power." Whether James was quite so bad and tyrannical, or William quite so generous and disinterested, as historians have endeavoured to show, is open to question, but that the country was benefitted by the change of governors is a point upon which there can be but one opinion.

No proof is forthcoming of medals being conferred in England for service in the army or navy before the time of Charles I., who, in May, 1643, authorized a badge for such soldiers as might distinguish themselves in "forlorn hopes." This was of silver, and by the warrant dated 18th May, 1643, it was ordered that the "royal image and that of our dearest son, Prince Charles," should be contained thereon. On the 1st June, 1643, a gold medal was ordered for Mr. Robert Walsh, who commanded a troop of horse at the battle of Edgehill on the 23rd October, 1642. The obverse to bear the royal figure and that of his son Prince Charles. The reverse to have the royal banner, used at the above battle, to be inscribed "Per Regale Mandatum Caroli Regis Hoc Assignatur Roberto Welch Militi." This is the first recorded case of a medal being awarded for military service.

A gold medal was struck, which was oval in shape, to commemorate the battle of Naseby, 14th June, 1645, for officers. On one side was the effigy of Sir Thomas Fairfax, with the inscription "Tho: Fairfax Miles Milit: Parl: Dux: Gen:." The reverse had "Meruisti" within a circle, and the words "Post Hec Meliora 1645."

The medals given by Cromwell for naval and military services were the first given to officers and men. That for the battle of Dunbar, which is oval in shape and of two sizes in gold and silver, was the first given to the army at large. No grant of medals by the sovereign's command, to officers and men alike, was authorized until the medal for Waterloo was issued.

The medals given by Cromwell for naval services were—1. Oval in gold and silver. Obverse: an anchor, the arms of England (St. George's Cross) and Ireland (Harp), suspended from the beam with a hawser surrounding, and the word "Meruisti." Reverse: a naval engagement, with the words "Service done against six ships July ye XXXI. and August ye I. 1650." 2. Oval in gold. Obverse: an anchor, and three small shields suspended from the beam. Reverse: a sea fight, with the words "For eminent service in saving ye Triumpe in a fight w. y. Duch in July 1653." 3. Oval in silver. Obverse: an anchor and two small shields with the word "Meruisti" above. Reverse: the House of Commons sitting. Cromwell's medal for the battle of Dunbar has on the obverse the head of Cromwell, with the motto "The Lord of Hosts, Septem: ye 3. 1650;" and behind the head is a prospect of the battle. The reverse has the House of Commons sitting, as represented on the great seal of Parliament of 1648, and of the Commonwealth, 1651.

A silver medal was struck to commemorate the victory near La Hogue in 1692. On the obverse are the busts of William and Mary, and the inscription "Gul: et Mar: D.G.M.B.F. et H. Rex et Regina:," and on the reverse two ships in action, with the inscription "Nox: Nulla

Secuta Est:—"Pugn: Nav: Int: Ang: et Fr: 21 May 1692" being in the exergue.

Medals were struck to commemorate the victories of the great Duke of Marlborough, but it is certain they were not worn by either officers or men.

After the battle of Culloden, 16th April, 1746, a medal was struck. Obverse: the head of the Duke of Cumberland. Reverse: a figure of Apollo, and a dragon pierced by an arrow, with the inscription "Actum Est: Illicit Perit," and in the exergue "Prael: Colod: Ap: XVI. MDCCXLVI." There is, however, no account of these medals; having been worn. They were oval: in gold, silver and bronze.

Gold medals were bestowed by Pope Pius VI. on twelve officers of the 12th Lancers for service at Civita Vecchia in 1794.

A gold medal was presented by the Emperor of Germany to each of the officers (8 in number) of the two squadrons of the 15th Light Dragoons engaged at the action of Villiers-en-Couche on 24th April, 1794, by which action the Emperor was saved from being taken prisoner by the French. Only nine of these medals were struck, one being deposited in the Imperial Cabinet at Vienna. Obverse: laureated head of Francis II., Emperor of Germany, and the inscription "Imp: Cæs: Franciscus II. P.F. Aug:." Reverse: "Forti-Britanno-in-Exercitu: Foed: ad: Cameracum XX. Apr: MDCCXCIV." In 1798 the King (Geo. III.) permitted these medals to be worn. Crosses of the order of Maria Theresa were subsequently granted to these officers, and permitted to be worn in uniform.

The Nile, 1798, was commemorated by a medal given by a private gentleman, Alexander Davison. Obverse: Peace standing upon a rock holding an olive branch and displaying a portrait of Lord Nelson, with the words "Europe's Hope and Britain's Glory"—behind the figure an anchor, the sea in the distance, and "Rear Admiral Lord Nelson of the Nile." Reverse: the British Fleet sailing into the Bay of Aboukir at sunrise. The words "Almighty God has blessed His Majesty's Arms," and in the exergue "Victory of the Nile, August 1. 1798." The inscription on the edge was "From Alexander Davison, Esq: St. James' Square. A Tribute of Regard." This medal was of gold, silver, bronze gilt, and bronze, and is known as Davison's medal.

Mr. M. Boulton, another private individual, granted a medal for the battle of Trafalgar, 1805. Obverse: bust of Lord Nelson with the words "Horatio Viscount Nelson, K.B., Duke of Bronte, etc.:" Reverse: a representation of the battle of Trafalgar, with the words "England expects every man will do his duty." In the exergue "Trafalgar Oct: 21. 1805," and on the edge was inscribed "To the Heroes of Trafalgar from M. Boulton." A pewter medal set in a gold rim was also issued for Trafalgar, and the Naval General Service medal was granted for service in Egypt and at Trafalgar long afterwards.

PENINSULAR WAR MEDALS, 1793-1814.—Obverse: The head of the Queen wearing a diadem with the inscription "Victoria Regina." Reverse: Her Majesty, as the representative of the country, or people, is in the act of crowning with a laurel wreath the Duke of Wellington, in a kneeling position, as emblematic of the army. In the exergue is engraved "1793-1814" and by

the side of the dais is the British lion. The inscription is "To the British Army." This medal was given on the 1st June, 1847, for the following services:—Maida, 4th July, 1806; Roleia, 17th August, 1808; Vimiera, 21st August, 1808; Sahagun, Benevente, &c., December, 1808, and January, 1809; Corunna, 16th January, 1809; Martinique, February, 1809; Talavera,

27th and 28th July, 1809; Guadaloupe, January and February, 1810; Busaco, 27th September, 1810; Barrosa, 5th March, 1811; Fuentes d'Onor, 5th May, 1811; Albuhera, 16th May, 1811; Java, August and September, 1811; Ciudad Rodrigo, January, 1812; Badajoz, 17th March and 16th April, 1812; Salamanca, 22nd July, 1812; Fort Detroit, America, August 1812; Vittoria, 21st June, 1813; Pyrennees, 28th July to 2nd August, 1813; St. Sebastian, August and September, 1813; Chateauguay, America, 26th October, 1813; Nivelle, 10th November, 1813; Chrystler's Farm, America, 11th November, 1813; Nive, 9th to 13th December, 1813; Orthez, 27th February, 1814; and Toulouse, 10th April, 1814. Clasp inscribed with the names of these actions were also issued, 15 being the greatest number known to have been worn. A clasp inscribed "Egypt" was granted to those engaged in that country, and the medal to those not already in possession of it, by an order dated February 12, 1850. Ribbon: red with blue edges.

The Sultan of Turkey also granted his gold medal for service in Egypt. This medal was of three sizes. The large size for general officers, the second size for field officers, and the small size for captains and subalterns. Obverse: a crescent and star of eight points, surrounded by an ornamental border. Reverse: the Sultan's cypher, under which is the year 1801 in English. Ribbon: orange, with hook and chain.

Gold medals were struck to commemorate the battles of Corunna, Talavera, Roleia, Vimiera, the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe, the battles of Barrosa, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Albuhera, and the capture of Java, &c. These medals were only granted to superior officers. Ribbon: red, with blue edges. A separate gold medal was also granted for Maida.

A gold cross was instituted on 7th October, 1813. This is a Maltese cross, in the centre of which is the lion statant. It having been found inconvenient to wear so many gold medals, upon a claim being admitted for a fourth it was substituted by the gold cross with the names of the four engagements engraved thereon, to be worn in place of the previously earned medals, and clasps granted for subsequent engagements to be worn over the cross. The Duke of Wellington had nine clasps over his gold cross. Clasps were also granted to be worn over the gold medal in cases where officers were engaged two or three times. The ribbon for the gold cross and medal was red, with blue edges.

NAVAL GENERAL SERVICE MEDAL, 1793-1840.—This was issued to the navy at the same time as the general war medal was issued to the army, viz., in 1847. Obverse: the head of Her Majesty wearing a diadem, with the words "Victoria Regina." Reverse: Britannia seated on a sea-horse, holding a trident in her right hand and an olive branch in her left. Ribbon: white with blue edges. Over 200 clasps were issued with this medal, but six is the greatest number known to have been worn with one medal. Amongst the principal naval engagements for which this medal was issued were:—Battle of Camperdown, battle of the Nile, defence of Acre, services in Egypt, battle of Copenhagen, battle of Trafalgar, taking of Curacoa, action off Gottenburgh, taking of Cayenne, capture of Martinique, capture of Guadaloupe, capture of Java, capture of frigate *Chesapeake*, battle of Algiers, battle of Navarino, &c., capture of Acre, &c.

These two medals, the general war medal known as the Peninsula Medal, and the Naval General Service Medal were issued so long after the events which they commemorated, that comparatively few of the heroic companions of Nelson, Abercromby, and other famous leaders survived to claim them. The issue was an act of tardy justice to the services which graced the early years of Her Majesty's reign.

SERINGAPATAM, 1799.—Medals granted by the government of India—Gold for the King, the Governor-General, the Marquis Cornwallis, the Nizam, and various Rajahs of native states, the Commander-in-chief and general officers. Silver gilt for the members of the council for the three presidencies, the Residents of Hyderabad and Poona, field officers and officers on the staff. Silver for captains and subalterns. Copper bronzed for non-commissioned officers, and pure grain tin for the privates. Allowed to be worn in addition to the Indian War Medal. Ribbon: deep yellow, about an inch in width. No clasp was issued. Obverse: representation of the storming of the breach of Seringapatam, from an actual drawing on the spot, with the meridian sun, denoting the time of the storm, and the inscription in Persian "The Fort of Seringapatam, the gift of God, the 4. May 1799." Reverse: the British Lion subduing the Tiger, and the words in Arabic on the banner above, "Assud-Otta-ul-Ghauib."

INDIAN WARS, 1799-1826.—Medal granted by the Government of India—Obverse: Queen's head with the inscription "Victoria Regina." Reverse: the figure of Victory, seated, in her left hand a laurel wreath—an olive branch in her right—a lotus flower, emblematic of India, at her side; a trophy of Oriental arms and a Palm tree form the background. The inscription is "To the Army of India." In the exergue "1799-1826." Clasps were granted for the services specified below. Ribbon: pale blue. Services for which the medal was granted were:—Storm of Allighur, 4th Sept., 1803; battle of Delhi, 11th Sept., 1803; battle of Assaye, 23rd Sept., 1803; siege of Asseer Ghur, 21st Oct., 1803; battle of Lasswarree, 1st Nov., 1803; battle of Argaum, 29th Nov., 1803; siege and storm of Gawilghur, 15th Dec., 1803; defence of Delhi, Oct., 1804; battle of Deig, 13th Nov., 1804; war in Nepal in 1816; battle of Kirkee and capture of Poona, Nov., 1817; battle of Seetabuldee and battle and capture of Nagpore, Nov. and Dec., 1817; battle of Mahaidpore, 21st Dec., 1817; defence of Corygaum, 1st Jan., 1818; war in Ava, 1824 to 1826, and siege and storm of Bhurtpore, Jan., 1826. Only four of these clasps are known to be worn with one medal. This medal was granted to the navy for service in Burmah, 1824-26.

BAGUR AND PALAMOS, 1810.—Obverse: the arms of Great Britain and Spain, within a wreath of laurel in two shields, crowned, the national flags, and the inscription "Alianza Eterna." Reverse: inscribed "Bagur 10 de Septiembre, Palamos 14 de Septiembre, 1810"—"Gratitud de Espana a la Intrepidez Britanica." Ribbon: red, with yellow edges.

WATERLOO, 1815.—Obverse: the head of the Prince Regent, with the inscription "George P. Regent." Reverse: Victory, seated on a pedestal, holding the palm in the right hand and the olive branch in the left. Above the figure of Victory

is the name "Wellington," and beneath "Waterloo, June 18, 1815." No clasp was granted. Ribbon: red, with blue edges.

[This was the first medal issued by authority of the Crown to all ranks of the service alike, although previously the Seringapatam medal, issued by the Hon. East India Company, had been conferred on the king's troops engaged in the operations which ended in the fall of Tippon.]

ARCTIC, 1818-55.—Medal—Obverse: Queen's head, with the inscription "Victoria Regina." Reverse: A ship icebound, with icebergs on either side. In the foreground, a number of sailors drawing a sledge, with the words "For Arctic Discoveries" above, and in the exergue "1818-1855." The medal is octagonal, and surmounted by a star. Ribbon: white.

BURMAH, 1824-26 (Navy).—Medal—Obverse: White Elephant of Ava, in an attitude of submission, crouching before the British Lion, a Union Jack unfurled, and the drooping flag of Burmah behind. Reverse: Troops advancing towards a Pagoda enclosed within a Stockade; a steamer and force of boats commencing the attack from the river Irrawaddy. In the foreground, General Sir A. Campbell directing operations.—Ribbon: crimson, with blue edges.

SHAH GHUZNEE (Afghanistan) 1839.—Medal.—Granted by Shah Soojah, the restored King of Afghanistan. Obverse: A representation of the Fortress, with the word "Ghuznee" beneath. Reverse: A mural Crown within a wreath of laurel, with the date "23rd July" above, and the year "1839" below.—Ribbon: half crimson, half green. No clasp.

CHINA, 1842.—Medal—Granted by the Government of India. Obverse: Queen's head, with the inscription "Victoria Regina." Reverse: a Palm tree, against which are placed the arms of England on a shield, with cannon, anchor, flags, &c., and the motto "Armis Exposcere Pacem." In the exergue is the word "China," with "1842," underneath. No clasp issued.—Ribbon: crimson, with yellow edges.

JELLALABAD (Afghanistan), 1842.—Medals—1st. Granted by Government of India. Obverse: A mural Crown, with "Jellalabad" inscribed above. Reverse: "VII April, MDCCCXLII." No clasp issued. 2nd. Obverse: Queen's head, with the inscription "Victoria Vindex." Reverse: a figure of Victory, with Union Jack in her left hand, and laurel wreaths in her right, flying over the Fortress; above the figure are the words "Jellalabad VII April" in a semicircle, and in the exergue "MDCCCXLII." This was substituted for the first medal issued.—No clasp issued.—Ribbon: Rainbow pattern for both medals.

KELAT-I-GHILZIE (Afghanistan), 1842-43.—Medal—Granted by Government of India. Obverse: A mural Crown and shield within a laurel wreath, with the inscription "Kelat-i-Ghilzie." Reverse: a trophy resting on a rectangular base, inscribed "Invicta MDCCCXLII" underneath.—No clasp. Ribbon: Rainbow pattern.

AFGHANISTAN, 1842.—Medals—Obverse: Queen's head, with the inscription "Victoria Vindex." Reverse: 1. Inscribed "Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabool, 1842," under each other, within a wreath of laurel, and beneath an Imperial Crown. 2. "Ghuznee, Cabool," engraved within a double wreath of laurel, with "1842," in the exergue. 3. "Candahar 1842," within

the wreath. 4. "Cabool 1842," within the wreath.—No clasp issued.—Ribbon: rainbow pattern.

SCINDE, 1843.—Medals—Granted by the Government of India. Obverse: Queen's head, with the inscription, "Victoria Regina." Reverse: 1. "Meeanee 1843," 2, "Meeanee, Hyderabad 1843" enclosed within a wreath of laurel, and surmounted by the Crown, within the wreath, &c.; and 3, "Hyderabad 1843," within the wreath.—No clasp. Ribbons: rainbow pattern.

GWALIOR, 1843.—Six-pointed bronze Stars with silver faces were issued by the Government of India to those engaged at "Maharaj-poor" and "Punnier" on "29 December 1843," the name and date of the action being engraved on each star. The stars were made from the bronze of the captured guns.—Ribbons: rainbow pattern.

SUTLEJ, 1845-46.—Medal—Granted by the Government of India. Obverse: Queen's head, with the inscription "Victoria Regina." Reverse: the figure of Victory, standing, offering a laurel wreath with her right hand, and holding a Palm branch in her left, a trophy of Sikh Arms being at her feet. The words "Army of the Sutlej" engraved round the rim. The name of the first action at which the wearer was present was engraved on the medal, and clasps issued for subsequent actions. Clasps inscribed "Ferozeshuhur," "Aliwall," and "Solraon" were issued with this medal.—Ribbon: dark-blue, with crimson edges.

PUNJAB, 1848-49.—Medal—Granted by the Government of India. Obverse: Queen's head, with the inscription "Victoria Regina." Reverse: the Sikhs are represented as laying down their arms before the General, a field of battle, at the termination of a victory, being depicted. In the background are the troops, together with a group of Palm trees, and other accessories, indicative of an Indian landscape. The figure of the Commander-in-chief on his Charger, the latter, a beautiful Arab, having been modelled from life. The inscription is: "To the Army of the Punjab," and in the exergue "M.D.CCCXLIX." Clasps inscribed "Mooltan," "Chillianwalla," and "Goojerat," were also issued.—Ribbon: blue, with yellow edges.

CAPE, 1834-35; 1846-47; 1850-53.—Medal—Obverse: Queen's head, with the inscription "Victoria Regina." Reverse: a Lion crouching under a shrub, above which are the words "South Africa," and beneath the year "1853." No clasp was granted with this medal for any of the actions fought during the several campaigns between 1834 and 1853. No medal or clasp was granted for the capture of the Cape of Good Hope in 1801.—Ribbon: orange, with purple stripes.

BURMAH, 1852-53.—Medal—Granted by Government of India—now known as the India medal, being the pattern medal generally issued for service in India. Obverse: Queen's head, with the inscription "Victoria Regina." Reverse: a representation of Victory crowning an ancient warrior, and in the exergue a lotus, emblematic of India.—Clasp inscribed "Pegu" also granted.—Ribbon: scarlet, with two dark blue stripes.

CRIMEA, 1854-56.—Medal—Obverse: The effigy of Her Majesty, with the inscription "Victoria Regina, 1854." Reverse: the figure of Fame about to place a wreath upon the brows of a stalwart Hero in classic military costume, with the word "Crimea" near the rim.—Clasps inscribed "Alma," "Balaclava," "Inkerman," "Sebastopol," and "Azoff" were issued with this medal. Ribbon: pale blue, with yellow edges.

FRENCH MILITARY WAR MEDAL.—Medal—Obverse: the head of the Emperor, with the words "Louis Napoleon" in gilt letters, on a blue enamelled circle, within a wreath of laurel in silver. Reverse: The words "Valeur-et-Discipline," on a gold ground, within a circle of blue enamel, and a wreath of silver laurel. The imperial Eagle surmounts the medal.—Ribbon: orange, with broad green edges. Two hundred and twenty-six of these medals were granted to N. C. officers and men of the British Army. The Duke of Cambridge and Sir W. Codrington also received this medal.

SARDINIAN WAR MEDAL.—Medal—Obverse: The Arms (White Cross of Savoy) and Crown of Sardinia, with a branch of laurel and of palm, with the inscription "Al Valore Militaire." Reverse: Two laurel branches, with the words "Spedizione d'Oriente."—Ribbon: a watered blue. Four hundred of these medals were granted to the British army.

TURKISH WAR MEDAL.—Medal—Obverse: the flags of France, Turkey, England, and Sardinia, beneath a map of the Crimea spread over a gun-wheel, which rests upon the Russian flag. Cannon mortars, &c., are arranged about. The word "Crimea," and the date "1855" are under all. Reverse: The Sultan's Cypher, beneath which is inscribed with the word "Crimea," in Turkish, and lower still is the year of the Hegira "1271," corresponding with the year 1855. This medal was granted to all the troops engaged in the Crimea against the Russians.—Ribbon is narrow, of a pink colour, with light green edges. The Silistria, 1854, the Danube, 1854, and the Kars, 1855, medals were also granted to several officers and men of the British army.

BALTIC, 1854-55.—Medal—Obverse: Queen's head, with the inscription "Victoria Regina." Reverse: Britannia seated, with uplifted trident. She appears to be on the "look out;" above is the word "Baltic," and in the exergue, "1854-1855."—Ribbon: yellow, with blue edges.

PERSIA, 1856-57.—Medal—Same as Burmah, 1852-53.—Ribbon also the same pattern. Clasp inscribed "Persia," issued with the medal—clasp only issued to those already in possession of Burmah medal.

INDIAN MUTINY, 1857-58.—Medal—Obverse: Queen's head, with the inscription "Victoria Regina." Reverse: Britannia is represented in an erect position, instead of being seated, and above is the word "India." In her right hand, outstretched, is a laurel wreath, the usual shield, with the Union, is on the left arm, and in the hand are other wreaths. The British Lion forms an appropriate background. Clasps inscribed "Delhi," "Defence of Lucknow," "Relief of Lucknow," "Lucknow," and "Central India," were issued with this medal. Ribbon: white, with red stripes.

CHINA, 1856-60.—Medal—Similar in pattern to the first China medal, with the exception that the date, "1842," on the reverse is omitted. Clasps inscribed "China 1842" (this clasp issued only to those in possession of first medal). "Fatsan 1857," "Canton 1857," "Taku Forts 1858," "Taku Forts 1860," and "Pekin 1860" were issued with the medal.—Ribbon: same as for China, 1842.

NEW ZEALAND, 1845-47, 1860-66.—Medal—Obverse: Queen's head, with the words "Victoria Regina G.D. Britt: Reg: F.D." Reverse: a wreath in the centre, within which is engraved the years during which the recipient served during the war, the words "New Zealand" being above, and "Virtutis Honor" underneath. No clasp issued.—Ribbon: blue, with a scarlet stripe in the centre. The medal for the earlier campaign of 1845-47 was only granted to survivors when it had been determined to issue a medal for the later campaign.

ABYSSINIA, 1867-68.—Medal—Surmounted by a crown, suspended from a ring. Obverse: Queen's head in the centre of a star, round the outside of which, and between the points, is the word "Abyssinia." Reverse: a wreath, within which is engraved the recipient's rank, name, corps, or ship. No clasp issued.—Ribbon: white, with broad red edges. This is the smallest medal issued during the reign of Her Majesty.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA, 1849-1863.—Medal—Similar in pattern to the Burmah 1853 medal.—Ribbon: also similar. Granted to survivors only at date of order in 1869, for the following services:—

Expeditions.—To Eusufzye, 30th November, 1849. To Kohat Pass, 9th February 1850. Against the Ootman Kheyland Ranezai tribes, 17th May, 1852. To Punypor, Ishakoti, and Deerjai, 18th May, 1852. Against the Hussanzaies, December, 1852, to January, 1853; the Kusraanes and the Shearanees, March, 1853; and the Boree Afridees, 29th November, 1853. To Shah Mooseh Khey, 31st August, 1854. Against the Aka Khey and Busee Khey tribes, 27th March, 1855; and Meeranzaie, 4th April, 1855. To the Bozdar Hills, 6th March, 1857. Against the Cabool Khey Wuzzeerees, 15th December, 1859, and the Mahsood Wuzzeerees, 14th April, 1860, and to Eusufzye, 18th October, 1863. [This medal was subsequently granted for the following services:—Expedition against the Mohmunds, 1863-64; Bhootan, 1864-65-66, and Hazara (1868) campaigns. Expeditions to Looshai, 1868, and the Naga Hills, 1879-80; also Burmah, 1885-87. Clasps inscribed "North-West Frontier," "Umbeyla," "Bhootan," "Looshai," "Naga, 1879-80" were granted with the medal. Clasps only were issued to those already possessed of the medal for previous services. Total, 10 clasps.

ASHANTI, 1873-74.—Medal—Obverse: Queen's head, with the inscription, "Victoria Regina." Reverse: a British soldier standing over his wounded comrade, in the act of defending him as he lies on the ground, from an attack of the enemy. Clasp inscribed "Coomassie." To those present at Amoafal and the actions between that place and Coomassie, and who served north of the Prah during the five days of those actions.—Ribbon: yellow, with black stripes.

ARCTIC, 1875-76.—Medal—Bust of Her Majesty, crowned and veiled. Reverse: a ship in winter quarters. This medal is circular.—Ribbon: white.

PERAK, 1875-76.—Medal—India medal of 1854.—Ribbon: same. Clasp, inscribed "Perak," also granted. Clasp only to those in possession of medal.

JOWAKI, 1877-78.—Medal and ribbon. Same as for Perak. Clasp, inscribed "Jowaki," 1877-78," also granted. Clasp only to those in possession of medal.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1877-78-79.—Medal—Similar in pattern to the Cape medal, with the exception that crossed assegais and a shield are in the exergue instead of the date, 1853.—Ribbon also the same. Clasps inscribed "1877," "1877-78," "1877-78-79," "1878," "1878-79," and "1879" were also granted, but only one clasp could be worn. Those in possession of the Cape medal only received the clasp. The medal was issued to those employed against the Gaikas, Galekas, and other Kaffir tribes from 26th September, 1877, to 28th June, 1878; Pokwane, from 21st to 28th January, 1878; the Griquas from 24th April to 13th November, 1878; Sekukuni in 1878; the Zulus from 11th January to 1st Sept., 1879; Sekukuni from 11th September to 2nd December 1879; and Moirosi's stronghold.

AFGHANISTAN, 1878-79-80.—Medal—Obverse: Queen's head, with the Imperial crown and the inscription, "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix." Reverse: representation of an army proceeding through one of the passes in Afghanistan, with the word "Afghanistan" above, and the years "1878-79-80" in the exergue. Clasps inscribed "Ali Musjid," "Peiwar Kotal," "Charasia," "Kabul," "Ahmed Khel," and "Kandahar," were also granted; the greatest number worn with the medal being four.—Ribbon: green, with red edges.

BRONZE STAR.—Five-pointed, suspended from an imperial crown, with the imperial monogram in the centre, around which are the words "Kabul to Kandahar," with the date "1880" underneath. Reverse: engraved with the rank, name, and corps of recipient.—Ribbon: rainbow pattern.

EGYPT, 1882.—Medal—Obverse: Queen's head, with the inscription: "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix." Reverse: representation of a sphinx, with the word "Egypt" above, and the date "1882" underneath. Clasp, inscribed "Tel-el-Kebir," also granted to those present at the action, and those who took part in the march from Kassassin, on the morning of the 13th September, 1882. A clasp inscribed "Alexandria, 11th July," was granted to the navy. Only one army officer, Colonel A. B. Tulloch, c.b., Welsh Regiment, who was present at the bombardment as Chief of the Intelligence Department, received this clasp.—Ribbon: blue, with two white stripes.

BRONZE STAR.—Five-pointed; granted by H.H. the Khedive. Obverse: sphinx in the centre, with a representation of the Pyramids in the background, "Egypt, 1882," being above, and the year of the Hegira, with Arabic characters, below. Reverse: a crown, with the Khedive's monogram underneath.—Ribbon: blue.

SUAKIN, 1884.—Medal—Similar in pattern to that for Egypt, 1882, except that the date "1882" on the reverse is omitted. Ribbon also same. Clasps inscribed "Suakin 1884," "El-Teb," "Tamaai," and "El-Teb-Tamaai," also issued. Clasps only issued to those in possession of the Egypt medal. The last named clasp was given to those present at both actions.

BRONZE STAR.—This was also issued, and is similar in pattern to that for Egypt, 1882, and was extended to the operations of 1886.

THE NILE, 1884-86, and SUAKIN.—Medal—Similar to that granted for Suakin, 1884, and the ribbon is also the same. Clasps inscribed "The Nile, 1884-85," "Abu Klea," "Kirbekan," "Suakin, 1885," and "Tofrek" also granted. Clasps only granted to those in possession of the Egypt, 1882, or Suakin, 1884, medal. No officer or soldier possesses more than five clasps for service in Egypt and the Sudan.

This medal was also granted for services on the Upper Nile in 1885-86, under General Sir F. Stephenson, but the grant was only extended to those not already in possession of the medal for previous operations, and no clasp was issued for the brilliant and decisive victory won by General Stephenson and his command.

CANADA, 1885.—Medal—Obverse: Queen's head, with the inscription, "Victoria Regina et Imperatrix." Reverse: the year "1885," with the words "North-West" above and "Canada" below, within a wreath.—Ribbon: pale blue, with red edges.

A medal was not granted for the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-38.

BURMAH, 1885-87.—Medal—Pattern known as the India medal. To those already in possession of this medal, a clasp only was granted. Burmah added a tenth clasp to the India medal.

FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT (Army).—Medal—Instituted by King William IV. in 1830. Obverse: a Military Trophy, and the Arms of the United Kingdom. Reverse: the inscription "For Long Service and Good Conduct." Gratuities of £15 to a Sergeant, £10 to a Corporal, and £5 to a Private were granted with this medal. In 1860, medals without gratuities were first issued, but in 1875 these were abolished, £5 gratuity being granted in all cases (except schoolmasters) with the medal. The qualifying service is 18 years, and the terms of eligibility are irrevocable character; to be possessed of, or entitled to, at least four good-conduct badges, and not more than 12 entries in the Defaulters' Book. Boy service is allowed to count, but service in the Army Reserve is not.—Ribbon: crimson.

FOR LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT (Navy).—Medal.—Instituted by King William IV. in 1831. Obverse: diademed head of the Queen. Reverse: a line-of-battle ship, with the inscription "For Long Service and Good Conduct."—Ribbon: Blue, with white edges.

FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE, 1845.—Medal—For Sergeants only. Obverse: Queen's head. Reverse: "For Meritorious Service." Annuities not exceeding £20 are granted with this medal.

Serjeants should be recommended for this medal at the same time that they are recommended for the Good Conduct medal. Any gratuity which may have been granted with the latter medal is not now required to be relinquished on a serjeant becoming an annuitant, but the medal cannot be held with that for Meritorious Service.

FOR DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT IN THE FIELD (1854).—Medal—Obverse: a trophy, with Royal Arms in the centre. Reverse: "For Distinguished Conduct in the Field." This medal is granted with and without gratuity. —Ribbon: crimson, with a broad blue stripe in the centre. 6d. a day additional pension is awarded to Europeans, and 3d. to Blacks who are in possession of this medal. A clasp is granted for a subsequent act of distinguished conduct, inscribed with the date of the act, but only one has been issued, dated "1st September, 1880," the date of the battle of Kandahar. This medal is presented to the recipient by Her Majesty should he be serving at home.

CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY (Navy), 1855.—Medal—Obverse: Queen's head, with the inscription "Victoria Regina." Reverse: The words "For Conspicuous Gallantry" within a laurel wreath, and a crown above.—Ribbon: blue, with white stripe in centre.

VICTORIA CROSS, 1856.—By Royal Warrant, dated 5th February, 1856, this distinction was instituted. The value of this decoration is enhanced by the fact that the Queen confers it personally on the recipient should he be serving at home. It consists of a Maltese Cross in bronze, attached by the letter V to a bar, on which a sprig of laurel is embossed. The Royal Crest is in the centre, and beneath is an escroll

bearing the inscription "For Valour." Reverse: plain, the rank, name, corps, or ship is engraved on the bar to which the ribbon is attached, and the date of the act of bravery in the centre of the cross.—Ribbon: red for the Army, and dark-blue for the Navy. An annuity of £10 is granted with this decoration to each recipient, unless he be a commissioned officer. Additional clasps are granted for subsequent acts of bravery, which carry an additional £5 annuity, but none has yet been issued.

BEST SHOT OF THE ARMY.—Medal: worn on the right breast. Originated in 1869, and abolished in 1883. A gratuity of £20 accompanied the grant of this medal. Only 16 of these decorations were issued, two being granted for each of the years 1875-76 and 1876-77—one each to the best shot with the Martini-Henry and Snider rifles respectively. Private G. Bryant, 62nd Foot, obtained this medal and £20 gratuity two years in succession, viz., 1870-71 and 1871-72. Obverse: Queen's head, with the inscription "Victoria Regina." Reverse: a nude archer, with bow, arrows, and target pierced in the centre by three arrows, the result of his skill in shooting, his left foot resting on a dais, on which is the figure of Fame in the act of placing a laurel-wreath upon his head.—Ribbon: red, with narrow black and white stripes.

MEDALS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.—These are issued to their next-of-kin on application being made to the Adjutant-General to the Forces, to whom they are directed to be forwarded immediately the soldier becomes non-effective by death. It must, however, be understood that such medals are memorials of the dead, and on no account are they to be worn by the relatives of a deceased soldier.

Recent Shipbuilding in the United Kingdom.

It has been thought that at the present time a brief retrospect of the shipbuilding industry during recent years will be appropriate. For the strides which have been made in naval architecture, and the phases which this industry has passed through during the last ten years or so, are very marvellous. Within that period, the use of steel for shipbuilding and boiler-making purposes has practically been introduced, and has now almost supplanted its rival, iron; with the exception of the Great Eastern, and some of the earlier ironclads, all the leviathans now afloat have been built; speeds have been attained which a few years before would have been looked upon as impracticable and visionary; and the shipping trade in general has experienced an unprecedented activity followed by a prolonged depression. There are not

wanting at the present time signs of the dawn which follows the darkest hour; and the apparent completion of a cycle—so to speak—in the shipbuilding industry forms an occasion specially suitable for such a retrospect as we propose to make.

It will be interesting to give to our readers first, for the purpose of comparison, a Table (for which we are indebted to Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping) showing the number, tonnage, and description of merchant vessels which were under construction in the United Kingdom at different dates since 1876. The year 1882 is chosen for use in the Table, partly because it is about midway between 1876 and the present time, and partly because the end of 1882 and the beginning of 1883 saw the high-water mark of English shipbuilding.

MERCHANT VESSELS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM ON THE 30TH SEPT. IN 1876, 1882, AND 1887 RESPECTIVELY (SUPPLIED BY LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING.)

DATE.	STEEL.				IRON.				WOOD.				TOTAL.				GRAND TOTAL.	
	STEAM.		SAIL.		STEAM.		SAIL.		STEAM.		SAIL.		STEAM.		SAIL.			
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Sept. 30th. 1876	—	—	—	—	141	163,091	128	127,702	—	—	188	34,318	141	163,091	314	162,018	457	325,169
1882	78	146,055	11	13,400	419	634,675	46	78,868	2	836	57	4,948	505	781,665	112	96,204	617	878,769
1887	143	326,256	10	18,680	41	31,008	8	14,153	4	228	43	4,017	168	367,490	61	36,860	241	394,340

It will be observed that these figures do not represent the total shipping produced in a given year, but the total under construction on a given day in the year. For instance, the figures given for the 30th September, 1882, were never exceeded by many thousand tons, but the total tonnage of vessels completed in the British Isles during 1883 approached a million and a quarter, of which considerably over a million tons were classed by the Society from which we have obtained these figures.

The foregoing interesting Table puts into tangible form what every one knows vaguely as to the continual increase which has taken place in the average size of vessels, and as to the manner in which from one trade after another the sailing vessel has been displaced by the steamer. At the same time the Table indicates that the experience of many shipowners teaches them to hold by iron and steel sailing vessels of large tonnage for certain trades and purposes. These sailing vessels are especially favoured for long-distance voyages—such as to Australia, California, Calcutta, &c.—where the amount of coal required by a steamer becomes a serious deduction from her cargo-carrying capacity.

Doubtless, however, much more striking than any of the points to which we have yet alluded, are the facts which the figures in the foregoing Table reveal as to the use of steel for shipbuilding purposes. In 1876, it will be seen, there were no merchant vessels being built of steel in the United Kingdom. Previous to that time, indeed as far back as 1860, attempts had been made to introduce steel into the construction of vessels. From the "Annals of Lloyd's Register" we find that in 1864 a yacht of 2,400 tons built for the Viceroy of Egypt, partly of steel, was classed by that Society, a reduction of 25 per cent. being allowed in the thickness of the parts which were of steel from what would have been required had they been of iron. From that time onwards it appears that steel vessels were occasionally classed by "Lloyd's Register," the same general reduction being allowed in scantlings, and the steel being required to be subjected to tests. In such cases, however, the "Annals" say that the notation "Experimental" was made in the Register Book against the character of the vessel. Such a notation, perhaps, scarcely held out much encouragement to the enterprising shipbuilder and shipowner, for the merchant and underwriter might be excused for looking warily at the chances of an "experiment" afloat on the deceitful deep. Still, there is no doubt Lloyd's Register was right, for the quality of the steel produced in those early days, and the little experience then gained of the material, would not have warranted unqualified confidence being reposed in it. The Society is no doubt justly proud that at no time did it obstinately set its face against the material, but only insisted on proper precautions being taken in its use. After 1867, for about ten years steel practically died out. Then, in 1877, occurred what has been termed its "resurrection." Between these two years great changes had taken place. Improvements had been made in the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process, and a new method of manufacture—viz. the Siemens-Martin, or open-hearth process—had been introduced. The production, at a cost greatly reduced from what had previously been possible, of a mild and ductile material, differing from iron only in being superior to it, was

thus rendered possible, and the present development of mild steel for the construction of ships and boilers may be dated from this time. Doubtless, a great part of the confidence which steel has attained in the public mind is due to the severity of the tests which are applied before it becomes part of the structure of a vessel or a boiler. At the present moment every steel plate and angle intended for use in ships and boilers to be classed by Lloyd's Register is required to be tested, and special stringent sample tests are also carried out under the immediate supervision of the surveyors of that Society. Considering that nine-tenths of the tonnage built in the United Kingdom is classed by Lloyd's Register, it will be seen that practically all the steel used for ships and boilers is subject to this unceasing watchfulness and care. In the last three or four years the popularity of steel has advanced by leaps and bounds. In 1882, when the shipbuilding resources of the country were insufficient to comply at once with the orders which flowed in, steel vessels to the extent of about 160,000 tons were under construction. At the present time, while the total tonnage being built is less than half what it was in 1882, the steel tonnage is nearly two and half times as great as it was then. It is, indeed, only within the last year or two that steel has come into general use in the shipbuilding ports of the north-east coast. But now the shipbuilders of the north-east coast are able to compete with those of the Clyde itself, and—especially in the case of the cargo-carrying steamers at present greatly in demand—not always with results gratifying to the Scotchmen. Iron, then, has sunk to an almost nominal place as a material for ship-construction; and as it drove out wood, it is now in its turn being driven out by steel. The importance of this revolution is not duly felt, unless it is borne in mind that, generally speaking, a twenty per cent. reduction can safely be allowed on the scantlings of a steel vessel, as compared with one built of iron, without sacrifice of strength. In an iron and a steel vessel of the same size, therefore, the latter has a very great advantage in weight-carrying capability.

Turning now from the figures of ship-construction to some of the results which have been attained, it may be well to deal first with the question of speed. An interesting paper dealing largely with this subject, was read by Mr. John, of the Barrow Shipbuilding Company—a distinguished authority—before the Institution of Naval Architects last year. The first steamers which had crossed the Atlantic about the year 1838 had occupied about 17 days in the passage. Various improvements had enabled this time to be reduced by the year 1874 to about nine days, the record of the Cunard Company's *Bothnia*. The mutual emulation of the Atlantic companies began. One vessel beat all previous records, only to have its record speedily beaten in turn. Each such case roused public interest for a brief period, but its shining light was soon eclipsed. Nearly every year has seen launched for one or other of the companies greyhounds of the ocean, until now the voyage across the Atlantic has been completed in about six days 4 hours; and we have afloat six steamers that have done the passage under seven days.

It is worth noting, too, that the German Transatlantic steamers, which are competing

so strongly for popularity with the vessels of the English companies, are at least for the most part of British construction. Last year the German Company built six vessels at Stettin, in accordance, we believe, with the terms under which it is subsidized by the government of the Fatherland. Apparently, however, they come here for their vessels still when circumstances permit. A shipbuilding firm on the Clyde has now in hand for them a steamer of 5,500 tons.

We have taken the case of the Atlantic liners as exemplifying the great increase of speed which has been attained in steamers, because it is with them chiefly that competition for a large and paying passenger trade induces the greatest efforts. It is not, however, to be thought that in other trades similar enterprise has not been shown. A mere mention of names must suffice; but the Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s *Victoria* and *Britannia*, the Orient Co.'s *Ormuz* and *Andral*, the *Ionie* and *Doric*, chartered by the New Zealand Co., and the boats running between Dover and Calais, show how full of life has been the period we have just passed through.

It will be proper to allude here in general terms to the size of the great vessels which have been constructed within the decade, especially for the Transatlantic trade. From the time of the construction of the *Great Eastern*, little was done for many years in the construction of what we look upon in these days as large vessels. Progress was to be in a more gradual way than was contemplated by the great man to whose genius that achievement was due. Shipbuilders were to go hand-in-hand with shipowners and merchants to provide the kind of vessel which the experience of the latter indicated would be a success financially. In this manner, shipbuilders have been able, with out stupendous failures, to produce such huge structures as the *Etruria* and the *Umbria*, both of 7,718 tons, and the *City of Rome* of 8,144 tons. It is interesting to note that in the last-named vessel we have attained to within 120 feet of the length of the *Great Eastern*, though not, of course, to half her tonnage. We may here state that some of our leading builders on the Clyde and elsewhere have now in hand vessels which are intended to surpass even this trio, both in speed and size. They are to be between nine and ten thousand tons each.

We come now to the question of how it has been possible to attain these speeds with such economy as to make them useful for commercial purposes. On this subject we must remark that during the last twenty-five years the various improvements which have been made in marine engineering have reduced the consumption of fuel in proportion to the power developed by nearly three quarters. In other words, that is to say, the working efficiency of the steam-engine in the last quarter of a century has been almost quadrupled. This has been brought about in the main by improved methods of using the steam rather than of generating it. In part by the introduction of steel, vastly increased steam pressures have been rendered available. And then, by the introduction of the triple and quadruple expansion types of engine, these high pressures have been more thoroughly utilized than they could otherwise have been. The introduction of the compound engine, which enabled the steam to be successively used in two cylinders, effected in its time a very great saving; and now by the power

of using the steam in three or even four cylinders, we have a still further economy variously estimated to be from 25 to 33 per cent.

A system of forced draught, and likewise of induced draught, has also been introduced in some cases—though not yet to any extent. The object of the system is to effect economy both by rendering possible the use of inferior coal and by making the action of the fire on the boiler surface more intense.

Liquid fuel has of late come somewhat before the public as a substitute for coal in steamers. But whatever may come of the idea, it is a thing of the future and not of the past—with which latter only we are now dealing.

But it may be asked what progress have we made in regard to the safety of life and property at sea. Speed may be very well; but in some respects it may increase danger. Large ships may be very well; but when calamities do occur they are intensified by the very element of size.

In reply to such a question we cannot go into much detail, where the answer would chiefly lie. The first difficulty we have mentioned is doubtless largely removed by the great care exercised by the companies which own the famous racers; and the second by the increasing practice of subdividing large vessels into watertight compartments so as to make them as far as practicable unsinkable. Among other things, too, we may remark that a notable improvement has taken place during recent years in the proportions of vessels. At one time there was a growing tendency to build vessels greatly narrower than at present. But this fault of construction has now become quite a thing of the past, and vessels are at present designed with a much more adequate breadth of beam. Another considerable advance has been made by using iron and steel for deck fittings, instead of wood as was formerly done. As we have hinted, there have been many other minor improvements, important in the aggregate, which have gradually come into vogue, but which are not suitable for mention in such an article as this. It is curious to notice, in the evidence given before the recent Royal Commission on Loss of Life at Sea, so very eminent a shipbuilder as the late Mr. William Denny, a man of great eminence in his profession as a shipbuilder, attributing much of the improvement in shipbuilding to the indirect influence of Lloyd's Register. In this connection we learn that at any given time nine-tenths of the tonnage being built in the United Kingdom, from the largest Atlantic liners to small fishing vessels, may be roughly estimated to be under the supervision of Lloyd's Register. There is therefore every reason to believe that Mr. Denny did not overrate the beneficial influence of that society in its widespread operations.

Another element in the safety of life and property at sea has been introduced by the decided action taken, as the result of the Load Line Commission, in regard to the dangerous overloading of which so many statements had been made. The fact that the administration of the Freeboard Tables has been entirely intrusted by the Government to Lloyd's Register will carry to many minds the conviction that the Freeboard question will be finally solved with the same success that has attended the other efforts which have marked the rise and progress of that remarkable institution.

NINETEEN countries only possess armour-clad vessels of war; and the total number of such ships afloat or building at the present time is 362. They are classified in the following table:—

COUNTRY.	Turret.	Barbette.	Central Battery.	Armoured Cruiser.	Broadside.	Total Seagoing.	Coast Defence.	Total Ironclads.
Great Britain.....	18	9	12	11	9	59	13	72
France.....	6	17	7	5	2	37	21	58
Russia.....	7	6	1	5	3	22	17	39
Germany.....	2	5	3	..	3	13	12	25
Holland.....	2	..	..	..	..	2	21	23
Italy.....	3	8	..	..	10	21	..	21
United States..	5	..	..	..	..	5	14	19
Norway&Sweden	1	..	..	..	..	1	18	19
Turkey.....	..	4	6	..	4	14	4	18
Austria.....	..	2	8	..	2	12	2	14
China.....	3	2	..	..	..	5	7	12
Brazil.....	4	..	1	..	..	5	5	10
Denmark.....	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	9
Spain.....	1	..	..	..	3	4	2	6
Japan.....	1	..	1	4	..	6	..	6
Argentina.....	..	2	2	..	..	2	2	4
Greece.....	..	2	1	..	..	3	..	3
Chile.....	1	..	2	..	..	3	..	3
Portugal.....	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	1
	54	53	46	26	37	216	146	362

These vessels have an aggregate displacement of 1,650,635 tons—a displacement considerably greater than that of the whole merchant navy of any country, Great Britain and the United States only excepted—and it is estimated that not less than £60,000,000 has been spent upon the construction of their hulls and engines. Ready for sea, they are believed to represent at least £100,000,000.

Of the whole number, about two-thirds are non-obsolete. The obsolete and serviceable ironclads, together with their tonnage, are distinguished below:—

The British ironclads which in the above table are regarded as obsolete are: Achilles, Agincourt, Bellerophon, Black Prince, Hector, Minotaur, Northumberland, Repulse, Warrior, Prince Albert, Scorpion, Wivern, Viper, and Vixen. The French are: Marengo, Océan, Reine Blanche, Thétis, Héroïne, Revanche, Taureau, Onondaga, Embuscade, and the four "démontables." The Russian are: Kreml, Netronmanya, Pervenetz, Bronenonsetz, Koldoon, Latnik, Lava, Ooragan, Peroon, Roosalka, Smertsh, Streletz, Tcharodeika, Teefon, Vieschoon, Yedinorog, Nicopol, and Sistovo. The German are: Hansa, Friedrich Carl, Kronprinz, and Arminius. The Dutch obsolete ship is Prins Hendrik der Nederlanden. The Italian obsolete ironclads are: Affondatore, Ancona, Castelfidardo, Varese, Formidabile, Maria Pia, Roma, San Martino, and Terribile. The United States' are: Ajax, Comanche, Canonicus, Catskill, Jason, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan, Montauk, Nahaut, Nantucket, Passaic, Saugus, and Wyandotte.

The obsolete ironclads of Norway and Sweden are: Besserk, Björn, Fernis Folke, Garmer, Gerda, Hildur, Sköld, Sölve, and Ulf. Those of Turkey are: Azizyeh, Mahmoodiyeh, Orkaniyeh, Osmaniyyeh, Hafiz-i-Rahman, Hizber, Feth-el-Islam, and Meindooyeh. Those of Austria are: Kaiser, Lissa, Erzherzog Ferdinand Max, Habsburg, Leitha, and Maros. Those of China are the wooden vessels composing the Shanghai flotilla. Those of Brazil are: Sete de Setembro, Bahia, Marize e Barros, Alagóas, Piauh, and Rio Grande. Those of Denmark are: Danmark, Lindormen, Rolfkrake, and Absalon. Those of Spain are: Numancia, Vitoria, Zaragoza, Piugcerdá, and Duque de Tetuan. Those of Japan are: Riujó and Azuma. The obsolete Greek ironclad is Olga; that of Chile is Huascar.

The speed of fighting ships is now-a-days a very important element in their value. The table on page 582 shows how fast the ironclads which are marked in the above list as serviceable and sea-going, can steam. A few of them,

COUNTRY.	Obsolete Ironclads.	Displacement in Tons.	SERVICEABLE IRONCLADS.			
			Coast Defence.	Displacement in Tons.	Seagoing.	Displacement in Tons.
Great Britain.....	14	92,690	8	28,560	50	390,920
France.....	13	41,842	14	34,920	31	246,760
Russia.....	18	31,775	2	6,290	19	123,270
Germany.....	4	16,500	11	11,990	10	72,260
Holland.....	1	3,430	21	29,725	1	5,200
Italy.....	9	31,910	..	..	12	133,430
United States.....	14	27,540	..	..	5	20,480
Norway and Sweden	10	3,940	8	12,570	1	2,900
Turkey.....	8	29,160	..	..	10	36,670
Austria.....	6	21,550	..	..	8	42,280
China.....	7	5,000 (?)	..	..	5	22,580
Brazil.....	6	5,620	..	..	4	17,980
Denmark.....	4	8,730	5	16,550	..	..
Spain.....	5	21,120	..	..	1	9,650
Japan.....	2	3,680	..	..	4	10,940
Argentina.....	..	..	2	1,920	2	8,530
Greece.....	1	2,030	..	..	2	6,770
Chile.....	1	1,740	..	..	2	6,820
Portugal.....	..	..	..	..	1	2,420
	123	348,250	71	142,525	168	1,159,860

t should be borne in mind, are not yet quite completed:—

COUNTRY.	Number of Ships having Belts of—									
	19 Knots and over	18 Knots	17 Knots	16 Knots	15 Knots	14 Knots	13 Knots	12 Knots	11 Knots	10 Knots
Great Britain.....	2	6	7	5	5	6	13	6	..	..
France.....	9	15	5	2	..	..
Russia.....	1	3	6	1	..	..	..	4
Germany.....	9	1	..	..	..
Holland.....	1	..
Italy.....	..	5	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..
United States.....	1	..	..	4
Norway & Sweden.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey.....	1	3	3	3	..
Austria.....	1	..	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..
China.....	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
Brazil.....	1	..	1	..	2	..	..
Denmark.....
Spain.....	1	..	..	..	..	..
Japan.....	3	1	..	..
Argentina.....	2	..	..	..	..
Greece.....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Chile.....	2	..	..	..	..
Portugal.....	1	..	..	..	..
	4	11	8	14	26	39	35	19	4	8

The two 19-knot ships of Great Britain belong to the belted-cruiser class; the Austrian 19-knot ship is the Kronprinzessin Erzherzogin Stephanie; the Greek 19-knot ship is the Narcissus. Of the 18-knot ships the British are: Aurora, Australia, Galatea, Immortalité, Narcissus, and Undaunted; and the Italian: Italia, Lepanto, Re Umberto, Sardegna, and Sicilia.

Two other important considerations that must be kept in view in estimating the comparative force of ironclads are (1), the penetrative powers of their heaviest guns, and (2) the resisting power of the armour which they carry. We here show how many of the non-obsolete sea-going ironclads carry guns which are capable of penetrating given thicknesses of armour:—

COUNTRY.	Ships with Guns to pierce					
	Over 30in.	25-30 ins.	20-25 ins.	15-20 ins.	10-15 ins.	5-10 ins.
Great Britain.....	3	6	6	16	18	1
France.....	6	4	4	3	12	2
Russia.....	4	2	4	..
Germany.....	10	9
Holland.....	1	..
Italy.....	8	2	..	..	2	..
United States.....	5	..	..	..
Norway & Sweden..	1	..	..	..
Turkey.....	8	2
Austria.....	2	1	5	..
China.....	2	3	..
Brazil.....	3	1	..
Denmark.....
Spain.....	1	..	..	..
Japan.....	3	1
Argentina.....	2	..
Greece.....	2	..
Chile.....	1	1	..
Portugal.....	1	..
	17	12	23	28	73	15

The next table shows the thickness of the belts of non-obsolete sea-going ironclads. It is of course impossible within the limited space at our disposal to show also the thickness of turret, barbette, or battery armour, or to compare the defensive powers of those ironclads which do not possess a complete belt. The thickness which regulates our classification is the maximum thickness:—

COUNTRY.	Number of Ships having Belts of—							
	20' and over.	18' to 20'	16' to 18'	14' to 16'	12' to 14'	10' to 12'	8' to 10'	6' to 8'
Gt. Britain.....	1	14	..	1	10	11	9	4
France.....	8	4	2	3	2	4	5	3
Russia.....	..	3	..	1	..	5	..	9
Germany.....	4	..	2	2	2	..
Holland.....	1	..
Italy.....	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	..
U. States.....	1	..	..	4
Norway & Sweden)	1	..	..
Turkey.....	1	..	4	5
Austria.....	1	1	..	6	..
China.....	2	..	..	2	..
Brazil.....	2	2	..	..
Denmark.....
Spain.....	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan.....	1	..
Argentina.....	1	1	..
Greece.....	1	..	1
Chile.....	2	..
Portugal.....	1	..	..

These figures show that of the whole existing ironclads of every type, Great Britain possesses 19'88 per cent.; France, 16'02 per cent.; Russia 10'77 per cent.; Germany, 6'90 per cent.; Italy, 5'80 per cent.; Turkey, 4'97 per cent.; and Austria, 3'86 per cent. Of the whole number of non-obsolete sea-going ironclads, Great Britain possesses 29'76 per cent.; France, 18'45 per cent.; Russia, 11'30 per cent.; Germany, 5'95 per cent.; Italy, 7'14 per cent.; Turkey, 5'95 per cent.; and Austria, 4'76 per cent. Of the whole number of ironclads that can steam 16 knots and over, Great Britain has 54'05 per cent.; France, none; Russia, 10'81 per cent.; Germany, none; Italy, 21'62 per cent.; Turkey, none; and Austria, 2'70 per cent. Of the ironclads that can steam between 12 and 16 knots, Great Britain has 25'21 per cent.; France, 26'05 per cent.; Russia, 11'76 per cent.; Germany, 8'40 per cent.; Italy, 3'36 per cent.; Turkey, 5'88 per cent.; and Austria also 5'88 per cent. Of the whole number of sea-going ironclads which carry guns capable of penetrating 20 in. and upwards of iron, Great Britain has 28'84 per cent.; France, 30'76 per cent.; Russia, 7'69 per cent.; Germany, none; Italy, 19'23 per cent.; Turkey, none; and Austria, 3'84 per cent. Finally, of the whole number of non-obsolete sea-going armour-clads with 16 in. and over of complete water-line armour, Great Britain has 35'71 per cent.; while France has 33'33 per cent.; Russia, 7'14 per cent.; Germany, 9'52 per cent.; Italy, 11'90 per cent.; and Turkey and Austria none.

Magazine Rifles of Various Nations; Machine-Guns and Small Arms in the British Service.

In an article headed "The British Musket" in the Almanack for 1837, a short description was given of the various muskets which have been used in the British Army from the commencement of this century to the present time. In describing the latest pattern of rifle adopted, viz., the Enfield-Martini, it was explained that the reduction of the bore of the barrel from "45" to "40" was done with the object of increasing the velocity, and thereby lowering the trajectory of the bullet; and it was stated that the English Government would be forced to adopt a magazine rifle if such an arm were taken up by other Great European Powers. It is now proposed to bring the article on "The British Musket" up to date, and to describe very briefly the various magazine rifles adopted by other nations, and further, to complete the subject by an account of the various machine-guns and small arms in use in the British navy and army.

Since last year the question has advanced by rapid strides. Other nations, following the example of England, have for some years been carrying on experiments with various patterns of magazine rifles, and it is now certain that the whole of the armies of Europe, will in a very short time be armed with weapons of this description. There has been much controversy respecting the merits of the various weapons, but the present article is simply descriptive.

The primary object of a magazine arm is to enable the soldier at a critical moment to fire a certain number of consecutive shots without having to reload: it will be apparent that the greater the number of rounds a magazine can hold, without either greatly increasing the weight of the arm or interfering with its handiness, the more efficient the weapon will be. A light and small, and at the same time efficient cartridge, is therefore an object to be attained if possible, and this object can only be attained by a great reduction in the bore of the barrel. Up to about a year ago it was not thought desirable to reduce the bore below "40", on account of the extreme difficulty of overcoming the fouling which took place in barrels with a less calibre than that mentioned when the ordinary black powder was used; and the explosives, other than black powder, then known did not give sufficiently uniform results to justify their adoption for military rifles. But science advances rapidly in these days; and as soon as it became known that an explosive was required for a military small-bore barrel which should be at the same time safe, powerful, uniform in its results, and non-fouling, various explosive compounds were submitted for trial, which gave results sufficiently encouraging to lead to the belief that one would be found fulfilling the necessary conditions. With these facts before them, the French, and more lately, the English government, have decided on adopting a rifle barrel with a calibre of about "30", and other of the Great Powers of Europe will no doubt follow suit.

The principal systems or types of magazine arms may, for convenience, be divided under the following five heads:—

1. Those with the magazine in the fore-end of the stock under the barrel.
2. Those with the magazine in the butt of the stock.

3. Those with the magazine under the breech action.

4. Those with the magazine above and at the side of the breech action.

5. Those with the magazine in a circular form round the breech action.

Type No. 1 may be described briefly as follows:—The magazine consists of a metal tube fixed in the fore-end of the stock, and capable of containing eight or more cartridges. The tube or magazine is loaded by drawing back the bolt of the breech action and inserting the cartridges one by one into the tube at the breech end, there being a catch to retain them when once inserted; the insertion of the cartridges gradually compresses a long spiral spring contained in the tube, so that when the tube is full the spring is completely compressed, and is exerting its force on the whole column of cartridges in the direction of the breech end of the barrel, the base of one cartridge being always pressed against the bullet of the one next behind it. The action of unlocking and drawing back the bolt withdraws one cartridge at a time from the magazine, and places it in front of the bolt; and the action of closing the bolt forces the cartridge into the barrel. As each cartridge is thus withdrawn for loading the column of cartridges within the tube is pressed back, as already described, leaving another cartridge in position to be withdrawn for loading. There is generally a stop or "cut-off" which, when applied, prevents the bolt acting on the magazine so that the arm may be used as a single-loader on occasions when it may not be considered either necessary or desirable to bring the magazine into play.

No. 2 type. Various attempts have been made from time to time to utilize the butt of the stock by hollowing it out and converting it into a magazine. In this system the cartridges are brought up one by one into the loading position by a ratchet actuated by the bolt. As the bolt is drawn back the ratchet is also forced back and, hooking on to a cartridge, brings it forward as the bolt is pushed home again. As no government has adopted a magazine arm constructed on this system it is unnecessary to describe it further.

In type No. 3, the magazine can either be detachable and carried in the soldier's pouch, to be attached to the rifle when required for use, or it can be a fixture on the arm itself. In either case the magazine consists of a metal box capable of containing from six to ten cartridges, according to the size of the cartridge. The cartridges, which are inserted at the top of the box or magazine, compress a spring in the magazine, which is generally either in a zigzag form or in the form of a C. In this type of magazine the cartridges lie on the top of one another, and not bullet to base, as described in No. 1 type. They are held in the magazine by a catch or "cut-off," and when this is applied the rifle can be used as a single-loader. On withdrawing the cut-off and drawing back the bolt, the spring in the magazine forces one cartridge up in front of the bolt, which, on being pushed home, forces the cartridge into the barrel: by a mechanical contrivance only one cartridge at a time can be forced up out of the magazine.

In type No. 4, the magazine can also be either detachable or a fixture on the rifle. In magazines of this type no spring is necessary to force the cartridge out of the magazine, which is loaded by dropping the cartridge in at the top. At the bottom of the magazine on the side next the body of the rifle there is a slot, with a corresponding slot in the body or shoe of the breech action. On drawing back the bolt one cartridge passes out of the magazine through these slots into the shoe, and just in front of the bolt, by the force of gravitation alone. The cartridge is then forced into the barrel by the action of closing the bolt. There is also a cut-off with magazines of this type, to prevent cartridges passing through the slots when it is not required to use the magazine.

In type No. 5, the cartridges can be contained in a cylinder in which are compartments radiating from a revolving axis in the centre of the cylinder, one cartridge being placed in each compartment. There is a rack and pinion motion acted on by the bolt, which on being drawn back causes the axis of the cylinder to revolve through the space occupied by one compartment; by this means one cartridge at a time is deposited in front of the bolt to be forced into the barrel by the action of closing the bolt. Or they can be contained in a cylinder not divided into compartments. In this case the cartridges are held in position by a spring, and, by a mechanical arrangement within the cylinder, are brought round to an opening through which they pass into the shoe or body of the breech action, and are forced into the barrel by the action of closing the breech as in all the other cases.

The above very brief explanatory sketch of the principal types of magazine arms will enable the reader to better understand the various rifles which the different Powers of Europe have decided on adopting in the re-arming of the infantry which is now becoming universal.

To commence with our own country. As has already been stated, it has been decided to adopt a rifle having a barrel with a calibre of about '30", and as it is not considered advisable to have three calibres in use at the same time, necessitating three different kinds of ammunition, which would be the case were the Enfield-Martini rifle with an intermediate bore of '40" retained in the service, it has been decided not to issue that arm in its present form, but to bore the barrel up to '45" and to re-rifle it, thus practically converting these arms into Martini-Henrys. An entirely new description of arm will be manufactured for future issue to the navy and army. The new arm will be a magazine rifle of type No. 3, *i.e.*, with the magazine beneath the breech action, which will be on the "bolt" system, it being a mechanical impossibility to have a magazine working with the Martini action, as the falling block is in the way of a cartridge being mechanically placed in the shoe in position for being forced into the barrel. The magazine will be a fixture on the gun, but easily removable by the armourer for purposes of repair, and will probably hold either nine or ten cartridges. The length of the musket will be about the same as that of the Martini-Henry, and the weight with magazine attached somewhat under 10 lbs.; the point-blank range will be fixed at 150 yards, and with this sighting the bullet will travel nearly 400 yards before strik-

ing the ground. The highest point of the trajectory at 400 yards will be about 2 ft. 10 in., and at 500 yards 5 ft. The rifle will be sighted to 1,200 yards by the ordinary leaf back-sight, and there will be an auxiliary system of side-sights for long-range shooting up to 3,000 yards, nearly a mile and three quarters. The accuracy will be considerably superior to that of the Martini-Henry; the penetrative power will be practically the same as that of the Enfield-Martini, but greater than that of the Martini-Henry. The cartridge will only weigh about two-thirds of the present one; the case will be solid drawn; the charge of powder will depend on the nature of the explosive used, which has not yet been finally decided on; the weight of bullet will be about 220 grs., or half an ounce; and it will probably be either copper or nickel plated. The muzzle velocity will be between 1,800 and 1,900 feet. The present triangular bayonet will be discontinued, and a sword-bayonet weighing 1 lb. 8 oz., with a straight blade 18 inches long, substituted. It must be understood that the above description cannot be vouched for as absolutely correct, as the pattern of the new arm is not yet finally decided on, but it is correct in all its main features.

Passing on to other countries, the first to claim attention is Germany. The German government was the first amongst the Great Powers of Europe to come to a decision as to the pattern of their future arm. The German army has long been armed with the Mauser rifle, a description of which will be found in Tables II. and III. of our former article. It was determined to maintain this pattern of rifle and add a magazine to it, thus avoiding the necessity of making a change in the ammunition. The magazine is under the barrel, *vide* type No. 1. It has been found that when firing the gun as a single-loader, with the magazine full but cut off, the constant jar of recoil setting each cartridge up against the one in front of it, has the effect of distorting the bullets of the cartridges in the magazine, sometimes to such an extent as to interfere with the proper feeding of the cartridges from the magazine to the barrel when the cut-off is removed. To remedy this defect the bullets are now made with flat heads; with this trifling exception, the ammunition is not altered. The Mauser was always a heavy arm even as a single-loader: to counteract the extra weight caused by the addition of the magazine, the arm is now issued without a cleaning-rod, a small percentage of rods being carried with the company baggage. The sword-bayonet also has been greatly reduced in weight and length, the blade of the new pattern bayonet being only ten inches long. The manufacture of this arm has been proceeding for a very considerable time, and a large portion of the German army is already armed with it; but in view of the action taken by other Powers it is probable that Germany will also before long adopt a rifle having a barrel with a greatly reduced bore, and so keep pace with the requirements of the times.

The next country to claim attention is France. As Germany was the first of the Great Powers to adopt a magazine rifle, so was France the first to adopt a really small-bore arm. Their new arm is a magazine rifle of No. 1 type, the magazine under the barrel containing, it is believed, eight cartridges. Very great secrecy has been observed in the production of this arm, and therefore its mechanism cannot be spoken

of with any degree of certainty, but it is known that the bore of the barrel is '305; there is no spring in the magazine, a long ratchet taking its place; this ratchet supports each of the cartridges in such a manner that one does not touch the other, either while lying at rest in the magazine, or when jarred forward by the shock of the recoil. On drawing back the bolt the ratchet brings down the whole column of cartridges in the magazine, leaving one in the position for loading; on closing the bolt the ratchet is forced back into the tube, but does not carry back the cartridges with it, thus leaving them always at the end of the tube nearest the breech. The secret of the cartridge and the explosive used has been so well kept that, beyond the fact that it is a very powerful one, giving a muzzle velocity of about 2,000 ft. per second, nothing definite is known about it. The manufacture of this arm has been proceeding for some months, but no troops are as yet armed with it.

The new rifle adopted by the Austrian Government for their army is the Mannlicher magazine rifle; model, 1885; of No. 3 type. The magazine is a detachable one, holding five cartridges, the cartridges being packed in such a way as to enable them to be all placed in the magazine at once. When required for use the magazine is placed in a hollow frame underneath the breech action. There is no spring in this magazine, but the cartridges are fed up into a position for being forced into the barrel by the action of pushing home the bolt, by two rocking levers attached to the hollow frame. The barrel of this arm, as well as the ammunition, is the same as in the Werndl rifle described in the Almanack for 1887; but the Austrian War Office has been experimenting with barrels of smaller calibre, and it is believed that before long a small-bore rifle will be adopted, the Mannlicher magazine being still retained.

The Italian Government are retaining the Vetterli rifle with which the Italian Infantry has long been armed, but are adding the Vitali magazine to it. This magazine belonging to No. 4 type is at the top and side of the breech action. The same ammunition is used as formerly. This arm calls for no special remark.

In Russia also no particular remark is called for, as the old infantry arm and ammunition are retained, and an overhanging magazine of No. 4 type has been attached to the Berdan rifle.

The Turks have adopted the Mauser magazine rifle, and large orders have been placed in Germany by the Turkish Government for a supply of these arms and ammunition.

In Norway and Sweden the Jarmann magazine rifle, with an overhanging magazine, is being experimented with. This arm differs only from the Jarmann rifle we have already described by having a magazine added of No. 4 type.

The smaller States of Europe will probably adopt one or other of the magazine rifles selected by the Great Powers.

Briefly to epitomize the foregoing remarks, it may be observed that England is adopting an entirely new arm, with a bolt action, having a magazine underneath the action; a small-bore barrel with a calibre of '30", and a cartridge made up with an explosive other than loose black powder.

Germany is adopting a magazine under the

barrel, the present Mauser barrel and ammunition being retained.

France, like England, is adopting an entirely new arm with the magazine under the barrel, the calibre of which is about '305"; and the cartridge will be made up with a new explosive.

Austria is adopting the Mannlicher magazine under the breech action, but retaining the Werndl barrel and ammunition.

Italy is converting the Vetterli into a magazine rifle by the addition of the Vitali magazine.

Russia is converting the Berdan into a magazine rifle by the addition of a magazine.

Turkey is taking the same arm as Germany. Norway and Sweden are experimenting with the Jarmann magazine rifle.

Thus it will be seen that every European nation has adopted a magazine rifle; some of these, however, can only be looked upon as makeshifts pending the result of trials now being carried on.

MACHINE-GUNS. A machine-gun is one consisting of two or more barrels; it is loaded, cocked, and fired by mechanical means, a continual supply of cartridges being kept up by means of hoppers or cartridge-holders placed above the breech mechanism; the object of a machine-gun being to deliver a rapid, accurate, and continuous fire in the smoke and excitement of battle.

There are three types of machine-guns in Her Majesty's service, viz., the Gatling, the Gardner, and the Nordenfolt; and more lately experiments have been carried on with the Maxim machine-gun, although it has not yet been adopted. The Gatling gun was first introduced into the British service in January, 1874, having been recommended for adoption about two years previously by a committee which tried it in competition with the Belgian Montigny mitrailleuse, and reported it to be the better gun of the two.

The gun consists of ten barrels, whose axes lie on the surface of a cylinder, and are parallel to one another; they are screwed into a circular disc, called the rear disc, at the breech end; a main shaft passes through the cluster of barrels and through the rear disc; there is a front disc fixed to the main shaft, the muzzles of the barrels passing through this front disc: by a proper adjustment of the front and rear discs the axes of the ten barrels are brought perfectly parallel to one another. There are ten locks corresponding to the ten barrels, contained in a cylinder. The gun is worked by a crank and handle: in working the gun the barrels and locks revolve together, but irrespective of this motion the locks have a forward and backward action of their own. The forward motion places the cartridge in the barrels and closes the breech at the time of each discharge, while the backward motion extracts the empty cartridge cases. When the gun is in action there are always five cartridges going through the process of loading, and five cartridges in different stages of being extracted, and these several operations are continuous while the gun is being worked. The gun is fed by means of a metal drum, which fits on a pin in the centre of a hopper communicating with the cartridge-carrier. The drum has sixteen compartments or columns, each of which holds 15 cartridges. Thus each drum when full holds 240 cartridges; it weighs empty 22 lbs., and full 50 lbs. The gun is ele-

vated and traversed by an elevating screw and traversing worm. The barrels are of the same calibre—45"—as the Martini-Henry rifle barrel, but there is a special ammunition for machine-guns of this calibre; the cartridge case is solid drawn, and contains 85 grs. of powder; the bullet is the same as for the rifle, and weighs 480 grs. The weight of the gun with drum empty is just under 4 cwt.

The gun is mounted on a wrought-iron carriage, with trail, on two wheels 4 ft. 8 in. in diameter, and having a track of 5 ft. 2 in. The trail hooks up to a limber on wheels similar to the wheels of the gun-carriage; it has shafts for single or double draft; there are two boxes on the limber, holding together six cartridge-drums and one box of ammunition. The weight of the gun-carriage is 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 8 lbs., and of the limber, with boxes empty, 8 cwt. These guns have been issued chiefly to the navy, but some have also been issued for land service. They are still in use, though their place on board ship has been taken by Gardners and Nordenfelts.

As improvements in machine-guns were continually being made, it was determined to have another competition between guns of rifle calibre brought forward by various inventors. The committee to which the matter was referred reported early in 1881 that the two-barrel Gardner was the most suitable gun for the general purposes required for both land and sea service, but that where a more powerful gun is required the five-barrel Gardner should be provided. The Gardner system was thereupon adopted.

There are three patterns of Gardner guns: the five, the two, and the one-barrel Gardner. The five-barrel gun, as its name denotes, has five barrels whose axes are in a horizontal plane and parallel to one another; they are held in a frame, the breech end of the barrels being fixed in a centre crosspiece, and the muzzles being passed through a front crosspiece. The rear part of the frame forms a casing the top of which is closed by a cover opening from the rear to the front, in which are the locks which carry the mechanism for igniting the cartridges and extracting the empty cases. The locks are driven backwards and forwards by means of a disc crank—at the forward motion the cartridges are pushed into the barrels and held there during the time of discharge, whilst the backward motion withdraws the empty cases. The gun is fed from a cartridge-feeder, holding 100 cartridges in five grooves or columns of twenty each, which is fixed to the cover above the hopper, through openings in which the cartridges fall from the cartridge-feeder to the cartridge-carrier, which has a transverse motion for the purpose of delivering the cartridges opposite the barrels and in line with the lock-plungers. The cartridge-feeder is itself fed or supplied during firing from cartridge-holders holding fifty cartridges, in five rows of ten each, corresponding with the grooves in the feeder. There are two sights—a fore and a tangent sight—and the gun is sighted to 2,000 yards. The ammunition is the same as for the Gatling gun. The weight of the gun with cartridge-feeder is about 2½ cwt. The naval mounting for this gun consists of a cone, which carries the crosshead, elevating, and traversing gear, the crosshead being screwed to the base of the cone. The cones are secured

to ships' decks by holding-down rings, into which they fit: the rings are fixed in certain positions on the ship, and the cones with their guns can be shifted from ring to ring according to where the fire is most wanted. For service on shore the Gatling carriage has been fitted with a fixed socket, into which the stern and traversing gear can be dropped. In addition to this there is a naval landing carriage: it is two-wheeled, carrying on its frame a box divided into partitions for carrying either Gardner cartridge-holders or Nordenfelt hoppers, and also boxes of ammunition; on this box is fitted a socket arrangement which will carry any rifle calibre machine-gun now in the service, all guns being so made as to fit on to the same carriage.

The two and the one-barrel Gardners are constructed on the same principle as the five-barrel. In the case of the two-barrel gun, the barrels were formerly enclosed in a gun-metal casing; but in guns now made this casing is omitted, the axes of the barrels being kept parallel by a disc passing over the muzzles and secured to the barrels. The two-barrel gun is fed by a vertical cartridge-feeder holding thirty cartridges in one column; the cartridges fall through the cover of breech casing to the cartridge-carrier which, by a transverse motion, delivers the cartridges opposite the right and left hand barrels alternately; the cartridge-feeder is itself fed from a wooden cartridge-holder holding twenty cartridges. The two and the one-barrel guns have both two sights—a fore and a tangent sight—and are sighted to 2,000 yards. The two-barrel gun, as at present constructed, weighs between 80 and 90 lbs.; the one-barrel gun weighs between 50 and 60 lbs. The only advantage which the one-barrel has over the two-barrel gun is its greater lightness, which however is trifling; whereas the two-barrel has the great advantage over the one-barrel gun of throwing in a double shower of bullets in the same space of time; it can be fired at the rate of 240 shots a minute.

The naval mounting for the two-barrel gun is the same as for the five-barrel; and by an alteration in the compartments, to suit the different shape of cartridge-holder, the naval landing carriage can also be made available for this gun. There are but very few one-barrel guns in the navy, and these few are mounted on a tripod mounting, the tripod being held in position on the ship's deck by a holding-down bolt, which is passed through a slot in a metal deck plate and securely screwed down.

All the Gardner guns are worked by a handle having a rotary motion like the handle of an organ; the Navy however prefer the action of the Nordenfelt guns, which are worked by a hand lever having a forward and backward stroke; and as the five-barrel Nordenfelt is considerably lighter than the five-barrel Gardner, it was decided to manufacture them for the Navy. The action of this gun may be very briefly described as follows. The five barrels lie in a horizontal plane, their axes being parallel to each other; they are passed through the centre crosspiece and fore-end of the frame, and secured in position by the joint of the cover of frame. The frame in rear of the barrels contains the action-block which carries the hammers and lock-springs; the breech block, which consists of a plate and five plungers, which latter carry the firing-pins and extrac-

tors; and the cartridge-carrier; this has five recesses for receiving the cartridges from the openings in the cover for conveyance to a position opposite the barrels and in line with the plungers. After firing, the hand lever or handle is to its full extent forward. The motion of bringing the lever to the rear carries the action-block to the left, which, acting on the breech-block, brings it to the rear, the extractors drawing out the empty cartridge-cases, which fall through openings in the cartridge-carrier; there are inclined studs on the breech-block which take the carrier over to the left, placing its recesses under the openings in the cover, and allowing a fresh supply of cartridges to fall into them. On moving the lever forward again the breech-block is carried forward, the cartridge carrier at the same time being carried to the right, placing the cartridges in front of the plungers, which push them into the barrels, the plungers taking the place of the cartridges in the cartridge-carrier recesses; the action-block being brought over to the right brings the hammers in line with the fringings; the lever being pushed forward to its fullest extent, the tail of it presses on the spring holding back the hammers, which are thus released and fire the cartridges. The gun is fed by means of a distributor, holding fifty cartridges in five columns of ten each; the distributor is attached to the gun by a catch, and remains in position during firing; the distributor is replenished from hoppers fitting on to the top of the distributors, and also holding fifty cartridges each; these are shifted and replaced by others as soon as the cartridges they contain are passed into the distributor; both hoppers and distributors are fitted with a "cut-off," so that at the words "cease firing" they can be removed from the gun without the cartridge still remaining in them falling out. The gun is fitted with fore and tangent sights, and is sighted to 2,000 yards. It fires the same ammunition as the Gatlings and Gardners. The weight of the gun with distributor is only about 150 lbs.

The naval mounting for this gun is a cone, to which is attached the crosspiece, with elevating and traversing gear. Although not identical with the Gardner mounting, the principle of the two mountings is the same, and the cones for both guns are constructed so as to fit into the same holding-down rings. The landing carriage, already described, also takes the Nordenfelt five-barrel gun.

All naval rifle-calibre machine-guns are fitted with shields which are fitted to the frame and can be raised or lowered, or removed altogether, as occasion may require: they are made of $\frac{1}{4}$ " steel plate brought up to a spring temper, and are about 3 ft. wide and 2 ft. 6 in. deep, and weigh about 70 lbs. They keep out Martini-Henry rifle bullets at 200 yards, and their object is to protect the men firing and loading the guns as well as the cartridge-feeders and hoppers.

This completes the list of rifle-calibre machine-guns, with their mountings, in use in the Royal Navy.

As regards the land service it is more than probable than in any future war undertaken by this country machine-guns will accompany both the cavalry and the infantry. The gun will probably either be the two-barrel Gardner, already described, or the three-barrel Norden-

felt, which is identical in principle with the five-barrel already described. The mounting of the gun to be attached to cavalry regiments is called "The Galloper carriage." It consists of a two-wheeled carriage, with shafts for a pair of draft horses, the near horse being ridden by a cavalry soldier, the off horse being in the shafts. On the carriage are two boxes containing the ammunition, either in Nordenfelt hoppers or Gardner cartridge-holders; two men who work the gun sit on these boxes: there is also a framework on the carriage to carry the gun. The gun is worked by the two men kneeling on the footboard, which is made deep on purpose, the horses not being taken out of the carriage; thus the gun can conform with the movements of a cavalry regiment, advancing or retiring or coming into action with great rapidity. There will probably be two mountings for the guns accompanying the infantry: the one intended to accompany the army in ordinary country is merely an adaptation of the naval landing carriage to make it more suitable for infantry. There is a pair of shafts in which a mule can be harnessed; it is, however, not intended that the animal should be ridden. But as these guns might be employed in mountainous countries, such as Afghanistan, where wheeled carriages move with difficulty, an equipment has been designed for carrying on pack-saddles on mules. It consists of a very light gun-carriage on two very light small wheels, the wheels and axle being carried on one mule and the trail and gun on another, the ammunition being carried on other mules. There is one other mounting which should be mentioned, called a "Parapet mounting"; this mounting is intended for light machine-guns used in the defence of fortresses. It is in the form of a T, the cross of the T resting on the parapet, and the foot of the long arm resting on the "banquette." The gun is made to slide up and down the long arm; when at the top it can fire over the parapet. There are two small wheels at the foot of the long arm, so that the gun can be easily shifted from one part of the works to another by sliding it down to near the foot of the long arm, when two men can easily run with the carriage wherever it may be required.

It only remains now to mention the Nordenfelt machine-guns of 1-inch calibre, of which there are two patterns, the four and the two-barrel. The four-barrel 1-inch gun was first introduced into the service in 1879, since which date a large number have been supplied. The object of this gun was to pierce the armour of torpedo-boats. The principle on which this gun works is very similar to that of the five-barrel Nordenfelt gun already described, but being a much more powerful and heavier gun, the action is not quite so simple. It is fed by a hopper holding forty cartridges in four columns of ten each. The gun has two sights, and is sighted up to 3,000 yards. The ammunition consists of a solid-drawn cartridge-case containing 625 grs. of compressed black powder; the projectile is a steel bullet 1-inch in diameter, weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.; it will penetrate a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch steel plate at 200 yards. The gun weighs about 4 cwt.

The mounting is a cone with elevating and traversing gear, the mounting complete weighing about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. The cone fits into the same holding-down rings as the cones for rifle calibre

guns already described. This was the first cone ever introduced into the service, and gave the idea for all the other cones subsequently adopted.

The two-barrel 1-inch gun was introduced for the armament of steam launches and for other purposes when a less heavy gun than the four-barrel would be desirable. Its action is identical in principle and design with that of the five-barrel Nordenfelt, but of course larger and stronger: this gun has the same sight, and takes the same ammunition as the four-barrel, and also has a cone mounting. The weight of the gun is 180 lbs., and of the mounting 170 lbs.; it is fitted with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch shield weighing 65 lbs.

The three-pounder and six-pounder quick-firing shell-guns will gradually take the place of the four-barrel Nordenfelts; but as shell guns do not come in the category of small arms a description of them does not fall within the scope of this article.

To summarize the foregoing: there are in the Navy the following rifle calibre machine-guns, viz:—

The 10-barrel Gatling.	
5	Gardner.
2	" Gardner.
1	" Gardner.
5	" Nordenfelt.

All with mountings suitable for the services on which they may be required. In addition to these rifle calibre guns there are also in the navy—

4-barrel 1-inch Nordenfelt.
2 " 1-inch "

Both on cone mountings.

For land service there is—

the 2-barrel Gardner,
and the 3-barrel Nordenfelt,

on various mountings for the various services on which they may be required.

SMALL ARMS IN THE SERVICE. This section must now be touched upon very briefly. Commencing with the Navy, every sailor has a cutlass; in addition to the cutlasses a certain number of rifles, pistols, boarding-axes, and boarding-pikes are served out to every ship in commission, the numbers bearing a certain proportion to the ship's complement. The cutlass with which the sailors were armed up to the year 1875 had a broad blade 27 inches in length: it was a strong, useful weapon. Similar cutlasses were issued with the Snider rifle in the form of a cutlass sword-bayonet. But on the introduction of the Martini-Henry rifle it was found that the Snider cutlass sword-bayonet was too heavy for the Martini-Henry rifle, the barrel of which was weaker than the Snider barrel. It was therefore determined to cut down the old heavy cutlass into a lighter weapon; the blades of the old cutlasses were consequently reduced in width from $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches to 1 inch, and shortened from 27 to 25 inches; and this is the weapon with which the sailors have been armed from 1875 till quite recently, without any idea being entertained of its being unserviceable until the war in the Soudan exposed its weakness. This pattern of cutlass has now been withdrawn, and the old 27-inch sword reissued in its place; and the new infantry sword-bayonet, as already described with the magazine rifle, will be issued instead of the cutlass sword-bayonet. The rifle issued

to the navy is the same in every respect as the army rifle. The pistol at present in the service is the Enfield revolver, weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., the barrel of which is six inches long, and calibre ".45"; it is a six-chambered breech-loading revolver, firing a powerful cartridge, containing 18 grs. of powder, the bullet weighing 265 grs. It will probably be superseded before long by a lighter, handier pistol, with a barrel only 4 inches long. Nothing need be said about the boarding axes and pikes, which in these days of ironclads are hardly likely to be called into active use.

To come next to the cavalry; every cavalry soldier has a sword and a carbine, except sergeants, who have a pistol, and the Lancer regiments, which have a lance instead of a carbine. The cavalry sword now in the service is the pattern 1885 sword; its weight is 2 lbs. 5 oz., having a blade $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; the scabbard weighs 1 lb. $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz. The tests to which this sword are subjected are most severe, and it is now admitted to be a thoroughly efficient and serviceable weapon and quite trustworthy. There are still a few swords of old and obsolete patterns in the hands of the yeomanry, but these will be shortly withdrawn and replaced by the pattern 1885; it is therefore unnecessary to describe them. The carbine issued to the cavalry is made specially for that branch of the service; the action and stock-butt are similar to that of the Martini-Henry rifle; the barrel is 1 foot shorter than the rifle barrel, being only 1 ft. $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches long: it is rifled on Henry's system. The total weight of the carbine is 7 lb. 10 oz. The ammunition is special; the case is coiled, and contains 70 grs. of powder, the weight of bullet being 470 grs. The pistol is the same as that described for the navy.

There are two patterns of lances, one with ash-staves, the other with bamboo, both being 9 ft. in length, the former weighing rather over 4 lbs., and the latter weighing rather less.

The household cavalry have a sword of a special pattern, the blade of which is perfectly straight, and 39 inches in length. Their carbines and pistols are the same as in the rest of the cavalry.

In the Royal Horse Artillery the gunners are armed with a cavalry sword of the pattern already described, and a small number of carbines are served out to each battery for purposes of guard and escort. The carbine is similar to the cavalry carbine, with the exception of having a sword-bar on the upper band, so that a sword-bayonet can be fixed if required. In the Field Artillery the sergeants and other mounted men are armed with the cavalry sword similar to the above; and the gunners are armed with the Martini-Henry artillery carbine sword-bayonet: this weapon has a blade $25\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and 1 inch broad; it has a saw-back, and weighs 1 lb. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. There are also a small number of carbines with each battery as in the Horse Artillery. Neither in the Horse nor in the Field Artillery are the drivers armed at present; though it is in contemplation to arm them. In the Garrison Artillery every gunner has a carbine and sword-bayonet as already described; the sergeants of Garrison Artillery have a sword somewhat similar to an officer's sword.

The Royal Engineers have a rifle and sword-bayonet.

In the Guards and Infantry of the line every soldier has a rifle and long triangular bayonet. The Martini-Henry rifle has already been described; the triangular bayonet as now manufactured has a blade $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and weighs $17\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; it undergoes extremely severe tests, and is a strong, trustworthy weapon. All the sergeants of the line and the whole of the men in rifle regiments have a sword-bayonet instead of a triangular bayonet; and the staff-sergeants have a sword more ornamental than useful, and a pistol.

The Royal Marines are armed like regiments of the line, and the Royal Marine Artillery like rifle regiments.

The Coast Guard and Royal Naval Reserve are armed with rifle and cutlass sword-bayonets.

The Militia and Volunteers are armed in a similar manner to the territorial regiments to which they are attached, except that the Volunteers have got the old Snider instead of the present pattern of triangular bayonet.

The Native Infantry troops in India are armed partly with the Martini-Henry and partly with the Snider rifle, but the Native Cavalry are still armed with the sword to which they are accustomed, called a "tulwar," which has a very curved blade.

Such, briefly, is an account of the arms to be met with in this service.

Former Regimental Titles now merged in Line Battalions.

Foot.	Present Title.	Foot.	Present Title.	Foot.	Present Title.
1st	Royal Scots.	39th	1st Batt. Dorsetshire Regt.	77th	2nd Batt. Middlesex R.
2nd	Royal West Surrey Regt.	40th	1st Batt. South Lanc. R.	78th	2nd Batt. Seaforth Highrs.
3rd	East Kent Regiment.	41st	1st Batt. Welsh Regiment.	79th	1st Batt. Cameron High.
4th	Royal Lancaster Regt.	42nd	1st Batt. Royal Highrs.	80th	2nd Batt. S. Stafford R.
5th	Northumberland Fus.	43rd	1st Batt. Oxford. Light Inf.	81st	2nd Batt. Loyal N. Lanc. R.
6th	Royal Warwickshire Regt.	44th	1st Batt. Essex Regiment.	82nd	2nd Batt. South Lanc. R.
7th	Royal Fusiliers.	45th	1st Batt. Derby Regiment.	83rd	1st Batt. Royal Irish Rif.
8th	Liverpool Regiment.	46th	2nd B. Dk. of Corn. L. In.	84th	2nd Batt. York and Lancaster Regiment.
9th	Norfolk Regiment.	47th	1st Batt. Loyal N. Lanc. R.	85th	2nd Batt. Shrops. Lt. In.
10th	Lincolnshire Regiment.	48th	1st Batt. Northampton. R.	86th	2nd Batt. Royal Irish Rif.
11th	Devonshire Regiment.	49th	1st Batt. Royal Berks. R.	87th	1st Batt. Royal Irish Fus.
12th	Suffolk Regiment.	50th	1st Batt. Roy. W. Kent R.	88th	1st B. Connaught Rang.
13th	Somersetshire Light Inf.	51st	1st Batt. Yorks. Light Inf.	89th	2nd Batt. Roy. Irish Fus.
14th	West Yorkshire Regiment.	52nd	2nd Batt. Oxford. Light I.	90th	2nd Batt. Scottish Rifles.
15th	East Yorkshire Regiment.	53rd	1st Batt. Shrops. Light I.	91st	1st Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
16th	Bedfordshire Regiment.	54th	2nd Batt. Dorsetshire Regt.	92nd	2nd Batt. Gordon Highrs.
17th	Leicestershire Regiment.	55th	2nd Batt. Border Regiment.	93rd	2nd Batt. Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.
18th	Royal Irish Regiment.	56th	2nd Batt. Essex Regiment.	94th	2nd B. Connaught Rang.
19th	Yorkshire Regiment.	57th	1st Batt. Middlesex Regt.	95th	2nd Batt. Derby. Regt.
20th	Lancashire Fusiliers.	58th	2nd Batt. Northampton. R.	96th	2nd Batt. Manchester R.
21st	Royal Scots Fusiliers.	59th	2nd Batt. East Lanc. R.	97th	2nd Batt. R. W. Kent R.
22nd	Cheshire Regiment.	60th	King's Royal Rifle Corps.	98th	2nd Batt. N. Staff. Reg.
23rd	Royal Welsh Fusiliers.	61st	2nd Batt. Gloucester. Regt.	99th	2nd Batt. Wiltshire Reg.
24th	South Wales Borderers.	62nd	1st Batt. Wiltshire Regt.	100th	1st Batt. Leinster Regt.
25th	King's Own Scottish Bords.	63rd	1st Batt. Manchester R.	101st	1st Batt. R. Munster Fus.
26th	1st Batt. Scottish Rifles.	64th	1st Batt. North Staff. R.	102nd	1st Batt. R. Dublin Fus.
27th	1st Batt. R. Inniskil. Fus.	65th	1st Batt. York & Lanc. R.	103rd	2nd Batt. R. Dublin Fus.
28th	1st Batt. Gloucester. Regt.	66th	2nd Batt. Roy. Berks. R.	104th	2nd Batt. R. Munster Fus.
29th	1st Batt. Worcester. Regt.	67th	2nd Batt. Hampshire R.	105th	2nd Batt. Yorks. Lt. Inf.
30th	1st Batt. East Lanc. Regt.	68th	1st Batt. Durham Lt. Inf.	106th	2nd Batt. Durham Lt. In.
31st	1st Batt. East Surrey R.	69th	2nd Batt. Welsh Regt.	107th	2nd Batt. Roy. Sussex R.
32nd	1st B. Dk. of Corn. L. In.	70th	2nd Batt. East Surrey R.	108th	2nd Batt. R. Innis. Fus.
33rd	1st Batt. West Riding R.	71st	1st Batt. Highland Lt. I.	109th	2nd Batt. Leinster Regt.
34th	1st Batt. Border Regt.	72nd	1st Batt. Seaforth Highrs.		Rifle Brigade—Rifle Brigade.
35th	1st Batt. R. Sussex Regt.	73rd	2nd Batt. Royal Highrs.		
36th	2nd Batt. Worcester. Regt.	74th	2nd Batt. Highland Lt. I.		
37th	1st Batt. Hampshire Regt.	75th	1st Batt. Gordon Highrs.		
38th	1st Batt. S. Stafford. Regt.	76th	2nd Batt. West Riding R.		

THE Diplomatic Service of the Crown consists of H.M. Ambassadors, Envoys or Ministers, and Chargés d'Affaires to foreign States, and of the Secretaries and Attachés appointed to Embassies or Legations abroad by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with the Queen's approval. AMBASSADORS represent Great Britain at the capitals of the other five Great Powers of Europe, viz., Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and Rome; and there is also an Ambassador at Constantinople, accredited to H.I.M. the Sultan. They directly represent the Sovereign, receiving salaries at amounts varying from £7,000 a year at Berlin and Rome, to £10,000 a year at Paris, and occupy costly houses, erected and maintained at the expense of the British Government; but although the salaries seem high in comparison with those received by the chief officers of State in this country, it must be remembered that Her Majesty's representatives abroad are obliged to live in a different style from what our high officials at home are required to do. The cost of representing his sovereign and country abroad is always heavy, it is more expensive for a public servant to live abroad than at home, and with regard to the necessity of worthily representing his country, it is an undoubted fact that the greater the influence which a Minister has abroad the greater is the extent to which he is able to protect and watch over the interests of his countrymen. The cost of living and of representation varies greatly at different capitals, and the salaries of the higher posts in the service are fixed mainly with a view to the amount which the Ambassador would be required to spend to maintain his position with due regard to dignity and efficiency; but although most of the salaries of the higher posts were fixed many years ago, the cost of living abroad has greatly increased, and it is probable that heads of missions are not infrequently compelled to supplement their official income by their own private means.

ENVOYS AND MINISTERS rank immediately after the Ambassadors, and represent the Queen at Washington and at the capitals of those European countries which have not attained the position of "Great Powers." They are mainly divided into two classes—(1) Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, and (2) Ministers Resident. We have representatives of the former class at The Hague, Stockholm, Madrid, Athens, Brussels, Lisbon, Berne, Copenhagen, Belgrade, and Bucharest in Europe; at Washington, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires in America; at Teheran, Peking, and Tokio, in Asia; and at Tangier, in Africa. Of these the most highly paid is the Envoy at Washington, whose salary is £6,000 a year; but there are obvious reasons for this, Washington being probably the dearest capital in the World, and it being very important that on the ground of policy and for the sake of harmonious relations with the United States, the British Minister should be able to live in a style befitting the representative of this great Country. The salaries of the Envoys at the Eastern Courts of Peking and Teheran are £5,500 and £5,000 respectively, and the salary of the Minister at Madrid £5,000. These are the most highly paid missions, the salaries of the remaining posts varying from £4,000 at Rio de Janeiro and Tokio to £1,200 at Belgrade. The Ministers Resident, nine in number, are, with the exception of those at

Stuttgart and Bangkok, all stationed at the capitals of the several Republics in South and Central America. The salaries range from £1,250 a year at Stuttgart to £2,000 at Lima, Caracas, Guatemala, Santiago, and Bogotà. With the exception of those at Caracas and Stuttgart, the Ministers Resident hold the additional rank of Consul-General, and perform Consular duties in addition to Diplomatic work at their respective posts. Three heads of missions, viz., those at Darmstadt, Munich, and Cettinje, hold the rank of Chargé d'Affaires only, and receive salaries ranging from £1,000 to £1,250 a year. The duration of the appointment of all heads of missions, whether Ambassadors, Envoys or Ministers, or Chargés d'Affaires, does not exceed, though it may be less than, five years, and at the expiration of five years the question of reappointment, or of transfer to another mission, is open for consideration. Members of the Diplomatic Service, on attaining the age of 70 years, are retired on the pension for which their services may qualify them. These pensions are regulated by an Act of Parliament (32 & 33 Vict., c. 43), and subject to qualification respecting length of service and residence abroad, are of the following amounts—£1,700 a year to Ambassadors, £1,300 a year to Ministers at 1st class missions, £900 to those at 2nd class missions, and not exceeding £700 a year for all other members of the service.

The Secretaries and Attachés are divided into the following classes:—Secretaries of Embassy, Secretaries of Legation, Commercial Attachés, Second Secretaries, Third Secretaries, and Attachés. THE SECRETARIES OF EMBASSY AND LEGATION are deemed to hold, as regards the head of the mission, the same position which an Under Secretary of State in the Foreign Office holds as regards the Secretary of State. The whole public business of the embassy or mission passes through his hands, and subject to the orders of the chief, is carried on under his immediate superintendence. The salaries of the Secretaries of Embassy range from £800 to £1000 a year; those of the Secretaries of Legation from £500 to £800. COMMERCIAL ATTACHÉS form a small class between the Secretaries of Embassy and Legation. There are only two of them, one of whom resides at Paris, and the other at St. Petersburg. SECOND SECRETARIES constitute an intermediate class between the Secretaries of Legation and Third Secretaries, and receive a minimum salary of £300 a year, increasing by £15 a year until it reaches a maximum of £450 a year. They are thirty-four in number, and with the Third Secretaries and Attachés are appointed by the Secretary of State to serve indiscriminately either at embassies or missions. To these officers, with the Third Secretaries and Attachés, are assigned the details of the work in the several Chanceries, the Senior Second Secretary at each embassy or legation being responsible for the correct performance of the work, and for the accounts of the quarterly expenditure. THIRD SECRETARIES receive a salary of £150 a year, but most of them earn an additional £100 a year by passing an examination in Public Law before the Civil Service Commissioners. THE ATTACHÉS form the junior class of the service; and here it may be useful to state the steps necessary to obtain admission. On the occurrence of a vacancy the Secretary of State nominates a few candidates to compete for the appointment before the Civil

Service Commissioners in ten subjects (see "Foreign Office List" for subjects and specimens of examination papers), and the successful competitor, on receiving a certificate of qualification, is directed to report himself at the Foreign Office, where he is required to work with the clerks for at least six months, in order that he may gain some experience in clerical work, keeping registers, the arrangement of presses, &c. After his time at the Foreign Office is completed, he is appointed to some embassy or mission abroad, where he works as one of the junior members in the Chancery, but receives no salary until the expiration of two years from the date of his Civil Service certificate, when, if he has had no leave of absence, and the head of his mission reports that his conduct has been satisfactory, that he understands and speaks French well, and also one other foreign language, he receives a commission as Third Secretary, and commences to draw the salary of £150 allowed to officers of that class.

The CONSULAR SERVICE of the Crown is subordinate to the DIPLOMATIC SERVICE, and the Diplomatic representative of Her Majesty is, subject to the authority of the Secretary of State, invested with authority over the Consular officers within the country in which he resides.

The principal object of the appointment of British Consular officers in foreign countries is the protection and promotion of the commercial interests of British subjects, although their duties are not limited to commercial matters. The service consists of the following ranks:—

(1) Agents and Consuls-General; (2) Consuls-General; (3) Consuls; (4) Vice-Consuls; (5) Consular Agents; and (6) Pro-Consuls. AGENTS AND CONSULS-GENERAL, although nominally of the highest rank in the Consular Service, are practically Diplomatic officers, and are entitled after fifteen years have elapsed since the date of their commissions as Agents and Consuls-General to pensions under the Diplomatic Pensions Act. There are only three of these officers, viz., those at Sofia (Bulgaria), Cairo (Egypt), where the Agent also holds the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary in the Diplomatic Service, and at Zanzibar. The two former countries are under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, and it would not be in accordance with diplomatic usages to send to their rulers accredited Envoys or Ministers. Zanzibar is independent, but an officer of this class resides there. The salaries of these officers vary greatly. At Cairo, where for obvious reasons the British Agent has a very heavy responsibility, besides having to incur large expense for entertaining, the salary is paid from the Diplomatic Vote, and amounts to £4,000 a year, besides £1,000 personal allowance to the present holder; but this post is altogether exceptional, and cannot be considered as a Consular one. The Agent at Sofia receives a salary of £1,500 (including office allowance), and the one at Zanzibar £2,150.

CONSULS-GENERAL are thirty-seven in number, but nine of these are also Ministers in the Diplomatic Service, who have an additional Consular rank given them to enable them to perform Consular duties when required. Of the remainder, three are honorary appointments, and two are paid by the India Office. This rank is the goal of the ambition of the members of the Consular Service. Putting aside the honorary and merely nominal appointments, it will be seen that the prizes are few, and the honour correspondingly

great. It appears from a report to the House of Commons that representations are frequently made to the Foreign Office by Consuls-General and Consuls as to the inadequacy of their salaries, and no doubt there are good grounds for such complaints, for these officers are almost of necessity put to heavy expenditure in the way of hospitality, private charity, &c. There is a practical obligation upon officers holding the position of Consul-General and Consul to entertain people, though it is not considered part of their duty to do so, and large expense is necessarily incurred on this score. The salaries are carefully regulated with a view to the importance of the post, the amount of work and responsibility, and the cost of living.

The next rank is that of CONSUL, and the above observations respecting salaries apply to them equally with the Consuls-General. Consuls are divided into those who make a career of the Service, are restricted from trading, and become entitled on retirement to a superannuation allowance under the Civil Service Pensions Acts, and those persons, merchants and others, who undertake Consular duties in addition to their own private occupations. These receive no salaries or pensions, but they are granted an allowance to cover their office expenses. There are 147 Consuls in Her Majesty's service.

The most numerous class in the Service is that of the VICE-CONSULS, which numbers 476. Of these by far the majority are trading Vice-Consuls, many of whom are foreigners. There are, however, a considerable number who receive official salaries, and in a short description of the Service some importance attaches to this office for it is the rank given to a candidate who succeeds in passing the Civil Service examination, and it is therefore the first and lowest rung of the Consular ladder for those who enter the Service as a profession. The examination for the Consular Service is not competitive, like that for the Diplomatic Service, but on the occurrence of a vacancy one aspirant is nominated, and if he succeeds in satisfying the Commissioners he receives the appointment. The subjects for examination are neither numerous nor difficult, and consist principally of French and the language of the post at which the officers are appointed to reside, and Mercantile Law.

It will be observed from the List that many Vice-Consuls receive small allowances of £5 a year and upwards. These of course are not intended to be considered as salaries, but are given as compensation in lieu of fees previously retained by them, but accounted for to the Foreign Office since the 1st of July, 1885.

The Consular Agents rank immediately below the Vice-Consuls, and are always persons resident on the spot who are willing to undertake Consular duties without remuneration, but for the honour of the rank given to them. Consular Agents are appointed to posts which are not deemed of sufficient importance to warrant the establishment of posts of higher rank.

The last grade is that of Pro-Consuls, who differ from the rest of the Service in having their duties strictly limited to the performance of notarial acts. They are appointed by Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls, who report their nominations to the office of Pro-Consul to the Secretary of State for his formal approval of the appointments. The rank of Pro-Consul is usually conferred upon the clerk of the Consul or Vice-Consul.

THE expansion of the German export trade has for some time past been a subject of frequent discussion, and it is therefore worth while to place before the readers of this Almanack some of the facts which bear upon the matter.

Our first table presents information on the total value of the imports and exports of the German Zollverein and of the United Kingdom since 1875. In this table we include under imports of the Zollverein, all the merchandise which passes through the custom-house into "unre-

stricted circulation" (in den freien Verkehr), and under exports not only the produce of the Zollverein, but also merchandise which is re-exported after having passed into "unrestricted circulation." "Imports for home consumption" and "exports of German produce" are consequently somewhat less than the figures given. The imports of the United Kingdom comprise imports *minus* re-exports of foreign and colonial produce; the exports include "British and Irish produce" only.

YEARS.	IMPORTS (Merchandise),				EXPORTS (Merchandise),				BALANCE OF TRADE (Ratio of Imports to Exports).	
	German Zollverein.	Incr. or decr. since 1875.	United Kingdom	Incr. or decr. since 1875.	German Zollverein.	Incr. or decr. since 1875.	United Kingdom	Incr. or decr. since 1875.	Zollverein.	United Kingdom
	Tsd. of £	per cent.	Tsd. of £	per cent.	Tsd. of £	per cent.	Tsd. of £	per cent.		
1875	176,560	—	315,794	—	124,750	—	223,466	—	1 : 0'71	1 : 0'71
1876	190,105	7'6	319,018	1'0	127,385	2'1	200,639	dec. 10'2	1 : 0'67	1 : 0'63
1877	188,710	6'9	340,967	7'9	138,120	10'7	198,893	dec. 11'0	1 : 0'73	1 : 0'58
1878	175,685	dec. 0'6	316,136	0'1	144,357	15'7	192,849	dec. 13'7	1 : 0'82	1 : 0'61
1879	188,670	6'9	305,740	dec. 3'1	138,785	11'3	191,532	dec. 9'8	1 : 0'73	1 : 0'62
1880	141,035	dec. 20'1	347,376	10'1	144,770	16'0	223,060	dec. 0'2	1 : 1'02	1 : 0'64
1881	148,150	dec. 16'0	333,962	5'7	148,850	19'3	234,023	4'8	1 : 1'00	1 : 0'70
1882	156,475	dec. 11'3	347,826	10'1	159,525	27'9	241,467	8'1	1 : 1'02	1 : 0'79
1883	163,185	dec. 7'5	361,254	14'4	163,610	31'2	239,799	7'3	1 : 1'00	1 : 0'67
1884	163,040	dec. 7'6	327,077	3'6	160,245	28'4	233,025	4'3	1 : 0'98	1 : 0'71
1875-79	183,946	—	319,531	—	134,679	—	201,276	—	1 : 0'73	1 : 0'63
1880-84	154,377	—	343,599	—	155,400	—	234,275	—	1 : 1'01	1 : 0'68
1885	147,220	dec. 15'9	316,000	0'1	145,762	16'8	213,031	dec. 4'6	1 : 0'97	1 : 0'67
1886	144,420	dec. 18'2	293,629	dec. 7'0	149,278	19'6	212,433	dec. 4'9	1 : 1'03	1 : 0'72

An examination of this table shows that the imports of both countries were subject to considerable fluctuations, which is only natural, seeing that both depend largely upon foreign supplies, not only for the raw materials employed in their manufactures, but also for their food. The imports of Germany have undoubtedly decreased. That decrease, however, is smaller than appears from our table, if it be a fact that the values given for the imports up to 1879 are excessive. The exports of Germany increased largely during the period under review, although not without an occasional check, the falling off in 1885-6 being more especially remarkable. The exports of the United Kingdom have decreased upon the whole, but there took place a remarkable recovery in 1881-4, followed, as in the case of Germany, by a relapse in 1885. That relapse, however, was not nearly as severe as in the continental empire. Taking the whole period we find that the annual exports of Germany averaged £145,224,000, and those of the United Kingdom £216,935,000. The exports of 1886 are consequently 23 per cent. *above* the average in the case of the former, and 2'1 per cent. *below* it in that of the latter. This, at all events: does not justify very gloomy anticipations, especially, if the almost general depreciation in the price of commodities be taken into account.

The changes in the total value of imports and exports are, however, of comparatively small importance in comparison with the change which has taken place in the nature or character of the trade carried on by Germany. That country, although long known for the excellence of certain of its manufactures, has until recently

been an exporter of raw produce rather than of manufactured goods. Such is no longer the case. The German imports of manufactured goods certainly increased between 1872 and 1886 from £28,305,300 to £51,984,000, or 154 per cent.; but this increase was due to a few articles, and more especially to the increased import of yarns, which rose from £9,690,000 to £16,716,000. Yarns, however, are largely re-exported after they have been converted into cloth.* Turning from imports to exports of manufactured goods we find that they rose from £42,090,000 in 1875 to £108,178,000 in 1886, or 157 per cent. In 1875 they constituted only 36 per cent. of the exports; in 1886 75 per cent.

In certain branches this increase of exports has been truly astonishing. If we take quantities and deduct the imports of the same class of goods from the exports, we shall find that the net exports of silks rose between 1875-86 884 per cent.; woollens rose 296 per cent.; cottons 302 per cent.; machinery 260 per cent. (from 15,960 to 58,497 tons, net, notwithstanding that the imports rose simultaneously from 22,340 to 33,290 tons); glass 264 per cent.; paper 322 per cent.; spirits 258 per cent.; beer 466 per cent.; pig-iron, from a net import of 284,000 tons, rose to a net export of 858,000 tons; and sugar from a net import of 1,247 tons rose to a net export of 565,103 tons, an abnormal increase, brought about in consequence of improve-

* Thus, in 1885, raw produce and partly manufactured articles to the value of £1,800,000 were imported into the Zollverein to be improved ("zur Veredlung"). On re-exportation these had increased in value to the extent of £1,378,000.

ments in the manufacture of the articles having converted a "drawback" into a considerable "bounty."

The increase in values, computed in the same manner, has been equally remarkable. It reached (1875-85) 116 per cent. for all kinds of textiles and apparel, 781 per cent. for metal wares, 538 per cent. for machinery, 53 per cent. for glass and earthenware, 355 per cent. for paper, 210 per cent. for spirits, and 54 per cent. for beer.

The decrease in the imports, accompanied as it was by an increase of the exports, shows conclusively that German manufacturers were not only able to meet home demands more largely than in former years, but that their surplus production placed them in a position to compete successfully with the older manufacturing countries in the markets of the world.

We next consider the changes which have taken place in the direction of the German export trade, changes largely forced upon German merchants through the erection of artificial customs barriers, which nullify the geographical advantages of proximity, and by the development of manufacturing industries in neighbouring countries. Both these reasons apply more especially to Russia, the exports to which between 1880-85 fell to the extent of 29 per cent. Almost as considerable is the decrease in the exports to the United States, for it amounted to 17 per cent. in value. France and Belgium

likewise exhibit a decline, but all the rest of the world (with rare exceptions) appears to have received German produce in larger quantities than ever before. The following table speaks for itself:—

Countries to which Exported.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN THE VALUE OF EXPORTS.	
	From the Zollverein, 1880-85.	From the U. Kingdom (Brit. 1801), 1880-86.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
Hanse Towns†	7.3	..
Russia	dec. 29.3	dec. 44.4
Sweden and Norway	13.8	2.3
Denmark	6.0	dec. 8.9
Holland	1.4	dec. 11.3
Belgium	dec. 10.1	24.7
United Kingdom	3.5	..
Germany .....	..	dec. 7.5
France	dec. 11.9	dec. 12.6
Spain and Portugal	72.4	dec. 7.1
Austria	1.2	52.6
Italy	72.9	12.1
United States	dec. 17.1	dec. 13.1

In the following table we give a summary of the export trade of Germany and the United Kingdom:—

COUNTRIES WHICH RECEIVED THE EXPORTS.	GERMAN ZOLLVEREIN.		UNITED KINGDOM.		INCREASE OR DECREASE 1880-85 (86).	
	1880.	1885.	1880.	1886.	Zollverein.	U. Kingdom.
	Thous. of £	Thous. of £	Thous. of £	Thous. of £	per cent.	per cent.
Hanse Towns	32,812	35,088	82,984	73,373	+6.9	-11.5
Europe, remainder ..	99,642	98,389			-1.2	
Asia	1,360	1,720	49,467	48,932	+26.5	-1.1
Africa	260	361	13,370	9,766	+28.8	-27.0
Australasia	89	397	17,011	22,470	+346.1	+32.1
United States	9,559	7,757	30,856	26,825	-17.1	-13.1
America, remainder..	1,245	2,050	29,353	31,067	+64.3	+5.8
Total	144,643	145,762	223,060	212,433	+0.7	-4.8

Whilst this table exhibits very distinctly the inferiority of the present export trade of Germany to countries outside Europe as compared with that of the United Kingdom, it also shows that this trade is increasing very rapidly, and that the efforts of German merchants and their agents are bearing fruit. The exports of the Zollverein to countries outside Europe (exclusive of the United States) increased from £2,954,000 in 1880 to £4,528,000 in 1885, and although this increase is absolutely smaller than the increase in the exports of the United Kingdom, which grew (1880-86) from £109,220,000 to £112,235,000, it is relatively very considerable, for it amounts to 53 per cent. as compared with less than 3 per cent. for the United Kingdom. The actual increase in this branch of the German export trade

is larger still, but we have no information which would enable us to trace the millions' worth of goods annually exported through the Hanse Towns to their ultimate destination.‡

An examination of the Commercial Returns of various countries enables us to collect still further data on the expansion of the German Export Trade. It is highly interesting, for instance, to ascertain the relation which German and British Imports bear to total imports. The results of such a computation are presented in the following table (the increase and decrease being indicated by the symbols + and -).

This table clearly establishes the fact that Germany's share of the imports of most countries has increased immensely since 1875. The only countries of importance in our list in which much ground appears to have been lost are Russia, Austria, France, and Belgium, and even these may receive German produce through indirect channels. That ground, more-

* In 1884 the net export of sugar amounted to 624,103 tons.

† The exports from the Zollverein to the Hanse towns should for the most part be credited to countries outside Germany, and more especially to England and the United States. Want of information prevents us from apportioning them. Nor should it be forgotten that much of the trade between the United Kingdom and Germany passes through Holland and Belgium. The exports of the United Kingdom to these three countries combined only decreased 3.1 per cent.

‡ The exports of Bremen to countries outside Germany were nearly the same in 1885 as they were in 1875. In 1885 they amounted to £10,280,000, of which £5,100,000 went to European countries, £5,040,000 to America, and only £1,400,000 to the rest of the world. The Hamburg trade is far more cosmopolitan in its character.

over, has in several instances been recovered since 1880. The increase in Europe has been most remarkable in the case of Spain (153 per cent.), Portugal, Roumania, and Italy; and outside Europe, in Canada, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Chile, British India, Japan,

Australia, Western Africa, and the Cape. German successes have in fact been more marked in those countries which, notwithstanding a protective tariff, have not yet succeeded in developing their home industries. In proportion as these rise into importance, so will

COUNTRIES.	German Share of Total Imports.			British Share of Total Imports.			Proportionate Increase or Decr.			
							1875-85.		1880-85.	
	c. 1875.	1880.	c. 1885.	c. 1875.	1880.	1885.	German.	British.	Germ.	British.
Russia	p.c. 43'6	p.c. 42'4	p.c. 37'6	p.c. 26'3	p.c. 26'4	p.c. 24'9	- 13	- 5	- 23	- 6
Austria (by land)	86'1	..	60'5	..	..	..	- 30	..	..	..
Denmark	36'7	35'4	35'9	27'9	23'3	22'8	- 2	- 19	+ 3	- 2
Belgium	13'1	14'6	13'1	19'1	15'2	12'5	nil.	- 34	- 10	- 18
France	9'8	8'7	9'1	17'7	13'2	13'1	- 7	- 26	+ 5	- 1
Newfoundland.	2'2	0'4	0'0	34'3	37'6	32'6	- inf.	- 5	- inf.	- 13
Jamaica	0'7	0'2	0'0	54'9	52'9	52'3	- inf.	- 5	- inf.	- 1
Sweden	20'6	21'8	27'3	34'3	27'5	27'4	+ 32	- 20	+ 25	+ 0'3
Norway	26'7	25'6	28'6	29'1	27'7	25'6	+ 7	- 12	+ 12	- 7
Holland	22'4	29'2	27'2	33'6	26'3	42'7	+ 30	- 27	- 7	- 6
Portugal	2'3	5'3	7'3	51'1	43'6	41'1	+ 218	- 19	+ 38	- 6
Spain	0'6	6'0	10'1	34'1	18'9	21'1	+ 1,538	- 38	+ 68	+ 11
Italy	3'1	7'2	7'7	24'5	21'1	19'9	+ 148	- 19	+ 7	- 5
Roumania	4'9	9'4	14'7	25'0	22'4	19'8	+ 200	- 21	+ 56	- 11
Canada	0'6	0'6	2'1	50'5	48'2	40'3	+ 250	- 20	+ 250	- 16
United States	7'5	7'8	10'9	27'2	31'5	29'3	+ 45	+ 8	+ 40	- 7
Mexico	6'0	..	7'1	45'6	..	16'5	+ 18	- 64	..	..
Uruguay	3'9	5'7	9'0	20'1	29'8	29'2	+ 130	+ 45	+ 58	- 2
Argentina	5'0	4'9	7'9	24'9	26'8	38'3	+ 58	+ 54	+ 61	+ 43
Chile	11'0	16'5	17'7	41'6	45'1	30'8	+ 60	- 23	+ 7	- 31
Africa, British West Coast	8'1	10'1	16'9	74'3	71'4	65'6	+ 108	- 10	+ 67	- 8
Cape Colony	0'1	0'5	0'9	81'4	75'3	77'7	+ 800	- 5	+ 80	+ 3
British India	0'05	0'1	0'2	79'7	72'8	80'4	+ 360	+ 1	+ 130	+ 10
Straits Settlements	1'3	1'0	1'4	10'1	26'0	19'2	+ 8	+ 90	+ 40	- 26
China	..	..	..	71'0	63'8	65'5	..	- 9	..	+ 3
Japan	..	2'8	5'9	..	52'8	43'8	..	..	+ 111	- 17
Australia	0'0	0'2	1'5	79'0	77'7	78'1	+ 12,150	- 1	+ 600	+ 1
United Kingdom	5'1	5'8	6'2	..	..	..	+ 21	..	+ 7	..
German Zollverein	..	..	..	..	12'4	15'5	..	..	..	25

the struggle for commercial supremacy become more severe. Even in the United States, Germany improved her position relatively to other countries, although her imports exhibit an absolute decrease, very considerable in amount.* It is quite true that the German imports into many of the countries in our list are as yet of trifling amount when we compare them with the transactions of English merchants.† The relative improvement which has taken place is nevertheless a symptom which cannot be ignored. The thin end of the wedge is being steadily driven in, and it will require all the energy and enterprise with which British

merchants are credited to prevent its being driven much further.

If we turn from the German to the British share in the imports we meet with a very different picture. England, with rare exceptions (as in the Argentina, Uruguay, the United States, and India), appears to have lost ground nearly everywhere, even though in many instances the total value of the imports may have exhibited an increase. It is some satisfaction, however, to be able to assert that some of the ground lost since 1875 has recently been recovered. This looks hopeful, and may be a sign that British commercial enterprise has taken a fresh departure. Of course British losses are not in all cases traceable to German competition. Belgians, Americans, and even Italians, are as keen in the search of new markets as Germans. Thus the Belgian share in the imports of Portugal has increased 170 per cent. since 1875, and that of America 140 per cent.; whilst in the Argentine Republic the share of Belgium is 100 per cent., and that of the United States 40 per cent., better than it was in 1875. France, on the other hand, appears to have lost ground in nearly all parts of the world. And even in Spain, notwithstanding commercial treaties, her share in the import trade has risen only 1 per cent., thus proving once more, that whatever benefits may be conferred by a protective tariff it cannot compel success in foreign markets.

* British and German shares of the total imports into the United States (in per cent.).

	British.	German.
1878-79	24'35	7'29
1879-80	31'53	7'82
1880-81	27'15	8'25
1881-82	26'09	7'78
1882-83	26'08	7'93
1883-84	24'34	9'74
1884-85	23'97	10'95
1885-86	29'28	10'88

† German imports into the countries named above as those in which German traders improved their position (Japan excepted) increased between 1875 and 1885 from £3,567,000 to £16,134,000 (352 per cent.), whilst British imports decreased from £104,722,000 to £105,919,000 (0'7 per cent.). It would thus appear as if British merchants pretty much held their own. But if we exclude Australia, it will be found that British imports fell from £83,401,000 to £73,085,000 (12 per cent.).

These then are the facts of the case broadly but sufficiently stated. They show that the export of German manufactures has increased, whilst the import of foreign manufactures into Germany has remained nearly stationary; that the value of the exports, notwithstanding severe losses in certain quarters, has also increased, and that in most markets of the world Germany has improved her position.

Now a few words of explanation. It will hardly be denied that the increase in the exports of German manufactures is in part due to the commercial policy of the German Empire. Up to 1879 the Zollverein may be said to have pursued a free-trade policy. In 1865 the duties on corn, fuel, chemical and most raw produce were removed. Further modification of the tariff in the direction of free trade took place in 1868, 1870, and 1872, in which year duties on pig-iron were abolished, and in 1877 when machinery and hardware were admitted duty-free. The reaction dates from July 15, 1879, when many of the old duties were restored, and they have been increased and multiplied since until hardly an article can pass a German custom-house without a duty being levied upon it.

It is only natural that protective measures like these should give a stimulus to manufactures, and equally natural that German manufacturers should be better able than they were before to monopolize the home markets, and to part cheaply and even below cost price with their surplus stock. And if an outlet for this surplus stock had to be sought beyond the seas it was because Germany's neighbours had entrenched themselves within custom's barriers even more formidable than were those erected by Germany itself. To a certainty, if Russia should get the worst in the long-looked-for war, a commercial treaty will be made one of the conditions of peace. This is not the place to inquire in how far a return to protection has improved or injured the economical position of Germany. Suffice to say that the apostles of free trade in that country, the followers of J. Prince Smith, still adhere to their old opinions. They have not been silenced, still less have they been convinced.

It would undoubtedly be a mistake to assume that the apparently favourable aspect of Germany's commercial relations is mainly the result of protective duties. Nothing could be further from the truth! Other factors have been at work, and must not be lost sight of. Germany has worked long and patiently to improve her manufactures, and her perseverance and enterprise are meeting with their due reward. "Cheap and nasty" is no longer a reproach which can be levelled at German manufactures in general, as was done by one of the experts whom the German Government sent to Philadelphia to report on the Centennial Exhibition. In many of its departments the products of German industry need not fear comparison with foreign products, and frequently they surpass them not only in price but also in quality. The advantages of universal education, the many facilities enjoyed for acquiring a technical knowledge of manufacturing processes, are bearing fruit. The heads of German manufactures are generally in the possession of technical knowledge, whilst in this country they are frequently mere business men, who leave the supervision of the manufacturing processes to subordinates. The German manufacturer is

moreover credited with adapting himself more readily to the tastes and requirements of his possible customers than does his English competitor.

Moreover, in Germany the price of coal and iron is not materially enhanced by exorbitant royalties, labour is cheaper, and taxation moderate, notwithstanding the large army, for the public domains have not been squandered upon court favourites. The taxation (Imperial and local) amounts in the United Kingdom to 57s a head, whilst in Prussia it does not exceed 23s.

At the same time we should not, with a view to the future, lose sight of the fact that if labour in Germany can still be called "cheap" (an assertion doubted by some competent judges) it is likely to become dearer. Strikes are of frequent occurrence; trades' unions increase in power, and the German workman will insist upon a higher wage notwithstanding the provision in sickness or old age promised for the future.

Chambers of commerce and commercial societies are ever active in Germany in spreading information likely to prove of service to merchants or manufacturers. Permanent exhibitions have been established at numerous centres of industry, and in February, 1885, there left Hamburg a "Floating Exhibition," which visited Lisbon, Morocco, and the principal ports of the Levant, establishing business relations everywhere. That the German merchant is ubiquitous is a well-known fact, and that his knowledge of foreign languages (taught efficiently at every secondary school) gives him an advantage, even when he stays at home, is undoubted.

It is scarcely likely that the German Protectorates recently acquired will at an early date lead to an appreciable expansion of German trade, but there can be no question that the new lines of subsidized steamers to Eastern Asia, Australia, and the Pacific will do so. Whether such subsidies are contrary to the principles of political economy or not may exercise the minds of German free-traders, but the results of such prodigality, if prodigality it be, are sure to be felt by British shipowners and merchants.

From what has been stated it will be seen that German competition in every field of commerce will in future have to be reckoned with. The sterling capacities of the English merchant, and the enterprise of the English manufacturer, are nowhere doubted, and least of all in Germany, but they will have to be put forth in their whole strength, if British commerce is to hold its ground.

COLOURS OF GOVERNMENT "BLUE BOOKS."

The English official colour is ..	Blue
The French	Yellow
The German	White
The Austrian	Red
The Italian	Green

THE Companies or Guilds of the City of London, whose title "Livery" recalls the days when each trade wore its peculiar costume, are supposed by some archaeologists to represent the "collegia opificum" of the Roman occupation. They more probably sprang from the religious, social, and industrial guilds which existed in London in Anglo-Saxon, Norman, and Plantagenet times. The archives of the Guildhall, the name of which shows their connection with the municipality, speak among others of a "Frith Guild" and a "Knighten Guild," societies the main objects of which were the relief of poverty and the performance of masses for the dead. The following are the ordinances of one of these associations, framed in the thirteenth century: "All the bretheren and susteren shall go in procession on the feast of Corpus Christi. . . . If any one of the guild falls into poverty, which God forbid, and has not the means of support, he shall every week have sevenpence out of the goods of the guild. . . . If any one dies in the city without the means of burial, the guild shall find the means according to the rank of him who is dead. . . . If any one wishes to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem each brother or sister shall give him a penny, if to Rome a halfpenny; and they shall go with him outside the gates of the city, and on his return they shall meet him and go with him to his mother church. . . . If a brother or sister dies outside the city on pilgrimage or elsewhere, they shall do for his soul what would have been done if he had died in his own parish. . . . When one of the guild dies he shall, according to his means, bequeath five shillings or what he will to the guild. . . . On feast days the brethren and susteren shall have three flagons and six tankards with prayers, and the ale in the flagons shall be given to the poor who most need it. After the feast a mass shall be said and offerings made for the souls of those who are dead." Most of these rules became obsolete at the Reformation, but the legacies of "five shillings or what he will," invested in house property in the City, which has vastly increased in value, are the origin of the Companies' present estate. Each industry had its own quarter. Thus Paternoster Row contained the sellers of beads for prayers, the Poultry poulterers, Ironmonger Lane ironmongers, the Vintry wine-sellers, Cordwainer Street shoemakers. But, as membership was hereditary, the guilds always contained members who did not follow their trades. So Chaucer, an officer of the Corporation, says of a London pageant—

"An haberdasher and a carpenter,
A weaver, a dyer, and a tapiser,
Were all yclothed in a liverie
Of a solemne and great fraternitie.

Well seemed each of them a fair burgeis
To sitten in a guildhall on a deis."

These bodies, or bodies formed by grouping them together, received charters in the reigns of Edward III. or Richard II., and, as the twelve "great" and the many minor "livery Companies of London," have had their charters renewed by succeeding sovereigns down to the accession of the House of Hanover. The terms of the instruments often refer to the relief of poor members as an object of the incorporation. Their principal effect, however, was to organize the trade and manufactures of mediæval London, by giving the "Courts" power (1) to

compel all engaged in them to join Companies, and (2) to search for and destroy defective wares within a radius of several miles from St. Paul's. The Companies formed were of three classes: (1) those consisting of merchants and wholesale dealers, such as the Mercers and Grocers, in whose arms respectively a ship and a camel laden with spices are prominent; (2) those consisting, like the Fishmongers, of shopkeepers and their apprentices; (3) those consisting, like the Goldsmiths, Clothworkers, and others deriving their names from "arts and mysteries," of master manufacturers and artizans.

For between two and three centuries the Companies of London, thus organized, acting in concert with the merchants of "the Staple" in the provincial towns and on the Continent, and giving advice to and receiving directions from the Privy Council as to mercantile policy, controlled the trade and manufactures of England. The Baltic ports northwards, Bordeaux southwards, were the furthest points to which English ships then sailed. The principal products of the country were wool in an unmanufactured state and woollen goods. The "wools of England," called by the king in the "Ordinance of the Staple," "the sovereign merchandize and jewel of our realm," were to England then what wine is now to France, what gold has been to California and Australia. Sheep-farming was found to be lucrative by the Cistercian monasteries of Yorkshire, and by many of the landed aristocracy and gentry; and the art of weaving was taught by the fugitive Walloons, who had found an asylum in London and the eastern counties. In addition to "clothworking," the smelting of iron, of which the wealds of Kent furnished an abundant supply; the making of armour and bows, the latter from the wood of the forests which surrounded London; the working of silk and leather, and the manufacture of the precious metals, were all practised with much success in London. The English capital was at once a great manufacturing town and the chief port of northern Europe.

The monopolies of the Companies, however, and their powers of search were always of doubtful legality, and their constitution being only suited to a limited area, to the inspection of factories and shops in one street or one quarter, the spread of London beyond its walls and the growth of the great suburbs, particularly those of Southwark and Westminster, seriously interfered with their efficiency as superintendents of production. The disappearance of villeinage, too, and with it that of the mediæval theory of status as the basis of the relations of master and servant and of employer and employed, of which the Companies were a part and an expression, tended to weaken their authority. The spread of the doctrines of Wickliffe also strongly tended to bring their religious observances into disrepute.

At the time of the Reformation they had ceased to have any effective control over the trade and manufactures of London, though a few of the numerous statutes relating to them, such as, e.g., the statutes of Labourers, and of Apparel, those dealing with (1) the assizes of food and fuel and the privileges of the royal purveyors, (2) the status of alien merchants and the protection of the manufacturers and tradesmen of London from foreign competition, (3) the staple and the conflict between the

jurisdiction of the Crown and that of the municipality as regards trade, (4) the encouragement and regulation of the woollen and other industries, including the famous Act of Charles II. with respect to "burying in the woollen," were promulgated since the Reformation. Of their three original functions, therefore, two—those of common worship and association for commercial purposes—became obsolete more than three centuries ago. Their remaining function, that of hospitality and charity, has since this period been the only one which it has been possible for them to discharge. "A nursery of charities and a seminary of good citizens" is the definition given by one of the "great" Companies, the Grocers, of its modern condition.

As regards the connection of the Companies with the municipality of London, for a few years, at a very early epoch, the Companies were substituted for the wards as divisions of the City. Since then the householders in the wards, being freemen of the City, have been the electors to the Courts of Aldermen and of Common Council. Till 1835, however, the freedom of the City could only be obtained through a Livery Company. Since then the freedom of the City and of a Company have not been convertible terms, as the former can be obtained through the City Chamberlain by any householder. But the freemen of the Companies have still the right to claim as such the freedom of the City, and it is not uncommon for them to pay the City fee to the officers of the Company on joining, for payment over to the Chamberlain. On promotion to the livery this is still more usual.

The halls, built probably by subscription, were the commencement of the metropolitan estate of the London Companies. But some of their almshouses and schools are very ancient. From the time of their incorporation they received large sums under wills, in which the first trust was generally to maintain a chantry or a priest to pray for the repose of the soul of the testator, and to keep a light burning at the altar in St. Paul's or some other church of the patron saint of his craft. Then would follow doles to the almspeople, and often an absolute gift to the Company. The sums left were in early times always invested in the purchase of land in or near the City. The licences in mortmain of the Companies speak of small amounts, e.g., "lands to the value of twenty marks a year towards the support of the poor men of the commonalty," but most of the land in London was held in "free burgage" direct from the Crown, and by the custom of the City the Companies could accept lands devised to them while so held without limitation. A Company accordingly would find the money and have the land purchased and conveyed to trustees in trust to convey it to some one person in trust to leave it to the company by his will. The association then obtained the purchased land under the will of the nominee of their nominees. It is to investments in City lands made in this way by the "Courts" during centuries that the Companies owe their present wealth.

The endowments to "superstitious uses," which were numerous and inextricably associated with trusts for secular objects, were confiscated at the time of the suppression of the monasteries. The Companies, to preserve their schools and almshouses, raised a large sum and brought back the confiscated rents and rent-

charges from the Crown. Subsequently their halls and nearly all their house property perished in the Great Fire. Fire insurance was then unknown, and the expense of rebuilding was borne by the Companies without State or municipal aid. The last important event in their history has been the part forced upon them by James II. in the "colonization" of Ulster. The estate in the county of Londonderry which they were then compelled to purchase is generally considered to have been excellently managed.

There are at present in all 72 London Livery Companies. There were once several more, of which all that is known is that, under whatever circumstances, they have ceased to exist. In the other old cities and towns of England scarcely any of the guilds survive. The Merchant Adventurers of Bristol, and the Cutlers of Sheffield, are exceptions. On the Continent almost none are left. Those of France were reformed during the Ministry of Colbert, suppressed during that of Turgot, then again restored, and finally were dissolved during the Revolution. In almost all other continental countries the guilds have been suppressed. Traces of their former existence are to be met with, as in the "merceries" of Augsburg and Venice; but Berne is the only European capital besides London in which these stately corporations, with their mediæval tradition of charity and hospitality, have been permitted to survive.

Corporate and Trust Property, Income and Expenditure.

The property real and personal at present belonging to or held in trust by the London Companies is supposed to be of the capital value of 15 millions sterling. The annual income thence arising is between £700,000 and £800,000 a year, or about that of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the colleges of both. Of this sum £600,000 consists of rents arising from (1) the Metropolitan estate, (2) estates in English counties, (3) the Irish estate. The Metropolitan estate consists of the Companies' halls, almshouses, schools, and other institutions within the metropolitan area; some thousands of shops, offices, warehouses, and wharves in the City of London proper, many of them of great value; and other house property outside the City but within the metropolitan area. The Companies are owners of agricultural land or of house property or of rent-charges in nearly all the English counties. Two possess estates in Wales, one land in the Isle of Man. Several of the Companies possess a considerable amount of real property in the county of Londonderry. The estate is the remnant of the lands in Ulster which the Companies were compelled to purchase as above stated, but great part of which they have recently sold.

Of this sum of £700,000 to £800,000 a year, £200,000 a year is trust or charitable income; the remaining sum of upwards of £500,000 is corporate or private income.

The charitable income, £200,000, arises from about 1,100 benefactions, the earliest not less ancient than the fourteenth century, the latest under wills proved within the last few years. Of this sum £75,000 is spent on almshouses and the relief of poor members. Most of the great Companies and several of the minor Companies maintain almshouses for their poor, e.g., Whitlington College, Islington (Mercers), St. Peter's

Hospital, Wandsworth (Fishmongers), the Goldsmiths' almshouses at Acton and Hackney, those of the Salters at Watford, &c. Some are mere cottages, others large establishments with a governor and a chaplain. The number of persons relieved annually, almspeople and pensioners, male and female, is about 2,500. The cost of maintaining the almspeople is about £60 a year; the allowance to the pensioners is, on an average, about £50 a year each.

On education £75,000 is spent. Several of the great Companies, the Goldsmiths, Fishmongers, &c., and some of the minor Companies, *e.g.*, the Leathersellers, are trustees of scholarships tenable at Oxford and Cambridge. The Companies manage (1) five schools, at which a classical education is given, *viz.*, St. Paul's, Merchant Taylors, Tunbridge, Aldenham, and Great Crosby School; (2) several middle-class schools for children of both sexes in London, such as the Stationers' School, Bancroft's Hospital at Mile End, Dame Owen's School at Islington, and about twenty similar schools in the provinces. The number of boys and girls undergoing education is about 10,000.

A sum of £50,000 is applicable to charitable objects of a general kind defined in upwards of 500 wills. £9,000 a year is allotted to Church of England schools, £5,000 a year to the indigent blind, the remainder principally to the relief of the poor in the City and of many urban and rural parishes throughout England. Persons who in early times came up from the country to London and made fortunes commonly left legacies to their native places.

The corporate or private income of upwards of £500,000 a year includes a sum representing the value of the halls, furniture, &c., and is thus not all available. Of the available part, which may be estimated at £425,000, (1) £175,000 is spent on the restoration and decoration of the halls, rates, taxes, repairs, and improvements in connection with the house and agricultural property held by the Companies, salaries of the "clerks" and other officers and servants, "Court Fees" paid to the members of the Courts for attendance at business meetings, committees, and entertainments; (2) £150,000 is appropriated to benevolent objects. Thus, with the charitable income of £200,000, £350,000, or half their income, taking it at £700,000, is spent by the Companies on benevolent objects.

Of this sum of £150,000 about £10,000 is spent on the relief of poor members, in addition to the £75,000 of trust income above mentioned. About £50,000 is spent on education. The Companies largely add to the value of their exhibitions at Oxford and Cambridge, and have founded similar endowments in connection with University and King's Colleges, London, Girton and Newnham colleges for the higher education of women, and the London School Board. Several of their schools are supported entirely out of corporate income. For some years past, also, they have been active in the promotion of "technical education," both in London and the provinces. In particular, they have built, at an expense of more than £100,000, the "Technical Institute" in South Kensington, and carry on a system of examinations in "technology" in the manufacturing towns, in many of which they also subvention technical colleges.

About £90,000 is expended on benevolent objects of a general kind. Where the Companies have land in the provinces they support

the religious and secular charities connected with their estates. As regards London, where the bulk of their property is situated, they make a voluntary contribution of between £70,000 and £80,000 a year to public and benevolent objects. Of late, also, some of the Companies whose names represent existing trades have given exhibitions of works of art or of processes of manufacture, and have become supporters of trade benefit societies.

Public Duties.

The following public duties are still performed by Companies:—The Fishmongers examine the fish brought into Billingsgate Market. The Goldsmiths assay plate, and keep the "pyx." The Vintners employ "tackle porters" at the London Docks, and with the Dyers protect the swans on the Thames. The Society of Apothecaries confers licences, has a laboratory at its hall, and a botanical garden in Chelsea. The Founders stamp weights. The Gunmakers have a "proof house" in London. The Scriveners admit notaries. The Stationers maintain a register of publications at their hall. These duties are for the most part imposed by statute.

Admission, Grades of Membership, Numbers, and Privileges.

The "freedom" of a London Company is and always has been obtainable in three ways: (1) by patrimony, *i.e.*, on proof of the applicant's father having been "free;" (2) by servitude, or apprenticeship, *i.e.*, by the applicant becoming colourably bound to a freeman; (3) by redemption, or purchase. The numbers of the "liverymen" are fixed by the Court of Aldermen, those of the "Courts" by the terms of the charters. The Courts admit to the freedom, and "call" freemen to the liveries, and "liverymen" to the Courts. The promoted liveryman commences as "junior warden," and after having been "master," becomes an "assistant," or ordinary member of the "Court." Fees are generally charged at each stage.

The number of freemen is difficult to fix. Probably there are 15,000, many of them poor persons. There are 7,000 liverymen, 1,500 of whom form the "Courts." The liverymen are of respectable position, including many men of eminence.

All members are entitled to relief in case of misfortune out of the trust funds, if any, for such purpose. Liverymen have a legal right to a place at any banquets which are chartered franchises, and are invited by the Courts to other entertainments, sometimes to three or four dinners a year. The Courts have the entire control of the Companies' affairs, and exercise much hospitality. The splendour of the entertainments of the more opulent Companies is proverbial.

The 7,000 liverymen form part of the Parliamentary constituency of the City of London. Two of the largest liveries, those of the Spectaclemakers (356) and Loriners (386), are believed to be often joined for the sake of the vote for the city.

The liverymen of the Companies who are also freemen of the City form the "Common Hall," which proposes to the Court of Aldermen two Aldermen, one of whom the Court elects Lord Mayor.

A full list of the Companies, their Trust and Corporate Incomes, with the number of Liverymen, Fees, &c., being the continuation of this article, will be found at page 331.

CLOSE SEASON FOR GAME, WILD BIRDS, &c.

The following Table gives the "close" time for different kinds of Game for England, Scotland, and Ireland, during which it is illegal to pursue the game mentioned, all dates inclusive:—

GAME.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.
Black Game or Heath Fowl.	11th Dec. & 19th Aug., 11th Dec. & 31st Aug., in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest.	11th Dec. & 19th Aug.	11th Dec. and 19th Aug.
Bustard....	2nd Mar. & 31 Aug.	None.	11th Jan. & 31st Aug.
Deer, Male.	None.	None.	1st Jan. & 9th June.
„ Fallow	None.	None.	Michaels. & Dec. 31.
Grouse or Red Game	11th Dec. & 11th Aug.	11th Dec. & 11th Aug.	11th Dec. & 11th Aug.
Hare	None.	None.	21st Apr. & 11th Aug.
Heath or Moor Game	None.	As "Muir-fowl."	11th Dec. & 11th Aug.
Landrail ..	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11th Jan. & 19th Sep.
Muirfowl, or Ptarmigan	None.	11th Dec. & 11th Aug.	11th Dec. & 19th Aug.
Partridge..	2nd Feb. & 31st Aug.	2nd Feb. & 31st Aug.	11th Jan. & 19th Sept.
Pheasant ..	2nd Feb. & 30th Sept.	2nd Feb. & 30th Sept.	2nd Feb. & 30th Sept.
Quail	As "Wild Birds."	As "Wild Birds."	11th Jan. & 19th Sep.

It is unlawful to kill pheasants, partridges, grouse, moor game, or hares on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

In England hares, rabbits, woodcock, snipe, quail, landrail, and heath or moor game (and the eggs of swan, wild duck, teal, and widgeon) are protected under the Game Laws, though no close-time is fixed for them by those laws. In Scotland the same remarks apply to deer and hares, to the first four birds, and to wild duck; in Ireland to all these five birds, with the further addition of widgeon, teal, and plover. The close-time for these birds (except quail and landrail in Ireland, for whose close-time see above) is, under the Wild Birds' Protection Act, 1880, from 2nd March to 31st July, both inclusive, throughout the United Kingdom, except the Island of St. Kilda. The penalty for killing any wild bird in such close-time, or for selling or having in possession between the 16th March and the 31st of July, both inclusive (unless the killing can be proved to have occurred at a time and place to which the Act does not apply), is a reprimand and costs for the first offence, and 5s. and costs for each bird for every subsequent offence. In the case, however, of the under-mentioned birds, the penalty is £1 for each bird for each offence:—

American quail.	Bonxie.	Curlew.
Auk.	Colin.	Diver.
Avocet.	Cornish chough.	Dotterell.
Bee-eater.	Coulterneb.	Dunbird.
Bittern.	Cuckoo.	Dunlin.

Eider-duck.	Nightingale.	Shearwater.
Fern-owl.	Oriole.	Sheldrake.
Fulmar.	Owl.	Shoveller.
Gannet.	Ox-bird.	Skua.
Gontsnucker.	Oyster-catcher.	Smew.
Godwit.	Pecwit.	Snipe.
Goldfinch.	Petrel.	Solan Goose.
Grebe.	Phalarope.	Spoonbill.
Greenshank.	Plover.	Stint.
Guillemot.	Ploverspage.	Stone Curlew.
Gull (except Black-backed).	Pochard.	Stonehatch.
Hoopoe.	Puffin.	Summer snipe.
Kingfisher.	Purle.	Tarrock.
Kittiwake.	Razorbill.	Teal.
Lapwing.	Redshank.	Tern.
Lark.	Reeve or Ruff.	Thicknee.
Loon.	Roller.	Tystey.
Mallard.	Sanderling.	Whaup.
Marrot.	Sandpiper.	Widgeon.
Merganser.	Scout.	Wild duck.
Murre.	Sealark.	Willock.
Night-hawk.	Seamew.	Wimbrel.
Night-jar.	Sea parrot.	Woodcock.
	Sea swallow.	Woodpecker.

Offenders refusing their names and addresses are liable to a further penalty of 10s.

The Secretary of State in Great Britain, or the Lord Lieutenant in Ireland, has power to vary or abolish the close-time for any bird or birds in any county by order to be published in the *Gazette*. Such orders have been made for the county of Lincoln, the Isle of Ely, the Liberty of Peterborough, and the county of Huntingdon, where the close-time is from 15th March to 31st August; for Essex, from 15th March to 1st August; and for Northumberland from 1st March to 11th August. Within the limits of the Exe Fishery District in Devonshire, shags or cormorants are exempted from the close season.

The Act does not apply to any person shooting on his own land, or authorizing anyone so to shoot, any wild bird not included in the above list.

SEASONS FOR HUNTING AND GROUND GAME SHOOTING.

There is no statutory close-time for fox hunting or rabbit shooting, nor is there, except in Ireland, for deer or hares; but there is an "unwritten law" which the sportsman respects as much as he does the enactments of Parliament. November 1st is the recognized date for the opening of the fox hunting season, which continues till the following April. Otter hunting lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for deer hunting or stalking varies from about Aug. 12 to Oct. 12 for stags, and from Nov. 10 to the end of March for hinds. Hares are in best condition in January, February, and March.

CLOSE-TIME FOR SALMON.

I. ENGLAND AND WALES.

Under the Salmon Fishery Acts, salmon—the word "Salmon" includes all migratory salmonidae—are protected, and a close-time is fixed for England and Wales, including the Esk in Dumfries, during which fishing for salmon is prohibited. The close-time for nets begins on 1st September, and ends on 1st February; and for rods it begins on 2nd November, and ends on 1st February. The commencement and termi-

nation of the close season may be varied by a bye-law by the local boards of conservators (see p. 603), but it must never begin for nets later than 1st November, nor be less than 154 days. For rod and line a minimum close-time is 92 days, which must commence not later than 1st Dec.

For putts and putchers the annual close season is from 1st September to 1st May, which cannot be altered by bye-law.

The following are the cases in which these dates have been varied by bye-law:—

Close-time for	Nets.	Rods.
Avon & Stour.	15 Aug. to 1 Feb.	2 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Taf and Ely ..	31 Aug. to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Teify	—	20 Oct. to 1 Feb.
Ayrton	—	15 Nov. to 14 Feb.
Yorkshire	—	16 Nov. to 29 Feb.
Dart & Exe ..	1 Sept. to 1 Mar.	2 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Teign	" to 2 Mar.	21 Nov. to 2 Mar.
Towy*	" to 15 Mar.	2 Nov. to 15 Mar.
Ouse (Sussex).	" to 1 Apr.	1 Nov. to 1 Apr.
Usk & Rumney	" to 1 May.	2 Nov.
Stour (Kent)...	" to 15 Jun.	" to 1 May.
Severn†	" to 15 Jun.	—
Lune (tidal) ..	8 Sep. to 1 Mar.	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
(non-tidal) ..	15 " " }	
Eden. ‡	—	16 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Dovey	14 Sep. to 30 Apr.	30 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Kent & Leven.	15 Sep. to 1 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Sciort	" "	15 Nov. to 1 Mar.
Dwyfach	" "	" "
Derwent (Cum)	" to 10 Mar.	" to 10 Mar.
Cleddy	" to 15 Mar.	1 Nov. to 1 Feb.
Coquet	" to 25 Mar.	" to 31 Jan.
W. Cumb'rland	" to 31 Mar.	14 Nov. to 10 Mar.
Conway	" to 30 Apr.	15 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Ogmore	" "	" "
Clwyd & Elwy	" to 15 May	" to 15 May
Axe	20 Sep. to 30 Apr.	20 Nov. to 30 Apr.
Taw & Torridge.	21 Sep. to "	16 Nov. to 31 Mar.
Avon & Erme..	1 Nov. to 4 Apr.	15 Nov. to 4 Apr.
Camel	" "	1 Dec. to 30 Apr.
Powey§	" "	" "

No fresh salmon may be sold between 3rd September and 1st Feb., except such as can be proved to come from parts beyond the seas, or to have been taken, if in the United Kingdom, in legal netting season and in legal manner. Salmon, dried, pickled, or cured abroad, or, if within the United Kingdom, between 1st Feb. and 3rd November, may be sold after that date. The onus of proof that the fish were caught out of the United Kingdom, or, if within the Kingdom, that they were caught during the legal netting season by legal means, or that, if pickled, they were pickled between 1st Feb. and 3rd Nov., lies with the person selling or exposing for sale. The exportation of salmon is prohibited between 3rd September and 30th April, unless it can be proved that the salmon exported or entered for exportation was caught during the time at which its sale would be legal in the United Kingdom: the *onus probandi* lies with the person exporting.

The capture and sale of "unclean" salmon,

* Between Carmarthen Bar and St. Govin's Head, 1st September to 30th April for nets.

† In Borough of Shrewsbury only.

‡ Below Old Sandsfield, 10th September to 10th February for nets and rods.

§ Below Lostwithiel only.

i.e., salmon recently spawned or full of spawn, are prohibited under heavy penalties. Roe may not be used as a bait in salmon angling.

A weekly close season, during which net-fishing for salmon is prohibited, is fixed in England from noon on Saturday to 6 a.m. on Monday. This close-time may be varied by the Local Conservancy Boards, provided it is not less than 42 hours, nor more than 48 hours, and that it is fixed between Friday at midnight and noon on Monday.

II. SCOTLAND.

In Scotland the annual close-time must not be less than 168 days. It is, for nets, from 27th August to 10th February, and for rods, from 1st November to 10th February, except as follows:—

Close-Time for	Nets.	Rods.
Add, Aray, Eckkaig, N. & S. Esk, Fyne, Ruel, Shira.	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	1 Nov. to 15 Feb.
Beauly, Dunbeath, Lossie, Nairn, Ness, Spey, Kyle of Sutherland.	27 Aug. to 10 Feb.	16 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Forth	ditto	1 Nov. to 10 Feb.
Bervie, Carradale, Fleet, Garnock, Girvan, Inner, Iorsa, Irvine, Laggan, Luce, Sorn, Stinchar, Ugie, Ythan, and rivers of Orkney, Harris, & Uist.	10 Sept. to 24 Feb.	11 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Annan, Nith.	ditto	15 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Shetland	ditto	16 Nov. to 30 Jan.
Urr	ditto	30 Nov. to 24 Feb.
Rivers of Bute	1 Sept. to 15 Feb.	16 Oct. to 15 Feb.
Thurso	27 Aug. to 10 Feb.	15 Sept. to 10 Jan.
Halladale, Strathy, Naver, Borgie, Hope.	Do. do.	11 Sept. to 11 Jan.
Tay*	21 Aug. to 4 Feb.	11 Oct. to 4 Feb.*
Findhorn	27 Aug. to 10 Feb.	11 Oct. to 10 Feb.
Tweed	15 Sept. to 14 Feb.	11 Dec. to 31 Jan.

The weekly close-time for nets is between 6 p.m. Saturday and 6 a.m. Monday; and, for rods, on Sundays. The Esk, in Dumfries, is included under the English Salmon Acts.

III. IRELAND.

In Ireland the close-time for salmon applies also to trout. The netting close-time must never be less than 168 days. Many variations of the close season have been made, of which it is impossible to specify all the details here; the following list, however, shows the general close-time in force in the different districts. With the exception of certain tributaries in some of

* R. Earn close-time for rods is from 1st Nov. to 4th Feb.

the districts, the close-time is as follows (all dates inclusive). The second column shows the point of delimitation on the coast between the various districts, which include all rivers, &c., within their respective coast-limits.

District.	Coast Limits.	Cl.-T. Net.	Cl.-T. Rod
Dublin ..	Skerries	16 Aug. to	1 Nov. to
	to	1 Feb.	31 Jan.
Wexford..	Wicklow	16 Sept. to	1 Oct. to
	to	10 Apr.	14 Mar.
Waterford	Kiln Bay	16 Aug. to	1 Oct. to
	to	31 Jan.	31 Jan.
Lismore ..	Helvick Head	16 Aug. to	31 Oct. to
	to	31 Jan.	31 Jan.
Cork	Ballycotton H.	16 Aug. to	13 Oct. to
	to	14 Feb.	14 Feb.
Skibbereen	Galley Head ..	16 Sept. to	1 Nov. to
	to	30 Apr.	16 Mar.
Bantry ..	Mizen Head ..	1 Oct. to	1 Nov. to
	to	30 Apr.	16 Mar.
Kenmare	Crow Head ..	16 Sept. to	1 Nov. to
	to	31 Mar.	31 Mar.
Killarney	Lamb Head ..	1 Sept. to	31 Oct. to
	to	30 Apr.	30 Mar.
Limerick..	Dunmore Head	1 Aug. to	31 Oct. to
	to	11 Feb.	31 Jan.
Galway ..	Hags Head ..	1 Sept. to	16 Oct. to
	to	15 Feb.	31 Jan.
Ballinakill	Slyne Head ..	1 Sept. to	1 Nov. to
	to	15 Feb.	31 Jan.
Bangor ..	Pigeon Point..	1 Sept. to	1 Oct. to
	to	15 Feb.	30 Apr.
Ballina ..	Benwee Head	13 Aug. to	16 Sept. to
	to	15 Mar.	31 Jan.
Sligo.....	Coonamore ..	16 July to	1 Oct. to
	to	31 Dec.	31 Jan.
Bally-shannon.	Mullaghmore	19 Aug. to	10 Oct. to
	to	1 Mar.	28 Feb.
Letter-kenny	Rossan Point	20 Aug. to	2 Nov. to
	to	3 Feb.	31 Jan.
London-derry	Malin Head ..	1 Sept. to	16 Oct. to
	to	14 Apr.	28 Feb.
Coleraine	Downhill.....	20 Aug. to	20 Oct. to
	to	3 Feb.	15 Mar.
Ballycastle.	Portrush.....	15 Sept. to	2 Nov. to
	to	17 Mar.	31 Jan.
Dundalk..	Donaghadee ..	20 Aug. to	1 Nov. to
	to	31 Mar.	29 Feb.
Drogheda	Clogher Head	17 Aug. to	30 Sept. to
		30 Jan.	30 Jan.

In Ireland the weekly close-time is fixed at 48 hours, from 6 a.m. Saturday till 6 a.m. Monday.

CLOSE-TIME FOR TROUT AND CHAR.

The capture of trout and char in England and Wales is prohibited between 2nd October and 1st February, except in Norfolk and Suffolk, where, under a local Act (the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877), the conservators have fixed the close-time for trout, for nets only, at from 10th September to 25th January; and except in the Thames, when the close season is from 10 Sept. to 31 March.

By an Act passed in 1876, the trout and char close-time may be varied by bye-law by local boards of conservators, so, however, that it does not commence earlier than the 2nd September nor later than the 2nd November, and is not less than 123 days. The following dates have been fixed under this Act. In the districts marked * the close-time, as altered, applies only to trout. The sale of trout and char, however, is abso-

lutely prohibited throughout England and Wales from 2nd October to 1st February:—

- *Eden ... 1 Sept. (rods 16 Oct.) to last Feb.
- Severn ... { in horo' of Shrewsbury, 1 Sept. to 15 June (for nets only).
- *Taf, Ely ... 29 Sept. to 1 Feb. (for rods and nets).
- *Cleddy ... 29 Sept. to 1 Mar. (ditto)
- *Ognore ... 30 Sept. to 29 Feb. (ditto)
- *Teign ... 1 Oct. to 2 March (ditto)
- *Ayron ... 1 Oct. to 15 Mar. (ditto)
- *Derwent (Cumb.) { 1 Oct. to 10 Mar. (ditto)
- { Except Char in Crummock & Buttermere, 1 Nov. to 30 June.
- *W. Cumberland. { 1 Oct. to 31 March (for nets).
- { 1 Oct. to 10 March (for rods).
- *Avon & Erme ... } 1 Oct. to 29 Feb. (rods and nets).
- Usk ... 2 Oct. to 14 Feb. (ditto)
- Clwyd & Elwy ... } 2 Oct. to 29 Feb. (ditto)
- Council Fowey ... } 1 Oct. to 15 March. (ditto)
- Seiont ... } Trout, 2 Oct. to 1 Mar. † (ditto)
- &c. ... } Char, 22 Oct. to 1 Mar. (ditto)
- *Wye ... 2 Oct. to 1 Mar. (ditto)
- *Kent ... 2 Oct. to 1 Mar. (ci to)
- *Dart ... 2 Oct. to 29 Feb. (di to)
- *Dee ... 14 Oct. to 14 Feb. (for rod & line only).
- *Coquet... 1 Nov. to 3 Mar. (for rod & line only).

In Scotland there is no close-time for trout and char. In Ireland the close-time for trout is the same as for salmon. This may be altered, but not shortened, by the Inspectors. For pollen, however, the close-time is fixed by the Pollen Fishery (Ireland) Act, 1881, from 1st November to 31st January.

CLOSE-TIME FOR FRESHWATER FISH.

By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1872, a close-time for "freshwater fish" (which are defined for this purpose to include all kinds of fish, other than pollen, trout, and char, which live in fresh-water, except those kinds which migrate to or from the open sea) is fixed from 15th March to 15th June, both inclusive, for all parts of England and Wales except Norfolk and Suffolk. The penalty for taking or selling freshwater fish in that period is £2 for a first, and £5 for a subsequent conviction. The close season, however, does not apply to fish taken in private waters by leave of the owner, in public waters by leave of a Board of Conservators, or taken (with the leave of the owner if in private waters) for bait or for scientific purposes. Fishery districts may be wholly or partially exempted from this close-time with the sanction of the Secretary of State, and the Avon & Stour, Avon & Erme, Wye, Eden, and Towy fishery districts have been so exempted; also the Kent & Leven, Severn & Yorkshire districts, as regards pike, the Usk as regards eels, and certain parts of the Severn as regards other fish than grayling. In Norfolk and Suffolk close-times have been fixed for various fish under the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries Act, 1877, from March 1 to June 30. By an Act of 1866 the close season for freshwater fish above referred to is declared not to apply to fishing for eels, otherwise than by angling. But for these fish a separate close-time exists (so far as fixed engines in salmon rivers are concerned) in England from January 1 to June 24; in Ireland, with

† Rivers Braint and Cefni, 15th Oct. to 1st Nov.

ne or two exceptions, from January 11 to June 10. In the Severn, elvers, or the fry of eels, are protected between 1 Jan. and the last day of Feb., and between 26 April and 24 June. In the Thames, between 1 March and 31 May, eels may not be taken by any other means than by veils, bucks, or baskets.

PROTECTION OF CRABS AND LOBSTERS.

Under the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, it is prohibited to buy or sell crabs under 4¼ inches, measured across the largest diameter of the back, or lobsters under 4 inches, measured from tip of beak to end of tail when spread out flat.

CLOSE-TIME FOR OYSTERS.

By the Fisheries (Oyster, Crab, and Lobster) Act, 1877, a close-time for "Deep-Sea Oysters" is fixed from the 15th June to 4th August; and for all other kinds of oysters, from 14th May to 15th August. This Act applies to England and Scotland, but not to Ireland. By the Sea Fisheries Act, 1868, fishing for oysters is prohibited from the 16th June to the 31st August inclusive,

in that part of the English Channel comprised between a line drawn from the North Foreland Light to Dunkirk, and a line drawn from the Land's End to Ushant—the territorial seas of England and France alone being excepted. This close-time, however, cannot be enforced till the Convention between England and France, included in the Act, is ratified; and till that is done, the Convention concluded in 1839, which prohibits oyster-fishing in those limits from 1st May to 31st August, is to remain in force so far as French fishermen are concerned. In Ireland, the Act 5 & 6 Vict. cap. 106, prescribes that no oysters may be taken between 1st May and 1st September, though this close season has been varied by the Inspectors of Fisheries in the following cases:—

Tralee Bay.....	11th Mar. to 31st Oct.
Galway Bay.....	1st Jan. to 30th Nov.
Strangford Lough....	1st Mar. to 31st Aug.
Achil Sound, Clew Bay	and April to 30th Sept.
Sligo, Ballisodare and	
Drumcliffe Bays..	30th April to 1st June.

Taking oysters from licensed beds is made larceny.

Licences for Shooting and Fishing.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springs; rabbit-warren proprietors, or others, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occupiers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorize others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence, and soldiers, sailors, volunteers, or constables on duty, or at practice, or occupiers of land, or their servants, killing or scaring birds or vermin need not take out a gun licence. The rates of duty are given at p. 400.

SALMON LICENCES.—It is not so generally known that in salmon fishery districts in England and Wales, and in Ireland, it is necessary to take out a licence to fish for salmon. In Scotland no such licence is needed. A licence is available only in the district, and for the season, in which it is issued. The rates on nets and other like instruments range from £20 downwards in England and Wales, and from £30 downwards in Ireland. In the latter country the rate on draft nets, the kind most commonly used, is £3; in England and Wales it varies from about £5 to £2. The rate of licence duty on a rod and line is £1 in all parts of Ireland. In England and Wales different rates are charged in different districts as follows (an asterisk signifies that lower rates of duty are chargeable for short periods, or for certain parts of the district):—

*Derwent.....	} 20/-	*Eden.....	} 21/-
*Lune.....		*Seint.....	
*Ribbles.....		Dwyfach.....	
*Dee.....		Towy.....	
Clwyd & Elwy..		*Ogmore.....	
*Conway.....		Cleddy.....	
*Dovey.....		Taff and Ely.....	
*Ayrton.....		Rumney.....	
*Teify.....		Taw and Torridge..	
Usk.....		*Kent and Loven.....	
*Wye.....		*West Cumberland	
Avon and Erme		Severn.....	
*Dart.....		Camel.....	
*Teign.....		Fowey.....	
Exe.....	Trent.....		
Axe.....	*Esk (Yorkshire) ..		
Frome.....	Avon, Brue, & Parret		
Avon and Stour	Tamar and Plym ..		
Yorkshire.....	Onse (Sussex).....		
Tees.....	Wear.....		
*Tyne.....	Coquet.....		

TROUT LICENCES.—In some districts in England and Wales licences to fish for trout are necessary. A licence to fish for salmon covers the right to fish for trout, but persons not holding a salmon licence, and fishing for trout or char, exclusively of salmon, in the following districts, must take out a licence for the former:—In the Conway*, Taff, Ely, Rumney, Usk, Wye, Severn, Trent, Yorkshire, Wear, and Coquet the duty is 1s. on each rod and line. In the Yorkshire Esk, 2s. 6d. In the Eden*, Kent, Ayrton, Teify, Towy, Avon, Brue, Parret*, Teign, and Tyne*, 2s. 6d. In the Camel and Fowey, 3s. In the Cleddy*, 3s. 6d. In the Clwyd and Elwy*, 4s. 6d. In the Derwent* (Cumb.), Seint*, Avon, and Stour, 5s. In the Avon, Erme*, and Dart*, 10s. In those districts marked * licences for short periods are issued at lower rates. Licence duties are also payable on nets, ranging from £5 downwards. In Ireland and Scotland no trout licences are necessary.

Fishery Districts, Boards of Conservators, and Inspectors.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—The administration of the laws of close season, &c., for salmon and trout is placed by the Salmon Fishery Acts, 1861 to 1876, in the hands of local boards of conservators appointed for the purpose. By the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1873, Fishery Districts may be formed, and Boards of Conservators appointed for waters containing trout; and by the Freshwater Fisheries Act, 1884, power is given to make Fishery Districts for freshwater fish only, and "freshwater fish" are defined for the purposes of that Act to be all fish except salmon living temporarily or perma-

nently in fresh water. Under these various powers Boards of Conservators have been appointed for 48 Fishery Districts in England and Wales. The limits of the Fishery Districts, with the names of the clerks to the various Boards, are given in the following list:—

[The districts generally include all rivers running into the sea between the points named, and in the cases marked † also include the sea for a distance of three miles from the shore, or to the mid-channel in estuaries, where the distance is less than six miles across, as in the case of the Solway, the Bristol Channel, and the Humber.]

NAME OF DISTRICT.	COAST LIMITS OF DISTRICT.	ADDRESS OF CLERK.
†Eden.....	Junction of R. Esk to Skinburness Pt	T. H. Hodgson, Carlisle.
†Derwent.....	Seaton to St. Bee's Head	T. C. Burn, Cockermouth.
†West Cumberland	St. Bee's Head to Haverigg Point ...	J. Webster, Whitelaven.
Kent and Leven ..	Haverigg Point to Warton	S. H. Jackson, Ulverston.
†Lune	Warton to Blackpool	T. Ball, Lancaster.
†Ribbles	Blackpool to Formby Point	T. J. Backhouse, Blackburn.
Dee	East Boundary of Cheshire to Air Pt.	G. S. Carr, Chester.
Clwyd and Elwy ..	Air Point to Rhos Bay	P. Browne, Rhyl.
Conway	Rhos Bay to Aber	C. T. Allard, Llanrwst.
†Seiont	{ Garth Point to Llanelhaiarn Pt. & } { to Twyn y Parc Pt., in Anglesey }	R. J. Davids, Carnarvon.
†Dwyfach	Llanelhaiarn Point to Criccieth	T. Roberts, Portmadoc.
Dovey	Criccieth to Cynvelin	W. B. Davies, Dolgelly.
†Ayron	Carreg Tipog to New Quay Head	T. H. Maddy, Aberayron.
†Teify	New Quay Head to Dinas Head	H. W. Howell, Aberayron.
Cleddy	Dinas Head to St. Govin's Head	R. T. P. Williams, Haverfordwest.
†Towy	St. Govin's Head to Worm's Head	W. M. Griffiths, Carmarthen.
†Ogmore	Porthawl to Cold Knap	S. H. Stockwood, Bridgend.
†Taff and Ely	Cold Knap to Bute Dock	G. E. Halliday, Cardiff.
†Rumney	Bute Dock to Ty ton y Pill	Colonel Lyne, Newport.
†Usk	Ty ton y Pill to Collister Pill	C. R. Lyne, Newport.
†Wye	Collister Pill to Lydney Pill	E. Owen, Builth.
†Severn	Lydney Pill to Avon Battery	J. Stallard, junior, Worcester.
Avon, Brue, & Parret	Avon Battery to County Boundary	T. F. Barham, Bridgwater.
Taw and Torridge..	{ West Boundary of Somerset to } { ditto of Devon	W. H. Toller, Barnstaple.
Camel	West Boundary of Devon to Peel Pt.	J. R. Collins, Bodmin.
Fowey	Peel Point to Ram Head	W. Pease, Lostwithiel.
Tamar and Plym ..	Ram Head to Stoke Point	C. V. Bridgman, Tavistock.
Avon and Erme	Stoke Point to Start Point	G. B. Lidstone, Kingsbridge.
Dart	Start Point to Hope Ness	A. Pike, Totnes.
Teign	Hope Ness to Clerk Rock	S. Hacker, Newton Abbot.
Exe	Clerk Rock to Ottermouth	B. J. Ford, Exeter.
Otter	Ottermouth to Beer Head	—
Axe	Beer Head to Portland Bill	W. Forward, Axminster.
Frome	Portland Bill to Hampshire Boundary	P. E. L. Budge, Wareham.
Avon and Stour	W. Boundary of Hants to Hurst Castle	R. D. Sharp, Christchurch.
Ouse (Sussex)	Portobello to Seaford Head	F. Holman, Lewes.
Rother	Fairlight to Dungeness	T. J. Smith, Rye.
Stour (Kent)	North to South Foreland	F. G. Haines, Canterbury.
†Ouse and Nene	{ West Boundary of Norfolk to Lap- } { water Hall	Joseph Miller, Bedford.
Welland	Lapwater Hall to Western Point	S. B. Sharpe, Market Deeping.
†Witham	Western Point to Gibraltar	H. Snaith, Boston.
†Trent	Ingoldnell's Point to Trent Falls	C. K. Eddowes, Derby.
†Yorkshire	Trent Falls to Thorney Beck	J. H. Phillips, Scarborough.
†Esk (Yorkshire) ..	Thorney Beck to Skinningrove Beck	W. Brown, Whitby.
Tees	Skinningrove Beck to Hardwick Hall	M. B. Dodds, Stockton.
†Wear	Hardwick Hall to Souter Point	C. Smart, Sunderland.
†Tyne	Souter Point to Newbiggin Point	R. Gibson, Hexham.
†Coquet	Newbiggin Point to Hawick Burx	C. Percy, Alnwick.

There are also certain bodies created by local statutes, having authority over the fisheries, e.g., the Thames Conservancy Board, the Lee Conservancy Board, the Conservators of the Medway, and the Conservators of the Norfolk and Suffolk Fisheries.

These Boards have power to make bye-laws, not only for the regulation of salmon-fishing, but also, during the salmon close-time, for the regulation of other kinds of fishing which are prejudicial to the Salmon Fisheries; and heavy penalties are fixed for infractions of such bye-

laws. They also have power to make bye-laws for the protection of the freshwater fisheries for trout and "coarse" fish. They are also empowered to issue licences for fishing for salmon, trout, and char (see p. 602). The exercise of these powers is subject to the approval of the Board of Trade as the "Central Authority," under whom three Inspectors of Fisheries are appointed: viz.:—

Chief Inspector, A. D. Berrington.

Inspectors: C. E. Fryer, and H. N. Malan.

SCOTLAND.—In Scotland there are 123 Fishery Districts, nearly each separate river forming a district of itself, but only 31 Boards of Conservators. The powers of these Boards are

limited to the Salmon Fisheries; the administration of the law being subject to the general supervision of the Fishery Board of Scotland, acting under the Secretary for Scotland.

Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, A. Young, III, George Street, Edinburgh.

IRELAND.—In Ireland there are 22 districts, embracing between them the whole country, each with a separate Board of Conservators. The list of districts is given at p. 601. The Inspectors of Fisheries, subject to the Lord Lieutenant, have power to make bye-laws and regulations under the Salmon Fishery Acts.

Inspectors: Sir Thos. F. Brady, Major J. Hayes, and Alan Hornsby, Dublin Castle.

Seasonable and Unseasonable Fish.

THE following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are "in season" and "out of season."

The asterisk (*) signifies that the fish are then

in their prime; the dagger (†) signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the double dagger (‡) signifies that it is "close-time" as fixed by statute.

NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	NAME OF FISH.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel.....	*												Lobster.....	†										†	
Bass.....	*												Mackerel.....	†	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Bream.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Mullet (red).....			†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
(sea).....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	" (grey).....	†			†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Brill.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Mussel.....			†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Carp.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Oyster (b).....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Catfish.....	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Perch.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Char.....	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Periwinkle.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Chub.....	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Pike.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Coal fish or Saithe.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Pilchard.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Cockle.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Plaice.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Cod.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Pollack.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Conger.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Prawn.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Crab.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Salmon & Sea Trout (c).....	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Crayfish (d).....	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Shad.....									†	†	†	
Dab.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Shrimp (d).....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Dace.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Skate.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Dory.....	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Smelt or Spar- ling.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Eel.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Sole.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Flounder.....	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Sprat.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Grayling.....	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Sturgeon.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Gudgeon.....	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Tench.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Gurnard (red) " (grey).....	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Thornback.....	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Haddock.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Torsk or Tusk.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Huke.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Trout.....	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Halibut.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Turbot.....	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Herring.....	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Whelk.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Lampern.....	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Whitebait.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Lamprey.....	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Whiting.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	
Ling.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	Wrasse.....	*	*	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	

(a) This is for sea crayfish. River crayfish can be obtained in the spring, summer, and autumn. It is a moot point whether it is legal to take freshwater crayfish from March to June.

(b) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year. American and Portuguese oysters are in their prime in our hot months; they are never in spawn here.

(c) In the close season salmon from Holland, and also from certain British rivers where fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(d) For the first six months the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from Holland, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to December.

ACCIDENT insurance is one of the latest developments of the business-like tendency of Englishmen to provide against contingencies. Life, fire, and marine insurance were established, and on a fairly sound basis, long before the first timid attempt was made to secure a provision against the loss occasioned by personal accidents. The reason for this is not far to seek. Death is inevitable; fire is so destructive and so generally alarming that it appeals powerfully to the imagination; while such vast sums are intrusted to the safety of a vessel that marine insurance soon became a necessity for a maritime and commercial nation. But there were other reasons for the tardy appearance of accident insurance. The most careful householder may suffer from the carelessness of a neighbour, and the most cautious of shipowners may lose his venture through a hurricane; whereas it is natural to people to feel that they are not as others, and that leading quiet, steady lives they may rely upon avoiding those dangers to life and limb which the daily press continually record. There is no doubt that in the gradual evolution of insurance the provision against accidents could not long have been delayed, but the first step is indicative of the feeling above expressed, and was an attempt—ultimately crowned with success—to provide against death or disablement occasioned by railway accidents, that is to say, by causes over which the sufferer had no control. The premier company was the Railway Passengers Assurance Company, and this fact is worthy of record because a new field of enterprise was opened up, and another link in the chain of commercial safeguards forged.

The Railway Passengers Assurance Company, founded in 1848 and started in 1849, had been but a short time in existence when the Accidental Death Insurance Company was formed (in 1850) to extend the principle to fatal accidents generally; almost immediately, however, enlarging its scope so as to embrace non-fatal accidents. The older company followed suit, and has since become far and away the largest accident company in the kingdom, and the foster-mother of like companies across the seas. The earlier years were not times of unmixt prosperity. The Accidental Death Company transferred its business, while its competitor saw its first receipts more than swept away by the loss of two lives, to which event a tragic interest attaches, as there is every reason to believe that a son was anxious to realize the sum recently insured on his father's life, but failed, two deaths from drowning being recorded instead of one. In spite, however, of difficulties at the outset, the system gradually made way, another company, this time a provincial one—the Norwich and London—was founded in 1856, and since then the numbers have steadily increased, until in recent years the competition has become both keen and widespread.

At the first glance it would seem that there is no contingency less amenable to the laws of average than accident—the very word implies the unforeseen and unexpected. And yet, from statistics kindly placed at our disposal by the Railway Passengers Assurance Company, it appears that the uniformity of the occurrence of accidents is most striking, so much so that the companies can with confidence rely upon

one in twelve of their policyholders meeting with an accident in the year, while out of every 1,400 a death may be looked for. [It may be observed that the experience of American Accident Companies gives a much higher average.] The casualties for which compensation is chiefly paid are those met with in the ordinary pursuits of every-day life, that castle the Englishman's house forming no effectual rampart against danger; heavy sums, indeed having been paid for injuries met with in bed from the crash of a chimney through the roof, to the fall of a plaster image. Man, in fact, according to these records, finds danger awaiting him at every turn—the playfulness of his own children, a loose stair-rod, a casual pail left by a careless housemaid, an insecurely-fastened picture—all go to swell the causes of accident, while even at the dinner table maiming has resulted from the carving-knife, and death has overtaken the soup eater who unwarily swallowed a nail, and the eater of beef who tackled a mouthful beyond his powers. The danger is only varied, not avoided, by leaving the shelter of the house. As the Registrar-General's annual reports conclusively show, the deaths from street accidents in our cities are considerable in number, and with the vast traffic, warehouses from which bales are lowered, the traps down which coals are shot, the driving of more or less skilled Jehus, this is little to be wondered at. But the country districts show an equally high average of conveyance accidents, and there are of course elements of danger which are absent from towns. The return for England and Wales shows an accidental death-roll of 15,000 a year, and for every death it is estimated that 140 non-fatal accidents occur.

It is only natural that the knowledge of these things should become more widely known, and a desire to provide against them more widely spread.

The scope for accident insurance widens steadily, inasmuch as civilization brings with it additional sources of risk, and these outnumber the safeguards furnished by science. The most backward European countries show a low rate, while the more advanced show a high rate of accident, and the ratio of accidents to population is vastly increasing, if we may accept the figures of a French statistician, who finds that in 1830 the deaths by accident were (in France) 15 to 100,000, while in 1860 they were 28 to 100,000.

There is one consideration that forces itself upon us in contemplating the information supplied, and that is the extent to which modern amusements contribute to the score of killed and injured. Hunting and shooting furnish their quota, and may be said to be fixed quantities; but as with each generation new sports are devised, new means of accident are proportionately brought about. Football may perhaps be added to the above-named as a permanent and steady source of danger, increasing, if anything, in popularity; but late years have added to the list mountain climbing, bicycle and tricycle riding, and in these last days tobogganing. The reason for the existence of accident insurance is thus fully justified, and it is satisfactory to see the spread of a principle so valuable in its application. The company upon whose records we have already drawn has

paid no less than £2,500,000 for 125,000 accidents, and is now disbursing compensation at the rate of £120,000 a year. Taking all the accident companies together it is estimated that there are 250,000 lives insured, and that £400,000 are awarded annually as compensation for death and disablement.

In 1880 an Act was passed by which employers, who up to that time were in a great measure free from responsibility for injuries occurring to their workpeople, were in certain circumstances called upon to compensate them for injuries received when at work. This, the Employers' Liability Act, opened up another field for insurance, if a restricted one, and the Employers' Liability Corporation was formed to work it, and has been succeeded by others in the same line. Since then many of the accident companies have also entered upon this class of business.

Annexed is a list of companies engaged in accident insurance, and existing in June, 1887. Their incomes vary from £230,000, in the case of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company, to a few hundreds, but it is not in all cases easy to give the exact receipts, as many of the companies transact other business, and the sources of income are not always kept distinct:—

ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANIES, JUNE, 1887.	
Name.	Founded.
Accident	1866
Blue Ribbon †	1883
Builders' Accident	1881
Employers' Liability †*	1880
Employers' Liability and Workpeople's	1881
Equitable Guarantee and Accident †*	1883
General Accident and Indemnity *§	1879
Imperial Union	1875
Lancashire and Yorkshire *	1877
London, Edinburgh, and Glasgow †	1881
London Guarantee and Accident *	1869
Mercantile Accident and Guarantee *	1885
Mutual Accident *	1881
Northern Accident §	1882
Norwich and London §	1856
Ocean Railway and General Accident	1872
Provident Clerks	1876
Railway Passengers Assurance	1849
Scottish Accident	1877
Scottish Economic †	1885
Scottish Employers	1881
Scottish Life †	1881
Scottish Temperance †	1883
Sickness and Accident *	1885

* Transacts also Guarantee business.

† " Life
‡ " Fire
§ " Plate Glass

INCOME TAX RATES FROM ITS FIRST IMPOSITION IN 1842 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

From and to April 5th.	Income free under	On £100 to £150.	On £100 & upwards.	Chancellor of the Exchequer.	Premier.
		Rate in the £			
1842 to 1846	£ 150	—	7d.	Henry Goulburn.	Sir Robert Peel.
1846 ,, 1852	Do.	—	7d.	Sir Charles Wood.	Lord John Russell.
1852 ,, 1853	Do.	—	7d.	Benjamin Disraeli.	Earl of Derby.
1853 ,, 1854	100	5d.	7d.	William E. Gladstone.	Earl of Aberdeen.
1854 ,, 1855	Do.	10d.	18. 2d.	Do.	Do.
1855 ,, 1857	Do.	11½d.	18. 4d.	Sir G. Cornewall Lewis.	Viscount Palmerston.
1857 ,, 1858	Do.	5d.	7d.	Do.	Do.
1858 ,, 1859	Do.	5d.	5d.	Do.	Do.
1859 ,, 1860	Do.	6½d.	9d.	Benjamin Disraeli.	Earl of Derby.
1860 ,, 1861	Do.	7d.	10d.	William E. Gladstone.	Viscount Palmerston.
1861 ,, 1863	*100	6d.	9d.	Do.	Do.
1863 ,, 1864	Do.		7d.	Do.	Do.
1864 ,, 1865	Do.		6d.	Do.	Do.
1865 ,, 1866	Do.		4d.	Do.	Do.
1866 ,, 1867	Do.		4d.	Do.	Earl Russell.
1867 ,, 1868	Do.		5d.	Benjamin Disraeli.	Earl of Derby.
1868 ,, 1869	Do.		6d.	George Ward Hunt.	Benjamin Disraeli.
1869 ,, 1870	Do.		5d.	Robert Lowe.	William E. Gladstone.
1870 ,, 1871	Do.		4d.	Do.	Do.
1871 ,, 1872	Do.		6d.	Do.	Do.
1872 ,, 1873	Do.		4d.	Do.	Do.
1873 ,, 1874	Do.		3d.	Do.	Do.
1874 ,, 1876	Do.		2d.	Sir Stafford Northcote.	Benjamin Disraeli.
1876 ,, 1878	†150		3d.	Do.	Earl of Beaconsfield.
1878 ,, 1880	Do.		5d.	Do.	Do.
1880 ,, 1881	Do.		6d.	William E. Gladstone.	William E. Gladstone.
1881 ,, 1882	Do.		5d.	Do.	Do.
1882 ,, 1883	Do.		6½d.	Do.	Do.
1883 ,, 1884	Do.		5d.	Hugh C. E. Childers.	Do.
1884 ,, 1885	Do.		6d.	Do.	Do.
1885 ,, 1887	Do.		8d.	Sir M. Hicks-Beach.	Marquis of Salisbury.
1887 ,, 1888	Do.		7d.	George J. Goschen.	Do.

* Differential rate upon scale of incomes abolished. Incomes under £100 exempt; and incomes of £100 and under £200 per annum received an abatement of £60 from the assessment;—thus £100 paid on £40; £160 upon £100; £199 upon £139; but £200 paid on £200.

† Under £150 exempt; if under £400 the tax is not chargeable upon the first £120.

WHEN a "Strange Preacher" makes his appearance at Church, the attendants not unnaturally inquire what he is, and whence he comes? To some extent he answers the latter question himself by means of that curious and apparently useless appendage over his shoulders, the Hood. This may be very plain, or somewhat striking, perhaps of scarlet cloth with a black silk lining, or of scarlet cloth with a lining of pink silk; if of white, he comes from Oxford; if with pink, he graduated at Cambridge. Hoods are not confined to clergymen of the Church of England, they are symbolic of the degrees taken at some college or university by their wearers; and an LL.D., of London, preaching at a dissenting chapel, is not less proud of his scarlet cloth, with blue silk lining, than his brother Doctor of Glasgow, whose hood is of black velvet and dark red silk. Generally speaking, the hoods most commonly seen in English churches are those of B.A. or M.A.; but Literates are now increasing, and their hood, "black, but not of silk," are difficult to distinguish from the corded silks of their more ambitious brethren. Formerly degrees were only conferred in Arts, Divinity, Laws, Physic, and Music; now they are also granted in Science, Surgery, Literature, and Engineering. Women graduates adopt the same terms as men, so that now there are not only lady Doctors, but also lady Bachelors.

Members of the Royal College of Physicians are usually called Doctors, and place M.D. after their names, but are not entitled to wear hoods unless they have received a collegiate or university degree.

The following is a list of degrees conferred in the United Kingdom, with the abbreviations made use of to designate them.

A.K.C., Associate (Theological) of King's College. Hood: black silk, edged with mauve silk.

B.A. or **A.B.** Bachelor of Arts. This degree is granted by all Universities excepting those of Scotland. The Bachelor's hood is black, trimmed with white fur; *Lampeter*, border of white fur spotted with black; the *London Univ.* having instead an edging inside of russet-brown silk.

B.C.L. Bachelor of Civil Law. Granted by Oxford and Durham. Hood: Oxford, pale blue silk, white fur trimming; *Durham*, purple silk, bound with white fur.

B.D. Bachelor of Divinity. Granted by all Universities but London and the Queen's Univ., Ireland. Hood: Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, and Durham, plain black silk; *Lampeter*, black lined with puce; *St. Andrews*, violet silk, with white satin lining; *Glasgow*, black silk, black velvet border, lined with purple silk; *Aberdeen*, black silk, red silk lining; *Edinburgh*, purple silk, with white fur border.

B. Eng. Bachelor of Engineering. Dublin and Queen's University, Ireland. Hood: black silk, lined with green.

B.S. Bachelor of Surgery. Given by Cambridge, Dublin, and London. Hood: Dublin, crimson silk, bound with blue, black lining.

B.Sc. Bachelor of Science. Given by Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London. Hood: Glasgow, black silk, lined with yellow silk; *Edinburgh*, black silk, green lining, white fur border; *London*, black, with inside edging of gold-coloured silk.

D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law. Given by Oxford and Durham. Hood: Oxford, scarlet cloth,

crimson silk lining; *Durham*, scarlet cashmere, white silk lining.

D.D. or **S.T.P.** Doctor of Divinity. Granted by all Universities but London and Queen's Univ., Ireland. Hood: Oxford and Durham, scarlet cloth, black silk lining; Cambridge, ditto, with pink silk lining; *Durham*, scarlet cashmere, lined with purple silk; *St. Andrews*, violet ditto, white satin lining; *Glasgow*, black velvet, black silk lining; *Aberdeen*, purple cloth, white silk lining; *Edinburgh*, black cloth, purple silk lining.

D. Lit. Doctor of Literature. London. Hood scarlet cloth, lined with russet silk.

D.M. See M.D.

D.Sc. Doctor of Science. Granted by Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London. Hood: Glasgow, black velvet, gold-coloured silk lining; *Edinburgh*, black cloth, lined with green silk; *London*, scarlet cloth, lined with gold-coloured silk.

LL.B. or **B.L.** Bachelor of Laws. Granted all Universities but Oxford, Durham, *St. Andrews*, and *Aberdeen*. Hood: Cambridge, same as for B.A.; *Dublin* and *Queen's Univ.*, black silk lined with white; *Glasgow*, black silk, dark red silk lining; *Edinburgh*, black silk, blue silk lining, with border of white fur; *London*, black silk, blue silk edging.

LL.D. Doctor of Laws. Granted by all Universities but Oxford and Durham. Hood: Cambridge, Dublin, and Queen's Univ., scarlet cloth lined with pink silk; *London*, ditto, with blue silk lining; *St. Andrews*, scarlet cloth or silk, white satin lining; *Glasgow*, black velvet, dark red silk lining; *Aberdeen*, purple cloth, pale blue silk lining; *Edinburgh*, black cloth with blue silk lining.

LL.M. Master of Laws. Given by Cambridge. Hood: the same as the Camb. M.A.

L.Th. Licentiate of Theology. Given by Durham. Black silk, faced with velvet, and bound with purple silk.

M.A. Master of Arts. Granted by all Universities. Oxford and *St. Andrews*, black silk lined with red silk; Cambridge, *Aberdeen*, and *Edinburgh*, black silk lined with white silk; *Dublin* and *Queen's Univ.*, black silk, lined with dark blue; *Durham*, ditto, lined with purple silk; *London*, ditto, lined with russet silk; *Glasgow*, ditto, lined with bell-heather red silk.

M.B. Bachelor of Medicine. Granted by all Universities but Queen's Univ., Ireland. Hood: Oxford, dark blue silk, white fur trimming; Cambridge, black silk, white silk lining; *Dublin*, *Aberdeen*, and *Edinburgh*, black silk, crimson silk, lining and border of white fur; *Durham*, scarlet silk lined with purple, and bound with white fur; *London*, black silk, with violet silk edging; *St. Andrews*, crimson silk, lining of white satin; *Glasgow*, black cloth, lined with scarlet silk.

M.D. Doctor of Medicine. Granted by all Universities. Hood: Oxford, Dublin, and Queen's Univ., scarlet cloth, crimson silk lining; Cambridge, ditto, pink silk lining; *Durham*, purple cashmere, lined with scarlet silk; *St. Andrews*, crimson cloth, white satin lining; *Glasgow*, black silk, lined with scarlet silk; *Aberdeen*, purple cloth, crimson silk lining; *Edinburgh*, black cloth, crimson silk lining; *London*, scarlet cloth, violet silk lining.

M.Eng., Master of Engineering — Dublin. Hood: white silk, lined with green.

M.S., **M.Ch.**, **C.M.**, or **M.O.** Master of Surgery.

Granted by all Universities but Oxford. Hood: *Cambridge*, same as M.A.; *Dublin and Queen's Univ.*, crimson silk, bound with blue, white lining; *St. Andrews*, crimson silk, white satin lining; *Glasgow*, black cloth, lined with scarlet silk; *London*, black silk, lining of violet silk.

Mus. Bac. *Bachelor of Music*. Granted by all Universities except the Scottish. Hood: *Oxford*, lilac silk, white fur trimming; *Dublin*, blue silk, white fur border; *Cambridge*, same as B.A.; *Durham*, white silk, purple silk lining, bound with fur; *London*, blue silk, white watered silk lining.

Mus. Doc. *Doctor of Music*. Granted by all Universities except the Scottish. Hood: *Oxford*, white silk brocade, lined with crimson silk; *Cambridge*, puce silk, lined with white; *Dublin*, crimson cloth, white silk lining; *Durham*, scarlet silk, purple silk lining; *London*, same as Mus. Bac.

These comprise the better known degrees. There are, however, others of rarer occurrence—viz.: The Archbishop of Canterbury has also the faculty, one of the few relics of his ancient power as Official Legate of the Pope, of granting degrees of M.A., B.D., D.D., M.D., Mus. Doc., &c., which are termed *Lambeth* degrees. The particular University at which a person has graduated is sometimes added after the letters of degree, as M.A., Oxford or Oxon; Cambridge or Cantab; Durham or Dunelm; Dub. or T.C.D. (Trinity Coll., Dublin). The colonial universities, as also the continental, are not entered in the table given above, which is restricted to a notice of such *authorized* degrees as are conferred in the British Islands. Private societies and individuals are in existence from whom fanciful and fictitious degrees can be obtained; no learning, no residence, no examination is required; indeed not any other qualification but that of cash.

The Hoods and Tippets of the various Theological Colleges may be noticed here. By the 58th Canon of 1604 such clergymen as are not Graduates (commonly called *Literates*) are bidden

to "wear upon their surplices, instead of hoods, some decent tippets of black, so it be not silk." In accordance with this direction, it has been resolved by the Upper House of Convocation, that all the Theological Colleges of the Church of England have a uniform hood for their non-graduate members, to be of the substance the same for all, and to be, according to the Canon, "black, but not of silk;" each College, however, being at liberty to add to the hood a coloured edging, border, or binding, by which its own students might be distinguished. This resolution, which has further been accepted at a conference of Theological College principals and tutors, held at Oxford, may therefore now be taken to be the law on this subject. The following Theological Colleges have already conformed to the resolution of Convocation, the *Lincoln* tippet being of black stuff edged with blue silk; *Chichester*, the same with an edging of crimson silk; *Truro*, an edging of white fur. *London* College of Divinity, an edging of scarlet silk.

General Rules for distinguishing Hoods.—Only a very few of the multitudinous and multicoloured hoods given above are seen borne by the clergy in public worship. The most common are the B.A. and M.A., previously noticed. The B.A. of Oxford is black corded silk, with white fur border; the Cambridge B.A. is a more ample hood of black stuff, with wider border of fur. A black silk hood, with red silk inside, is the Oxford M.A. A black and white silk hood of ampler dimensions is the M.A. of Cambridge. Plain black silk would be the B.D. of Oxford or Cambridge. *Scarlet cloth* would denote a Doctor, either of Divinity or Law, according to the lining. *Purple* is generally the sign of a Durham degree.

The letters appended to names in the Almanack are chiefly F.R.S., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.T.S., indicating that the persons using them are Fellows of the Royal Society, the Society of Antiquaries, or the Royal Astronomical Society.

Wills: Testators and Executors.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every man having a wife or family should make his will. However small his estate, however remote may seem the probability of death, however confident that his property will pass to those he most wishes to benefit, it is an imperative duty in most cases, and is safer in every case, to protect the interest of the survivors by means of a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons to carry his wishes into effect. When persons die intestate, having foolishly put off making a will until it is too late, their negligence may deprive those for whom they were most anxious of the very benefits which had demanded a life-long struggle to provide. Thus a widow may find to her grievous disappointment that the estate, a life policy perhaps, or a few hundreds in Consols, is not all hers, but has to be shared with a distant cousin of her husband's, whose name perhaps she had never before heard. Or it may be the eldest son of an intestate ousting all his brothers and sisters from possession of the real estate, or an improvident or unbusinesslike nearest relative may claim to administer the estate.

Instances might be multiplied in which negligence, or unreasoning dislike to making a will, becomes an irreparable crime against those who have the first claim to protection. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in many cases essential, but it is always desirable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—e.g. the income being paid to his widow for her life, or until remarriage, and on her death or remarriage the capital being divided among his children equally. The tying up or postponing the enjoyment of income or capital requires the skill of a practised lawyer. Assuming that a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must not regard it as a light matter, to be got rid of in a few minutes, like writing a letter, but one demanding the most serious attention. It is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary therefore to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that seems to admit of

another meaning than the one intended. The lawyers have a maxim that the unforeseen (i.e. the event not provided for) always happens. It is better to be prolix than to leave the smallest room for doubt or uncertainty, although the same name or word be repeated over and over again. Sounding phrases and carefully rounded periods are entirely out of place. Avoid the use of what may be thought "legal terms" when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed, that is, signed by the testator in presence of two witnesses, an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration of any kind whatever must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is better to make a new will revoking the old one, or to add a codicil to the first, which must be duly executed and attested in the same manner as the original will. *A will should, if possible, be written on one side of a single sheet of paper.* Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following directions may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others:—

TESTATOR OR TESTATRIX.—The person who makes the will is the testator, or if the will-maker be a woman, the testatrix.

ESTATE.—By this word is to be understood property of all kinds, both real and personal. Real property includes such things as freehold lands and houses, while personal property consists of money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stock in public companies, and the like.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my estate and effects," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on all property acquired after it has been made.

TO BEGIN A WILL.—A form in which a will may be commenced is:—"This is the last will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks."

TO END A WILL.—After disposing of the property, the will may be ended as follows:—"And revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this tenth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven."

EXECUTION OF A WILL.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will afterwards sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left a legacy or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left a legacy, should not be an attesting witness. Their attestation would be good, but they would forfeit the legacy. It is thought to be better that a person who is named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee.

ATTESTING EXECUTION.—Opposite to or beneath the testator's signature should be written

the attestation clause. The following form of attestation will be found sufficient:—

Signed by the testator [or testatrix, as the case may be], in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his [or her] and each other's presence.

THOMAS SMITH
[Signature
of
Testator.]

William Jones, of Vine Cottage,
Silver Street, Reading.
Henry Morgan, of North Street, Reading.

It is desirable that the addresses of the witnesses should be given, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same." The person signing the testator's name must not be one of the witnesses. If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," &c. Any omission in the observance of these details causes delay and expense, and sometimes great difficulty is experienced in procuring an affidavit by one of the attesting witnesses before the will can be admitted to Probate.

CODICIL.—When some change is required to be made in the disposition of property as stated in the will, the change should be embodied in a codicil. A codicil should begin:—"A codicil to my will, the said will bearing date," &c. A codicil must be dated at the end, and signed and witnessed with the same formalities as the will.

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient. The name and address of each executor should be given in full, as follows:—"I appoint John Jones, of number twenty-one, London Street, Ipswich, and Edward Matthews, of number seventeen, Market Street, Lincoln, executors of this my will." An executor may be a legatee under the will. Thus a child or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not necessary if it is well known who are the persons intended; but it is desirable to state their relationship, if any.

APPOINTMENT OF TRUSTEES.—The form of appointment of executors will also serve when the estate is left in care of trustees, except that the persons must be designated "executors and trustees." When the estate is wholly for the children, the will may read, after the appointment of the executors and trustees:—"I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, of which I may die possessed or

entitled to, unto the said John Jones and Edward Matthews, upon trust for my children, in equal shares, such shares to be paid or transferred to them, if male, on their attaining the age of 21 years, and, if female, on their attaining that age or marrying." Where the widow is to have a life interest use the following words: "upon trust for the separate use of my wife during her life (or during widowhood), and on her death or re-marriage upon trust for my children then living, and the issue then living of any of them who may have died previously thereto leaving issue, such issue to take equally among them if more than one then deceased parents share, and the shares of all of them to be paid or to be confined to them, if male, on their attaining the age of 21 years, and, if female, on their attaining that age or marrying."

WHO CANNOT MAKE A WILL.—A minor cannot make a will. A woman married before the 1st of January, 1883, can only bequeath property accruing to her after that date except in certain circumstances, respecting which it is advisable to consult a proctor or solicitor. But a woman married after that date can dispose by will of all property belonging to her at the time of her marriage, and of all property acquired thereafter, in all respects as if she were an unmarried woman.

REVOCATION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but only so far as such subsequent will operates as a virtual revocation, as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will, for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions) by marriage, or by burning, tearing, or otherwise destroying the same. It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy or share of residue lapses and falls into the residue, excepting only in cases where the legatee is a child or "other issue" of the testator and leaves issue living at the testator's death, and the will does not provide for the class of children or issue being ascertained at some period other than the death of the testator. For instance, if a share of residue is left to "all my children living at my wife's death," the share of a child who died in the wife's lifetime would lapse even though the child should leave issue.

TO ONE PERSON ABSOLUTELY.—When it is the intention to leave all the property to one person, as for instance a wife or child, the will may read:—"I devise and bequeath all my estate and effects, real and personal, which I may die possessed of or entitled to, unto my wife, Mary Smith, absolutely."

TO CHILDREN UNDER AGE.—When estates are left wholly or in part to children under the age of 21 years, trustees should be appointed to hold the property in trust for those to whom it will ultimately belong. The trustees will have power to apply the annual income for their maintenance. A wife may be appointed a trustee, or may be sole trustee.

ALL PROPERTY TO BE INVESTED.—Executors and trustees may be empowered to sell and dispose of an estate, and after the payment of all just debts and expenses to invest the remainder as may be specified in the will. For this purpose the investments most strongly recommended will be found on page 389.

DUTIES OF EXECUTORS.—After the death of the testator, the duties of the executor may be stated briefly as follows:—To estimate the value of the property left, or get it valued. Where the personal estate exceeds £300 in value debts payable out of the personal estate may be deducted from the value on which probate duty is to be paid. It is a good plan for an executor before proving, or for the next of kin before applying for administration, to publish a short advertisement in a local paper for debts. To take the will to the Probate Registry, Somerset House, or to the Probate Registry of the district in which the testator had a fixed place of abode, or to a solicitor, and prove the will. To collect all the property of the deceased and pay all his just debts, and, before distributing the estate, it is advisable to duly advertise in certain London and local newspapers for all claims against the estate to be sent in before a specified date. Pay the legacy or succession duty. Dispose of the residue of the property as directed in the will. Executors are not obliged to act, neither is it necessary that all the executors should act: one alone is competent to prove a will and carry out its provisions. In small estates probate and letters of administration may be obtained through an Inland Revenue Office.

ADMINISTRATORS.—If an executor has not been appointed in the will, or if the executor be dead, or does not wish to act, the residuary legatee nearest of kin to the deceased, or a legatee under the will, is entitled to act and administer the will.

PROBATE DUTIES.—A scale of the government tax on probates of wills and letters of administration will be found on page 402.

LEGACY DUTY, varying according to the relationship, is payable excepting where the legatee is the wife or husband of the testator or testatrix. The 1 per cent. duties formerly payable are abolished, so far as the stamp duty covers them. But a testator leaves £1,000 worth of personal property, and legacies of £5,000 charged upon his real estate, legacy duty is payable on £4,000 by persons who would have had no duty to pay if the estate had been sworn under £5,000, being now included in the affidavit stamp. If deceased died on or after 1st June, 1881, every pecuniary legacy or residue, although less than £20, is chargeable with duty. For scale of duties see p. 401.

The following is a simple form of will, in which all the property is left to one person:—

This is the will of me, Thomas Smith, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, in the county of Berks. I give and devise all my estate and effects, real and personal, over which I have any power of disposition by will, unto my only son, Thomas William Smith, absolutely, and I appoint my said son executor of this my will, and I hereby revoke all former wills and codicils. Dated this tenth day of December, One thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Signed by the testator in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his and each other's presence.

THOMAS SMITH.

WILLIAM JONES, of Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading.

HENRY MORGAN, of North Street, Reading.

On the morrow of St. Martin (12th November) certain high officials, usually the Lord President of the Council, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Lord Chancellor, several Judges, the Clerk of the Council, and others, assemble in the Court of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, and after certain ceremonies have been gone through, three gentlemen are nominated for the office of Sheriff for every one of the counties of England and Wales, except Middlesex, the Sheriff of which is elected by the citizens of London; Cornwall, nominated by the Prince of Wales as Duke of that county; and of Lancaster, by the Queen as Duchess. The three names, engrossed upon a parchment roll, are afterwards brought before Her Majesty, who then, with a golden bodkin, pricks through the parchment against one name for every county. The name thus pricked is usually the first on the list, and they come into office after Hilary Term. The following is a list of the gentlemen thus nominated whose names stand first upon the roll:—

BEDFORDSHIRE.—Francis Pym, of Radwell House, Baldock.

BERKSHIRE.—Henry Waring, of Beenham House, near Reading.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.—Edward Dent, of Fernacres, Fulmer, Slough.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDON (SHIRES).—William Montagu Tharp, Chippingham Park, Newmarket.

CHESHIRE.—Baron Wm. Henry von Schröder, of the Rookery, Nantwich.

CORNWALL.—

CUMBERLAND.—Henry Fraser Carwen, of Workington Hall.

DERBYSHIRE.—Samuel William Clowes, of Norbury.

DEVONSHIRE.—Edward Byrom, of Culver House.

DORSETSHIRE.—George Troyte-Bullock, of North Ooker House.

DURHAM.—David Dale, of Darlington.

ESSEX.—Edward North Buxton, of Knighton, Woodford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Sir William Henry Marling, Bart., of Stanley Park, Stonehouse.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Charles Archibald Hewett, of Hope End, Ledbury.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—William Bruce Greenfield, of Flamsteadbury, near Watford.

KENT.—William James Thompson, of Kippington, Sevenoaks.

LANCASHIRE.—

LICESTERSHIRE.—John Bertie Norreys Entwistle, of Kilworth House, Rugby.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Alexander Samuel Leslie Melville, of Branston Hall.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Robert William Kennard, of Blaenavon.

NORFOLK.—Major Michael Stocks, of Wood Hall, Hilgay.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Edmund Giles Loder, of Floore.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Alexander Browne, of Doxford, Chathill.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Fredk. Platt, of Barnby.

OXFORDSHIRE.—John Darell-Blount, of Mapledurham House.

RUTLAND.—Fred. Charles Chapman, of Belton.

SHEPHERSHIRE.—Arthur Pemberton Heywood-Lonsdale, of Shavington, Market Drayton.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—Antony Gibbs, of Charlton House, Wraxall, Nailsea.

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.—William Wickham, of Binsted Wyck, Alton.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—Frederick Charles Perry, of Dunston Hall, Penkridge.

SUFFOLK.—Gery Milner-Gibson-Cullum, of Hardwick House.

SURREY.—Hon. Francis Henry Baring, of Banstead Park.

SUSSEX.—Lieut.-Col. James Clifton Brown, of Holmbush, Horsham.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Alfred Hewlett, of Haseley Manor, Warwick.

WESTMORELAND.—William Dilworth Crewdson, of Helm Lodge, Kendal.

WILTSHIRE.—Charles Nicholas Paul Phipps, of Chalcot, Westbury.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—John Henry Crane, of Oakhampton, Astley, Stourport.

YORKSHIRE.—Sir James Robert Walker, Bart., of Sand Hutton.

Wales, North and South.

ANGLESEY.—Henry Herbert Williams, of Treacastell, Beaumaris.

BRECONSHIRE.—John Morgan, of Brecon.

CARDIGANSHIRE.—John Thomas Morgan, of Nantceirs Hall, Aberystwith.

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—John Williams Gwynne Hughes, Tregib, near Llandilo.

CARNARVONSHIRE.—Sydney Platt, of Bryn-y-nenadd, Llanfairfechan.

DENBIGHSHIRE.—Captain John Charles Best, of Plas yn Vivod, Llangollen.

FLINTSHIRE.—William Henry Gladstone, of Hawarden Castle.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.—John Henry Rowland, of Ffrwd Vale, Neath.

MERIONETHSHIRE.—William Thearsby Poole, of Caenest Llanbedr.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—William Corbett Windre Vaynor Park.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—Arthur Pieton Saunders Davies, of Pentre Boncath.

RADNORSHIRE.—Major John James, of Lyons Hall.

OLD AND NEW STYLE.

The Gregorian, or Roman, reform was at once adopted by those European nations which were in communion with Rome. Protestant nations did not so readily accept even an improvement emanating from Rome, and Greece and Russia still adhere to the Old Style. England adopted the New Calendar by Act of Parliament, 2 George II. c. 23, passed in 1751. The change took effect in the following year, 1752, which was a leap year; the 3rd day of September was made the 14th, and thus the earth was, so to speak pushed forward eleven days to overtake the sun. In some places the populace rioted, under the impression that they had been cheated out of so many days' wages. Another change was made by the same Statute. For 400 years previously, the civil and legal year had begun on the 25th March (*Annunciation, B. V. M.*). On the 1st of January, 1753, the commencement of the year was transferred to that day.

In citing dates of events occurring between January 1 and March 25, and between 1582 and 1752, it is customary to insert both the civil and historical year. As, e.g., Charles I. was executed, January 30, 1648, or 1648-9. The revolution in England took place in February, 1688, or 1688-9. The lower, or the last, figure always indicates the historical year, according to our present computation.

THE French Academy is composed of 40 members, elected for life, and is the highest of the five Academies constituting the *Institut de France*. The special object of this institution is the composition of the historical Dictionary of the French language. It was founded in 1635, by Cardinal Richelieu, and re-organized in 1816. The other Academies are as follows:—

Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres, founded 1663, 40 members.

Académie des Sciences, founded 1666, divided into 11 sections, each of which comprises 6 members.

Académie des Beaux-Arts, 5 sections, comprising 40 members, as follows:—painting, 14 members; sculpture, 8; architecture, 8; engraving, 4; musical composition, 6.

Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques (for the study of questions of social and political economy), founded in 1832, 40 members, 5 sections.

All the Academies, with the exception of the Académie Française, elect a certain number of free members and of foreign correspondents.

MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMIE FRANÇAISE.

Nisard, Jean Marie Napoléon Désiré, *born* at Chatillon-sur-Seine, 1806, *elected* 28 Nov., 1850, *predecessor* De Féletz.

Legouvé, Ernest Wilfred Gabriel Jean Baptiste, *b.* in Paris, 1807, *e.* March, 1855, *p.* Ancelot.

Augier, Guillaume Victor Emile, *b.* at Valence, Drôme, 1820, *e.* 31 March, 1857, *p.* Count de Salvandy.

Brogie, Duc de, Jacques Victor Albert, *b.* in Paris, 1821, *e.* 20 Feb., 1862, *p.* Lacordaire (father).

Feuillet, Octave, *b.* at Saint Lô (Manche), 1821, *e.* 3 April, 1862, *p.* Scribe.

Doucet, Charles Camille, *b.* in Paris, 1812, *e.* 6 April, 1865, *p.* De Vigny.

Ollivier, Olivier Emile, *b.* at Marseilles, 1825, *e.* 7 April, 1870, *p.* De Lamartine.

Marmier, Xavier, *b.* at Pontarlier, 1808, *e.* 19 May, 1870, *p.* De Pongerville.

Aumale, Duc d', Henri Eugène Philippe Louis d'Orléans, *b.* in Paris, 1822, *e.* 30 Dec., 1871, *p.* Count de Montalembert.

Rousset, Camille Félix Michel, *b.* in Paris, 1821, *e.* 30 Dec., 1871, *p.* Prévost-Paradol.

Mézières, Alfred Jean François, *b.* in Paris, 1826, *e.* 29 Jan., 1874, *p.* St. Marc-Girardin.

Dumas, Alexandre, *b.* in Paris, 1824, *e.* 29 Jan., 1874, *p.* Lebrun.

Lemoine, John Emile, *b.* in London, 1815, *e.* 13 May, 1875, *p.* Janin.

Simon, Jules François, *b.* at Lorient, 1814, *e.* 16 Dec., 1876, *p.* De Remusat.

Boissier, Marie Louis Antoine Gaston, *b.* a Nîmes, 1823, *e.* 8 June, 1876, *p.* Patin.

Sardou, Victorien, *b.* in Paris, 1831, *e.* 7 June, 1877, *p.* Autran.

Renan, Joseph Ernest, *b.* at Tregnier, 1823, *e.* 13 June, 1878, *p.* Claude Bernard.

Taine, Hippolyte Adolphe, *b.* at Vouziers, 1828, *e.* 14 Nov., 1878, *p.* De Loménie.

Audiffret-Pasquier, Duc d', Edmond Armand Gaston, *b.* in Paris, 1823, *e.* 24 December, 1878, *p.* Bishop Dupanloup.

Iabiche, Eugène Marin, *b.* in Paris, 1815, *e.* 26 Feb., 1880, *p.* Sylvestre de Sacy.

Du Camp, Maxime, *b.* in Paris, 1822, *e.* 26 Feb., 1880, *p.* St. René-Taillandier.

Rousse, Aimé Joseph Edmond, *b.* in Paris, 1817, *e.* 13 May, 1880, *p.* Jules Favre.

Sully-Prudhomme, René François Armand, *b.* in Paris, 1839, *e.* 8 Dec., 1881, *p.* Duvergier de Hauranae.

Pasteur, Louis, *b.* at Dôle, 1822, *e.* 8 Dec., 1881, *p.* Littré.

Cherbuliez, Charles Victor, *b.* at Geneva, 1829, *e.* 8 Dec., 1881, *p.* Dufaure.

Perraud, Adolphe Louis Albert, Bishop of Autun, *b.* at Lyons, 1828, *e.* 8 June, 1882, *p.* Auguste Barbier.

Pailleron, Edouard Jules Henri, *b.* in Paris, 1839, *e.* 7 Dec., 1882, *p.* Charles Blanc.

Mazade-Percin, Louis Charles Jean Robert de, *b.* at Castelsarrazin, 1820, *e.* 7 Dec., 1882, *p.* Count de Champagny.

Coppée, François Edouard Joachim, *b.* in Paris, 1842, *e.* 21 Feb., 1884, *p.* De Larade.

Lesseps, Ferdinand Marie de, *b.* at Versailles, 1805, *e.* 21 Feb., 1884, *p.* Henri Martin.

Duruy, Jean Victor, *b.* in Paris, 1811, *e.* 4 Dec., 1884, *p.* Mignet.

Bertrand, Joseph Louis François, *b.* in Paris, 1822, *e.* 4 Dec., 1884, *p.* J. B. Dumas.

Halévy, Ludovic, *b.* in Paris, 1834, *e.* 4 Dec., 1884, *p.* Count d'Haussonville.

Say, Jean Baptiste Léon, *b.* in Paris, 1816, *e.* 11 Feb., 1886, *p.* About.

Leconte de Lisle, Charles Marie René, *b.* at St. Paul, Island of Réunion, 1818, *e.* 11 Feb., 1886, *p.* Victor Hugo.

Hervé, Aimé Marie Edouard, *b.* at St. Denis, Island of Réunion, 1835, *e.* 11 Feb., 1886, *p.* Duc de Noailles.

Gréard, Vallery Clément Octave, *b.* at Vire, 1828, *e.* 18 Nov., 1886, *p.* Count de Falloux.

VACANT CHAIR — *Cuvillier-Fleury.*

“ “ *Viel-Castel.*

“ “ *Caro.*

Permanent Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Camille Doucet.

Chef du Secrétariat et Agent Spécial, M. Julia Pingard.

Offices: Palais de l'Institut, 3, Rue Mazarine, Paris.

National Rifle Association, Wimbledon.

613

OFFICES OF THE ASSOCIATION, 12, Pall Mall East.

Secretary: Captain EDMOND ST. JOHN-MILDWAY.

QUEEN'S PRIZE. SECOND STAGE.—£250, AND THE N.R.A. GOLD MEDAL.

Year.	Winners.	Distances. Yards.	Shots.	Scores.	H.P.s.	Rifle Used.
1864	Wyatt Pte. London R. B.	8, 9, & 1000	7	60mks.	84	Whitworth M. L.
1865	Sharman Pte. 4th West York.	"	"	64 "	"	Rigby M. L.
1866	Cameron, A. Pte. 6th Inverness	"	"	69 "	"	Birming. S. A. Co. M. L.
1867	Lane Srg. Bristol Rifles	"	"	57 "	"	Govt. Whitworth M. L.
1868	Carslake Lt. 5th Somerset	"	"	65 "	"	"
1869	Cameron, A. Corp. 6th Inverness	"	"	71 "	"	"
1870	Humphries Pte. 6th Surrey	"	"	66 "	"	"
1871	Humphry Pns. Cambridge Univ.	"	"	68 "	"	Govt. Martini-Hen. B. L.
1872	Michie C.-Srg. London Scottish.	"	"	65 "	"	"
1873	Menzies Srg. Queen's Edinb'rg.	"	"	60 "	"	"
1874	Atkinson Pte. 1st Durham	"	"	64 "	105	"
1875	Pearse Capt. 18th Devon	"	"	73 "	"	"
1876	Pullman Srg. South Middlesex.	"	"	74 "	"	"
1877	Jamieson Pte. 15th Lancashire	"	"	70 "	"	"
1878	Rae Pte. 11th Sterling	"	"	78 "	"	"
1879	Taylor Corp. 47th Lancashire	"	"	83 "	"	"
1880	Ferguson Pte. 1st Argyle	"	"	74 "	"	"
1881	Beck Pte. 3rd Devon	"	"	86 "	"	"
1882	Lawrance Srg. 1st Dumbarton	"	"	65 "	"	"
1883	Mackay Srg. 1st Sutherland	800 & 900	10	79 "	100	"
1884	Gallant Pte. 8th Middlesex	"	15	110 "	150	"

THIRD STAGE.

Conditions (1886) : 7 shots each at 200, 500, and 600 yds, 10 at 500, 15 at 600, and 10 each at 800 & 900 yds.

1885	Bulmer Serg. 2nd V.B., Linc'ln	200 to 900	76	307mk.	380	Govt. Martini-Hen. B. L.
1886	Jackson Pte. 1st V.B., Lincoln	"	66	265 "	330	"
1887	Warren Lt. 1st Middlesex	"	66	274 "	330	"

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE. FIRST STAGE.—THE N.R.A. SILVER MEDAL.

1865	Ross (G. F.) Pte. London Scottish.	2, 5, & 600.	5	47mks.	60	Long Enfield M. L.
1866	James Pte. Queen's Westmr.	"	"	48 "	"	"
1867	Wright Capt. 30th Cheshire	"	"	52 "	"	"
1868	Hutchinson Dm. Mj. Bristol Rifles	"	"	51 "	"	"
1869	Kirk Srg. 1st East York	"	"	46 "	"	"
1870	Young Pte. 1st Herts	"	"	49 "	"	"
1871	Mayfield Pte. Robin Hd. Rifles	"	"	51 "	"	Snider B. L.
1872	Cortis Pte. 1st Sussex	"	"	52 "	"	"
1873	Willows Corp. 4th Lincoln	"	7	74 "	34	"
1874	Young Corp. 1st Herts	"	"	87 "	105	"
1875	Innes Pte. 10th Aberdeen	"	"	90 "	"	"
1876	Burgess Pte. 1st Newcastle	"	"	86 "	"	"
1877	Betts Corp. 1st Norfolk	"	"	92 "	"	"
1878	Lowe Pte. Queen's Westmr.	"	"	95 "	"	Govt. Martini-Hen. B. L.
1879	Macdonald Qtrmr. 10th Forfar	"	"	96 "	"	"
1880	Scott Corp. 4th Cheshire	"	"	102 "	"	"
1881	Ingram Corp. 4th Cheshire	"	"	96 "	"	"
1882	Smith C.-Srg. 6th Surrey	"	7, 10	174 "	205	"
1883	Young Capt. 2nd Renfrew	"	"	183 "	"	"
1884	Taylor Sgt. 1st Lanark	"	7, 10, 15.	195 "	230	"
1885	Simonds Cr.-Srg. 14th Middlesex.	"	46	189 "	"	"
1886	Cortis Capt. 2nd Sussex	"	"	194 "	"	"
1887	Hill Ar.-Srg. 5th Lanark	"	"	200 "	"	"

* Fire 7 shots at 200, 500, and 600, and afterwards 10 shots at 500 and 600.

† Fire 7 shots at 200, 500, and 600, and afterwards 10 shots at 500 and 15 at 600.

ELCHO CHALLENGE SHIELD. (Competitors, 8 from each Nationality.)

The Competing Teams were permitted to use any rifle, with 15 shots at (each distance) 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. From 1862 to 1873 highest possible score, 1,440; from 1874, 1,800.

1864	Scotland	967 marks	1872	England	1,183 marks	1880	Ireland	1,638 marks
1865	England	1,053 "	1873	Ireland	1,195 "	1881	England	1,642 "
1866	Scotland	1,170 "	1874	Scotland	1,437 "	1882	England	1,536 "
1867	England	1,097 "	1875	Ireland	1,506 "	1883	Ireland	1,600 "
1868	England	1,166 "	1876	England	1,463 "	1884	Ireland	1,583 "
1869	Scotland	1,149 "	1877	Ireland	1,568 "	1885	England	1,574 "
1870	England	1,166 "	1878	Ireland	1,610 "	1886	Ireland	1,471 "
1871	Scotland	1,150 "	1879	Scotland	1,505 "	1887	England	1,570 "

ONE of the revivals of the past quarter of a century has been that of the taste for ancient gold and silver ware, but especially of silver. Previous to that time there were comparatively but few persons who cared about old silver plate; but most preferred that which was new, and the old was transferred to the melting-pot; but now the tide has turned, and old plate is one of the things most coveted by all persons professing to have taste. With the revival of this taste there has also grown up with it the very laudable desire to know something of the history of the manufacture and manufacturers of the plate itself. The literature of the subject is not large, but it is almost exhaustive, and for the materials of this Article readers of the Almanack are indebted to Mr. Wilfred Cripps, whose volume on "Old English Plate," published by Mr. Murray, contains nearly all that can be said upon the subject. Readers are also further indebted to that gentleman for the loan of the following illustrations, without which this paper would scarcely be intelligible.

It must be premised that pure gold and pure silver in a manufactured state do not exist; both are alloyed with a coarser metal, gold sometimes with silver, but mostly with copper; and silver invariably with the latter metal: silver thus alloyed becomes less brittle and is more easily shaped by the workman's hammer. But mixed, the metal is of less value than when pure, and as the uninformed public could have no means of testing its intrinsic value, the Government at a very early period took some steps to insure uniformity in the quantity of base metal used as alloy. So far back as the year 1180 there appears to have been a test or check upon the manufacture, and in 1260 discreet men of the craft were appointed to watch over the ware produced for sale; but not till the year 1300 was there any actual legislation, the first ordinance being that



the Leopard's Head should be marked upon

all sterling articles of gold and silver. The Company of Goldsmiths of London was incorporated by Edward III. in the year 1327, and the leopard's head has ever since been borne on the company's shield. In addition to London there have been Assay Offices at York, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Norwich, Chester, Exeter, Sheffield, and Birmingham. In Scotland, Edinburgh and Glasgow have had this privilege: in Ireland, Dublin alone. One of the duties imposed upon the Company is to test all articles of gold and silver, except certain small articles, and having tested them to impress the HALL MARK thereon. Sterling silver is one invariable standard, viz., 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine silver to 18 dwts. of alloy, which, when thus mixed becomes standard, and a pound troy coined into sixty-six shillings gives the nominal value of 5s. 6d. to the troy ounce.* In sterling gold there are twenty-two carats fine to two of alloy, the value of which is £3 17s. 10½d. In order to encourage the jewellery trade, other degrees of fineness are permitted, but these degrees are marked on articles sent to the

* Unlike gold, which has one fixed value, the price of silver varies considerably. In 1870 the price paid for it at the Royal Mint was five shillings and a halfpenny per ounce, while in 1885 it was purchased at 481 pence. At this price there was a profit, *Scowtoring*, of no less than 38 per cent. upon all the silver coined.


"Hall" for the purpose. The value of the various standards per ounce troy are—


Pure gold, 24 carats.....	£ s. d.
Standard, 22 carats.....	4 4 11½
2nd ditto, 18 carats.....	3 17 10½
3rd ditto, 15 carats.....	3 3 8½
4th ditto, 12 carats.....	2 13 1
5th ditto, 9 carats.....	2 4 5¾
	1 11 15½

From the above it will be seen that a jeweller can very well afford to sell fifteen carat "standard gold hall-marked" goods against their weight in sovereigns.

An ordinary piece of plate has the following marks:

1. That of the maker, which must be the first letters of his Christian and Surname.

2. That of the Company, the Leopard's Head. 










3. That which is supposed to be the Sovereign's mark, the lion passant. 















4. A letter denoting the year in which the plate is made, e.g. F



5. And, in the case of those articles which are chargeable with duty, the Sovereign's Head.

The maker's mark is placed upon the article by the manufacturer himself. The Sovereign's Head does not appear upon plate manufactured prior to the year 1784.

By the following table of date-marks the age of any piece of plate manufactured in London and assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall may be ascertained:

	Lombardic, simple....	1438-9 to 1457-8
	Lombardic, external cusps.....	1458-9 ,, 1477-8
	Lombardic, double cusps	1478-9 ,, 1497-8
	Black letter, small	1498-9 ,, 1517-8
	Lombardic	1518-9 ,, 1537-8
	Roman and other capitals	1538-9 ,, 1557-8
	Black letter, small	1558-9 ,, 1577-8
	Roman letter, capitals.	1578-9 ,, 1597-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1598-9 ,, 1617-8

	Italic letter, small	1618-9 to 1637-8
	Court hand	1638-9 ,, 1657-8
	Black letter, capitals ..	1658-9 ,, 1677-8
	Black letter, small	1678-9 ,, 1696-7
	Court hand	1696-7 ,, 1715-6
	Roman letter, capitals.	1716-7 ,, 1735-6
	Roman letter, small ..	1736-7 ,, 1755-6
	Old English, capitals..	1756-7 ,, 1775-6
	Roman letter, small ..	1776-7 ,, 1795-6
	Roman letter, capitals.	1796-7 ,, 1815-6
	Roman letter, small ..	1816-7 ,, 1835-6
	Old English, capitals..	1836-7 ,, 1855-6
	Old English, small....	1856-7 ,, 1875-6
	Roman letter, capitals.	1876-7 ,, 1895-6

Leopard's Head, one being crowned and the other not, he will be fortunate indeed if the [Hall marks used   from 1756 to 1815.] stamp be sufficiently distinct for identification; but probably few persons will care for the plate manufactured during the last twenty years of George III.

ASSAY OFFICES OUT OF LONDON:—

Assay Office.	Distinguishing Mark.	Letter for 1882-3.	Cycle.
Birmingham	An Anchor	H	Years. 25
Chester....	The City Arms (3 garbs and a dagger).....	T	25 or 20
Exeter	A Castle (with 3 towers).....	F	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	Three Castles....	T	24
Sheffield	A Crown	P	Variable [20 or 25]
Edinburgh ..	A Thistle	A	25
Glasgow ..	Tree, Fish, and Bell.....	L	26
Dublin	A Harp, crowned	M	25

Emigration, 1864 to 1886. (OF BRITISH ORIGIN ONLY.)

Year.	To North American Colonies.	To the United States.	To Australia and New Zealand.	To other Places.	Total.
1864	11,371	130,165	40,073	5,472	187,081
1865	14,424	118,463	36,683	5,321	174,891
1866	9,988	131,840	23,682	4,543	170,053
1867	12,160	126,051	14,023	4,748	156,982
1868	12,332	108,490	12,332	5,033	138,187
1869	20,921	146,737	14,457	4,185	186,300
1870	27,168	153,466	16,526	5,351	202,511
1871	24,954	150,788	11,695	5,314	192,751
1872	24,382	161,782	15,248	9,082	210,494
1873	29,045	166,730	25,137	7,433	228,345
1874	20,728	113,774	52,581	10,189	197,272
1875	12,306	81,193	34,750	12,426	140,675
1876	9,335	54,554	32,196	13,384	109,469
1877	7,720	45,481	30,138	11,856	95,195
1878	10,652	54,694	36,479	11,077	112,902
1879	17,952	91,806	40,959	13,557	164,274
1880	20,902	166,570	24,184	15,886	227,542
1881	23,912	176,104	22,682	20,304	243,002
1882	40,441	181,903	37,289	19,733	279,366
1883	44,185	191,573	71,264	13,096	320,118
1884	31,145	155,280	44,255	11,510	242,190
1885	19,838	137,687	39,395	10,724	207,644
1886	24,745	152,710	43,076	12,369	232,900

Each Assay Office has its distinguishing mark in lieu of the Leopard's Head of Goldsmiths' Hall, and its own cycle and chronological alphabet. The type and the shape of shield on which the letters are impressed change with each cycle. The learned virtuoso who a hundred years hence may wish to examine his plate, will be sorely puzzled to know whether that marked A was manufactured in the year 1796 or in 1876, the chief difference being the form of the shield. For 1876 he must carefully look for the Sovereign's head, and although the Lions appear remarkably alike (there is also a difference in the

In regard to the nationalities of the above the number of English was 146,301; Scotch, 25,323; Irish, 61,276 in 1886. Of English origin alone the number of persons who emigrated from 1850 to 1886 was 2,936,577; Scotch, 594,023; Irish, 2,557,950. There is a large influx every year of immigrants from abroad; the number in 1879, so far as is recorded, was 53,073, and in 1886, 108,879.

PERHAPS no one cause in particular can be assigned for the continued depression of British commerce, but the falling off is so great that there must be some cause for it. The amount is now becoming very serious, and is affecting all classes of the community. Compared with the year 1883, the difference is no less than £113,798,000—imports, £86,208,000; exports, £36,770,000, the loss being equal to £4 a head all round. One of the causes mentioned by more than one foreign consul is that English people do not understand the language and requirements of their customers, and that manufacturers do not adapt themselves to native requirements. The chief cause no doubt is foreign competition, direct by foreign merchants finding their way to our customers, and indirect by foreigners manufacturing goods for themselves not unfrequently by means of British machinery, British coal, and even British workmen. The amount of trade for the last two years was:—

Total Imports (1885)	£370,967,955
" " (1886)	349,863,472
Decrease in 1886	£21,134,483
Total Exports (1885)	£271,403,694
" " (1886)	268,667,017
Decrease in 1886	£2,736,977

Putting exports and imports together, the total foreign trade of the United Kingdom was:—

Total Imports and Exports (1885) ..	£642,371,649
" " (1886) ..	618,530,489

A decrease in 1886 of

The total value of the trade carried on with the following countries in 1885 and 1886 is thus stated:—

TOTAL IMPORTS.

FOREIGN.	1885.	1886.
Russia	£17,712,426	£13,571,786
Sweden	8,108,521	7,468,696
Norway	2,833,069	2,758,705
Denmark	4,846,393	4,951,043
Germany	23,069,163	21,422,342
Holland	25,009,582	25,309,949
Do. Colonial Possessions	3,156,134	3,248,978
Belgium	15,070,121	14,248,151
France	35,709,787	36,599,450
Do. Colonial Possessions	917,909	735,430
Portugal	2,670,855	2,547,901
Do. Colonial Possessions	298,249	278,952
Spain	9,646,627	9,112,025
Do. Colonial Possessions	2,071,185	1,148,154
Italy	3,009,499	2,773,573
Austrian Territories	2,157,570	1,621,515
Greece	1,912,804	1,545,798
Bulgaria, Servia, and } Montenegro	302,411	76,064
Roumania	2,757,926	2,649,718
Turkey: European	1,532,982	1,319,509
" Asiatic	3,147,655	2,835,211
" Egypt	8,818,376	7,256,759
Tripoli and Tunis	533,140	370,840
Western Africa	1,131,097	973,165
Morocco	481,357	482,090
Eastern Africa	127,602	79,929
Persia	78,501	85,027
Madagascar	10,366	6,777
Arabia (Muscat, &c.)	904	1,100
Cochin China, &c.	97,395	5,342
Indian Seas Native States	14,056	14,273
Siam	90,535	102,802

	1885.	1886.
China, excl. of Hong Kong	£8,614,069	£8,040,938
Japan	492,804	565,813
Islands in the Pacific	83,664	100,197
Hayti & San Domingo ..	115,231	92,801
United States of America	86,478,813	81,600,197
Mexico	724,847	591,287
Central America	1,065,131	1,117,042
New Grenada (Colombia)	237,140	295,086
Venezuela	226,389	144,877
Ecuador	150,990	225,754
Peru	1,884,852	1,665,121
Bolivia	200,046	190,619
Chile	2,496,245	2,277,437
Brazil	4,085,209	3,461,135
Uruguay	626,593	414,203
Argentine Republic	1,878,921	1,646,336
Whale Fisheries, Northern	200,661	49,522
Total from For. Countries	£286,566,222	267,979,429

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

	1885.	1886.
Channel Islands	£809,878	£914,570
Gibraltar	15,832	32,805
Malta and Gozo	78,841	94,717
Gambia, Sierra Leone, &c.	141,271	156,454
British Gold Coast	738,538	670,394
St. Helena	2,184	398
South Africa, C. of G. Hope	3,832,725	3,985,427
" Natal	623,725	685,338
Aden	216,030	248,607
Mauritius	307,364	309,571
India: Bombay and Sind	9,644,931	8,704,837
Madras	3,696,639	3,954,822
Bengal and Burmah ..	18,541,095	19,460,848
Straits Settlements	4,422,166	4,372,622
Ceylon	2,389,492	2,083,636
Hong Kong	968,414	1,556,062
Australasia: W. Australia	276,779	268,673
South Australia	3,459,412	2,487,032
Victoria	5,332,402	4,853,667
New South Wales	7,115,707	7,060,428
Queensland	1,648,225	1,279,517
Tasmania	304,493	248,009
New Zealand	5,137,300	4,717,465
Fiji Islands	50,806	39,249
British North America:		
Dominion of Canada ..	9,962,217	10,061,213
Newfoundland, &c.	384,973	354,175
Bermudas	4,713	5,574
British West India Isles	2,531,652	1,560,981
British Guiana	1,428,539	1,363,379
British Honduras	230,946	220,651
Falkland Islands	81,261	105,384
Total from Brit. Posses.	£84,401,733	81,884,043
Total from For. Countries	286,566,222	267,979,429
Total from For. Countries		
and Brit. Possessions	£370,967,955	349,863,472

TOTAL EXPORTS.

FOREIGN.	1885.	1886.
Russia	£6,240,693	£6,408,535
Sweden	3,408,992	2,949,733
Norway	1,696,510	1,550,955
Denmark and Colonies ..	2,370,007	2,206,526
Germany	27,059,830	26,302,267
Holland	15,849,466	15,011,501
Do. Colonial Possessions	1,926,006	1,591,504
Belgium	13,876,556	12,250,911
France	23,020,350	20,319,010
Do. Colonial Possessions	806,911	582,192
Portugal	2,100,917	2,211,421
Do. Colonial Possessions	577,683	567,226

	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
Spain	£3,914,836	£3,825,472	British Guiana	£615,176
Do. Colonial Possessions	3,416,279	3,873,373	British Honduras	107,805
Italy	7,468,000	6,980,637	Falkland Islands	26,071
Austrian Territories	1,120,254	1,313,448	Total to Brit. Possessions	£85,424,218
Greece	972,937	1,083,746	Total to Foreign Countries	185,976,476
Bulgaria, Servia, and } Montenegro	103,753	86,844	Total to Foreign Countries and Brit. Possessions	£271,403,694
Roumania	846,657	998,754		268,667,017
Turkey: European	3,604,719	3,743,303		
" Asiatic	3,231,688	2,826,721		
Egypt	3,701,275	2,991,767		
Tripoli and Tunis	91,238	89,544		
Morocco	562,266	578,329		
Western Africa	984,521	£70,617		
Eastern Africa	208,022	130,849		
Abyssinia	15,166	7,571		
Madagascar	6,852	57,283		
Arabia (Muscat)	1,249	778		
Persia	328,149	142,222		
Borneo	985	1,879		
Indian Seas, other States	1,561	1,238		
Siam	52,159	68,064		
China (excl. Hong Kong)	5,515,918	5,415,544		
Cochin China, &c.	33,533	18,866		
Japan	2,298,705	2,319,719		
Islands in the Pacific	90,929	90,514		
Hayti and San Domingo	371,591	285,974		
United States of America	31,694,589	37,607,805		
Mexico	866,671	1,003,366		
Central America	693,074	702,652		
New Grenada (Colombia)	694,948	982,172		
Venezuela	350,393	460,464		
Ecuador	138,323	271,606		
Peru	821,371	981,606		
Bolivia	75,183	56,909		
Chile	1,551,305	1,744,312		
Brazil	5,611,857	6,355,195		
Uruguay	1,443,978	1,325,892		
Argentine Republic	4,760,678	5,322,280		
Total to For. Countries	£185,979,476	186,599,306		

EXPORTS OF BRITISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.—During the year 1886 the following were among the most important articles of British produce and manufacture exported to our colonies and foreign parts, giving the total value:—

Alkali (soda chiefly)	£1,788,078
Apparel, ready-made	3,902,215
Arms, ammunition, &c.	1,671,585
Bags and sacks, empty	707,092
Beer and ale	1,582,773
Biscuit and bread	518,169
Books, printed	1,116,737
India-rubber manufactures	971,108
Railway Carriages, Trucks, &c.	913,244
Cement	862,052
Chemicals and dye-stuffs	1,976,040
Coals, &c.	9,837,338
Naphtha, and similar products	£22,398
Corn, grain, and meal	309,097
Cotton yarn	11,487,389
Cotton manufactures—	
" White or plain	£32,237,682
" Printed, &c.	17,924,454
" Lace, &c.	2,363,683
" Stockings, &c.	487,378
Sewing Cotton	2,586,765
Hosiery and small wares	1,757,737

Total of all cotton manufactures, &c.	57,567,435
Earthen and china ware	1,901,625
Furniture, cabinet, and upholstery	632,207
Herrings and other Fish	1,738,448
Glass, plate, flint, bottles, &c.	970,377
Haberdashery, &c.	2,994,477
Hardware and cutlery	2,845,561
Hats	1,086,534
Implements and tools of industry ..	829,530
Leather, tanned, unwrought	1,362,000
" Boots, &c.	1,548,200
Linen manufactures	5,259,122
" Yarn	935,225
Jute manufactures, including yarn ..	2,080,637
Manures, including chemical manures ..	1,614,643
Medicines, drugs, &c.	814,213
Oil, seed	1,502,340
Painters' colours and materials	1,266,101
Paper and stationery	2,454,392
Pickles, vinegar, confectionery, &c. ..	1,152,497
Skins and furs of all sorts	84,111
Soup	416,710
Spirits	901,360
Sugar, refined	6,676
Steam-engines	3,012,561
Machinery (not steam-engines)	7,124,270
Other iron and steel manufactures, including raw material	21,817,720
Copper, brass, lead, tin, zinc, &c.	3,227,230
Telegraphic wires and apparatus ..	922,667
Silk manufactures, yarn, &c.	2,098,967
Wool, sheep and lambs'	932,700
Woollen and worsted yarn	4,410,821
" manufactures	19,738,341

TABLE SHOWING THE CONSUMPTION, OR QUANTITY RETAINED FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES, OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF COMMERCE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM DURING THE PAST 40 YEARS.—COMPILED BY FRANCIS REID & Co., BROKERS, LIVERPOOL.

Year.	SUGAR, RAW AND REFINED.		TEA.		COFFEE.		COCOA.		RICE.		TOBACCO.		WINE.		SPIRITS, BRITISH AND FOREIGN.		FOREIGN WOOL.		COTTON.		RAW SILK.	
	Tons.	Lbs. per Head.	Pounds.	Per Head.	Pounds.	Per Head.	Pounds.	Per Head.	Tons.	Lbs. per Head.	Pounds.	Per Head.	Gallons.	Per Head.	Gallons.	Per Head.	Pounds.	Per Head.	Pounds.	Per Head.	Pounds.	Per Head.
1845	242,834	19'51	44,193	1'59	34,293	1'23	2,579	0'09	13,466	1'08	26,162	0'94	7,736	0'24	26,665	0'91	2,666	2'66	679,063	24'36	4,058	0'15
1846	290,282	23'14	46,314	1'33	37,441	1'33	3,079	0'11	55,166	4'40	26,638	0'95	6,953	0'22	25,534	0'91	57,782	2'23	399,753	14'23	3,697	0'13
1847	299,041	24'24	50,021	1'81	34,399	1'24	3,208	0'12	25,474	2'06	27,553	1'05	6,251	0'23	28,216	1'02	64,318	2'33	506,575	23'70	4,518	0'10
1848	328,561	26'74	53,949	1'96	34,399	1'18	2,978	0'11	19,173	1'56	27,915	1'01	6,279	0'23	28,742	1'04	69,581	2'53	645,399	23'44	4,059	0'15
1849	374,370	30'32	58,834	2'13	36,983	1'34	3,997	0'14	38,917	3'18	29,564	1'07	6,813	0'24	30,151	1'09	107,671	3'89	746,709	27'00	6,046	0'22
1850	384,267	30'86	63,429	2'27	35,764	1'28	4,383	0'16	48,345	3'88	30,333	1'09	6,206	0'23	26,731	0'92	69,846	2'50	877,389	27'51	4,433	0'16
1851	382,294	30'20	69,130	2'44	34,367	1'21	2,650	0'09	74,523	3'04	32,080	1'15	6,605	0'23	28,864	1'02	83,262	3'29	837,391	29'53	3,071	0'37
1852	450,203	35'30	73,217	2'57	35,338	1'24	3,071	0'11	88,003	6'91	34,110	1'19	6,997	0'23	27,774	0'97	100,037	3'50	884,732	30'97	3,631	0'14
1853	457,449	35'61	76,362	2'56	34,492	1'20	3,480	0'12	65,334	5'04	34,791	1'21	7,262	0'25	28,790	1'00	104,267	3'62	1,150,510	36'52	7,768	0'27
1854	449,604	37'53	88,637	2'98	31,591	1'06	4,171	0'14	80,518	6'05	38,239	1'28	7,358	0'25	27,066	0'94	117,633	4'06	1,040,840	39'40	6,024	0'21
1855	545,821	40'73	97,921	3'26	30,748	1'03	4,286	0'14	27,264	2'04	39,179	1'36	12,061	0'30	26,990	0'90	159,701	4'33	675,069	22'75	4,586	0'15
1856	559,166	41'68	102,325	3'41	30,944	1'03	4,600	0'15	43,720	3'03	40,995	1'36	13,327	0'40	29,769	0'99	172,785	5'75	988,177	32'88	3,488	0'12
1857	593,358	44'01	111,057	3'68	31,097	1'05	4,585	0'15	78,868	8'85	41,053	1'36	13,754	0'52	29,090	0'96	142,951	4'73	911,903	33'17	3,947	0'13
1858	561,335	41'03	106,918	3'51	30,668	1'01	5,730	0'19	134,729	9'91	41,280	1'36	15,151	0'50	28,610	0'94	147,673	4'85	1,005,463	30'02	4,105	0'13
1859	583,369	42'17	111,830	3'64	29,109	0'94	6,564	0'21	175,038	12'75	41,719	1'36	14,840	0'48	29,624	0'96	141,853	4'61	948,298	30'81	2,524	0'08
1860	660,368	48'00	117,622	3'78	30,689	0'99	6,943	0'21	92,802	6'72	41,717	1'34	15,168	0'39	31,470	1'02	166,819	5'36	1,099,751	35'30	3,038	0'17
1861	702,201	49'93	123,529	3'92	31,003	0'98	7,333	0'23	103,649	7'37	42,775	1'36	16,237	0'52	34,454	1'09	184,412	5'73	1,406,281	44'64	4,961	0'16
1862	715,400	50'47	127,792	4'02	31,661	1'00	7,853	0'25	159,796	13'39	43,948	1'38	16,875	0'53	33,618	1'06	195,397	5'21	1,142,620	36'30	3,949	0'12
1863	786,033	55'02	132,022	4'12	32,330	1'01	8,311	0'26	162,042	11'37	45,944	1'44	18,027	0'57	37,779	1'10	189,824	6'12	1,318,087	41'19	2,716	0'09
1864	853,845	59'40	137,422	4'27	31,800	0'99	8,863	0'28	144,000	10'02	45,787	1'40	17,284	0'54	40,510	1'20	194,438	6'04	1,427,984	44'35	3,201	0'10
1865	942,703	65'17	145,458	4'36	32,596	1'01	9,973	0'31	168,687	11'66	47,026	1'45	17,349	0'54	42,427	1'31	189,059	5'84	1,233,200	38'06	1,939	0'06
1866	852,438	58'39	149,132	4'56	33,342	1'02	10,428	0'32	152,744	10'46	47,681	1'46	18,671	0'57	41,796	1'28	193,065	5'61	1,291,165	39'48	2,943	0'09
1867	834,692	56'66	131,275	4'58	32,830	0'99	10,060	0'30	192,355	13'06	49,300	1'49	17,671	0'54	40,420	1'22	188,546	6'62	1,188,365	36'01	2,784	0'08
1868	903,597	60'99	137,691	4'75	33,393	1'00	9,980	0'30	182,107	7'60	47,969	1'44	16,272	0'49	40,722	1'23	196,195	5'90	1,194,310	35'97	2,333	0'07
1869	914,742	61'13	160,652	4'80	34,696	1'04	10,111	0'30	181,669	12'11	47,309	1'41	14,945	0'45	38,475	1'15	179,793	5'01	1,287,663	38'42	2,517	0'08
1870	946,094	62'33	158,570	4'66	32,943	0'96	10,566	0'31	217,219	16'39	48,261	1'42	15,524	0'47	37,764	1'05	222,644	5'66	1,404,697	41'31	2,733	0'08
1871	989,208	62'77	160,225	4'54	31,943	0'90	10,897	0'31	253,563	14'09	48,481	1'38	15,644	0'44	37,094	1'05	181,684	5'15	1,466,423	41'54	1,936	0'06
1872	992,893	62'30	165,079	4'62	31,962	0'89	11,906	0'34	212,035	13'40	49,055	1'37	14,431	0'40	36,916	1'03	220,513	6'18	1,504,107	42'13	2,458	0'07
1873	1,066,404	66'30	170,812	4'72	32,448	0'90	12,688	0'38	198,537	12'35	50,772	1'38	14,382	0'39	36,765	1'02	216,929	6'03	1,474,421	40'90	2,660	0'07
1874	1,071,155	66'60	175,097	4'84	33,062	0'91	13,963	0'38	158,152	9'76	50,772	1'40	14,075	0'39	36,634	1'01	242,662	6'66	1,485,037	40'91	4,142	0'11
1875	1,147,351	70'22	182,455	4'98	33,410	0'91	14,595	0'40	121,457	7'43	51,325	1'40	13,848	0'38	35,956	0'99	233,514	6'39	1,203,496	32'88	1,698	0'04
1876	1,100,861	66'65	178,894	4'81	32,391	0'88	14,595	0'41	177,812	10'76	50,972	1'38	13,252	0'36	34,894	0'94	281,484	7'61	1,150,939	40'62	1,699	0'04

* Millions and hundreds of thousands; the last three figures omitted: e.g., the weight of Tea in 1860 was 168,870,834 lbs., the quantity of Spirits in the same year, 36,764,464 gallons.

There are in England, including "Her Majesty's" (Master, the Earl of Coventry), of which there are 40 couples, the kennels being at Ascot Heath, 13 packs of Stag-hounds, containing between them 315 couples of hounds; besides two packs in Ireland, with 65 couples. The following are the Masters, the Kennels, and the numbers of the principal packs of Stag-hounds (with over 20 couples each):—

PACK.	COUPLES.	MASTER.	KENNELS.
County Down	35	Capt. R. W. B. Ker, M.P.	Montalto, Ballinahinch, county Down.
Devon and Somerset	32	Mr. C. H. Basset	Exford, Minehead, Somerset.
Enfield Chase	21	Colonel A. P. Someract.	Enfield Court, Middlesex.
New Forest	22	Mr. F. Lovell	Hinchelsea, Brockenhurst, Hants.
Norfolk	25	Mr. R. A. Barkley	Palgrave, Diss.
Rothschild's (Lord)	30	Lord Rothschild	Ascott, Leighton Buzzard.
Savernake Forest	22	Marquis of Anglesea	Savernake, Marlborough.
Surrey	33	Mr. Nickalls	Nutfield, Redhill, Surrey.
Ward Union	35	Committee	Ashbourne, county Meath.

Of Foxhound packs, there are no less than 156 in England and Wales, containing 5,902 couples of hounds; in Scotland, seven packs, with 278 couples; and in Ireland, 15 packs, with 324 couples. The following are the packs of Foxhounds containing 60 couples of hounds or more:—

PACK.	COUPLES.	MASTER.	KENNELS.
Albrighton	56	Major Legge & Capt. Foster ..	Whiston Cross, Shifnal.
Atherstone	53	Mr. W. E. Oakeley	Witherley, Atherstone, Warwickshire.
Badsworth	58	Mr. C. B. E. Wright	Badsworth, Pontefract.
Beaufort's (Duke of)	75	Duke of Beaufort, K.G.	Low St., Bedale, York.
Bedale	50	Mr. G. W. Elliott	Belvoir Castle, Grantham, Lincoln.
Belvoir	62	Duke of Rutland, K.G.	Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire.
Berkeley	64	Lord Fitzhardinge	Stratton Andley, Bicester, Oxon.
Bicester and Warden Hill ..	53	Lord Chesham	Charlton Horothorne, Sherborne, Dorset.
Blackmoor Vale	80	Mr. M. Guest	Bramham Park, Tadcaster.
Bramham Moor	50	Mr. G. L. Fox	Bramham, Lincolnshire.
Burton	50	Mr. R. E. Wemyss	Reepham, Lincolnshire.
Cottesmore	60	Mr. W. Baird	Barbythorpe, Oakham, Rutland.
Craven	55	Mr. G. C. Ricardo	Waleot, Hungerford.
Crawley and Horsham	50	Mr. C. B. Goodman	West Grinstead, Sussex.
Croome	50	Mr. E. Walter Greene	Kynnersley, Severn Stoke, Worcester.
Essex	52	Mr. L. W. Arkwright	Harlow, Essex.
Essex Union	50	Mr. P. A. W. Carnegie	Billericks, Essex.
Fitzwilliam, The	59	Hon. G. C. W. Fitzwilliam ..	Milton, near Peterborough
Galway's (Lord)	50	Lord Galway	Serly, Bawtry, Yorks.
Garth's (Mr.)	60	Mr. T. Garth	Haines Hill, Twyford, Berkshire.
Goodwood	61	Earl of March	Goodwood.
Grafton	53	Lord Penrhyn	Wakefield Lawn, Stony Stratford, Bucks
H. H. (Hampshire)	55	Mr. A. H. Wood	Ropley, Alresford.
Hambleton	50	Mr. W. Long	Droxford, Bishop's Waltham, Hampshire.
Hertfordshire	56	Captain W. Peacocke	Kenesbourne Green, Luton.
Heythrop	52	Mr. A. Brassey	Chipping Norton, Oxon.
Holderness	52	Mr. A. Wilson	Eton, near Beverley.
Ledbury	50	Mr. A. Knowles	Ledbury, Herefordshire.
Mayneil	75	Mr. R. C. Pole & Mr. Bass, M.P.	Sudbury, Derbyshire.
Middleton's (Lord)	50	Lord Middleton	Birdsall, Malton, York.
North Cheshire	37	Captain E. P. Yates	Forest Kennels, Northwich.
North Staffordshire	56	Marquis of Stafford	Trentham, Stoke.
Oakley	50	Mr. T. B. Miller	Milton Ernest, Bedford.
Old Berkeley	56	Mr. H. Cox	Chorley-Wood Common, Rickmansworth.
Percy's (Earl)	50	Earl Percy	Greenrigg, Leebury, Northumberland.
Petworth	52	Lord Leonfield	Petworth Park, Sussex.
Portsmouth's (Earl of)	50	Earl of Portsmouth	Eggesford, N. Devon.
Pytchley	54	Mr. H. Langham	Brixworth, Northampton.
Quorn	55	Captain Warner	Quorn, Loughborough.
Rufford	50	Mr. T. H. Bayly	Rufford, Ollerton, Newark.
Shropshire	50	Mr. A. P. H. Lonsdale	Lee Bridge, Preston, Shrewsbury.
South Berks	60	Major Allfrey	World's End, Reading.
Southdown	55	Hon. C. Brand	Ringmer, Lewes, Sussex.
Southwold	50	Mr. E. P. Rawnsley	Bechford, Horncastle, Lincolnshire.
South Notts	50	Earl of Harrington	Gedding, Notts.
Tynedale	50	Mr. J. C. Straker	Stagslaw, Corbridge, Northumberland.
Vale of White Horse	55	Mr. C. A. Hoare	Cricklade, Wilts.
Warwickshire	52	Lord Willoughby de Broke ..	Kineton, Warwick.
West Kent	60	Hon. R. Nevill	Warren House, Otford, Sevenoaks.
Wynnstay	65	Sir H. W. Wynn, Bart.	Wynnstay, Ruabon.
York and Ainsty	53	Mr. E. Lycett Green	Acombe, York.
Zetland's (Earl of)	55	Earl of Zetland	Aske, Richmond, Yorkshire.

IRELAND.

Galway	50	Major Butson	Clonfert, Eyre Court, Galway.
Kildare	53	Major R. St. L. Moore	Jiginstown, Naas, county Kildare.
Meath	56	Mr. J. O. Trotter	Nugentstown, Kells, county Meath.

SCOTLAND.

Buocleuch's (Duke of)	51	Duke of Buccleuch, K.G.	St. Boswell's, Roxburghshire.
Eglinton's (Earl of)	50	Earl of Eglinton	Eglinton Castle, Irvine, Ayr.
Fife	50	Col. J. A. Thomson	Harleswynd, Cupar, Fife.

Besides Foxhounds, there are 121 packs of Harriers and Beagles in England and Wales, with 1,659 couples, 36 packs in Ireland, with 562 couples; and five packs in Scotland, with 87 couples. This gives a total of nearly 19,000 hounds maintained in the United Kingdom exclusively for hunting purposes.

Principal Clubs and Club-Houses.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscriptn.		Secretary.	Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.		
Albemarle	1875	25, Albemarle Street	600	8 Gs.	5 Gs.	Miss S. E. Clark	Ladies and gentlemen.
Alexandra	1884	12, Grosvenor St., W.	670	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	Miss E. E. Henley	Ladies of position only.
Alpine	1857	2, St. Martin's Place	No limit	1 G.	1 G.	W. F. Donkin (Hon.)	Intstd. in mnnt. exproltn.
Army and Navy	1838	36, Pall Mall	2,350	£40	10 Gs.	Captain Green, R.N.	Officers of Army and Navy.
Arthur's	1765	69, St. James's Street	600	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Major M. Foster	Social.
Arts	1863	17, Hanover Square	450	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	F. M. Kinderley	Art, literature and science
Arundel	1860	12, Salisbury St., W.C.	250	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	G. S. Williams (Hon.)	Literary and artistic.
Athenaeum	1824	107, Pall Mall	1,200	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	J. C. Webster	Scientific, artistic, literary.
Bachelors	1881	8, Hamilton Pl., W.	650	£30	£7	E. A. Smith	Social. Ladies adm. as vstrs.
Badminton	1876	Piccadilly, W.	1,000	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	J. G. Elliott	Sporting & coaching club.
Beaufort	1886	32, Dover Street, W.	500	None	5 Gs.	Cunningham Bridgman	Artistic, musical and social.
Boodle's	1762	28, St. James's Street	600	19 Gs.	11 Gs.	The Proprietor	Social.
Brooks's Arts	1764	St. James's Street	600	15 Gs.	11 Gs.	William S. Fyler	Liberal. Social. [of art.
Burlington fne Camera	1866	17, Savile Row	500	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. Beavan	Amateur artists & collectors
Carlton	1832	21, Bedford St., W.C.	No limit	1 G.	3 Gs.	G. Davison	Amateur photogra. Social.
Cigar Club	1880	6, Waterloo Pl., S.W.	1,000	£30	10 Gs.	A. N. Streafeld	Conservative. [Scientific.
City Carlton	1868	1,000	1,000	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	P. J. D. Lindoe (Hon.)	Social.
City Conservat.	1883	Go. Yd., Lombd. St.	1,500	15 Gs.	8 Gs.	T. O. Ramsden	Conservative.
City Liberal	1874	Walkbrook	1,055	5 Gs.	8 Gs.	F. C. Dobbing (Hon.)	Conservative.
City of London	1832	19, Old Broad St., E.C.	890	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	W. T. Deverell	Liberal.
Colden	1866	None	960	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	W. Thomson	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Cocoa Tree	1746	64, St. James's Street	350	None	3 Gs.	R. Gowing	Free trade.
Conservative	1840	74, St. James's Street	1,243	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	G. W. Daniel (Hon.)	Social.
Constitutional	1883	Northumberland Av.	6,400	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. Almack	Strictly Conservative.
Crichton	1871	10, Adelphi Terrace	650	£5	£5	Wilfred Hampton	Political, Constitutional.
Devonshire	1875	50, St. James's Street	1,500	None	3 Gs.	Thomas Craston	Artistic, scientific and lite-
E. Ind. Uni. Ser.	1849	16, St. James's Square	1,200	£30	8 Gs.	John Warner	Liberal.
Eldon	1879	27, Chancery Lane	200	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. J. Waring	Liberal. [rary.
Farmers'	1843	Salisbury Sq. Hotel.	600	1 G.	1 G.	S. B. L. Bruce	Agricultural and social.
Garrick	1831	15, Garrick's Cov. Gar.	650	20 Gs.	8 Gs.	Lt.-Col. R. H. Atkinson	Theatrical, literary, &c.
Ger. Athenaeum	1869	93, Mortimer St., W.	500	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	H. Gildemeister (H. Tr)	Literary, artistic, social.
Grafton	1863	10, Grafton Street, W.	984	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	J. L. Pencock (Man.)	The first Gridiron club.
Green Room	1877	20, Bedford St. Cov. Gar.	250	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Geo. A. Delacher (Hon.)	Dramatic, artistic, &c.
Gresham	1843	1, Gresham Place, E.C.	500	20 Gs.	8 Gs.	William Beal	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Grosvenor	1883	135, New Bond St., W.	2,000	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Nugent C. Wade	Social. Non-political.
Guards'	1813	70, Pall Mall	415	30 Gs.	£11	John H. Lane	Officers of 3 regt. of Guards
Gun Club	1861	Wood L., Notting H.	No limit	12 Gs.	8 Gs.	G. A. Battcock	Pigeon shooting.
Hogarath	1870	36, Dover Street, W.	No limit	10 &	4 Gs.	H. M. Cundall	Artistic and social.
Hurlingham	1868	Fulham, S.W.	1,500	15 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. K. Hurrell	Polo, and pigeon shooting.
Isthmian	1882	12, Grafton Street, W.	1,200	None	10 Gs.	C. H. Jackson	Urs. Pblc. schls., Army, Nvy.
Jnr. Arm. & Nav	1869	10, St. James's Street	1,200	20 Gs.	8 Gs.	Captain R. Trimen	Officers of Arm. Nav. & Mar.
Jnr. Athenaeum	1864	116, Piccadilly	1,000	*	8 Gs.	Major C. J. Addison	Social and Non-political.
Junior Carlton	1864	Pall Mall	2,100	37 Gs.	10 Gs.	Charles Martin	Strictly Conservative.
Junior Garrick	1867	14, Adelphi Terrace	500	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. R. Hunt	Social and dramatic.
Jnr. Travellers	1886	94, & 97, Piccadilly	2,000	50 Gs.	8 Gs.	J. R. Ross (Hon.)	Social and Non-political.
Jnr. Untd. Serv.	1827	Charles St. St. James's	2,000	£40	7 Gs.	Col. E. Lakin	Arm. Nav. Marines & Militia
Kennel	1874	6, Cleveland Row, St. J's	300	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	W. W. Aspinall	For imprvng. breed of dogs
Law Society	1882	103, Chancery Lane.	400	None	3 Gs.	Joseph D. Langton	Social.
Lyric	1875	175, Bond Street, W.	700	2 Gs.	4 Gs.	C. B. Brown	Members of the Incorpor-
Marlborough	1869	52, Pall Mall, St. W.	500	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	C. H. Stone, R.N.	[rated Law Society.
Mil. & Ryl. Nval.	1880	16, Albemarle St., W.	600	None	6 Gs.	E. A. M. Sands (Hon.)	Officers of the Six Services.
National	1845	1, Whitehall Gardens	550	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	Mj.-Gen. J. D. Swinburn	Church of Eng., Protestant.
N. Conservative	1886	9, Pall Mall	2,600	10 Gs.	6 Gs.	W. R. Millar	Conservative.
National Liberi.	1892	Whitehall Place, S.W.	6,000	10 Gs.	6 Gs.	William Digby, c.t.e.	Strictly Liberal.
National Union	1887	23, Albemarle St., W.	1,200	None	5 Gs.	Lord Pallington	Unionist.
Nav. & Military	1862	94, Piccadilly	2,000	35 Gs.	8 Gs.	S. C. Walpole	Army, Navy, and Marines.
New Athenaeum.	1878	Pall Mall, W.	700	2 Gs.	4 Gs.	C. B. Brown	Lit., scientific and social.
New Club	1833	Covent Garden	600	£10	£10	Frederick Turnbull	Social.
New Oxf. & Cam.	1884	20, Albemarle Street	None	8 Gs.	8 Gs.	E. Luscombe-Brown	Membs. of Oxf'd & Camb.
New University	1863	57, St. James's Street	1,100	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	Captain J. F. Wyse	Membs. of Oxf'd & Cambge.
Oriental	1824	18, Hanover Sq., W.	800	£31	9 Gs.	Arthur Stirling	Social.
Orleans	1877	29, King St., S. James'	550	20 Gs.	8 Gs.	John Walter Knaggs	Social.
Oxford & Camb.	1830	71, Pall Mall	1,170	40 Gs.	8 Gs.	W. Woodcock	Membs. of the Universities.
Pall Mall	1870	7, Waterloo Place, W.	750	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	Major Fred. Drage	Non-political.
Paulatin	1878	39, Fitzroy Square	300	1 G.	2 G.	A. J. Waring	University College School.
Pelican	1887	21, Denman St., W.	1,000	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	R. Shirley Brooks	Sporting and social.
Portland	1316	1, Stratford Pl. Oxf. St.	250	10 Gs.	7 Gs.	A. S. Hincks	Non-political.
Press	1882	167, Fleet Street	No limit	1 G.	3 Gs.	M. Vitzelly	Strictly journalistic.
Primrose	1886	5, Park Pl., St. James's	None	3 Gs.	3 Gs.		Conservatives only.
Prince's Raq.	1833	Hans Place	No limit	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	George Prince	For practice of these games.
Raleigh	1858	16, Regent St., S.W.	800	25 Gs.	10 Gs.	Ernest Whitehead	Social.
Reform.	1834	104, Pall Mall, S.W.	1,400	40 Gs.	10 Gs.	G. Digges-Lat Touche	Strictly Liberal.
Royal Water } Colours Art }	1884	5A, Pall Mall East	250	1 G.	19 Gs.	George L. Ridge	For holding Art Con- [sazioni, &c.
Royal Navy } and Army }	1886	4, Grafton Street, W.	1,097	£5	£5	Henry J. Kelly, R.N.	Naval officers.
Royal Canoe	1866	11, Bucknighm St. W.C.	200	£2	£1	T. G. F. Winsor (Hon.)	To promote canoeing.
Russell Whist	1870	55, Gt. Coram St., W.C.	700	1 G.	3 Gs.	E. A. McDermot	Whist, literary, and social.
St. George's	1874	Hanover Square, W.	2,300	*	8 Gs.	George Lund	Social, Colonial, &c.
St. Geo.'s Chess	1826	47, Albemarle St., W.	No limit	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	James J. Minchin	For cultivation of chess.
St. James's	1857	106, Piccadilly	650	25 Gs.	11 Gs.	Edward Parsey	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1, Bridge S. Westmstr.	1,500	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	Major Cary H. Borrer	Conservative.
Salisbury	1880	12, St. James's Square	1,200	None	10 Gs.	A. D. MacArthur, R.N.	Ladies admitted as visitors.

* Regulated by the Committee.

Name of Club.	Estab-lished.	Club House.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscriptn.		Secretary.	Remarks.
				Entr.	Ann.		
Savage	1857	Savoy Place, W.C.	400	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	E. J. Wade (Hon.)	Literary, art, drama, and science.
Savile	1868	107, Piccadilly, W.	600	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	H. J. Hood (Hon.)	For science.
Scandinavian.	1875	80, Strand, W.C.	700	None	3 Gs.	R. Leffler	For Scandinavian languages.
Scottish	1879	39, Dover Street, W.	1,500	10 Gs.	7 Gs.	H. A. Godin-Alexander	Social. Non-political.
Southfd. Cattle Sociéte (Natl. Franchise.)	1798	12, Hanover Square.	930	None	1 G.	H. J. Hime	Fat cattle & implement show. (For French Residents.)
Travellers' Hse.	1865	86, St. James's Street	700	25 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. Moutennis (Hon.)	(Social) Non-political.
Travellers'	1819	106, Pall Mall	750	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Thomas Holman	Travellers.
Turf	1868	85, Piccadilly	850	12 Gs.	15 Gs.	C. Emberton	Sporting and social.
Union	1822	Trafalgar Square.	1,000	31 Gs.	7 Gs.	Frederick Probert	Social. Non-political.
Unionist	1887	68, Pall Mall, S.W.	2,000	None	3 Gs.	C. G. H. Cadogan	Unionist.
United Service	1815	116 & 117, Pall Mall.	1,500	£40	£8	S. G. Robinson, n.w.	For senior officers only.
Untd. Unvrsty	1822	1, Suffolk Street	1,060	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	G. M. Bradley	Mbrs. of Oxf. & Cam. Univ.
United Whist	1876	60, St. James's Street	170	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	Major Fairtlough	Mbrs. of princpl. Lndn. clubs.
University for Ladies	1887	31, New Bond Street.	No limit	19 Gs.	19 Gs.	Miss Jackson	Ladies of University Education only.
Vernon	1877	5, Park Pl. St. James's	700	None	6 Gs.	Col. Ord (Hon.)	Social.
Victoria	1865	18, Welling St., W.C.	500	£6	£6	H. Wareham (Maugr.)	Sporting.
Wellington	1885	1, Grosvenor Place	1,250	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	G. A. Hart-Dyke	Social. Ladies as visitors.
Whitehall	1886	37, Parliament Street	600	20 Gs.	10 Gs.	J. H. Hutchinson	Social.
White's	1730	37, St. James's Street	625	19 Gs.	11 Gs.	H. H. Percival (Prprtr.)	Social. Non-political.
Windham	1828	13, St. James's Square	650	31 Gs.	£10	Captain W. Savile	Social.
York	1883	8, St. James's Square	1,500	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	C. A. Pritchard, n.s.	Social. Non-political.

Yacht Clubs.

Name of Club.	Station.	Club House.	Date of In-stitutn.	Date of Admity Writt	Subscription.		Commodore.
					Entr.	Ann.	
Royal Yacht Sqdn.	Cowes	Cowes	1812	1839	£100	£11	H. R. H. Prince of Wales.
— Albert	Southsea	Southsea	1864	1865	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	H. R. H. Duke of Edinburgh
— Alfred	Kingstown	13, Pembroke Rd., Dublin	1864	1872	2 Gs.	1 G.	H. R. H. Duke of Edinburgh
— Barrow	Piel Harbour	Barrow-in-Furness	1871	1872	1 G.	1 G.	Duke of Buccleuch.
— Channel Islands	Channel Isls.	St. Heliers, Jersey	1870	1870	1 G.	1 G.	G. F. Carrington.
— Cinque Ports	Dover	Dover	1872	1872	3 Gs.	3 Gs.	H. R. H. Duke of Connaught
— Clyde	Hunter's Quay	Hope Street, Glasgow	1856	1857	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	John Clark.
— Cork	Queenstown	Queenstown	1720	1831	£7	£10s.	Capt. Smith-Barry.
— Cornwall	Falmouth	Falmouth	1871	1872	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	J. C. Kennerley.
— Dart.	Dartmouth	Kingswear	1860	..	1 G.	2 Gs.	H. Studdy.
— Dorset.	Weymouth	Weymouth	1875	1875	7 Gs.	4 Gs.	Lord Stalbridge.
— Eastern	Granton	Edinburgh	1835	1836	2 Gs.	None.	Duke of Buccleuch.
— Forth	Granton	Edinburgh	1838	1882	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Sir Donald Currie, k.c.m.g.
— Harwich	Harwich	Harwich	1843	1845	1 G.	1 G.	Duke of Hamilton.
— Highland	Oban	Oban	1881	1881	5 Gs.	2 Gs.	Colonel Malcolm, n.r.
— Irish	Kingstown	Kingstown	1848	1846	£10	£4	The Marquis of Ormonde.
— London	Cowes	2, Savile Row, and Cowes	1838	1849	..	6 Gs.	Sir G. Curtis Lampson.
— Mersey	Liverpool	Mersey St., Birkenhead	1844	1844	1 G.	1 G.	Lieut.-Colonel D. Gamble.
— Northern	Rothsay	Glasgow	1824	1831	£5	£3	Sir M. R. Stewart, Bart.
— Portsmouth	Portsmouth	Portsmouth	1880	1880	5 Gs.	2 Gs.	Pr. Edward of Saxe-Weimar.
— Saint George	Kingstown	Kingstown	1838	1845	£15	£4	Marquis of Drogheda.
— Southampton	Southampton	Southampton	1875	1877	2 Gs.	1 G.	..
— Southern	Southampton	Southampton	1843	1848	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	Hans Sloane Stanley.
— Thames	Thames	7, Albemarle Street, W.	1823	1842	15 Gs.	5 Gs.	H. R. H. Prince of Wales.
— Torbay	Torbay	Torbay	1875	1875	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	Lord Haldon.
— Ulster	Bangor	Bangor, co. Down	1867	1870	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Earl of Dufferin.
— Victoria	Ryde	Ryde	1844	1845	5 Gs.	6 Gs.	Marquis of Exeter.
— Welsh	Carnarvon	Carnarvon	1847	1847	2 Gs.	1 G.	Marquis of Anglesey.
— Wstrn. of Engl.	Plymouth	The Hoe, Plymouth	1827	1842	5 Gs.	£6	H. R. H. Prince of Wales.
— Yorkshire	Hull	Hull	1846	1847	2 Gs.	1 G.	B. B. Mason.
— Alexandra	Southend	Southend	1873	..	12 Gs.	2 Gs.	G. J. Baxter.
— Corinthian	Thames	Erith	1872	..	2 Gs.	1 G.	S. Harman Sturgis.
— Junior Thames	Greenhithe	Greenhithe	1871	..	1 G.	1 G.	J. Fradley.
— Medway	Rochester	King's Head, Rochester	1880	..	10s. 6d.	Major J. T. du Bogle, n.s.	
— Nautilus	Rhyde	Pier Street, Rhyde	1887	..	1 Gs.	None	Not yet appointed.
— New Thames	Gravesend	Gravesend	1868	1868	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	A. O. Wilkinson.
— Nore	Gravesend	New Falcon Ho. Gravesend	1878	..	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	(Vacant.)
— Temple	Thames	Anderton's Htl., Fleet St.	1857	..	1 G.	1 G.	G. J. Vallance.

TOTAL ANNUAL VALUE OF PROPERTY AND INCOME ASSESSED, 1879-86.

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.	B. Land.
1879	£485,939,056	£55,897,204	£36,210,037	£578,046,297	69,140,132
1880	485,676,370	55,079,954	36,140,577	576,896,901	69,383,666
1881	493,533,819	55,530,028	36,110,043	585,223,890	69,187,057
1882	507,644,153	57,607,470	36,199,354	601,450,977	68,799,405
1883	516,948,272	59,406,708	36,481,078	612,836,058	65,823,054
1884	530,538,379	61,117,685	36,854,135	628,510,199	65,514,180
1885	533,429,560	61,125,422	36,912,150	631,467,132	65,233,206
1886	533,038,774	60,057,933	36,758,915	629,855,622	63,316,106

The Imperial Coinage.

The authorized Coinage of the United Kingdom consists of the following pieces, some of which are issued only on special occasions:—

Denomination.	Standard Weight.	Least Current Weight.	Remedy.
GOLD:	Grains.	Grains.	Grains.
Five Pound....	616'37239	612'50000	1'00000
Two Pound....	245'54895	246'00000	0'40000
Sovereign....	123'27447	122'50000	0'20000
Half-Sovereign	61'63723	61'12500	0'10000
SILVER:			
Crown.....	436'36363	—	1'81818
Half-Crown....	218'18181	—	0'90909
Florin.....	174'54545	—	0'72727
Shilling.....	87'27272	—	0'36363
Sixpence.....	43'63636	—	0'18181
Groat or 4d....	29'09090	—	0'12121
Threepence....	21'81818	—	0'09090
Twopence.....	14'54545	—	0'06060
Penny.....	7'27272	—	0'03030
BRONZE:			
Penny.....	145'83333	—	2'91666
Halfpenny....	87'50000	—	1'75000
Farthing.....	43'75000	—	0'87500

STANDARD GOLD contains eleven-twelfths of fine metal and one-twelfth of alloy; fineness, 916'66. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold is coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign.

STANDARD SILVER consists of thirty-seven fortieths of fine metal and three-fortieths of alloy; fineness, 925. One troy pound of standard silver is coined into 66 shillings.

BRONZE is a mixture of copper, tin, and zinc.

THE "REMEDY" is the amount of variation in fineness and weight permitted.

TOKENS.—No person is allowed to coin any token to pass, or as representing bronze or other money under a penalty of £20.

LIGHT GOLD.—Any person to whom it is tendered may break, cut, or deface any gold coin below the current weight.

BANK OF ENGLAND NOTES are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £300, £500, and £1,000.

BANK POST BILLS are drawn for any sum from £10 to £1,000, are made payable to order at seven days' date, or at sixty days'. No charge is made for bills so drawn: they may be obtained at the Chief Office in London, or at any of the branches.

LEGAL TENDER OF MONEY.—The tender of Bank of England Notes is legal in England and Wales for every purpose, and by any (except by the Bank of England). No one, however, can be compelled to give change. Gold of the full weight is a legal tender to any amount. Silver is not a legal tender for sums over two pounds, nor bronze for sums over one shilling. Farthings, although a legal tender for the same amount, are generally refused if offered for a larger sum than sixpence.

SLANG TERMS FOR MONEY.—In addition to the ordinary terms there are others which, although puzzling to a foreigner, are tolerably well understood in this country. In Scotland, a man who flies "kites" may not be worth a "boodle," and in England not worth a "mag"—coins which no one ever saw. Such a man will toss you for a "bob." He, of course, would be shunned by the lady who lost a "pony" on last year's "Oaks," and by her husband who lost a "monkey" on the Derby at Epsom a day or two previously. The following words are commonly in use:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| A Joey = 4d. | A Quid = £1. |
| Tanner = 6d. | A Pony = £25. |
| Bob = 1s. | A Monkey = £500. |
| Half a Bull = 2s. 6d. | Kite = An accommodation Bill. |
| A Bull = 5s. | |

IRISH MONETARY STATISTICS.—There are six banks in Ireland authorized to issue notes; the average circulation of notes for the twenty-eight years, 1859–86, was about £6,500,000; the largest issue, £8,334,000, was in 1882, and the smallest amount, £5,843,000, in 1862. The amount of deposits and cash balances in Joint-Stock Banks has gone on increasing from £12,967,000 in 1863 to £30,172,000 in 1886. Naturally there have been many fluctuations; in 1876 the highest amount, £34,240,000, was reached. It is interesting to note the increase of deposits in Savings Banks. In 1886 they amounted to £1,761,000; but in 1886 they had increased to £4,451,000, of which no less than £2,444,000 was invested in the Post Office Savings Banks, which during the past ten years have shown a steady increase, while the deposits in Trustee Banks during the same time have decreased, fluctuating between £1,981,000 in 1885 and £2,200,000 in 1887. These annual savings must be regarded as savings of the poorer and the middle classes, and exhibit a very satisfactory state of things. The investments of the upper classes, on the other hand, show a lamentable falling off. These investments are naturally of larger amounts, and in Government and India Stocks. In the year 1859 the amount upon which dividends was paid was £40,304,000, in 1885 this had fallen to £29,689,000; but in 1886 it had recovered to £30,680,000, a difference of £9,624,000 in the twenty-eight years. The number of banking establishments open, including branches, sub-branches, and agencies throughout the Island was 538; this number shows that there must be a considerable amount of trade in many of those smaller towns with whose names Englishmen are not familiar.

BISHOPS' OFFICIAL SIGNATURES.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| E. W. Cantuar..... | Canterbury. |
| W. Ebor..... | York. |
| F. Londin..... | London. |
| J. B. Dunelm..... | Durham. |
| E. H. Winton..... | Winchester. |
| J. F. Oxon..... | Oxford. |
| R. Cicester..... | Chichester. |
| A. W. Roffen..... | Rochester. |
| G. H. Truron..... | Truro. |
| E. H. Exon..... | Exeter. |
| J. Sarum..... | Salisbury. |

To ascertain the Weight of Paper.

Lbs. per Ream.	Weight of a Sheet in Grains, per Ream of			Lbs. per Ream.	Weight of a Sheet in Grains, per Ream of		
	480 Sheets.	500 Shts.	516 Sheets.		480 Sheets.	500 Shts.	516 Sheets.
10	145'8	140	135'7	47	685'4	658	637'6
11	160'4	154	149'2	48	700'0	672	651'2
12	175'0	168	162'8	49	714'6	686	664'7
13	189'6	182	176'4	50	729'2	700	678'3
14	204'2	196	189'9	51	743'7	714	691'9
15	218'7	210	203'5	52	758'3	728	705'4
16	233'3	224	217'1	53	772'9	742	719'0
17	247'9	238	230'6	54	787'5	756	732'6
18	252'5	352	244'2	55	802'1	770	746'1
19	277'1	266	257'8	56	816'7	784	759'7
20	291'7	280	271'3	57	831'2	798	773'3
21	306'2	294	284'9	58	845'8	812	786'8
22	320'8	308	298'4	59	860'4	826	800'4
23	335'4	322	312'0	60	875'0	840	814'0
24	350'0	336	325'6	61	889'6	854	827'5
25	364'6	350	339'1	62	904'2	868	841'1
26	379'2	364	352'7	63	918'7	882	854'7
27	393'7	378	366'3	64	933'3	896	868'2
28	408'3	392	379'8	65	947'9	910	881'8
29	422'9	406	393'4	66	962'5	924	895'3
30	437'5	420	407'0	67	977'1	938	908'9
31	452'1	434	420'5	68	991'7	952	922'4
32	466'7	448	434'1	69	1006'2	966	936'0
33	481'2	462	447'7	70	1020'8	980	949'6
34	495'8	476	461'2	71	1035'4	994	963'2
35	510'4	490	474'8	72	1050'0	1008	976'7
36	525'0	504	488'4	73	1064'6	1022	990'3
37	539'6	518	501'9	74	1079'2	1036	1003'9
38	554'2	532	515'5	75	1093'7	1050	1017'4
39	568'7	546	529'1	76	1108'3	1064	1031'0
40	583'3	560	542'6	77	1122'9	1078	1044'6
41	597'9	574	556'2	78	1137'5	1092	1058'1
42	612'5	588	569'8	79	1152'1	1106	1071'7
43	627'1	602	583'3	80	1166'6	1120	1085'3
44	641'7	616	596'9	90	1312'5	1260	1220'9
45	656'2	630	610'5	96	1400'0	1344	1302'3
46	670'8	644	624'0	100	1458'3	1400	1356'6

Sizes of Type.

All founders cast their type one uniform height and depth, but the letters vary considerably in their breadth.

The type chiefly used in this Almanack is named *Nonpareil*. The column contains 75 lines, and is, technically, 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column actually contains about 3,000 letters. The compositor in making out his bill reckons that the column contains so many (1,800) ems, he then, doubling that number, charges as so many (3,600) ems.

The smallest type cast in this country is:—

Brilliant. A column the size of this in the Almanack if set in *Brilliant* would contain 121 lines, and about 7,500 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper.

Diamond is the next size; the column would contain 107 lines, and about 6,000 letters.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper.

Pearl, 95 lines, 4,370 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper.

Ruby, 87 lines, 3,740 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper.

Nonpareil, 75 lines, 3,000 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper.

Minion, 64 lines, 2,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper.

Brevier, 58 lines, 1,970 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper.

Bourgeois, 53 lines, 1,500 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper.

Long Primer, 47 lines, 1,360 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper.

Small Pica, 43 lines, 1,120 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper.

Pica, 37 lines, 890 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper.

English, 34 lines, 680 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper.

Great Primer, 27 lines, 430 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper.

Double Pica, 22 lines, 280 letters—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures, on paper.

WRITING AND DRAWING PAPERS.

	Dimensions.
Emperor	72 × 48
Antiquarian	53 × 31
Double Elephant	40 × 26 $\frac{3}{4}$
Atlas	34 × 26
Colombier	34 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imperial	30 × 22
Elephant	28 × 23
Super Royal	27 × 19
Royal	24 × 19
Medium	22 × 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Demy	20 × 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Large Post	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Post	19 × 15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Foolscap	17 × 13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pott	15 × 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Copy	20 × 16

BROWN PAPERS.

	Dimensions.
Casing	46 × 36
Double Imperial	44 × 29
Elephant	34 × 24
Double Four Pound	31 × 21
Imperial Cap	29 × 22
Haven Cap	26 × 21
Bag Cap	24 × 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kent Cap	21 × 18

PRINTING PAPERS.

Post	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Medium	24 × 19
Demy	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 17 $\frac{1}{2}$
Royal	25 × 20
Super Royal	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 20 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imperial	30 × 22
Double Foolscap	27 × 17
Double Crown	30 × 20
Sheet and Half Post	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Double Post	31 $\frac{1}{2}$ × 19 $\frac{1}{4}$
Double Demy	35 × 22 $\frac{1}{4}$

PAWNBROKERS' REGULATIONS.

For the TICKET on goods pledged for 10s. or less	½d.
On goods pledged for more than 10s.	1d.
For INTEREST on pledges not exceeding 40s., for every 2s. or part of 2s., per month ..	½d.
And after the first month any time not exceeding 14 days to be charged as half a month.	
On pledges exceeding 40s., for every half-crown, or part of half a crown, per month	½d.

FORFEITURE.—Pledges for 10s. and under must be redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the date of pledging. At the end of that time they become the property of the pawnbroker.

Pledges above 10s., if not redeemed within twelve calendar months and seven days from the day of pledging, may be sold by auction by the pawnbroker, but may be redeemed at any time before the day of sale.

Within three years after sale the pawner may inspect the account of the sale in the pawnbroker's books on payment of one penny, and receive any surplus produced by the sale. But deficit on sale of one pledge may be set off by the pawnbroker against surplus on another.

If any pledge is destroyed or damaged by fire, the pawnbroker will be bound to pay the value of the pledge after deducting the amount of the loan and profit—such value to be the amount of the loan and profit and 25 per cent. on the amount of the loan.

If any ticket is lost, mislaid, or stolen, the pawner should at once apply to the pawnbroker for a form of declaration to be made before a magistrate, or the pawnbroker will be bound to deliver the pledge to any person who produces the ticket to him and claims to redeem the same.

When the loan is 5s. or under, the charge on form of declaration is one halfpenny; when the loan is above 5s., one penny.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS.—A pawnbroker may make a special contract with a pawner in respect of a pledge on which the pawnbroker makes a loan of above 40s., provided always that—

(1.) The pawnbroker at the time of the pawning shall deliver to the pawner a special contract pawn-ticket, signed by the pawnbroker.

(2.) The duplicate of the special contract pawn-ticket shall be signed by the pawner.

The pawnbroker may also charge:—For ticket, profit per calendar month, for storage of the pledge, and payment to inspect account of sale, such sums and rates as may be agreed upon be-

tween the pawnbroker and the pawner at the time of making the contract:

After the first calendar month any time not exceeding fourteen days will be charged as half a month, and any time exceeding fourteen days and not more than one month will be charged as one month.

The charge for storage of the pledge will be per calendar month, or any part of a month, in addition to the charges above mentioned.

Pledges may be pawned under special contract for a period of not less than three months.

In all other respects pledges under special contract are subjected to the same rules as to sale by auction, inspection of account of sale, payment of surplus produced by sale, and loss of ticket, as are set forth above in the case of ordinary pledges for more than 10s.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

MARRIAGE LICENCES can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office, at the Vicar-General's Office, and at the Bishop of London's Registry, all in Doctors' Commons, between 10 and 4, by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but Licences obtained at the Bishop's Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office or at the Vicar-General's Office are available for London or the country. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties; nor will any agent be allowed to interfere, either in procuring or paying for the licence. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings, which, with the stamps, make the entire cost £2 2s. 6d. The cost of licences through a clerical surrogate in the country varies, according to the diocese, from £2 12s. 6d. to £3 3s. By the 4th George IV., cap. 76, it is enacted, "in order to avoid fraud and collusion in obtaining licences for marriage, that before any such licence be granted one of the parties shall make a declaration, on oath, that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of such parties hath had his or her usual place of abode for the space of 15 days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the boundary of the parish church, or the district parish in the church of which the marriage is to be solemnized."

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	June.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January	365	31	59	90	151	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February	334	365	28	59	120	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March	306	337	365	31	92	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April	275	306	334	365	61	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May	245	276	304	335	31	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June	214	245	273	304	365	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July	184	215	243	274	335	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August	153	184	212	243	304	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September	122	153	181	212	273	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October	92	123	151	182	243	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November	61	92	120	151	212	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December	31	62	90	121	182	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

Regiment or Corps.	Crosses	Regiment or Corps.	Crosses	Regiment or Corps.	Crosses	Regiment or Corps.	Crosses
Royal Artillery ..	30	Scots Gds.	4	42nd Foot	10	74th Foot	1
1st Dragoon Gds.	1	1st Foot	1	43rd "	2	75th "	3
2nd "	3	3rd "	3	44th "	3	77th "	2
2nd Dragoons....	2	4th "	1	47th "	1	78th "	8
4th Hussars.....	1	5th "	3	49th "	2	80th "	2
7th "	2	7th "	6	52nd "	2	84th "	6
8th "	5	8th "	1	53rd "	5	86th "	4
9th Lancers.....	13	10th "	2	55th "	2	88th "	1
11th Hussars....	1	13th "	3	57th "	4	90th "	8
13th "	1	17th "	1	58th "	2	92nd "	2
14th "	1	18th "	2	59th "	1	93rd "	7
17th Lancers*	3	19th "	2	60th "	10	94th "	3
19th Hussars....	1	23rd "	6	61st "	1	95th "	1
Royal Engineers..	22	24th †	16	64th "	2	97th "	2
Military Train ..	2	32nd "	4	65th "	2	101st "	5
Army Hosp. Cps.	4	33rd "	2	67th "	4	102nd "	3
Commissariat ..	1	34th "	3	68th "	3	104th "	2
Grenadier Guards	4	40th "	1	71st "	1	107th "	1
Coldstream ..	4	41st "	2	72nd "	2	109th "	1
							Crosses.. 397
							Clasps.. 2
							Total.. 399

DISTRIBUTION.

CROSSES WON SINCE INSTITUTED.

Branches of the Services.	Crosses Won.	Years.	Campaigns, &c.	Crosses Won.
Royal Regt. of Artillery, inc. Ordnance ..	30	1854-56	Crimea †	109
Cavalry of the Line §	34	1856-57	Persia	3
Royal Engineers	22	1857-59	Indian Mutiny ..	179
Military Train	2	1860	China	8
Commissariat Corps	1	1863-66	New Zealand	15
Foot Guards, Brigade of	12	1864	Japan	3
Infantry of the Line || .....	193	1864	North-West Frontier, India	2
Army Hospital Corps (including officers)..	4	1866	Canada (non-comb. act of bravery) ||	1
West India Regt., 4th Batt. (a negro) ..	1	1866	West Coast of Africa (to a negro)..	1
Cape of Good Hope Corps	7	1867	Little Andaman Islands ||	5
New Zealand Militia	1	1867	Bhootan	2
Bengal Staff Corps	35	1867-68	Abyssinia	2
Bombay Staff Corps	8	1872	Looshai	1
Madras Staff Corps	1	1873-74	Ashantee	4
Indian Medical Staff	1	1875	Perak	1
Military Chaplain	1	1877-78	Jowaki	1
Civilians—Government officials	3	1878-80	Afghanistan	15
		1879	Kafir (South Africa).....	1
		1879	Zulu (South Africa).....	29
		1880	Naga Hills (N.E. India)	1
Royal Navy §	37	1881	Transvaal (South Africa)	6
Royal Marine Artillery	3	1882	Egypt	3
Royal Marine Light Infantry	1	1884	Soudan (Red Sea)	4
		1885	Soudan (the Nile)	1

Epitome.—Regular forces, 299; Colonial forces, 8; Indian forces, 45; Naval forces, 41; Civil-officials, 4. Crosses, 397; Clasps, 2. Total, 399.

* And a Clasp = 4. † And a Clasp = 38. § And a clasp each. ¶ 2 Clasps
 † † for acts of bravery not in the "Field." || † † for acts of bravery not in the "Field" (saving life, &c.)

Average Strength of the Army.

YEARS.	OFFICERS.			NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS & MEN.			OFFICERS AND MEN.		
	At Home.	Abroad.	Total.	At Home.	Abroad.	Total.	At Home.	Abroad.	Total.
1876	4,365	3,776	8,141	92,781	83,511	176,292	97,146	87,287	184,433
1878	4,195	3,750	7,945	105,006	87,8c7	192,813	109,201	91,557	200,758
1879	3,835	4,007	7,842	84,380	99,068	183,448	88,215	103,075	191,290
1880	4,044	3,773	7,817	87,843	93,326	181,169	91,887	97,099	188,986
1882	3,818	3,518	7,336	90,477	91,416	181,893	94,295	94,934	189,229
1883	3,714	3,479	7,193	86,357	88,421	174,778	90,071	91,900	181,971
1884	3,578	3,519	7,097	86,416	89,491	175,907	89,994	93,010	183,004
1885	3,248	3,827	7,075	88,331	102,658	190,989	91,579	106,485	198,066
1886	3,556	3,662	7,218	94,501	102,086	196,587	98,057	105,748	203,805

- Academy—27, Chancery Lane.
 Admiralty & Horse Guards Gaz.—9, Catherine St.
 Agricultural Gazette—9, New Bridge Street.
 Architect—175, Strand.
 Army & Navy Gazette—16, Wellington St., Strand.
 Athenæum—22, Took's Court, Chancery Lane.
 Baptist—62, Paternoster Row.
 Bazaar, Exchange, and Mart—170, Strand.
 Bell's Weekly Messenger—145, Queen Victoria St.
 Bicycling News—92, Fleet Street.
 Birmingham Post—138, Fleet Street.
 Bookseller—12, Warwick Lane.
 Bradford Observer—130, Fleet Street.
 Bradford Telegraph—62, Ludgate Hill.
 Bristol Mercury—130, Fleet Street.
 British Mail—12, Catherine Street, Strand.
 Builder—46, Catherine Street.
 Building News—332, Strand.
 Bullionist—27, Throgmorton Street.
 Chemical News—3, Boy Court, Ludgate Hill.
 Christian Globe—168, Fleet Street.
 Christian Million—4, Ludgate Circus Buildings.
 Christian World—13, Fleet Street.
 Church Review—11, Burleigh Street, Strand.
 Church Times—32, Little Queen Street, Holborn.
 Citizen—68, Leadenhall Street.
 City Press—148, Aldersgate Street.
 Civil Service Gazette—6, Salisbury St., Strand.
 Colliery Guardian—49, Essex Street, Strand.
 Colonies and India—161, Queen Victoria Street.
 Courrier de l'Europe—278, Strand.
 Court Circular—2, Southampton Street, Strand.
 Court Journal—13, Burleigh Street, Strand.
 Cycling Journal—181, Fleet Street.
 Cyclist—98, Fleet Street.
 Daily Chronicle—80, Fleet Street.
 Daily News—20, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street.
 Daily Telegraph—141, Fleet Street.
 Echo—22, Catherine Street, Strand.
 Economist—340, Strand.
 Engineer—163, Strand.
 Engineering—35, Bedford Street, Strand.
 England—291, Strand.
 English Churchman—2, Tavistock Street.
 English Mail—121, Fleet Street.
 English Mechanic—332, Strand.
 Era—49, Wellington Street, Strand.
 Evening News—12, Whitefriars Street.
 Family Churchman—8, Salisbury Court.
 Farmer—201, Strand.
 Field—346, Strand.
 Figaro—2, Tavistock Street, Strand.
 Financial News—11, Abchurch Lane.
 Freeman's Journal (Dublin)—211, Strand.
 Fun—153, Fleet Street.
 Galigiani's Messenger—168, Strand.
 Gardeners' Chronicle—41, Wellington St., Strand.
 Gardening Illustrated—37, Southampton Street.
 Gardening World—17, Catherine Street, Strand.
 General Weekly Shipping List—13, St. Mary Axe.
 Glasgow Herald—65, Fleet Street.
 Globe—367, Strand.
 Graphic—190, Strand.
 Guardian—5, Burleigh Street, Strand.
 Herapath's Railway Journal—3, Red Lion Court.
 Home and Colonial Mail—2, Salisbury Court.
 Home News—55, Parliament Street.
 Illustrated London News—198, Strand.
 Illustrated Sporting & Dramatic—148, Strand.
 Invention—54, Fleet Street.
 Irish Times (Dublin)—153, Fleet Street.
 Iron—161, Fleet Street.
 Iron and Coal Trades Review—342, Strand.
 Ironmonger—42, Cannon Street.
 Jewish Chronicle—2, Finsbury Square.
 Jewish World—8, South Street, Finsbury.
 John Bull—6, Whitefriars Street.
 Judy—99, Shoe Lane.
 Lady—12, Tavistock Street, Strand.
 Lady's Pictorial Newspaper—172, Strand.
 Lancet—423, Strand.
 Land and Water—182, Strand.
 Law Journal—5, Quality Court, Chancery Lane.
 Law Times—10, Wellington Street, Strand.
 Leeds Mercury—65, Fleet Street.
 Licensed Victuallers' Gazette—26, Southampton Street, Strand.
 Live Stock Journal—9, New Bridge Street.
 Liverpool Courier—4, Ludgate Circus.
 Liverpool Post—130, Fleet Street.
 Lloyd's Weekly News—12, Salisbury Square.
 London Commercial Record—11, Jewry Street.
 London Gazette—45, St. Martin's Lane.
 Magnet—19, Exeter Street, Strand.
 Manchester Courier—27, Fleet Street.
 Manchester Examiner—61, Fleet Street.
 Manchester Guardian—26, Charing Cross.
 Mark Lane Express—Clement's Inn Passage.
 Melbourne Argus—80, Fleet Street.
 Methodist Recorder—161, Fleet Street.
 Mining Journal—18, Finch Lane.
 Money Market Review—2, Royal Exchange Bldgs.
 Moonshine—130, Fleet Street.
 Morning Advertiser—127, Fleet Street.
 Morning Post—12, Wellington Street, Strand.
 New York Herald—391, Strand.
 Newcastle Chronicle—22, Essex Street, Strand.
 News of the World—19, Exeter Street, Strand.
 Observer—396, Strand.
 Overland Mail—65, Cornhill.
 Pall Mall Gazette—2, Northumberland Street.
 Primitive Methodist—4, Wine Office Court.
 Public Opinion—11, Southampton St., Strand.
 Publishers' Circular—188, Fleet Street.
 Punch—85, Fleet Street.
 Queen—346, Strand.
 Railway News—3, Whitefriars Street.
 Railway Times—2, Exeter Street, Strand.
 Referee—20, Wine Office Court.
 Reynolds's Newspaper—313, Strand.
 Rock—7, Southampton Street, Strand.
 St. James's Gazette—Dorset Street, Whitefriars.
 St. Stephen's Review—21, John Street, Adelphi.
 Saturday Review—33, Southampton Street.
 Scotsman (Edinburgh)—45, Fleet Street.
 Scottish Leader (Edinburgh)—74, Fleet Street.
 Shipping Gazette—54, Gracechurch Street.
 Society—108, Fleet Street.
 Spectator—1, Wellington Street, Strand.
 Sporting Times—52, Fleet Street.
 Sportsman—139, Fleet Street.
 Standard—104, Shoe Lane.
 Sunday School Chronicle—56, Old Bailey.
 Sunday Times—2, Salisbury Court.
 Sydney Morning Herald—8, George Yard, Lombard Street.
 Tablet—27, Wellington Street, Strand.
 Temperance Record—337, Strand.
 Times—Printing-house Square, Blackfriars.
 Times of India (Bombay)—121, Fleet Street.
 Truth—Carteret Street, Queen Ann's Gate, S. W.
 Universe—310, Strand.
 Vanity Fair—12, Tavistock St., Covent Garden.
 Volunteer Service Gazette—121, Fleet Street.
 Weekly Budget—Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.
 Weekly Dispatch—20, Wine Office Ct., Fleet St.
 Weekly Register—43, Essex Street, Strand.
 Weekly Times—332, Strand.
 Wheeling—152, Fleet Street.
 World—1, York Street, Covent Garden.

Compound Interest Tables.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT TO IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000	1'000
2	2'005	2'030	2'035	2'040	2'045	2'050
3	3'016	3'061	3'066	3'072	3'077	3'083
4	4'153	4'184	4'215	4'246	4'278	4'310
5	5'256	5'309	5'362	5'416	5'471	5'526
6	6'388	6'468	6'550	6'633	6'717	6'802
7	7'547	7'662	7'779	7'898	8'019	8'142
8	8'736	8'892	9'052	9'214	9'380	9'549
9	9'955	10'159	10'368	10'583	10'802	11'027
10	11'203	11'464	11'731	12'006	12'288	12'578
11	12'483	12'808	13'142	13'486	13'841	14'207
12	13'796	14'192	14'602	15'026	15'464	15'917
13	15'140	15'618	16'113	16'627	17'160	17'713
14	16'519	17'086	17'677	18'292	18'932	19'599
15	17'938	18'599	19'296	20'024	20'781	21'570
16	19'380	20'157	20'971	21'825	22'719	23'657
17	20'865	21'762	22'705	23'698	24'742	25'840
18	22'386	23'414	24'500	25'645	26'855	28'132
19	23'946	25'117	26'357	27'671	29'064	30'539
20	25'545	26'870	28'280	29'778	31'371	33'066
21	27'183	28'676	30'269	31'969	33'783	35'719
22	28'863	30'537	32'329	34'248	36'303	38'505
23	30'584	32'453	34'460	36'618	38'937	41'430
24	32'349	34'426	36'667	39'083	41'689	44'502
25	34'153	36'459	38'950	41'646	44'565	47'727
26	36'012	38'553	41'313	44'312	47'571	51'113
27	37'912	40'710	43'759	47'084	50'711	54'669
28	39'860	42'931	46'291	49'968	53'993	58'402
29	41'856	45'219	48'911	52'966	57'423	62'323
30	43'903	47'575	51'623	56'085	61'007	66'439
31	46'000	50'003	54'429	59'328	64'752	70'761
32	48'150	52'505	57'335	62'701	68'666	75'299
33	50'354	55'078	60'341	66'210	72'756	80'064
34	52'613	57'730	63'453	69'858	77'030	85'067
35	54'928	60'466	66'674	73'652	81'497	90'320
36	57'304	63'276	70'008	77'598	86'164	95'836
37	59'734	66'174	73'458	81'702	91'041	101'628
38	62'227	69'159	77'029	85'970	96'138	107'710
39	64'783	72'234	80'725	90'400	101'464	114'095
40	67'403	75'401	84'520	95'026	107'030	120'800
41	70'088	78'663	88'510	99'827	112'847	127'840
42	72'840	82'023	92'607	104'820	118'925	135'232
43	75'661	85'484	96'849	110'012	125'276	142'993
44	78'552	89'048	101'238	115'413	131'914	151'143
45	81'516	92'720	105'782	121'029	138'850	159'700
46	84'554	96'501	110'484	126'871	146'098	168'685
47	87'668	100'397	115'351	132'945	153'673	178'119
48	90'860	104'408	120'388	139'263	161'588	188'025
49	94'131	108'541	125'602	145'834	169'859	198'427
50	97'484	112'797	130'998	152'667	178'503	209'348

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH ONE POUND ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT RATES VARYING FROM 2½ TO 5 PER CENT.

Yr.	2½ Per Ct.	3 Per Ct.	3½ Per Ct.	4 Per Ct.	4½ Per Ct.	5 Per Ct.
1	1'0250	1'0300	1'0350	1'0400	1'0450	1'0500
2	1'0506	1'0609	1'0712	1'0816	1'0920	1'1025
3	1'0769	1'0927	1'1087	1'1249	1'1412	1'1576
4	1'1038	1'1256	1'1475	1'1699	1'1925	1'2155
5	1'1314	1'1593	1'1877	1'2167	1'2462	1'2763
6	1'1597	1'1941	1'2223	1'2653	1'3023	1'3401
7	1'1887	1'2209	1'2723	1'3159	1'3609	1'4071
8	1'2184	1'2668	1'3168	1'3686	1'4221	1'4715
9	1'2480	1'3048	1'3629	1'4233	1'4831	1'5353
10	1'2801	1'3439	1'4166	1'4802	1'5530	1'6289
11	1'3121	1'3842	1'4510	1'5395	1'6229	1'7103
12	1'3449	1'4258	1'5111	1'6010	1'6959	1'7959
13	1'3785	1'4685	1'5640	1'6651	1'7722	1'8856
14	1'4130	1'5126	1'6187	1'7317	1'8519	1'9799
15	1'4483	1'5580	1'6753	1'8009	1'9353	2'0769
16	1'4845	1'6047	1'7340	1'8730	2'0224	2'1849
17	1'5216	1'6528	1'7947	1'9479	2'1134	2'2940
18	1'5597	1'7024	1'8575	2'0258	2'2085	2'4066
19	1'5987	1'7535	1'9225	2'1068	2'3079	2'5270
20	1'6386	1'8061	1'9898	2'1911	2'4117	2'6533
21	1'6796	1'8603	2'0594	2'2788	2'5202	2'7860
22	1'7216	1'9161	2'1315	2'3699	2'6337	2'9253
23	1'7646	1'9736	2'2061	2'4647	2'7522	3'0715
24	1'8087	2'0326	2'2833	2'5633	2'8760	3'2251
25	1'8539	2'0938	2'3632	2'6658	3'0054	3'3864
26	1'9003	2'1566	2'4460	2'7725	3'1407	3'5557
27	1'9478	2'2213	2'5316	2'8834	3'2820	3'7335
28	1'9965	2'2879	2'6202	2'9987	3'4297	3'9201
29	2'0464	2'3566	2'7119	3'1187	3'5840	4'1161
30	2'0976	2'4273	2'8068	3'2434	3'7453	4'3219
31	2'1500	2'5001	2'9050	3'3731	3'9139	4'5380
32	2'2038	2'5751	3'0067	3'5081	4'0899	4'7649
33	2'2589	2'6523	3'1119	3'6484	4'2740	5'0032
34	2'3153	2'7319	3'2209	3'7943	4'4664	5'2533
35	2'3732	2'8139	3'3336	3'9461	4'6673	5'5160
36	2'4325	2'8983	3'4503	4'1039	4'8774	5'7918
37	2'4933	2'9852	3'5710	4'2681	5'0969	6'0814
38	2'5557	3'0748	3'6960	4'4388	5'3262	6'3855
39	2'6196	3'1670	3'8254	4'6164	5'5659	6'7048
40	2'6851	3'2620	3'9593	4'8010	5'8164	7'0400
41	2'7522	3'3599	4'0978	4'9931	6'0781	7'3920
42	2'8210	3'4607	4'2413	5'1928	6'3516	7'7616
43	2'8915	3'5645	4'3897	5'4005	6'6374	8'1497
44	2'9638	3'6715	4'5433	5'6165	6'9361	8'5572
45	3'0379	3'7816	4'7024	5'8412	7'2482	8'9850
46	3'1139	3'8950	4'8669	6'0748	7'5744	9'4333
47	3'1917	4'0119	5'0373	6'3178	7'9153	9'9060
48	3'2715	4'1323	5'2136	6'5705	8'2715	10'4013
49	3'3533	4'2562	5'3961	6'8333	8'6437	10'9213
50	3'4371	4'3839	5'5849	7'1067	9'0326	11'4674

* When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year, less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £30'012 and deduct £1 = £29'012.

gives the sums required as the annual amount of principal combined with interest required for the liquidation of a debt of £100, at the stated percentage, in 10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 years:—

REPAYMENT OF PUBLIC LOANS.

LARGE sums of money are every year advanced to Local Government Boards and other public bodies, for improvements, building of work-houses, schools, harbours, bridges, &c., to be repaid in a given number of years, including interest. The following scheme of tables for the repayments of Loans was compiled under the Local Government Act, 1883, and examined by the actuary of the National Debt Office. It

Years	3 per Ct.	3½ per Ct.	4 per Ct.	4½ per Ct.	5 per Ct.
10	£ s. d. 11 14 5½	£ s. d. 12 0 5½	£ s. d. 12 6 7	£ s. d. 12 12 9	£ s. d. 12 19 0
20	6 14 5½	7 0 8½	7 7 2	7 13 9	8 0 5½
30	5 2 0½	5 8 9	5 15 8	6 2 9½	6 10 1½
40	4 6 6½	4 13 7½	5 1 0½	5 9 8	5 16 6½
50	3 17 8½	4 5 3½	4 13 1½	5 1 2½	5 9 6½

Of course, if the loan be for £1,000, each annual instalment as shown above must be multiplied by 10; if for £2,000, then by 20, and so on.

Section 50 of the County Juries Act, 1825, describes a juror as "A householder, or the occupier of a shop, warehouse, counting-house, chambers, or office for the purpose of trade or commerce, and having lands, tenements, or personal estate of the value of £100."

SPECIAL JURORS.—33 & 34 Vic., c. 77, s. 6, enacts that "Every man whose name shall be in the jurors' book, and who shall be legally entitled to be called an esquire, or shall be a person of higher degree, or shall be a banker or merchant, or who shall occupy a private dwelling-house, rated or assessed to the poor rate or to the inhabited house duty on a value of not less than £100 in a town containing 20,000 inhabitants and upwards, or rated or assessed to the poor rate or to the inhabited house duty on a value of not less than £50 elsewhere, or who shall occupy premises, other than a farm rated or assessed, on a value of not less than £100, or a farm rated or assessed on a value of not less than £300, shall be qualified and liable to serve on special juries in every such county in England and Wales, and in London respectively;" and by Section 11 of the "Juries Act, 1870," it is enacted that "in making out the list of persons within their respective parishes and townships qualified to serve as jurors, the overseers shall specify which of such persons are, in the judgment of such overseers, qualified as special jurors, and shall also specify in every case the nature of the qualification and also the occupation and the amount of the rating of assessment of every such person."

EXEMPTIONS FROM SERVING AS JURORS.—Peers, Members of Parliament, Judges, Clergymen, Roman Catholic priests, Ministers of any congregation, dissenters and of Jews whose place of meeting is duly registered, provided they follow no secular occupation except that of a schoolmaster; barristers-at-law, certificated conveyancers, and special pleaders, if actually practising; attorneys, solicitors, and proctors, if actually practising and having taken out their annual certificates, and their managing clerks, and notaries public in actual practice; officers of the courts of law, the clerks of the peace or their deputies, if actually exercising the duties of their respective offices; coroners, gaolers and keepers of houses of correction, and all subordinate officers of the same; keepers in public lunatic asylums; members and licentiates of the Royal College of Physicians in London, if actually practising as physicians; members of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, if actually practising as surgeons; apothecaries certificated by the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries Company, and all registered medical practitioners and registered pharmaceutical chemists, if actually practising as apothecaries, medical practitioners, or pharmaceutical chemists respectively; the master, wardens, and brethren of the Corporation of Trinity House, of Deptford Strond; pilots licensed by the Trinity House of Deptford Strond, Kingston-upon-Hull, or Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and all masters of vessels in the buoy and light service employed by either of those corporations, and all pilots licensed under any Act of Parliament or charter for the regulation of pilots; the household servants of Her Majesty; officers of the Post Office, commissioners of Customs, and officers, clerks,

or other persons acting in the management or collection of the Customs, commissioners of Inland Revenue, and officers or persons appointed by the commissioners of Inland Revenue or employed by them or under their authority or direction in any way relating to the duties of Inland Revenue; sheriffs' officers; officers of the rural and metropolitan police; officers of the navy, army, militia, and yeomanry, while on full pay; magistrates of the metropolitan police courts, their clerks, ushers, doorkeepers, and messengers; officers of the Houses of Lords and Commons; members of the council of the municipal corporation of any borough, and every justice of the peace assigned to keep the peace therein, and the town clerk and treasurer for the time being of every such borough, so far as relates to any jury summoned to serve in the county where such borough is situate; burgesses of every borough in and for which a separate court of quarter sessions shall be holden so far as relates to any jury summoned for the trial of issues joined in any court of general quarter sessions of the peace in the county wherein such borough is situate; justices of the peace so far as relates to any jury summoned to serve at any sessions of the peace for the jurisdiction of which he is a justice.

THE JUDGES.

THEIR AGES, AND DATES OF ELEVATION TO THE BENCH.

The Lord Chancellor (Halsbury)	June, 1825	63
Sir James Hannen (President)	Feb., 1868	67
Master of the Rolls (Lord Esher)	Aug., 1868	71
Mr. Justice Denman	Oct., 1872	68
Earl of Selborne	Dec., 1872	76
Baron Pollock	Jan., 1873	65
Lord Chief Justice Coleridge	Nov., 1873	67
Mr. Justice Field	Feb., 1875	75
Baron Huddleston	Feb., 1875	71
Lord Justice Lindley	May, 1875	60
Mr. Justice Manisty	Nov., 1876	80
Mr. Justice Hawkins	Nov., 1876	72
Lord Justice Lopes	Nov., 1876	60
Lord Justice Fry	May, 1877	61
Lord Justice Cotton	June, 1877	67
Mr. Justice Stephen	Jan., 1879	59
Lord Justice Bowen	June, 1879	53
Mr. Justice Mathew	Mar., 1881	58
Mr. Justice Cave	Mar., 1881	56
Mr. Justice Kay	Mar., 1881	66
Mr. Justice Chitty	Sept., 1881	60
Mr. Justice North	Nov., 1881	56
Mr. Justice Day	June, 1882	62
Mr. Justice Butt	Apr., 1883	57
Mr. Justice Smith	Apr., 1883	51
Mr. Justice Wills	July, 1884	60
Mr. Justice Grantham	Jan., 1886	53
Mr. Justice Stirling	May, 1886	52
Mr. Justice Kekewich	Nov., 1886	55
Mr. Justice Charles	Sept., 1887	49

THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

The Rule of the Road is a paradox quite;
For in driving your carriage along,
If you turn to the left you are sure to go right,
If you turn to the right you go wrong.

The following is the scale usually charged by respectable houses for:—

SURVEY with plain plan—100 acres and under—by arrangement, according to work required. Over 100 acres, 2s. per acre and expenses; if with finished map, according to amount of embellishment.

VALUATION to fix rent—5 per cent. on first £200, and 2½ on remainder of one year's rental value, and expenses.

TIMBER valuation—5 per cent. on first £100, and 2½ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

CROPPING—5 per cent. up to £100, and 2½ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

VALUATION for probate—2 per cent. on first £500, and 1¼ on the excess, and out-of-pocket expenses.

VALUATION of land—6d. per acre, and out-of-pocket expenses. No fee less than 5 guineas.

FOR THE SALE of freehold, leasehold, and copyhold houses and estates, ground leases, policies of insurance, reversions and other property, by private contract—5 per cent. on first £100, and 2½ per cent. on the next £5,000, and 1½ per cent. on excess; also, in addition, the usual commission for fixtures, furniture, and effects.

FOR THE SALE of the same by auction—2½ per cent. on the amount realized at the sale, and out-of-pocket expenses; or 1 per cent. on the reserve, and expenses, in the event of no sale being effected.

FOR THE SALE of furniture, &c., by auction—5 per cent. on the amount realized, and out-of-pocket expenses; 5 per cent. valuation of furniture, fixtures, stock-in-trade, and general effects.

FOR LETTING unfurnished houses or disposing of leases when the term is for 3 years or under—5 per cent. on one year's rent; where for more than 3 years, 7½ per cent. on one year's rent; and 5 per cent. on any premium up to £1,000, and 2½ per cent. on residue; and for fixtures, furniture, goodwill, &c., 5 per cent. up to £500, and 2½ per cent. on residue. Should the tenant afterwards purchase, the commission as above for selling will be due, less the commission for letting.

FOR LETTING furnished houses—5 per cent. on the rent payable for one year. If let for a longer period, 2½ on remainder of term.

FOR TAKING inventories and examining same—From one guinea, according to length.

FOR LETTING building land and brick earth—building land: one year's ground rent.—Brick earth: 5 per cent. on every year's rent: extra for checking royalty.

VALUATIONS for mortgage, sale, or purchase—1 per cent. and out-of-pocket expenses on first £1,000; and ¼ per cent. on all above that sum upon the full amount of valuation.

FOR NEGOTIATING the purchase of estates, houses, and ground leases—1 per cent. on amount of purchase-money, and out-of-pocket expenses.

FOR NEGOTIATING the taking of houses—Half the above scale for letting, and expenses.

MAKING schedule of fixtures to attach to lease—From 1 to 4 guineas, or about 3 guineas per day.

FOR MAKING schedule of dilapidations, and serving notice to repair—From 2 to 5 guineas per day.

FOR SETTling amount of dilapidations—5 per cent. on amount, and out-of-pocket expenses.

RAILWAY, School Board, Corporation, Board of Works, and other compensations—

AMOUNT OF AWARD.

£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1,200	19	0	6,000	43	0
1,400	20	0	7,000	48	0
1,600	21	0	8,000	53	0
1,800	22	0	9,000	58	0
2,000	23	0	9,600	61	0
3,000	28	0	10,000	63	0
4,000	33	0	12,000	73	0

No fee less than 7 guineas, and a fee of 3 guineas per day for attendance in London before jury or arbitrator.

MANAGEMENT of estates, including collection of rents—Tithe-rent charges, ground rents, &c., from 3 to 5 per cent.; cottage property, 10 per cent.

CHARGES ALLOWED UNDER THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1883.

The following charges are to be subject to reduction by agreement with the Official Receiver or the trustee, or to increase with the sanction of the Committee of Inspection and the Official Receiver.

BROKERS' ALLOWANCES. £ s. d.

For inventory not exc. 5 folios	0	10	6
Additional per folio	0	1	6
For every ½ hour in going to or from premises if more than one mile from brokers	0	2	6
For inventory and valuation:—			
On the first £100	2	10	0
For the next £400	1	5	0
Above £400 up to £10,000	1	0	0
Above £10,000	0	10	0
Travelling expenses in addition.			

AUCTIONEERS' CHARGES.

For sales by private contract based on the valuation, half the above charges for inventory and valuation.

For sales by auction, including all expenses except newspaper advertisements.

Of chattel property not exceeding:—

On the first £100	£10	0	0	per cent.
On the next £400	5	0	0	"
Above up to £1,000	4	0	0	"
Above £1,000	2	10	0	"

Of estates, freehold, leasehold, &c., including valuations, for determining reserve bids:—

On the first £300	£5	0	0	per cent.
On the next £1,600	2	10	0	"
Above up to £5,000	1	5	0	"
Above £5,000	1	0	0	"

Costs of surveys, dilapidations, and specifications in discretion of Taxing Officer, £2 to £5.

ACCOUNTANT'S CHARGES.

For preparing balance-sheet, investigating accounts, &c., principal's time, exclusively so employed, per day of seven hours, £1 1s. to £5 5s.

Chief clerk's time, 10s. 6d. to £1 11s. 6d.

Other clerk's time, per day of seven hours, 7s. 6d. to 16s.

These charges shall include stationery, except the forms used.

Medical Fees.

UNLIKE those in most other businesses or professions, the charges made by medical men are assessed upon a sliding scale. All engaged in the profession are supposed to be equal in point of skill, and therefore entitled to charge alike, the tariff depending chiefly upon the residence of doctor or patient. A medical man living in the eastern suburbs of London will perhaps charge but half a crown or three and sixpence if waited upon by a patient, but, when he removes to the neighbourhood of Manchester Square, the fee charged for the first visit will be two guineas, and one guinea for each second or subsequent visit.

Patients are charged according to their supposed incomes, the income being indicated by the rental of the houses in which they reside. The following are the charges usually made by general practitioners:—

	RENTALS.		
	£10 to £25.	£25 to £50.	£50 to £100.
Ordinary Visit	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
Night Visit	Double an Ordinary Visit.		
Mileage beyond two miles from Home..	1s. 6d.	2s.	2s. 6d.
Detention per hour..	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 5s.	5s. to 7s. 6d.
Letters of Advice	Same charge as for an ordinary visit		
Attendance on servants	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 5s.
Midwifery	21s.	21s. to 30s.	42s. to 105s.
CONSULTANTS.			
Advice or Visit alone	21s.	21s.	21s.
Advice or Visit with another Practitioner	21s.	21s. to 42s.	21s. to 42s.
Mileage beyond two miles from Home ..	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.	10s. 6d.

Special visits—i.e., of which due notice has not been given before the practitioner starts on his daily round, are charged at the rate of a visit and a half. Patients calling upon the doctor are charged at the same rate as if visited by him.

When the ordinary medical attendant is called upon to meet another in consultation, he is entitled to charge double his ordinary fee. When he himself is called in, in consultation, he is entitled to the minimum fee of 21s.

When more members of one family are ill at the same time, half a fee is charged for each beyond the first.

In midwifery cases the fee generally covers all charges for visits, &c., if all goes well, but if the illness be protracted, or if any special operation has to be performed, there is an extra charge.

If attendance on servants is paid for by employer, or if he send for the doctor, the charge is the same as to himself.

Certificates of health are to be charged for as visits, except where special investigation is needed, as in certificates for lunacy, insurance offices, &c., when the charge may be from half a guinea to two guineas.

Vaccination is usually charged for according to the number of visits required.

Medical bills are usually rendered once or twice a year, and contain but one amount—"Attendance and medicine," from date to date, so much—and the patient has no means of checking the correctness of the charge; but as medical men, like all others, are liable to err, there can be no reason why they should not render detailed accounts of their charges.

Population, Births, and Deaths.

Population of 31 large towns in the United Kingdom, and of 26 foreign cities, from the latest returns issued by the Registrar-General, with the rate per thousand of births and deaths for one year ending October 1, 1887.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	POPULATION.	Rate per 1,000.	
		BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
In 31 Towns.	10,379,849	31'7	23'4
London	4,215,102	31'7	19'3
Brighton	118,186	25'6	16'5
Portsmouth	137,917	35'8	19'2
Norwich	92,848	33'8	21'9
Plymouth	77,127	32'0	23'3
Bristol	223,695	30'0	20'7
Wolverhampton	80,847	33'6	23'2
Birmingham	441,095	31'9	19'1
Leicester	143,153	33'4	19'7
Nottingham	224,230	33'7	18'1
Derby	94,006	30'9	16'2
Birkenhead	97,703	32'6	19'7
Liverpool	592,991	31'3	24'4
Bolton	112,354	33'0	19'9
Manchester	377,529	35'8	28'2
Salford	218,658	33'1	21'9
Oldham	134,158	33'8	23'7
Blackburn	116,844	34'6	24'1
Preston	102,283	38'0	27'8
Huddersfield	90,034	28'1	22'6
Halifax	79,207	27'7	21'1
Bradford	224,507	28'0	19'7
Leeds	345,080	33'3	21'7
Sheffield	316,288	32'8	20'6
Hull	196,855	33'0	20'2
Sunderland	129,684	35'1	19'4
Newcastle	157,048	38'6	24'5
Cardiff	104,580	41'4	22'2
Edinburgh	258,629	29'4	19'7
Glasgow	524,039	36'9	23'9
Dublin	353,082	28'1	29'3
Calcutta	433,219	—	27'8
Bombay	773,196	19'7	26'0
Madras	398,777	41'1	38'3
Paris	2,260,945	26'9	23'8
Brussels	450,708	29'5	21'6
Amsterdam	378,969	36'7	22'5
Rotterdam	190,521	36'7	21'9
The Hague	143,626	37'5	21'9
Copenhagen	290,000	36'3	22'7
Stockholm	216,807	34'5	21'7
Christiania	134,000	29'7	22'1
St. Petersburg	928,016	—	27'9
Berlin	1,385,991	32'4	22'7
Hamburg (State) ..	529,091	36'6	28'1
Dresden	254,088	32'0	22'7
Breslau	308,105	35'0	30'5
Munich	269,000	35'8	30'9
Vienna	790,381	33'7	25'6
Prague	294,170	—	29'6
Buda Pest.	432,672	35'0	34'8
Venice	147,349	26'6	25'4
Cairo	374,838	51'5	43'9
Alexandria	231,396	45'1	37'0
New York	1,429,697	—	27'8
Brooklyn	745,108	—	25'4
Philadelphia	993,801	—	22'5

It will be observed that some of the populations given in this table differ from those shown elsewhere, in consequence of the different areas taken.

THE Emigrant Information Office, established under the supervision of the Colonial Office, is at 31, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. Hours 10.30 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Saturday 10.30 to 2 p.m. By written or personal application to the Chief Clerk at this office useful and trustworthy information respecting emigration can be obtained, together with the state of the labour market. Handbooks with maps, at a cost of 1d. for each colony, may also be had.

The following are some of the particulars likely to be required by intending emigrants:—

PASSAGES.

1. FREE PASSAGES.—*Queensland.*—To selected Agricultural Labourers, and single Female Domestic Servants (apply to the Agent-General). There are no free passages to any other colony.

2. ASSISTED PASSAGES.—*Canada.*—Assisted passages at £3 per adult to Farm Labourers and their families, and Female Domestic Servants.

Western Australia.—£10 is allowed to Farmers, Agriculturists, and others likely to be useful in country districts; but a deposit of not less than £100 (to be refunded in the colony) is as a rule required before any assistance is given.

New Zealand.—Assisted passages at £10 per adult are granted to a limited number of Farmers and Agriculturists with small capital. Before any one of this class receives such assistance he must show that he is possessed of £100, and of an additional £50 for each member of his family over 12 years of age.

No assisted passages to New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, the Cape, or Natal; but in the case of Queensland and the Cape passages at lower rates are given, under special conditions, to labourers engaged here by employers in these colonies.

Land Order Warrants to the value of £20 are given under certain conditions to persons paying their own passage direct to Queensland.

3. NOMINATED PASSAGES.—*Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Natal.*—Residents in these colonies can, under certain specified conditions, nominate their friends for free passages on making payments in the colony as under:—

Queensland.—Males, 12 to 40 years of age, £2; 40 to 45, £4; Females, 12 to 40 years of age, £1; 40 to 45, £4. Confined to agricultural Labourers and Female Domestic Servants.

Western Australia.—On payment of £6 to a limited number of nominees, approved by the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

Tasmania.—Adult Males, not above 40 years of age, £5; Females, not above 40 years of age, £3; Married Couples, not above 45, £6. The continuance of these passages is uncertain.

New Zealand.—Over 12 years of age, £10. As a rule, confined to Agricultural Labourers and Female Domestic Servants.

Natal.—£12 per adult. No nominated passages to Canada, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, or the Cape.

ARRANGEMENTS ON LANDING.

Canada.—Temporary Homes or Stations for emigrants are provided at Quebec and Halifax, and the principal towns in the Dominion.

Queensland.—There are Stations at the principal ports and in various parts of the colony, in which Government assisted emigrants are received free of charge for a few days.

Western Australia.—There is a Labour Registry Office at Perth, but no Government Home.

New Zealand.—There are Stations at the principal ports for the reception of emigrants.

No Government Stations in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, the Cape, or Natal.

BEST TIME FOR ARRIVING.

Canada.—April to middle of July; not the Winter months.

New South Wales and Victoria.—Any month—September to November for preference.

South Australia.—May to October.

Queensland.—April to October inclusive.

Western Australia.—September.

Tasmania.—Any month—September to November for preference.

New Zealand.—September to January.

Cape.—Any month.

Natal.—Any month—August for preference.

LABOUR DEMAND.

The demand for labour at the latter end of 1887 is—For *Farmers with Capital*—in all the Colonies; for *Farm Labourers*—good men in Canada (after the Winter), Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand; for *Mechanics*—little or none in any colony; for *General Labourers*—moderate in Tasmania; for *Female Servants*—good in Canada and the Australasian colonies, and moderate at the Cape.

LENGTH AND COST OF PASSAGE.

The time ordinarily taken on the voyage, and the lowest rate of unassisted passages are:—

The average time by Sailing Vessel is about Three Months.	By STEAMER.		By SAILING VESSEL.
	Average Time.	Lowest Fare (about).	Lowest Fare (about).
	Days.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Canada	9-10	4 0 0	.. ..
New South Wales	45-52	11 11 0	12 12 0
Victoria	42-49	11 11 0	12 12 0
South Australia..	40-46	11 11 0	12 12 0
Queensland	55	14 7 0	14 14 0
Western Australia	37-43	13 13 0	14 14 0
Tasmania	40-50	13 13 0	14 0 0
New Zealand	45	16 16 0	13 13 0
Cape	20	15 15 0	.. ..
Natal	26-28	18 18 0	.. ..

COLONIAL AGENTS IN ENGLAND.

Canada.—High Commissioner, 9 Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

New South Wales.—Agent-General, 5 Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.

Victoria.—Agent-General, 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.

South Australia.—Agent-General, 8, Victoria Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.

Queensland.—Agent-General, 1, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.

Western Australia.—The Crown Agents for the Colonies, Downing Street, S.W.

New Zealand.—Agent-General, 7, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.

Tasmania.—Agent-General, 3, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street, S.W.

Cape.—Agent-General, 7, Albert Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

Natal.—Emigration Agent for Natal, 21, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Population of the United Kingdom.

PREVIOUS to 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland; nor was it till 1813 that statesmen had anything more than surmise to guide them respecting Ireland, and the census then taken of that country was far from correct. The estimate formed of the English population at various periods, calculated from the numbers of baptisms, burials, and marriages, was, in the years—

attracted the rural population to towns, in consequence of which many villages were comparatively deserted. The American War and the French Revolutionary War carried off large numbers of men; and this, coupled with the removal of the rustic population, gave rise to the impression that the inhabitants of the country had decreased, and were rapidly decreasing. The first general Census in 1801 dispelled this idea, and showed that, notwithstanding all drawbacks, there were many more people than any one supposed. Since the time named there has been a fresh numbering every ten years, with the following results:—

1570... 4,160,221
1600... 4,811,718
1630... 5,600,517
1670... 5,773,646
1700... 6,045,008
1750... 6,517,035

During the eighteenth century, manufactures

	1801.	1821.	1831.	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.
Eng. & W.	9,334,549	12,289,331	14,156,988	15,914,148	17,927,609	20,066,224	22,712,266	25,974,439
Scotland.	1,608,420	2,091,521	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,017	3,735,573
Ireland.	*5,319,867	6,801,827	7,767,401	8,175,124	6,552,385	5,798,564	5,412,378	5,174,836
Islands.	*82,810	89,508	103,710	124,040	143,126	143,447	144,638	141,260
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.				202,954	212,194	250,356	216,080	215,374
U. Kingd.	16,345,646	21,272,187	24,392,485	27,036,450	27,724,056	29,320,885	31,845,379	35,241,482

* The population of Ireland and the Channel Islands in the British Seas for 1801 is given by estimate, no census having been taken before 1821.

POPULATION ENUMERATED IN ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, AT EACH DECENNIAL CENSUS, 1801-81, AND ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, IN 1871-81.†

ENGLAND AND WALES.	POPULATION.			INCREASE.		FAMILIES.		INHABITED HOUSES.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Decennial.	Per cent.	Number.	Persons in each.	Number.	Persons to each.
1801.	4,254,735	4,637,201	8,892,536	—	—	1,896,723	4'69	1,575,923	5'64
1811.	4,873,605	5,290,651	10,164,256	1,271,720	14'30	2,142,147	4'74	1,797,504	5'65
1821.	5,850,319	6,149,917	12,000,236	1,835,980	18'06	2,493,423	4'81	2,088,156	5'75
1831.	6,771,196	8,125,601	13,896,797	1,896,561	15'80	2,911,874	4'77	2,481,544	5'60
1841.	7,777,586	8,136,562	15,914,148	2,017,351	14'52	**	**	2,943,945	5'41
1851.	8,781,225	9,146,384	17,927,609	2,013,461	12'65	3,712,290	4'83	3,278,039	5'47
1861.	9,776,259	10,289,965	20,066,224	2,138,615	11'93	4,491,524	4'47	3,739,505	5'37
1871.	11,058,934	11,653,332	22,712,266	2,646,042	13'19	5,049,016	4'50	4,259,117	5'33
1881.	12,639,902	13,334,537	25,974,439	3,262,173	14'36	5,633,192	4'61	4,831,519	5'38
SCOTLAND.									
1801.	739,091	869,329	1,608,420	—	—	364,079	4'41	294,553	5'46
1811.	826,296	979,568	1,805,864	197,444	12'27	402,068	4'49	304,093	5'93
1821.	982,623	1,108,898	2,091,521	285,657	15'82	447,960	4'66	341,474	6'12
1831.	1,114,456	1,249,930	2,364,386	272,865	13'04	502,301	4'70	369,393	6'40
1841.	1,241,862	1,378,322	2,620,184	255,798	10'82	550,428	4'76	502,282	5'21
1851.	1,375,479	1,513,263	2,888,742	268,558	10'25	600,098	4'81	370,308	7'80
1861.	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294	3,062,294	6'00	678,584	4'51	393,220	17'52
1871.	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	297,724	9'72	742,694	4'52	412,185	8'02
1881.	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573	375,555	11'18	812,712	4'60	739,005	5'05
IRELAND.									
1821.	3,341,926	3,459,901	6,801,827	—	—	1,312,032	5'18	1,142,602	5'95
1831.	3,794,880	3,972,521	7,767,401	965,574	14'19	1,385,066	5'61	1,249,816	6'21
1841.	4,019,576	4,555,548	8,175,124	407,723	5'25	1,472,739	5'55	1,328,839	6'15
1851.	3,100,630	3,261,555	6,552,385	†1,622,739	†19'85	1,204,319	5'44	1,046,223	6'28
1861.	2,836,977	2,961,787	5,798,564	†753,821	†11'50	1,128,300	5'14	995,156	5'83
1871.	2,639,826	2,771,590	5,412,377	†386,187	†6'66	1,071,494	5'04	961,380	5'63
1881.	2,533,277	2,641,559	5,174,836	†237,541	†4'39	995,074	5'20	914,108	5'66
ISLANDS.									
1851.	66,854	76,272	143,126	—	—	—	—	21,845	6'55
1861.	66,140	77,307	143,447	321	0'22	31,530	4'55	23,012	6'23
1871.	66,222	78,416	144,638	1,191	0'83	—	—	23,982	6'02
1881.	66,081	75,179	141,260	†3,378	†2'34	—	—	24,197	5'84

† Exclusive of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad, who numbered in 1801, 442,013; in 1811, 502,536; in 1821, 299,095; in 1831, 260,191; in 1841, 202,954; in 1861, 212,194; in 1851, 260,356; in 1871, 216,080; and in 1881, 215,374.

** Incorrectly taken.

Briefly the Census of 1881 showed an increase of 3,262,173 persons and 572,402 inhabited houses in England and Wales; in Scotland, increases of 375,555 and 328,820; in the Channel Islands and Man, a decrease of 3,378 persons and an increase of 215 houses; but in Ireland, a decrease of 237,541 persons (or 76,420 families) and 47,272 inhabited houses; giving, after these deductions, an increase of 3,396,809 persons and 843,150 inhabited houses. The population in urban districts in England and Wales had grown more than twice as fast as that of the rural districts (19'63 per cent. against 7'42), and very nearly the same percentage prevailed in Scotland.

Local Taxation.—Poor Rate and Poor Rate Valuation in England.

STATEMENT OF VALUATION, RECEIPTS, AND EXPENDITURE, IN DETAIL, FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1851 TO 1886, INCLUSIVE, SHOWING ALSO THE PROPORTIONS OF EXPENDITURE CONNECTED AND UNCONNECTED WITH THE RELIEF OF THE POOR, THE RATES PER £ ON RATABLE VALUE, PER HEAD OF POPULATION, ETC.

YEAR.	VALUATION.				RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.											
	From Poor Rates.				TOTAL.				EXPENDITURE CONNECTED WITH RELIEF OF POOR.						EXPENDITURE UNCONNECTED WITH RELIEF OF POOR.					
	Net Ratable Value.	Rate in £ on Ratable Value.	Rate per Head on Population.	Receipts in Aid.	Rate in £ on Ratable Value.	Rate per Head on Population.	Maintenance of Lunatics in Asylums, &c.	Salaries, including Treasury Repayments, and Superannuation.	Rate per Head on Population.	Rate in £ on Ratable Value.	County, Borough, and Police Rates, Highway, Rural Sanitary, and Burial Boards, &c.	School Boards & School Expenses, &c.	Registration Expenses, Fees to Clergymen, and Registrars' Offices, and Vaccination Fees.	Parliamentary Registration, for Lists, School Fees, and Poor-Pantries (Children), and Sundries.	Total Expenditure unconnected with Relief of Poor.	Total Expenditure connected with Relief of Poor.				
1851	67,706,153	6.778,914	0.7	181,408	6,960,322	6.870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1852	68,552,928	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1853	69,400,000	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1854	70,247,072	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1855	71,094,144	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1856	71,939,216	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1857	72,784,288	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1858	73,629,360	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1859	74,474,432	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1860	75,319,504	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1861	76,164,576	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1862	77,009,648	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1863	77,854,720	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1864	78,700,000	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1865	79,545,072	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1866	80,390,144	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1867	81,235,216	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1868	82,080,288	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1869	82,925,360	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1870	83,770,432	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1871	84,615,504	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1872	85,460,576	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1873	86,305,648	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1874	87,150,720	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1875	87,995,792	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1876	88,840,864	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1877	89,685,936	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1878	90,531,008	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1879	91,376,080	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1880	92,221,152	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1881	93,066,224	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1882	93,911,296	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1883	94,756,368	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1884	95,601,440	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1885	96,446,512	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1886	97,291,584	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1887	98,136,656	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1888	98,981,728	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1889	99,826,800	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1890	100,671,872	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1891	101,516,944	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1892	102,362,016	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1893	103,207,088	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1894	104,052,160	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1895	104,897,232	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1896	105,742,304	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1897	106,587,376	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1898	107,432,448	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1899	108,277,520	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				
1900	109,122,592	6.870,268	0.7	181,408	6,870,268	6,870,268	387,835	657,659	4,962,704	6	1,382,540	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	5,675,96	1,286,400				

Gas and Water Companies.

GAS COMPANIES.	Incorporat'd	Capital Called-up.	Debenture and Preference.		ORDINARY.						
			£	Dividend	£	Max.	Paid	Price.	Yield.		
£ s. d.											
Alliance and Dublin ..	1845	920,000	230,000	4	590,000	10	10½	190	5	10	0
					100,000	7	7½	130	5	15	0
Bath	1818	202,500	15,000	5	40,000	8	8	165	4	17	0
					130,000	7	7	145	4	16	0
Brighton	1825	486,800	66,800	4 & 5	220,000	10	10	215	4	13	0
Bristol	1853	564,500	126,500	4	150,000	7	7	—	—	—	—
Crystal Palace District	1854	340,568	50,000	6	438,250	10	10½	206	5	2	0
					75,000	10	10	205	4	17	6
Derby	1820	238,000	18,000	4	125,000	7	7	142	4	18	6
Edinburgh	1818	200,000	—	—	80,000	10	10	—	—	—	—
					140,000	7	7	—	—	—	—
Hartlepool	1846	323,528	55,000	4 to 4½	200,000	—	10	236	4	5	0
					34,000	10	6	172	3	9	9
Hastings	1854	158,125	34,375	4 & 4½	66,000	7½	6	152	3	18	11
					168,528	7	6	150	4	0	0
Liverpool United	1848	1,306,400	245,400	4	41,250	10	10½	—	—	—	—
					82,500	7	7½	—	—	—	—
LONDON.	1821	652,445	162,445	4 & 5	561,000	10	10	220	4	11	0
					380,000	10	7	161	4	7	0
Commercial	1833	801,234	121,234	4½	110,000	7	8½	166	4	19	6
					550,000	10	13½	270	5	0	0
Gas Light and Coke	1812	10,289,000	3,421,200	Varies	130,000	7	10½	205	5	2	6
					5,467,800	10	12½	248	4	17	6
South Metropolitan	1842	2,473,078	497,327		1,300,000	7	7	166	4	4	4
					500,000	10	15½	317	4	18	0
Newcastle	1864	663,606	158,606	3½ & 4	1,350,000	10	12	242	4	19	0
					125,750	10	13	260	5	0	0
Portsea	1821	210,162	13,550	5	510,000	—	9	189	4	15	0
					91,800	10	11½	—	—	—	—
Preston	1815	327,295	67,295	3¾ & 4	100,000	9	10¾	—	—	—	—
					120,000	10	10	—	—	—	—
Scarborough	1851	171,350	57,893	4 to 4½	130,000	7	7	—	—	—	—
					20,000	10	10	—	—	—	—
Sheffield	1855	641,895	—	—	30,000	7½	7½	—	—	—	—
					57,657	7	7	—	—	—	—
Southampton	1848	216,660	36,660	5	641,895	10	10	220	4	11	0
					50,000	10	10	—	—	—	—
South Shields	1824	211,300	39,800	4	110,000	7	7	—	—	—	—
					171,500	10	10	202	4	19	0
Tottenham	1859	105,000	30,000	4½ & 4	60,000	10	11	215	4	17	8
					100,000	10	10	—	—	—	—
York	1844	184,000	20,000	3¾	64,000	5	5	—	—	—	—

WATER COMPANIES.											
LONDON.		Capital Called-up.	£	Dividend	ORDINARY.						
					£	Max.	Paid	Price.	Yield.		
£ s. d.											
Bristol	1846	895,136	479,136	4 to 5	416,000	—	9½	232	4	2	0
					1,180,450	465,493	4½ & 5	714,957	10	8½	245	3	12	5
Chelsea	1873	174,600	65,000	4	100,000	10	2½	90	2	15	6
					1,720,560	10	7½	194	3	17	6
Colne Valley	1807	2,165,000	444,440	4½	700,000	10	9½	247	3	15	0
					154,000	7½	7	—	—	—	—
Grand Junction	1810	1,385,000	265,000	4	90,000	7	7	172	4	1	6
					708,000	10	10	260	3	17	0
Kent	1809	780,006	42,000	4	1,043,800	10	8½	232	3	13	3
					400,200	7½	7½	186	4	0	6
Lambeth	1785	1,650,000	200,000	4	500,000	—	12½	330	3	13	6
					902,300	10	6	162	3	14	0
New River	1619	3,449,958	1,430,000	4	126,500	7½	6	156	3	17	0
					1,155,066	10	11	253	4	6	11
Southwark	1845	1,920,000	971,200	4 to 5	388,390	10	8	208	3	16	11
					82,790	7	5½	155	—	—	—
West Middlesex	1806	1,204,636	49,570	4½	180,000	10	10	—	—	—	—
					461,850	—	2½	67	3	14	6
Newcastle	1845	1,000,450	411,167	4 & 5	225,000	10	5	121	4	2	6
					271,105	7	5	120	4	3	3
Portsmouth	1857	321,818	141,218	4 & 7	245,000	10	6	—	—	—	—
					267,500	10	9½	227	4	3	6
Sheffield	1830	1,716,800	1,254,150	4 to 5½	100,000	—	4	105	3	16	2
					80,000	10	8	—	—	—	—
South Staffordshire	1853	807,111	330,363	4 & 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Staffordshire	1846	310,000	65,000	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunderland	1846	297,500	30,000	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolverhampton	—	124,415	24,415	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	—	—	—	—
York	1846	150,000	70,000	4 & 5	80,000	10	8	—	—	—	—

THE credit of being the first canal-maker in England is attributed to Morton, Bishop of Ely, who, in the reign of Henry VIII., constructed a cut for navigation as well as for drainage between Peterborough and the sea, 40 miles long. It was not, however, until 1761-62 that the Duke of Bridgewater's attack upon the monopoly of the Mersey and Irwell navigation attracted serious attention to the subject of canals. There was a fierce and prolonged opposition in Parliament before the Bridgewater Canal, which was afterwards to be so conspicuous a success, received the Royal assent. The Grand Trunk, or Thames and Mersey Canal, for uniting the Mersey, the Trent, and the Severn, was the next planned, and was authorized by Parliament, after a very expensive contest, in 1766. In 1791-94 there was a canal mania, like the railway mania, which broke out on a large scale in 1845-46, and eighty-one canal and navigation Acts were passed in those four years alone. By 1800 over 100 canal Acts had been passed. Some of the old canal Acts allowed the proprietors to make railways as feeders to the canals for goods or minerals. For example, in 1776 the Trent and Mersey Navigation Company were authorized to make, among other railways, one from Frogual to Caldon, in Staffordshire; and, in 1802, further railways were sanctioned, extending from various points on their canal to Lane End, Hauley, and Burslem. The Monmouthshire Canal Navigation received powers to make railways in 1792 and 1802; and the Grand Junction Company obtained a similar Act in 1793. There were several other instances of like powers granted by Parliament before the close of the eighteenth century.

It is impossible to say with exactitude what is the total length of the canals and inland river navigation of the United Kingdom. The Board of Trade, in 1883, put it at 3,029 miles, exclusive of the rivers Thames, Severn, Wye, Humber, Wear, and Tyne in England; the rivers Clyde, Forth, and Tay, and the Caledonian Ship-canal in Scotland; and the Shannon and other navigations in Ireland. Other authorities have put the length of canals at 4,050 miles for England and Wales alone; at 4,033 miles for England, Scotland, and Wales; and at 4,333 miles for the inland navigation of England and Wales, 354 miles for that of Scotland, and 755 for that of Ireland, which, together with 1,875 miles of non-navigable rivers as feeders, comes to 7,336 miles for Great Britain and Ireland. Canal companies are not bound to make annual returns to the Board of Trade as to their capital and working, such as those which are required of railway companies. In Mr. Chamberlain's Railway Regulation Act Amendment Bill of 1884 it was proposed to provide that canal companies should send in returns, giving the name of the company, a short description of the canal, the name of the principal officer, and the place of the office; but, apparently, the financial position of the company was not provided for in the scheme. A parliamentary paper issued in 1870 professes to give some information on the subject of the amount of capital which has been sunk in canal enterprise, but the returns were evidently made out on different principles, and it is impossible, therefore, to calculate the total capital of canal undertakings in the United Kingdom.

Prior to 1845 canals were subject to no general legislation, and were regulated only by the pro-

visions of their own special Acts. In that year the attention of the Legislature was directed to the competition then going on between railways and canals, and it was thought advisable to give encouragement to the weaker of the competing parties—the canals. Accordingly an Act was passed, giving to canal companies the same power for varying their tolls as was given to the railway companies. In the same session an Act was passed to enable canal companies to become carriers of goods, and to make working arrangements, &c., upon the same terms, &c., as granted to railway companies; and two years after, the canal companies were given power to borrow money for the above purposes. In 1846, there being upwards of 200 Bills containing provisions for railway and canal amalgamations, a committee appointed to consider the subject reported that while amalgamation between railways and canals should not be altogether refused, each case should be thoroughly sifted; and they recommended generally the imposition of a low scale of charges upon all parties to the scheme, strict regulations for maintaining the canals in an efficient state of repair, &c., and that power should be secured to the public of carrying passengers and all kinds of goods on canals. By-laws were to be subject to careful revision, as, for instance, in the suspending of navigation for various purposes and during uncertain periods; while, in cases of conversion of a canal into a railway, care should be taken that no district is deprived of efficient means of general communication, and that the company should afford due facilities of access to canal companies and other parties who may be affected by the change. In 1853 railway speculation revived, and alarm was created by the number and magnitude of the amalgamation schemes proposed in the bills of that session. Accordingly another select committee was appointed, the main result of which was the passing of the Railway and Canal Act of 1854, requiring companies to make arrangements to afford all reasonable facilities for receiving and forwarding traffic without unreasonable delay and without partiality. An Act of 1858, passed at the instance of the canal interest, was to prevent, without legislative sanction, the virtual amalgamation of canals with railway undertakings, which, under previous Acts, had been going on under the name of "leases" of independent canals by railway companies, who were also canal companies by virtue of previous purchases of canals. In 1872 a select committee of Lords and Commons was appointed to inquire into the subject of railway amalgamations. The following general suggestions were made for the improvement and development of canals: No inland navigation now in the hands of a public trust should be transferred to or placed under the control of a railway company. That if the trustees of an inland navigation, &c., apply for power to purchase compulsorily a canal from a railway company, such purchase should be favourably regarded by Parliament. That the utmost facility should be given for the amalgamation of adjoining canals, &c., with one another. That no canal should be transferred to or placed directly or indirectly under the control of any railway company, &c., until it has been conclusively ascertained that such canal cannot be amalgamated with, or worked by, adjacent canals, &c. These and other re-

commendations of a stringent nature "were not put forward by the committee, in the expectation that they will, if adopted, ultimately maintain a system of general competition between canals and railways," but as "putting an end to the present unsatisfactory state of things, and of encouraging, facilitating, and compelling the full development and utilization of the inland navigation of the country." One outcome of the labours of this committee was the creation of the Railway Commission under the Act of 1873. This commission was appointed principally in order that the Railway and Canal Traffic Act of 1854 might be carried into effect. The general objects of this Act are stated above; but sect. 16

of the Act of 1873 provides that no agreement between a canal company and a railway company, by which a railway company would obtain control over a canal, &c., shall have any validity unless it is approved by the Railway Commissioners. Sect. 17 provides that where any canal is already either the property of a railway company, or managed by a railway company, the railway company shall be required to keep it in good navigable condition. A further select committee in 1882 recommended "that Parliament do not sanction any further control, direct or indirect, of canal navigation by a railway company;" and "that the powers and jurisdiction of the Railway Commission be extended."

CANALS, &c. NOT OWNED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	Miles.
Aire and Calder Navigation.....	80
Aucholme Drain and Navigation.....	19
Basingstoke.....	37
Bridgwater (sold to Manchester Ship Canal Company).....	40
Bude Harbour and Canal.....	35
Chelmer and Blackwater Navigation.....	14
Coventry.....	32
Derby.....	18
Derwent River Navigation.....	38
Grand Junction.....	135
Glamorganshire.....	27
Grand Union.....	26
Lee Conservancy.....	27
Leeds and Liverpool.....	144
Leicester Navigation.....	16
Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union.....	24
Medway (Upper) Navigation.....	15
Mersey and Irwell Navigation.....	57
Ouse (River) Navigation.....	60
Rochdale.....	35
Severn Navigation.....	44
Sharpness, Gloucester, and Birmingham.....	78
Somerset Coal.....	11
Staffordshire and Worcestershire.....	50
Stort (River) Navigation.....	13
Thames and Severn.....	30
Trent (River) Navigation.....	72
Warwick and Birmingham.....	22
Warwick and Napton.....	14
Wilts and Berks.....	69
Grand Canal (Ireland).....	164

CANALS, &c., OWNED BY RAILWAY COMPANIES.

ENGLAND--	Miles.
Ashby.....	30
Ashton and Oldham.....	17
Birmingham.....	160
Bridgwater and T.....	15
Chesterfield.....	46
Cromford.....	16
Foss Dyke Navigation.....	11
Grand Western.....	12
Grantham.....	33
Hereford & Gloucester.....	24
Huddersfield.....	34
Kennet and Avon.....	86
Lancaster.....	60
Louth Navigation.....	12
Macclesfield.....	26
Manchester & Bolton.....	16
Monmouth, &c.....	54
Norwich & Lowestoft.....	30
Nottingham.....	15
Peak Forest.....	15
Regent's Canal.....	10
Sankey.....	17
Shropshire Union.....	203
South Yorkshire, &c.....	69
Stowmarket.....	16
Stratford-on-Avon.....	25
Swansea.....	17
Trent and Mersey Nav. North Staffords.	118
Witham Navigation.....	31
SCOTLAND--	
Edinboro' & Glasgow.....	32
Forth and Clyde.....	53
IRELAND--Royal.....	92

SUMMARY.

Length not owned by Railway Companies.....	1,593
Length owned by Railway Companies.....	1,436
Gross Total.....	3,029

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN 1886.

Up to the 31st December, 1886, the combined capitals of the principal new Joint-Stock Companies incorporated from the 1st January in the same year, of which particulars have been obtained by the Share and Loan Department, amounted to £133,986,919, distributed as follows:—

Banks.....	£2,060,000	Brought forward	£114,404,467
Canals and Docks.....	800,000	Railways.....	11,580,000
Commercial and Industrial.....	55,501,139	Shipping.....	3,986,252
Financial Land and Investment.....	20,637,150	Tea and Coffee.....	240,000
Gas and Lighting.....	1,540,500	Telegraphs and Telephones.....	2,511,000
Insurance.....	4,389,000	Tramways and Omnibuses.....	772,500
Coal, Iron, and Steel.....	5,535,950	Waterworks.....	492,700
Mines—British.....	555,000		
„ Foreign and Colonial.....	23,385,728	Total.....	£133,986,919

The general result shows an increase of nearly 23 millions as compared with 1885, and of about 15½ millions as compared with 1884.

STATEMENT OF MILEAGE, CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, DIVIDENDS, ETC., FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1886.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL	REVENUE.				1886 DIVIDENDS.			Price 31 Oct., 1887.	YIELD.	
		Miles	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.	1st Half	2nd Half	Year			
Aberdeen	35,760	6	13,326	10,007	75	3,319	5	5	5	110	4 11 0
Belfast Street	231,500	15½	46,090	32,822	71	13,268	5	6	5½	112½	4 18 0
Birkenhead	118,800	8¾	13,872	13,010	96	862	—	—	nil	—	—
Birmingham & Aston	63,000	6	17,972	11,367	67	6,605	—	—	10	—	—
Birmingham Central	425,940	—	67,378	52,122	77	15,256	—	—	5	112½	4 9 0
Blackburn and O. D.	43,750	5	7,973	6,550	82	1,423	2	4	3	—	—
Bradford (steam)	—	8¾	24,684	21,938	89	2,746	10	10	10	—	—
Bristol	167,900	11	39,839	30,492	76	9,347	5	5	5	102½	4 17 6
Burnley	68,882	—	11,395	7,373	65	4,022	3	6	4½	—	—
Chester	36,320	4	5,724	4,683	82	1,041	4	3	3½	—	—
City of Oxford	46,260	4	8,272	5,426	66	2,846	—	—	5	—	—
Derby	52,930	—	8,306	6,990	84	1,316	2½	2½	2½	—	—
Dublin & Lucan (st.)	32,991	7	4,518	2,866	64	1,623	4½	4½	4½	85	5 6 0
Dublin United	625,310	32	118,468	88,141	74	30,327	4½	5½	5	102½	4 17 6
Dudley & Stourbdg (st.)	58,220	6½	8,785	6,316	72	2,469	—	—	4	—	—
Edinburgh	368,886	18	98,056	65,881	67	32,175	5	7½	6½	110	5 13 6
Gateshead	100,000	6½	7,473	6,535	84	1,143	—	—	nil	25	—
Gt's Causeway (elec.)	31,325	6¼	2,098	2,124	100	Loss 26	—	—	nil	—	—
Glasgow	315,000	26½	211,105	146,131	69	64,974	8	8½	8½	161	5 3 0
Hull Street	97,560	9	15,935	13,793	87	2,142	—	3	1½	40	—
Ipswich	27,970	3	2,034	1,822	90	212	—	—	nil	—	—
Leeds (steam)	180,620	21	42,468	34,283	81	8,185	4	5	4½	85	5 6 0
Leicester	87,000	9	28,039	21,138	75	6,901	10	10	10	—	—
Liverpool	508,737	61½	281,153	239,939	85	41,214	5	5	5	90	5 11 0
Croydon	—	12½	6,331	6,612	105	Loss 281	—	—	nil	—	—
North	149,910	11	13,536	9,614	72	3,922	—	—	nil	—	—
N. Metropolitan	147,500	39¼	324,072	238,747	73	85,325	8¾	9¾	9¾	177½	5 4 0
South	347,510	13½	68,671	61,254	89	7,417	—	—	nil	45	—
Southern	86,990	5	11,071	10,311	93	760	nil	1½	¾	—	—
Southwark	162,500	6½	23,492	19,196	82	3,196	nil	2	1	50	—
Street	290,000	11½	91,327	67,301	74	24,026	8½	9	8½	160	5 9 6
Tramways	610,000	10½	264,594	203,119	77	61,475	6¾	11¾	9	157½	5 14 0
W. Metropolitan	200,280	8¾	24,257	19,898	82	4,359	—	—	nil	—	—
Woolwich & S.E.	69,238	6¼	6,815	5,483	80	1,332	—	2	1	—	—
M'chester, Bury, &c. (s)	510,490	35	34,058	34,823	102	Loss 765	—	—	nil	37½	—
Manchester	466,034	125	366,095	335,099	92	30,996	6	2	4	—	—
Northampton	50,000	5	4,816	4,755	99	61	—	—	nil	—	—
North Staffordshire	145,800	7¾	15,014	9,401	65	5,613	2¾	3¾	3¾	60	5 8 6
Nottingham	101,550	10¼	24,639	20,547	86	4,092	3	3	3	55	5 9 0
Patent Cable	122,307	—	3,417	2,825	84	532	—	—	nil	—	—
St. Helens	87,480	10	5,865	5,289	90	576	—	—	nil	—	—
Sheffield	—	9	33,321	25,368	76	7,953	4	4	4	65	6 3 0
Southampton	66,650	5¼	12,245	8,528	—	3,717	5	5	5	92½	5 8 0
Southport	41,000	7	8,763	5,938	67	2,825	4	6	5	115	4 7 0
South Stafford	334,730	—	18,111	14,619	81	3,292	—	—	nil	—	—
Stockton & Darling- ton (steam)	80,490	7½	4,815	4,759	99	56	—	—	nil	—	—
Sunderland	80,000	6	9,995	7,532	75	2,463	nil	3½	1¾	40	—
Swansea	107,560	5½	19,063	16,484	86	2,579	nil	2	1	—	—
Vale of Clyde	140,410	6½	16,591	12,013	72	4,578	—	—	nil	—	—
Wigan	62,180	5½	6,370	5,424	85	946	—	—	nil	—	—
Wolverhampton	86,000	—	9,790	7,915	81	1,875	2½	2½	2½	40	—

Some progress is being made with the practical application of electricity as a motive power for tramways, but, so far, the Blackpool Corporation and the Giant's Causeway appear to be the only lines worked upon that system. The Cable system is also in use on a few of the lines, but it has not yet been proved conclusively what is the best system to be adopted for the working of the tramway lines.

The returns of the Board of Trade show that the total capital expended in the construction of Tramways in the United Kingdom up to the present time is about £13,000,000. The length of line open for traffic is about 000 miles. Twenty-

five thousand horses, nearly 500 locomotive engines, and about 3,500 cars are employed in the working of the lines. The number of passengers carried in one year is close upon 400,000,000. The gross receipts are about £2,700,000, the working expenses £2,100,000, and the net receipts £600,000, thus showing an average return upon the capital expended of about 5 per cent. As compared with railways, the tramways, so far, have returned a much better yield to the proprietors; the capital invested in railways yielding, at present, about 4 per cent. only. Future legislation may, however, affect these comparisons.

RAILWAYS AND THEIR HISTORY.

The earliest reference to railways on the plan of making a distinct surface and track for wheels is found in Roger North's "Life of Lord Keeper North," where it is stated that at Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1776, the coals were conveyed from the mines to the banks of the river "by laying rails of timber exactly straight and parallel; and bulky carts were made with four rollers fitting those rails, whereby the carriage was made so easy that one horse would draw four or five chaldrons." One hundred years afterwards—viz., about 1776—Mr. Carr constructed an iron railroad at the Sheffield Colliery.

Railways, or tramways of wood, upon which waggons were propelled by animal power, were thus in use as early as the seventeenth century, but it was not until near the beginning of the present century that iron was substituted for wood. James Watt first conceived the idea of utilizing steam for locomotion. This was probably about 1780. George Stephenson, however,

was the first to introduce steam locomotive power into practical use. This was in 1825, the jubilee celebration of which event took place under the auspices of the North Eastern Railway Company at Darlington in September, 1875.

The first Act obtained for the construction of a railway was that of the Surrey Iron Railway Company in 1801, for a railway from Wandsworth to Croydon. In 1804 an Act was passed "for making and maintaining a railway or tramroad from the town of Swansea into the parish of Oystermouth, in the county of Glamorgan, and for the hauling or drawing of waggons or other carriages passing upon the said railway or tramroad with men, horses, or otherwise." The original application was for a canal, but the canal was dropped after the second reading. On the 24th February, 1804, Trevethick's patent locomotive steam engine was tried at Penydarren, near Merthyr, and conveyed along a tramroad, 10 tons of bar iron,

TOTAL LENGTH, CAPITAL, PASSENGERS CONVEYED, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.*

Years.	Length of Lines Open on 31st Dec.	Total Capital Paid up (Shares, Loans).	No. of Passengers (exclusive of Season Ticket Holders)	Total of Traffic Receipts.		Working Expenses.	Per cent. of Receipts.	Net Receipts.
				Total.	Per Mile.			
	Miles.	£	Total.	£	£	£		£
1846	3,036	126,296,369	43,790,983	7,565,569	—			
1847	3,945	167,321,856	51,352,163	8,510,886	—			
1848	5,127	200,173,059	57,965,070	9,933,552	—			
1849	6,031	229,747,778	63,841,539	11,806,498	1,957			
1850	6,621	240,270,745	72,854,422	13,204,668	1,994			
1851	6,890	248,240,896	85,391,095	14,997,459	2,176			
1852	7,336	264,165,672	89,135,729	15,710,554	2,141			
1853	7,686	273,324,514	102,286,660	16,035,879	2,346			
1854	8,054	286,068,794	111,206,707	20,215,724	2,510			
1855	8,280	297,584,709	118,595,135	21,507,599	2,597			
1856	8,707	307,595,086	129,347,592	23,165,491	2,660			
1857	9,094	315,157,258	139,008,888	24,174,610	2,659			
1858	9,542	325,375,507	139,193,699	23,956,749	2,516			
1859	10,002	334,362,928	149,807,148	25,743,502	2,573			
1860	10,433	348,130,127	163,483,572	27,766,622	2,661			
1861	10,869	362,327,338	173,773,218	28,565,355	2,628			
1862	11,551	385,218,438	180,485,727	29,128,558	2,522			
1863	12,322	404,215,802	204,699,466	31,156,397	2,528			
1864	12,789	425,719,613	229,348,664	33,911,547	2,651			
1865	13,289	455,478,143	251,959,862	35,751,655	2,691			
1866	13,854	481,872,184	274,403,895	38,164,354	2,754			
1867	14,247	502,262,887	287,807,904	39,479,999	2,771			
1868	14,628	511,680,855	—	—	—			
1869	15,145	518,779,761	305,764,285	41,075,321	2,712			
1870	15,537	529,908,673	330,160,801	43,417,070	2,794			
1871	15,576	552,680,107	375,409,146	47,107,558	3,064			
1872	15,814	569,047,346	423,147,164	51,304,114	3,244			
1873	16,082	588,320,308	455,634,767	55,675,421	3,462			
1874	16,448	609,949,919	478,316,701	56,901,281	3,459			
1875	16,664	630,226,942	507,532,187	58,977,518	3,539			
1876	16,872	658,214,776	534,494,069	59,917,868	3,551			
1877	17,077	674,059,048	549,541,325	60,644,057	3,548			
1878	17,333	698,545,154	563,024,455	60,486,000	3,485			
1879	17,696	717,003,469	562,732,890	59,395,282	3,356			
1880	17,933	728,316,848	603,885,025	62,961,767	3,511			
1881	18,175	745,528,162	623,047,789	63,908,237	3,516			
1882	18,457	767,899,570	654,838,295	66,537,128	3,605			
1883	18,681	784,921,312	683,718,137	68,210,052	3,651			
1884	18,864	801,464,367	694,991,860	67,701,042	3,589			
1885	19,169	815,858,055	697,213,031	66,644,967	3,477			
1886	19,332	828,344,254	725,584,390	66,615,377	3,446			

Cannot be given previous to 1860.

* As a matter of printing convenience, the tables illustrating the British Railway System have been placed out of their proper position.

and about 70 persons, a distance of 9 miles. The application passed the third reading as a railway or tramroad. The word "otherwise" was evidently intended to cover the use of Trevethick's engine, and this Act may therefore be considered the first in which steam was contemplated as the motive power. The line is now known as the Swansea and Mumbles Railway. Then followed the Carmarthen-shire, the Kilmarnock and Troon, the Severn and Wye, the Berwick and Kelso, the Gloucester and Cheltenham, and other small undertakings, about twenty in number altogether, with an aggregate of 250 miles, and an authorized capital somewhat under a million. It is almost unnecessary to add that animal power only was contemplated in their working. The Stockton and Darlington Act was obtained in 1821, mileage 54, and capital £102,000; and it is remarkable that, while animal power was to be relied upon for working the line, the clause in the Act states with men and horses "or otherwise." George Stephenson came upon the scene immediately after this Act was obtained, was appointed engineer of the line; and at his urgent request, Edward Pease, the promoter, applied for a new Act empowering the company to work the railway with locomotive engines. Great opposition was encountered, but the bill finally passed in 1823, when the construction of the line was rapidly proceeding. The 27th of September, 1825, was fixed upon for the opening day, and amid many prognostications of evil the programme was successfully carried out. The speed attained did not average more than five miles an hour, but the practical application of steam for traction purposes was realized. The engine used upon the occasion, driven by

Stephenson himself, and named the "Locomotion," has been preserved, and is still in the workshops of the North Eastern Company. No carriages were provided for the special accommodation of passengers using the line until some weeks after the opening. This line, the germ it may be called of the railway system, proved a great success financially and otherwise. Nevertheless, the employment of locomotives remained almost unknown to the public at large until the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester line, five years later. The Monkland, opened in 1826, was really the first to follow the example of the Stockton and Darlington, and several other small lines—including the Canterbury and Whitstable, a remarkable undertaking, worked partly by fixed and partly by locomotive engines—quickly adopted the new traction power. The inauguration of the Liverpool and Manchester line in 1830, attended as it was with a tragic result, was the first to impress upon the people that a revolution in travelling had really taken place; and even then the aid of the press, powerfully and influentially invoked, failed to arouse anything in the shape of enthusiasm. Royal patronage was not bestowed upon the opening ceremony, although eagerly solicited. To the great minds of the time, however, the event assumed more than ordinary importance, and it is reported that the impression made upon Lord Brougham's contemplative mind forced a tear from his eye. The next scheme was for a line from London to Birmingham, the largest that had yet been projected. A great struggle took place with landowners and other influential personages, opposed not only to this Bill in particular, but to the introduction of railways generally. Undaunted courage and persever-

TABLE SHOWING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES, IN 1885, 1886, AND IN 1887 UP TO THE 31ST OCTOBER, TOGETHER WITH THE PRESENT PRICE AND THE YIELD THEREUPON, CALCULATED UPON THE BASIS OF THE DIVIDEND PAID FOR THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1887.

NAME.	1885.		1886.		Ten Months to Oct. 31, 1887.		Last Two Half-Years' Dividends. Rate per cent. per annum.	Present Price, Oct. 31, 1887.	Yield at Present Price.
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.			
Gledonian	104	91	105	96	100	93	3 1/2	94	£3 17 0
Glasgow and South Western	110	91	104	95	103	97	4	100	3 17 6
Great Eastern	69	58	74	62	71	64	3 1/2	66	3 7 6
Great Northern	115	104	118	108	116	110	5 1/2	112	3 18 0
" " A	107	92	113	102	109	96	Year 2 1/2	100	2 15 0
Great Western	140	125	149	126	140	133	6 1/2	136	3 18 6
Lancashire and Yorkshire	117	104	115	99	113	113	4	119	3 5 0
London, Brighton, & South Coast.	120	105	133	115	137	125	6	133	4 2 6
" " Deferred	105	79	120	93	123	107	Year 4 1/2	115	3 14 0
London, Chatham, and Dover	20	13	27	18	25	20	Nil.	Nil.	—
London and North Western	171	154	167	151	167	160	7	164	4 0 0
London and South Western	129	113	129	118	133	123	6 1/2	129	4 0 0
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	74	63	71	62	77	65	4	68	3 6 0
" " Deferred	39	29	41	33	44	33	Nil.	Nil.	36
Metropolitan	113	98	113	102	72	62	4 1/2	5	65
Metropolitan District	60	37	44	37	43	34	Nil.	Nil.	34
Midland	135	125	131	122	129	122	5 1/2	125	3 15 6
North British	97	83	98	87	105	96	4	99	3 5 6
North Eastern	160	143	160	142	155	149	6 1/2	151	3 12 0
North London	179	163	189	177	191	177	7 1/2	190	3 18 0
North Staffordshire	93	81	94	80	99	91	4	96	3 18 0
South Eastern	123	110	130	117	132	124	7 1/2	125	4 4 0
" " Deferred	101	73	114	92	113	99	Year 4 1/2	102	1 10 0
Taff Vale	271	234	262	212	242	217	11	250	5 12 6

ance on the part of the promoters prevailed, and the Bill, which was rejected in 1832, passed in 1833, but not until landowners and others had been conciliated by having the price originally estimated for their land, &c., doubled and even trebled. The expenses of carrying this Bill, which was probably the most momentous parliamentary campaign in the history of railways, were over £70,000. The line was opened throughout in 1838, and the first train accomplished the distance at an average speed of over twenty miles an hour. The tide of public opinion was now fairly turned, and ran as strongly in favour of, as it had before been against, railways. The London and Greenwich, London and Southampton, the Great Western, Birmingham and Derby, Bristol and Exeter, Eastern Counties, Manchester and Leeds, Midland Counties, North Midland, South Eastern, London and Brighton, Birmingham and Manchester, and Edinburgh and Glasgow, together with a large number of small Bills, were all passed in four years from the passing of the London and Birmingham Bill, and before that line was opened. Thus in four or five years was witnessed the laying of the foundations of nearly all the existing great trunk lines of railway in this country.

The expenditure incurred in securing legislative authority to construct railways was enormous. The Parliamentary costs of the Brighton railway averaged £4,806 per mile; of the Manchester and Birmingham, £5,190 per mile; and of the Blackwall, £14,414 per mile! The solicitors' bill for the South Eastern railway contained 10,000 folios, and amounted to £240,000. These few facts, however, afford but a feeble idea of the reckless wastefulness of capital on railway undertakings. It is universally allowed that, under a better policy, not only a much better railway system might have been provided, but a saving might have been effected of at least fifty millions.

Up to 1840, inclusive, notwithstanding the delays and difficulties which surrounded railway projects, even in the earliest stages of legislation, 299 Acts, authorizing the construction of 3,000 miles of line, had been passed. The inevitable reaction set in, and in 1841-2-3 only a few small Bills were passed by the legislature. The public mind in the meanwhile was greatly exercised in connection with the lines already

opened. The Liverpool and Manchester, the London and Birmingham, and other leading concerns were paying ten per cent. dividends, and some of the smaller lines were yielding even larger returns. Attention was naturally drawn to the remunerative character of this class of property, and the supply of railway shares became far below the demand. Projectors came forward with abortive schemes, eager to supply a want which seemed insatiable. A flood of new projects appeared before the public, and the Legislature even, labouring apparently under the general excitement, encouraged promoters by relaxing or withdrawing the general opposition which had previously been offered. In 1844, 797 miles were authorized; in 1845, 2,883 miles; and in 1846, the prodigious total of 4,790 miles, under no less than 272 Acts, obtained parliamentary sanction. The succeeding years saw some abatement, but still there were 1,663 miles passed in 1847, and 300 in 1848. These figures illustrate the rise and fall of the great fever known as the "railway mania." At least four times as many schemes came before the credulous and overweening public as ever came to receive legislative deliberation, and between the close of the 1845 session and the opening of that for 1846, no less than 1,300 projects were brought out. It was calculated that even the small parliamentary deposits required to be lodged with each Bill would aggregate to something like sixty millions. The coolest and most practical heads were absolutely carried away in the prevailing excitement. It gradually dawned upon the minds of reflecting people, that of the £600,000,000 required, a vast proportion were mere paper projects or competitive schemes, alike unnecessary and uncalled for. At the instigation of the Government, probably, the screw was applied, the bank rate was raised from two to four per cent. within a month, the alarm spread, shares fell, and even consolidated eight per cent. The collapse soon followed: much money was lost, and a deal of wisdom gained.

General legislation relative to railways was introduced about 1840. The lines that had been constructed previous to this were established under Special Acts. Their wonderful increase, considering the obstacles placed in their way by the aristocracy and landowners, until they saw the land and the property in the vicinity of the

TABLE SHOWING THE FLUCTUATION IN THE RATE OF WORKING EXPENSES FOR EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS SINCE 1876.

COMPANIES.	WORKING EXPENSES PER CENT. OF EARNINGS.											
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	
Caledonian	47·7	48·7	48·7	51·1	50·7	52·4	49·8	52·3	53·0	50·5	50·5	
Glasgow and South Western	54·4	54·9	54·5	53·2	48·2	49·8	49·6	49·9	50·4	51·4	50·7	
Great Eastern	54·9	55·1	54·4	55·5	53·4	53·5	53·9	56·0	54·1	53·8	53·6	
Great Northern	55·9	56·0	55·1	54·1	53·4	53·4	55·8	56·1	55·5	55·4	56·4	
Great Western	52·6	52·4	51·7	50·5	50·2	50·0	49·8	49·8	49·6	48·9	48·8	
Lancashire and Yorkshire	56·6	53·9	54·4	53·6	54·4	55·2	56·6	55·6	54·8	53·6	56·0	
London, Brighton, and South Coast	46·7	46·1	46·4	47·0	46·4	48·4	51·7	51·3	50·7	49·8	47·9	
London, Chatham, and Dover	56·7	54·4	54·9	53·5	52·2	52·9	52·8	52·9	53·3	52·2	52·1	
London and North Western	55·0	54·6	53·8	51·6	50·5	51·3	51·0	51·1	51·5	51·4	51·4	
London and South Western	53·8	53·8	53·1	56·9	56·2	58·1	58·7	58·9	59·0	50·9	57·3	
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	52·3	50·5	50·1	49·3	48·5	49·2	49·2	49·9	50·7	50·6	49·0	
Midland	54·4	53·4	52·7	50·5	50·6	51·8	52·2	52·2	52·6	52·3	50·6	
North British	53·0	53·9	51·5	53·2	53·2	51·3	49·5	51·3	49·8	50·2	48·9	
North Eastern	54·7	54·3	52·1	49·2	50·5	49·9	50·5	50·9	52·7	53·3	54·0	
North Staffordshire	55·5	54·6	54·9	51·4	50·6	53·4	51·3	49·0	48·8	46·4	47·7	
South Eastern	47·7	46·8	47·8	47·4	46·6	47·1	47·8	48·5	49·0	48·4	47·1	

lines rapidly improving in value, originated a new species of legislation. More than anything else in the nature of public or private enterprise, it was beginning to be felt that the railways were instrumental in promoting the interests not only of the rich, but perhaps even in a greater degree the interests of the community at large. The enormous development of the trade of the country was ascribed to the instrumentality of railways. It is not wonderful, therefore, that a new branch of law for their regulation was introduced. The variety and repeated alterations in the railway laws showed the difficulty of dealing with the various and often conflicting interests concerned. The Railways' Regulation Act of 1840, the first of the General Acts, provided for a month's notice being given to the Board of Trade before opening; for returns of traffic to be made by the companies, as also of accidents involving personal injury; for government inspection of works, for the approval of bye-laws, &c. Afterwards were passed Acts for their better regulation, and for the conveyance of troops, 1842, the Railways' Further Regulation Act of 1844, the Railways' Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Canal and Railway Carriers Act of the same session. Then followed legislation on the leasing and sale of railways, on the gauge, on cheap trains, passenger duty, &c. In their civil and commercial importance, and the enormous interests they represented, railways soon came to occupy the attention of leading minds of the day,

and an active part in their administration was shared by members of the Government and of both Houses of the Legislature. The railway interest has continued powerfully represented. At the present time about 50 members of the Upper House are upon the direction of our railways, and at least 130, or one-fifth, of the members of the House of Commons are officially connected with them. This does not, however, represent the aggregate power of the railway interests in the Legislature, for much larger numbers hold more or less a pecuniary stake in the lines.

The number of persons employed in working the railways of the United Kingdom is about 370,000. This does not include those employed in the construction of new lines. The number dependent upon those thus actively employed must be very large. And when we consider the vast numbers besides who are indirectly employed in private establishments, administering to the requirements of the companies in iron-works, engine and carriage works, printing, and so forth, the social dependence upon their existence must be something considerable in the public economy. At the close of last year there were in use upon the railways 15,400 locomotive engines, 34,216 carriages for the conveyance of passengers, 12,673 other vehicles attached to passenger trains, 468,537 waggons for the conveyance of live stock, minerals, and general merchandise, and 12,664 miscellaneous vehicles. There is over £828,000,000 of capital sunk in

TABLE OF DIVIDENDS PAID IN EACH COMPLETE YEAR UPON THE ORDINARY STOCKS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ENGLAND.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Furness	6	3½	6½	6¼	7	4¾	3¾	2¾	2
Great Eastern	1½	1½	1½	1½	2	1½	2	2	2½
Great Northern	5½	5½	5½	5½	5	4½	4½	4½	4½
Great Western	3½	4½	5½	5½	6½	6¾	6	5½	5½
Lancashire and Yorkshire	5½	4½	5½	5	4½	4½	4½	3½	3½
London, Brighton, & S. Coast	6½	6	6½	5¾	4½	4½	4½	4½	5½
London, Chatham, and Dover	3½	3	18	17	4½	4½	4½	4½	3½
London and North Western	6½	6	7½	7	7½	7½	6¾	6¾	6¾
London and South Western	5½	5½	6	5	5½	5½	5½	5	5
London, Tilbury, and Southend	3½	4½	5	5½	5½	6	6	6	5½
Manchester, Sheffield, & Lincoln	3	2½	3	2	2½	2½	2½	1½	2
Maryport and Carlisle	10	8¾	10½	10½	10½	9¾	8½	7¾	6¾
Metropolitan	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4½
Metropolitan District	¾	1	1½	½	0	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Midland	5½	5½	6½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	4½
North Eastern	6½	5½	8	8	8½	8½	6½	6	5½
North London	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½	7½
North Staffordshire	1½	2	3	2½	3½	4	3½	3½	3½
South Eastern	6	5½	6	5½	5½	5½	4½	4½	5½
Staff Vale (including bonus) ..	12	11½	15	16½	17½	17	15	13½	11½
SCOTLAND.									
Caledonian	4¾	2¾	3½	4¾	4½	4½	4¾	4	3½
Glasgow and South Western ..	3¾	3¾	5	5½	5½	5½	4¾	3¾	3¾
Great North of Scotland	Nil.	1	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	½	1½	1	1
Highland	4¾	3¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	3¾	3¾
North British	2¾	Nil.	1½	3½	3¾	4½	4	2½	3
IRELAND.									
Belfast and Northern Counties ..	6½	4½	4½	3	4	3¾	3	2¾	2
Great Northern (Ireland)	5¾	4½	5	4¾	5	4¾	4½	4½	4½
Great Southern and Western ..	5½	4	4½	4	4¾	5	4½	4½	4½
Midland Great Western	4½	2½	3½	2½	3½	3¾	3	3	3¾
Waterford and Limerick	2¾	2½	2¾	2	1	Nil.	Nil.	¾	¾

* On Arbitration Preference Stock.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, WORKING EXPENSES, DIVIDENDS, TRAIN MILEAGE, AND ROLLING STOCK OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1886.

COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.		REVENUE.		WORKING EXPENSES.		NET REVENUE.	DIVIDEND Rate per Annum.	TRAIN MILEAGE (Thousands).	ROLLING STOCK.		
	Nominal Amount Raised (Thousands.)	Miles in Work.	Gross Receipts.	Per Mile.	Amount.	Per cent. on Gross Receipts.				Number of Engines.	Number of Carriages.	Number of Waggon.
Cambrian.....	4,614	183	180,170	985	68,305	55	81,865	6	907	48	149	
Furness.....	6,715	134	437,276	3,263	209,418	48	227,858	2	1,231	121	308	
Great Eastern.....	40,596	1,045	3,715,852	3,556	1,991,580	54	1,723,272	2	15,028	696	3,092	
Great Northern.....	35,997	796	3,656,485	4,594	2,061,703	56	1,594,782	4	7	821	2,301	
Great Western.....	72,205	2,427	7,651,885	3,153	3,734,827	49	3,917,058	5	5	1,600	4,659	
Lancashire and Yorkshire.....	41,498	495	3,815,318	7,768	2,143,574	56	1,671,744	3	10	918	2,649	
London, Brighton, and South Coast.....	23,361	419	2,215,182	5,287	1,061,995	48	1,153,187	5	2	410	2,817	
London, Chatham, and Dover.....	26,493	184	1,286,226	6,900	679,316	52	615,910	4	0	180	1,000	
London and North Western.....	101,700	1,834	10,257,705	5,593	5,270,195	51	4,987,510	6	5	2,531	6,473	
London and South Western.....	29,740	769	3,121,418	3,950	1,799,066	57	1,331,352	5	0	547	2,779	
London, Tilbury, and Southend.....	2,257	61	185,370	3,039	95,934	52	89,445	5	10	30	283	
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln.....	26,641	316	1,986,418	6,286	973,802	49	1,012,616	2	0	540	827	
Maryport and Carlisle.....	867	41	101,540	2,477	45,394	45	56,036	6	17	26	40	
Metropolitan.....	11,359	24	679,412	28,310	286,125	42	393,287	4	2	67	301	
Metropolitan District.....	7,336	19	447,388	23,547	190,357	47	237,031	4	12	54	389	
Midland.....	81,100	1,403	7,286,784	5,194	3,823,354	53	3,434,430	4	6	1,767	3,669	
North Eastern.....	57,858	1,559	5,898,774	3,784	3,187,300	54	2,711,414	5	7	1,506	2,858	
North London.....	3,941	12	474,955	39,579	219,445	46	255,510	7	10	97	624	
North Staffordshire.....	7,838	193	633,219	3,281	302,122	48	331,097	3	0	129	357	
North Eastern.....	22,020	369	2,158,541	5,851	1,017,203	47	1,141,638	5	5	332	2,019	
Taff Vale.....	3,408	94	737,611	7,847	384,571	52	353,040	11	5	166	204	
Total English.....	687,770	13,678	59,277,628	4,334	31,221,367	53	28,056,261	3	1	13,006	39,335	
Caledonian.....	39,099	835	2,921,827	3,500	1,474,278	50	1,447,579	3	12	690	1,660	
Glasgow and South Western.....	13,798	346	1,107,932	3,202	561,715	51	546,217	3	17	291	995	
Great North of Scotland.....	4,871	316	327,027	1,035	165,084	59	161,943	1	0	71	391	
Highland.....	4,515	48	384,578	920	203,201	53	181,287	3	12	84	366	
North British.....	34,668	1,018	2,667,474	2,620	1,304,552	49	1,362,922	3	0	597	1,938	
Total Scottish.....	104,595	3,022	7,519,043	2,488	3,779,564	50	3,748,479	—	—	1,739	5,245	
Belfast and Northern Counties.....	1,998	217	199,897	921	114,867	57	85,030	2	0	52	216	
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford.....	2,365	135	233,836	1,732	108,142	46	125,694	1	10	51	233	
Great Northern (Ireland).....	7,004	522	658,145	1,261	354,867	54	363,278	4	2	137	488	
Great Southern and Western.....	8,051	555	736,150	1,326	400,949	54	335,201	4	5	174	516	
Midland Great Western.....	4,765	432	465,880	1,078	238,034	51	227,546	3	12	102	310	
Waterford and Limerick.....	2,159	270	185,356	707	115,860	61	73,550	0	5	42	141	
Total Irish.....	35,664	2,632	2,795,282	2,069	1,526,316	55	1,268,966	—	—	655	2,399	
Aggregate total.....	828,344	19,322	69,591,653	3,600	36,518,247	52	33,073,766	3	18	15,400	46,889	

their construction, yielding an annual return of £33,073,706 to shareholders and others, considerably more than is derived from the interest in the funded debt of the country.

RAILWAY TUNNELS
(OVER ONE MILE IN LENGTH).

		Yards
Severn	Great Western	7,664
Stanbridge	North Western	5,342
Woodhead	Manchester & Shefd.	5,297
Bramhope	North Eastern	3,745
Medway	South Eastern	3,740
Evenoaks	South Eastern	3,600
Box	Great Western	3,227
Littleborough	Lancashire & Yorksh.	2,869
Sapperton	Great Western	2,800
Polehill	South Eastern	2,759
Mersey	Mersey	2,700
Bleamoor	Midland	2,600
Kilsby	North Western	2,423
Doves Hole	Midland	2,420
Shepherd's Well	Chatham & Dover	2,376
Oxted	Brighton & S.E. Jt.	2,266
Wapping (L'pool)	North Western	2,250
Clayton	Brighton & S. Coast.	2,200
Sydenham	Chatham & Dover	2,190
Drewton	Hull & Barnsley	2,116
Lough	Lancashire & Yorksh.	2,018
Abbot's Cliff	South Eastern	2,000
Honiton	South Western	1,881
Merstham	Brighton & S. Coast.	1,830
Claycross	Midland	1,826
Midford	South Western	1,813
Belsize	Midland	1,800

RAILWAYS IN 1886.

The general report to the Board of Trade in regard to the traffic and working of the railways in the United Kingdom for the year 1886 shows much the same general features as those of the preceding year. The net earnings, although somewhat larger than in 1885, were less than in 1884; and the decrease in the dividends recorded for the previous year has been further continued. The increase in the net

earnings is due, in only a very small degree, to the increase in the receipts, and is accounted for almost entirely by a diminution in the working expenditure. There was a considerable increase under the head of passenger traffic, but this was counterbalanced by a further decline in the receipts from goods. The increase of capital for the year was less than usual; and it appears that in the year 1886 there was a smaller investment of new capital in railways than in any previous year for many years past. The proportions of the different descriptions of capital show no change, ordinary capital amounting to 37 per cent. of the total, guaranteed and preference 38 per cent., and debenture stock 25 per cent.; the total nominal capital now amounting to £828,000,000. Although the increase last year was less than it had been for many years past, yet it was of sufficient amount to outweigh the slight increase in net earnings. The dividends were thus further injuriously affected; the loss, of course, falling exclusively upon the ordinary shareholder, whose income has now shown a diminution each year since 1883. The increase of about £400,000 in the passenger traffic receipts, and of £100,000 in the miscellaneous receipts was almost exactly balanced by a decrease of £500,000 in the receipts from goods traffic. The decrease in the receipts from goods traffic has now been in progress for several years. It is observed that the increase in the passenger traffic receipts is almost entirely due to the continued expansion of the third class traffic; while the receipts from first and second class passengers have, as has been the case for several years past, again fallen off. How far this decrease in first and second class traffic may be continued it is of course impossible to say, but the policy of the railway companies, as a whole, in fostering the third class traffic would, so far as can be judged from the figures published, appear to have been advantageous, not only to the travelling public, but also to the railway shareholders. How far the diminution of receipts from merchandise traffic may have been caused by a diminution in business done, as dis-

RAILWAYS OPENED IN 1886.

Railway.	From	To	Date.	Miles.
Caledonian	Airdrie Branch		April 19	2½
	Bonnybridge Branch		August 2	¾
	Cathcart Branch		—	1¼
	Killin Branch		April 1	4
Cork and Bandon	Clonakilty Extension		August 28	9
Glasgow and South Western	Potterhill Branch		—	2
Glasgow City and District Railway			March 15	—
Great Northern	Sutton	Willoughby	October 4	7¾
Great North (Ireland)	Inniskeen	Carrickmacross	July 31	—
Great North (Scotland)	Moray Frith Coast Railway		May 3	13¾
Great Southern and Western	Baltinglass	Tullow	June 1	—
	Crymmych	Cardigan	September 1	11
	Garw Valley Line		October 21	—
London, Chatham, and Dover	Severn Tunnel		December 1	4¾
	Gravesend Branch		May 10	4
London and North Western	Stalybridge	Diggle	July 1	7½
	Standish and Hindley Green Lines		October 25	2
London, Tilbury and Southend	Upminster	East Hornder	May 1	4
Mersey Railway	Birkenhead	Liverpool	February 1	2½
			—	1
Midland	Stroud Branch		—	1
	Teversall Branch		May 1	1¼
Midland Great Western (Ireland)	Killeshandra Branch		June 1	7
North Cornwall Railway	Halwill	Launceston	July 21	6½
West Kirby Extension Line			April 19	7¾

tinguished from reductions in charges for conveyance, does not appear directly from the returns which the companies are required to furnish; but that last year, as compared with the previous year, there may have been some diminution in business done, appears to be shown by the tonnage conveyed, which shows a reduction in the mineral class of nearly two million tons, and in merchandise of something less than one million. Of course, as has been pointed out in former reports, these figures are not decisive, and the proper figures to indicate such a result would be the number of tons conveyed one mile; but so far as they can they appear to point to an actual diminution of business, as well as a diminution of the charges for conveyance. The traffic receipts per train mile again show a diminution. The decrease in the case of passenger traffic per train mile, although not of itself of great importance, when considered in connection with an actual increase in the receipts from this source, would appear to indicate that more work has been done by the railway companies for the same money. In the case of the goods traffic the decrease in the receipts per train mile is more considerable, and the diminution in the last decade was from 5s. 6d. to 4s. 9d., or nearly 9d. per train mile. The large

increase in the number of passengers carried is explained, to some extent, by the opening of two new, but important, though short journey lines, in the early part of the year, viz., the Mersey Railway, and the Glasgow City and District Railway. Some five million passengers were conveyed over each of these lines during 1886. As in the previous year, there was noticed a considerable diminution of working expenditure, although the total receipts remained almost stationary. There was a diminution of £270,000 in the working expenditure, this having taken place along with an increase in the train mileage run. The expense per train mile again shows a diminution, having, in fact, now been steadily decreasing for several years, the decrease during ten years being very striking, amounting to close upon 6d. per train mile, the rate of cost in 1876 having been 3s., or thereabouts, as compared with 2s. 6d. last year. In almost every item, with the exception of rates and taxes, there is more or less of a diminution. As in former years railway shareholders have benefited by a still further diminution in the charges for compensation, which has been in great measure due to, and may be set off against, one of the causes of increase in the cost of railway working, viz., the general adoption of the block system, and of the

RAILWAY PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

Statement of the Receipts in each Class from Passengers upon the undermentioned Lines. (Exclusive of Season Tickets.)

YEAR.	GREAT NORTHERN.			GREAT WESTERN.			LONDON & NORTH WESTERN.			MIDLAND.		
	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
1874	£ 228,231	£ 220,587	£ 539,690	£ 422,761	£ 506,043	£ 1,200,523	£ 759,969	£ 561,755	£ 1,708,045	£ 227,050	£ 190,566	£ 1,015,388
1875	231,789	201,648	590,131	417,120	514,542	1,211,664	729,648	549,295	1,762,876	384,567	..	1,136,148
1876	217,990	189,220	614,446	477,979	694,460	1,499,852	681,783	538,435	1,819,096	394,517	..	1,291,537
1877	210,223	185,403	645,475	445,751	676,819	1,536,348	650,076	519,442	1,858,251	389,392	..	1,270,737
1878	200,980	185,361	659,624	413,828	676,552	1,556,393	619,205	495,340	1,895,481	367,473	..	1,268,674
1879	188,180	176,326	665,253	350,642	677,545	1,510,493	568,502	452,386	1,854,164	318,312	..	1,266,697
1880	186,962	177,795	711,298	379,143	710,288	1,578,891	567,849	439,106	1,960,441	320,579	..	1,326,773
1881	180,753	130,448	690,131	344,555	678,442	1,538,947	560,285	417,324	2,017,100	306,674	..	1,398,890
1882	179,586	125,060	834,416	363,107	706,556	1,769,060	553,183	398,130	2,166,422	297,434	..	1,460,929
1883	174,863	120,453	862,069	347,073	672,262	1,863,785	563,787	397,579	2,255,223	269,175	..	1,533,904
1884	167,295	114,845	892,886	326,812	637,483	2,036,521	534,591	389,648	2,305,504	280,926	..	1,655,126
1885	162,032	99,603	885,782	298,787	504,125	2,045,137	500,833	361,650	2,290,883	269,721	..	1,541,515
1886	160,169	88,01	908,552	284,098	487,719	2,080,523	490,238	348,346	2,353,403	252,535	..	1,560,578

The Midland Railway Company took the initiative in passenger traffic reforms, having run third-class carriages by all trains from 1st April, 1872; afterwards, from 1st January, 1875, greatly reducing the first-class and abolishing second-class fares.

ANALYSIS OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Maintenance of Way, Works, &c.	Locomotive Power and Carriage and Wagon Repairs.	Traffic and General.	Rates, Taxes, and Government Duty.	Compensation.	Law & Parliamentary.	Steamboats, Canals, Harbours, &c.	Total Working Expenses.
1873	£ 5,883,396	£ 11,546,622	£ 9,560,686	£ 1,586,300	£ 596,216	£ 391,828	£ 1,208,905	£ 30,752,348
1874	6,555,110	11,589,756	10,228,881	1,786,143	607,169	315,013	1,543,457	32,612,712
1875	6,542,670	11,412,836	10,832,744	1,977,089	659,955	301,777	1,527,251	33,220,528
1876	6,693,953	11,218,361	11,116,707	2,023,324	643,815	267,824	1,608,658	33,535,509
1877	6,693,734	11,095,339	11,335,647	2,125,508	585,335	256,202	1,604,322	33,857,178
1878	6,467,196	10,786,211	11,362,047	2,264,521	448,620	238,283	1,622,957	33,189,368
1879	6,004,746	10,465,706	11,183,804	2,251,656	400,014	219,845	1,562,239	32,045,273
1880	6,108,191	11,215,066	11,596,833	2,324,196	410,009	277,132	1,710,809	33,601,124
1881	6,391,775	11,529,192	11,904,295	2,446,336	440,446	290,482	1,649,681	34,602,616
1882	6,608,390	12,013,496	12,476,236	2,590,088	484,843	328,987	1,719,888	36,170,436
1883	6,743,798	12,642,093	12,836,905	2,600,105	444,973	373,185	1,778,838	37,368,562
1884	6,622,539	12,829,533	12,940,657	2,336,268	386,057	323,990	1,767,213	37,217,197
1885	6,395,823	12,902,640	12,941,168	2,343,335	399,315	247,405	1,790,301	36,787,957
1886	6,036,397	12,814,789	12,937,612	2,375,618	357,044	221,949	1,825,917	36,518,247

system of interlocking points and signals, for which the Board of Trade have pressed. Another fact which may have materially assisted the railway companies in their endeavours to reduce expenses is, that during the last ten years there has been a general fall in prices. To what extent the decline in wages also may have been an advantage to the railway companies is at present somewhat obscure, although it may reasonably be assumed that some decline, however slight, has taken place during the period. Against a decrease in the traffic receipts per train mile, the companies were able to set a considerable decline in the working expenditure per train mile, so that on balance they are not so much worse off as the decrease in the receipts would appear to imply. The increase in the net earnings, as compared with the previous year, was not sufficient to compensate for extra capital, the consequence being that the percentage of net earnings on invested capital again shows a decrease. The loss has naturally fallen most heavily upon the ordinary capital, which has to bear not only any deficiency in the net earnings, but also the increased payments which have been made on account of additions to that description of capital bearing preferential dividend or interest. The point touched last year in the average dividend on ordinary capital was altogether the lowest in any year of the past decade. The reason why the dividend on ordinary capital has not declined in a greater degree than has actually been the case, can of course only be that, during the last few years the ordinary capital has benefitted to some extent by the reduction in the rate of interest upon other descriptions of capital. It is further observed that there are considerable changes in the amounts of ordinary capital at various rates of dividend. The most important of these are, the diminution in the amount receiving between 5 and 6 per cent., which has declined from about $\frac{1}{4}$ to about $\frac{1}{5}$ of the whole; while the increase in the amount receiving between 4 and 5 per cent., which, from being about $\frac{1}{3}$, has become about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole. It still remains true, however, that the bulk of the ordinary capital of the railway companies receives dividends ranging between 3 and 7 per cent., the total amount receiving such rates being over 70 per cent. of the whole. The final result, notwithstanding the increase in passenger receipts and net earnings, and the decrease in working expenditure, is of course the least satisfactory to the railway ordinary shareholder of any that have been shown for several years. The increase in net earnings caused mainly by economies in work-

ing has not been sufficient to balance the investment of new capital in railway undertakings, although this latter may almost be considered a minimum amount. Consequently the percentage of net earnings on capital has fallen off, and this reduction is felt more especially by the holder of ordinary capital, to whom the return last year was in fact lower than in 1879, which was a year of great depression. The decrease in the goods traffic receipts, coming as it does in continuation of what has been going on during the last two or three years, is the most unfavourable feature of the working, especially from the appearance of a decline of actual business, however slight, which is presented. Whether there will be improvement from the point here recorded—and there has apparently been some improvement during the current year—remains to be seen.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

To the public generally one of the most interesting points in connection with the working of the railways is the increased immunity from accident, as evidenced by the great decline for a considerable number of years past in the charges paid by the companies by way of compensation for personal injury to passengers. In 1875 the cost per train mile of compensation for personal injury was 0'44d., whereas in 1885 it was 0'11d. only per train mile. In loss and damage of goods, similarly, the cost in 1875 was equal to 0'32d., whereas in 1885 it was 0'16d. only per train mile. One of the chief causes of increase of cost in railway working in the period has been the general adoption of the block system, and of the system of interlocking points and signals, on which the Board of Trade have insisted. But against any direct increase of expenditure from this cause there may fairly be set this reduction in the item of compensation from injuries. The reduction, in fact, represents almost a pure gain to the railway companies.

The general report of the Board of Trade upon the accidents which occurred upon the railways of the United Kingdom during the year 1886 shows that the total number of persons killed in the working of the railways during the year was 938, and the number of injured 3,539. Of these numbers, 95 killed and 1,342 injured were passengers, but of these only 8 were killed and 615 injured in consequence of accidents to or collisions between trains; the deaths of the remaining 87 passengers and the injuries to 727 were due to a variety of other causes, but more especially to a want of caution on the part of the individuals themselves. Of the remainder, 425

ACCIDENTS TO PASSENGER TRAINS IN 1886, INVOLVING LOSS OF LIFE AND SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY.

1886.	Company.	Nature of Accident.	At	Passengers.		Servants.	
				Killed.	Injur'd	Killed.	Injur'd
January 7	G. E.	Collision expr. & passenger train	Manor Park. . . .	—	36	—	2
Feb. 10. . . .	G. N.	Collision two passenger trains . .	Finsbury Park	1	99	—	2
May 5	L. & N. W.	Coll. two ports. detachd. of exp. trn.	Birmingham . .	1	21	—	—
June 30 . . .	G. N. I.	Passenger train ran off line	Portadown	6	29	—	2
July 22 . . .	L. & Y.	Pass. trn. collided with light eng.	Liverpool	—	12	—	—
July 5	Cal.	Eng. pass. trn. left rails fouling line	Fulwood	—	34	—	3
Sept. 1. . . .	M. S. & L.	Partpass. trn. bekd. agst. buff. -stp.	Penistone	—	23	—	1
October 7 . .	G. E.	Pass. trn. turned on to wrong line	Gas Factory Jn.	—	16	—	—
Decem. 8. . .	Mct.	Breaking of draw-bar in goods trn.	Farrington St.	—	78	—	1
Decem. 13 . .	L. C. & D.	Collision two passenger trains . .	Crystal Palace..	—	14	—	1

killed and 2,016 injured were officers or servants of the companies or of contractors; of suicides there were 80; of trespassers, 205 were killed and 91 injured; of persons passing over the railway at level crossings, 81 were killed and 25 injured; and of other persons from miscellaneous causes, 52 were killed and 71 injured. In addition to the above, 51 persons were killed and 3,868 were injured from accidents on the companies' premises, which cannot be considered as "railway accidents," as they were not connected with the movement of railway vehicles. The proportions of passengers killed and injured during the year from all causes were one in 7,637,730 killed, and one in 540,674 injured. These are by far the lowest numbers ever recorded; while those killed and injured from causes beyond their own control are also very much less than in any previous year.

The return thus shows that the number of passengers killed and injured through causes beyond their own control, during 1886, although more than in the preceding year, is greatly less than in any previous year since 1874. The number of inquiries directed by the Board of Trade, which had considerably decreased in the previous year, had very slightly increased during 1886, and the number of investigated train accidents for the year was only 62, as compared with 149 ten years ago. The number of inquiries into accidents classified under certain heads shows, under every head, a decline compared with previous years. Thus, for instance, under the head

of engines or vehicles meeting with obstructions, or leaving the rails, or through defects in permanent way or works, the number of investigated accidents last year was 7, the lowest number recorded. Similarly, from trains entering stations at too great speed, and from engines and trains being run or turned wrongly into sidings, or otherwise, the numbers are the lowest that have been returned. What had previously been the cause of a considerable number of investigated accidents disappeared entirely from the table last year, viz., collision between engines and trains following one another on the same line of rails. Without introducing invidious comparisons it is pointed out that of the 62 investigated train accidents, 8 occurred on the London and North Western, 7 on the London and South Western, 5 on the Great Western, and 5 on the Lancashire and Yorkshire. The numbers on other lines were 4 or under. The returns of railway servants killed and injured happily continue to show a decline. The casualties which can properly be considered to have occurred in the course of working the railways, and not including other casualties which have occurred on the premises or in the workshops or warehouses, or otherwise, of the companies, show that 23 servants were killed and 301 were injured whilst employed in coupling and uncoupling vehicles; 96 were killed and 867 were injured whilst employed in various shunting operations; 18 were killed and 54 injured by being caught between vehicles; 10 were killed

RAILWAY SPEED.

THE FASTEST RUNNING, WITHOUT STOPPAGE, IS MADE BY THE COMPANIES AS UNDER:—

Company.	Train.	From	To	Time.	Distance.		Velocity.
					Miles.	Miles.	
Great Northern	4.18	Grantham	King's Cross	1 57	105½	54	
Great Western	11.45	Paddington	Swindon	1 27	77½	53½	
Midland	3.26	Kettering	Nottingham	0 59	51¾	52½	
London and North Western	8.0	Rugby	Willesden	1 32	77¾	50½	
North Eastern	1.8	York	Darlington	0 52	44¼	51	
Manchester, Shef., & Lincoln	4.4	Grantham	Sheffield	1 8	56½	49¾	
Great Eastern	5.42	Lincoln	Spalding	0 47	38¾	46¾	
Caledonian	11.0	Carstairs	Carlisle	1 32	73½	48	
London, Chatham, & Dover	10.0	Victoria	Dover	1 40	78½	47	
London, Brighton & S. Coast	5.0	London Bridge	Brighton	1 5	50½	46½	
South Eastern	10.30	Ashford	London Bridge	1 10	54½	46½	
London & South Western	1.20	Basingstoke	Vauxhall	1 0	46½	46½	
North British	5.12	Edinburgh	Cowslairs	1 0	45¾	45¾	

THE LONGEST RUNS WITHOUT STOPPAGE ARE MADE BY THE COMPANIES AS UNDER:

Company.	Between		Distance.	Time.	Average.
	Miles.	Per hour.			
North Eastern	Newcastle	Edinburgh	124½	2 53	43¾
Great Northern	Grantham	King's Cross	105½	1 57	54
Midland	St. Pancras	Leicester	99½	2 2	48¾
North British	Carlisle	Edinburgh	98¼	2 20	42¾
Caledonian	Carlisle	Holytown	91	2 9	42½
London and North Western	Carlisle	Preston	89	2 5	42¾
London, Chatham, and Dover	Victoria	Dover	78½	1 40	47
Great Western	Paddington	Swindon	77¾	1 27	53½
South Eastern	Cannon Street	Dover	75½	1 38	46¼
Great Eastern	Liverpool Street	Harwich	70¾	1 40	42¾

NOTE.—The greatest performance in running is probably that of the "Charles Dickens," an engine belonging to the London and North Western Company, which runs from Manchester to Euston and back daily, Sundays, &c., excepted. It is worked by two drivers, who take charge on alternate days. The daily run is 367 miles. The American Mail is worked on Sunday mornings from Dublin to Queenstown, a distance of 177¼ miles, by one engine, in 4¼ hours. Two stoppages are made for water.

and 24 injured by falling between trains and platforms; 87 were killed and 118 injured whilst working on the permanent way; and 81 were killed and 111 injured whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line on duty. The number of servants killed in what is usually considered the most dangerous of railway operations, viz., coupling and uncoupling of vehicles, was the lowest recorded in these returns. Similarly, the numbers killed by train accidents in the past year was 4, the lowest number ever recorded. There has thus been a proportionate, if not an absolute, decrease for many years past in the number of servants meeting with casualties in the employment of the companies. On the other hand, accidents to persons other than passengers or servants, such as, for instance, persons passing over railways at level crossings, show a serious increase, the numbers having been 81 killed and 25 injured, being a considerable increase on the numbers in the previous years. Trespassers and suicides unfortunately have also increased. It is a question whether, if better gates and fences were provided, and more stringent rules enforced, so great a loss of life need occur. On the whole, the information given in the report shows that the working bears a favourable comparison with any preceding year, when the traffic and length of line in operation did not amount to anything like the present dimensions. The extension of the various improvements from year to year, as well as the re-arrangement of stations, the heightening of platforms, the provision of foot-bridges and subways, and a continuous footboard, all of which matters have met with considerable attention from the companies, tend to lessen the number of accidents and add to the safety of the travelling public.

The attention of the Board of Trade continues to be directed to the means employable for preventing accidents, not only to passengers, but to the servants of the companies. By the courtesy of the railway companies opportunities have been given to the chief officers of the Board of seeing most of the methods suggested, with the view of facilitating the coupling and uncoupling of vehicles.

BLOCK SYSTEM.

There has been no relaxation during the past year in the progress made for rendering railway working more safe, by the extension of the interlocking and absolute block systems over a larger railway mileage, and continual progress is reported in this matter, so essential to the safe working of the railways. The proportion in which signal and point lever had been interlocked on railways was 92 per cent. in England, 79 per cent. in Scotland, and 52 per cent. in Ireland. The amount of interlocking and block working on some of the railways in England and Scotland, is, however, still short of what is necessary for safe working, whilst in Ireland it may be said that the progress made is far from satisfactory. At the end of the year the block system had been adopted on 14,639 miles out of 18,339 miles open for traffic.

The electrical interlocking of the block system instruments with the outside signals, properly carried out, is an effectual protection against many of the accidents which occur, and the Board of Trade inspectors continue to call attention to the fact that this electric locking, as now in operation upon the London, Chatham, and Dover,

the Metropolitan District, and some other lines, is well worthy of the consideration of the managers of other companies.

CONTINUOUS BRAKES.

In several cases the good effects of continuous brakes have been specially mentioned, whilst in other cases the accidents and collisions might, according to the statements in the reports of inquiries, have been either prevented or their effects mitigated had the trains been fitted with quickly-acting continuous brakes, automatic in their action, instead of those with which the trains were fitted. It appears that 41,747 vehicles used in passenger trains had been fitted either with continuous brakes or with pipes only for running with vehicles so fitted, and that 9,500 vehicles remain to be so fitted. Brakes apparently complying with the conditions laid down by the Board of Trade are fitted to 25,292, or 50 per cent. of the vehicles running in passenger trains. Those only complying with some of the conditions are fitted to 16,455, or 32 per cent. The application of continuous brakes of the various descriptions has increased from 19 per cent. in 1878 to 82 per cent. in 1885, or at an average rate per annum of about 7 per cent.

RAILWAY COMPENSATION.

It is satisfactory to have to record a continued steady decline in the amount paid by way of compensation for personal injury to passengers. There is not a single company of any importance that has not claims constantly coming in for the most trivial injury, nevertheless the total is not more than half what it was a few years ago. A summary of the amounts paid last year by the principal companies, and the amount of compensation paid for the loss and damage of goods is as follows:—

	Passengers.	Goods.
COMPENSATION—		
Great Eastern	£19,638	£8,661
Great Northern	41,286	10,276
Great Western	3,624	25,173
Lancashire and Yorkshire ..	24,268	10,600
London, Brighton, and South Coast	891	4,300
London, Chatham, and Dover	1,710	1,163
London and North Western..	27,137	35,657
London and South Western..	9,982	8,761
Manchester, Sheffi., & Lincoln	1,118	4,702
Metropolitan	2,234	29
Metropolitan District	3,893	—
Midland	2,825	19,810
North Eastern	5,006	7,046
North Staffordshire	524	2,117
South Eastern	3,712	3,080
Total, England	£150,008	£146,708
Caledonian	£9,666	£5,323
Glasgow and South Western.	887	1,459
North British	3,204	5,207
Total, Scotland	£14,097	£13,673
Belfast and County Down....	£1,030	£ 27
Belfast & Northern Counties	1,014	311
Great Northern (Ireland) ...	22,644	2,397
Great Southern and Western.	1,314	1,556
Midland Great Western	536	746
Total, Ireland	£26,984	£5,574
Total, United Kingdom..	£191,085	£165,955

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, WITH OFFICERS AND OFFICIAL ADDRESSES.

Company.	Incorporated under Present Title.	Chairman.	Deputy Chairman.	Secretary.	Accountant.	General Manager. T. Traffic Manager.	Head Office.
Belfast and County Down	1846	R. W. Kelly	J. Richardson	J. Milliken	H. Evans	J. Tatlow	Belfast.
Belfast & Norn. Counties	1866	Rt. Hon. J. Young	H. H. McNelle	W. R. Gill	W. Bailey	E. J. Cotton	Belfast.
Brecon and Merthyr	1859	H. F. Slattery	J. C. Bolton, M.P.	A. Gibson	F. H. Shepherd	A. Henshaw (T.)	Brecon.
Caledonian	1845	J. C. Bolton, M.P.	T. Hill	W. Ferguson	J. Drynan	J. Thompson	Glasgow.
Cambrian	1864	J. F. Buckley	Sir R. Martin, Bt.	E. Conacher	J. Conacher	E. Liller (T.)	Oswestry.
Dub., Wicklow, & Wexford	1866	Sir R. Martin, Bt.	Marquis of Hartington	E. W. Maunsell	H. S. Boyle	W. L. Payne (T.)	Dublin.
Furness	1844	Lord E. Cavendish	Lord E. Cavendish	H. Cook	T. Edge	Sir J. Ramsden (Mang. Director)	Barrow-in-Furness.
Glasgow & South Western	1855	M. W. Thompson	W. R. Watson	J. Morton	J. Thomson	J. Morton	Glasgow.
Great Eastern	1862	C. H. Parkes	Lord C. J. Hamilton, M.P.	J. Hadfield	G. Fearn	W. Birt	Lpool St. Stn., E.C.
Great Northern	1846	Rt. Hon. Lord Colville	Rt. Hon. Lord Hindlip	Arthur Fitch	W. Grining	H. Oakeley	King's Cross Stn., N.
Great Northern (Ireland)	1876	J. W. Murland	J. Gray	J. P. Culverwell	W. Thompson	T. Shaw (T.)	Dublin.
Great North of Scotland	1846	W. Ferguson	T. Adam	W. Moffat	S. Paterson	W. Moffat	Aberdeen.
Great Southern & Western	1844	J. C. Colvill	J. W. Murland	F. E. Ormsby	J. E. M'Creedy	G. E. Ibery	Dublin.
Great Western	1835	Sir D. Gooch, Bt.	Sir A. Wood	J. D. Briggs	J. H. Matthews	H. Lambert	Paddington Stn., W.
Highland	1865	Hon. T. C. Bruce	E. W. Mackintosh	A. Dougal	W. Gowenlock	A. Dougal	Inverness.
Hull and Barnsley	1886	Lon.-Col. Smith	J. Fisher	J. Daniell	W. H. Wood	T. W. Hill (T.)	Hull.
Lancashire and Yorkshire	1847	G. J. Armytage	W. Tunstall	J. H. Stafford	W. Sloane	W. Thorley	Manchester.
London, Brighton, & Dover	1849	S. Jaang	J. Levy	A. Sarie	G. Steer	A. Sarie	London Ege. Stn., S.E.
London, Chatham, & Dover	1859	J. S. Forbes	Sir S. H. Waterlow, Bt.	J. Morgan	J. Morgan	J. Morgan	Victoria Stn., S.W.
London & North Western	1846	R. Moon	O. L. Stephen	S. Reay	F. Whittle	G. Findlay	Euston Stn., N.W.
London & South Western	1839	Hon. R. H. Dutton	W. S. Portal	F. J. Macanlay	F. Hartnell	C. Scotter	Waterloo Stn., S.E.
London, Tilbury, & Southend	1862	H. D. Browne	[M.P.]	H. Cecil Newson	H. C. Newson	A. L. Stride	Fenchurch St. Stn.,
Manc., Sheffield, & Lincoln	1849	Sir E. W. Watkin, Bt.	Lord Auckland	E. Ross	F. Williams	W. Pollitt	Manchester. [E.C.]
Maryport and Carlisle	1837	Sir W. Lawson, Bt., M.P.	H. P. Penhouse	H. Carr	H. Carr	H. Carr	Maryport.
Mersey	1866	Rt. Hon. E. P. Bouverie	Sir E. W. Watkin, Bt., M.P.	G. H. Langham	G. H. Langham	C. L. C. Tait (T.)	9, Victoria Chs., S.W.
Metropolitan	1853	Sir E. W. Watkin, Bt., M.P.	H. D. Pochin	J. M. Eyles	J. Bell	J. Bell	32, Westbourne Terrace, W.
Metropolitan District	1844	J. S. Forbes	G. W. Currie	G. Hopwood	J. W. Whittam	A. Powell	6, Westr. Chambers, Derby. [S.W.]
Midland	1864	M. W. Thompson	G. E. Paget	J. Williams	W. H. Hodges	J. Noble	Dublin.
Midland Great Western	1845	Sir R. S. Chusack	S. G. Sheppard	G. W. Greene	T. Bennett	J. E. Ward	Brecon.
Mid Wales	1859	S. G. Sheppard	Marquis of Tweedale	J. Wade	J. A. Whittle	F. Grundy	Edinburgh.
North British	1862	J. Dent Dent	Sir J. Falshaw, Bart.	G. B. Wieland	G. Simpson	J. Walker	Edinburgh.
North Eastern	1854	Lord Dent	Lord Werwent	C. N. Wilkinson	W. Tidwell	H. Tennant	York.
North London	1858	O. L. Stephen	Sir W. J. W. Baynes, Bt.	G. B. Newton	G. E. Mainland	G. B. Newton	Euston Stn., N.W.
North Staffordshire	1847	T. Salt, M.P.	F. Stanier	P. Morris	W. F. Poole	W. D. Phillips	Stoke-upon-Trent.
Penrhye and Tenby	1859	J. J. Barrow	W. Anstin	W. F. Poole	T. Farrance	I. Smedley	Cardiff.
Rhymney	1854	J. Boyle	[M.P.]	W. Mein	W. F. Poole	L. Lundy (T.)	Cardiff.
South Eastern	1866	Sir E. W. Watkin, Bt., M.P.	Rt. Hon. Lord Brabourne	W. R. Stevens	G. Whately	Myles Fenelon	London Bdg. Stn., S.E.
Taff Vale	1866	Sir J. Mackip	G. Fisher (Man. Dir.)	J. Jones	S. Cotenam	J. Hurman (T.)	Cardiff.
Waterford and Limerick	1868	Sir J. Spalgrave	E. B. Mackony	J. J. Murphy	J. J. Murphy	J. Roberts (T.)	Waterford.

THE CHEAP TRAINS ACT.

THE "Cheap Trains Act, 1883," is a measure which affects not only railway shareholders and the public generally, but especially the working classes whose domiciles have been interfered with by the extension of the railway systems into crowded centres of London and other large urban areas. The Act has been received by the railway companies with indifference, its provisions being regarded as partial so far as free and untaxed locomotion is concerned, and nothing less than total repeal of all taxation is the universal desire of the railway proprietors and authorities. To the public generally, and more especially to the working classes, who obtain a direct remission of the passenger tax, and for whom additional workmen's trains have to be provided, the Act is of very great benefit.

The Act, which took effect 1st October, 1883, provides that fares not exceeding the rate of one penny per mile shall be exempt from duty, but fares for return or periodical tickets shall be exempt from duty only where the ordinary fare for the single journey does not exceed that rate. Duty shall be payable at a reduced rate of two per cent. on fares exceeding the rate of one penny a mile between stations within one urban district. Such district will contain not less than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and must be of a continuous urban as distinguished from a rural or suburban character.

If at any time the Board of Trade have reason

to believe that upon any railway a due and sufficient proportion of accommodation is not provided at fares not exceeding a penny a mile, or that such proper and sufficient trains are not provided for workmen going to and returning from their work, at such fares and at such times between six in the evening and eight in the morning as appear to the Board of Trade to be reasonable, steps may be taken to compel the company to provide such accommodation.

Provision is also made in the Act continuing the companies' powers as to special mileage and exceptional charges, and also enlarging their powers in dealing with the charges over distances which include fractions of a mile over a quarter of a mile. The Queen's forces, including officers or men in the navy or naval volunteers, or in the regular, reserve, or auxiliary forces of the army, or in any police force when conveyed by railway on any occasion for the public service, are, when travelling in bodies under one hundred and fifty in number, to be charged three-fourths the rates for ordinary passengers; when over that number, at half rates. The Act does not extend to Ireland.

RAILWAY SERVANTS' RISKS.

Some idea of the relative amount of risk run by the different classes of railway servants is afforded by the following table, which shows the number of men employed in various occupations, and the number of fatal accidents and injuries to each class, in the year 1886:—

CLASS OF SERVANTS.	Number Employed.	Number Killed and Injured in 1886.		Proportion to the Number Employed.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Breaksmen and Goods Guards	7,407	43	409	1 in 192	1 in 18
Gatekeepers.....	1,605	5	3	1 " 321	1 " 535
Permanent-way men	37,840	92	145	1 " 411	1 " 261
Firemen	12,795	18	195	1 " 711	1 " 65
Engine-drivers	12,874	8	143	1 " 1,609	1 " 90
Porters and Shunters.....	48,070	88	572	1 " 546	1 " 84
Inspectors	3,518	6	17	1 " 586	1 " 207
Passenger Guards	5,902	2	59	1 " 2,951	1 " 100
Ticket Collectors, &c.....	2,060	2	2	1 " 1,030	1 " 1,030
Pointsmen and Signalmen	19,012	11	39	1 " 1,728	1 " 487
Labourers	70,405	37	72	1 " 1,902	1 " 977
Station Masters.....	6,165	6	6	1 " 1,027	1 " 1,027
Mechanics	55,940	9	24	1 " 6,213	1 " 2,331

The figures referring to goods guards are a very startling record of the dangers to which these men are exposed, necessarily in a few cases; but in a great many instances they arise from indifference, or daring, which ordinary reason should be able to restrain. That most dangerous part of their employment, viz., the coupling and uncoupling of waggons, has recently been greatly relieved of a few of the greatest elements of danger, inasmuch as it will soon be unnecessary to pass under or between the waggons at all.

FURTHER LEGISLATION FOR RAILWAYS.

Mr. Mundella, the President of the Board of Trade, introduced a Railway and Canal Traffic Bill on March 11, 1886. This met with considerable opposition from the railway interest, and meetings of the proprietors of all the leading companies passed resolutions condemning it. The Bill was read a second time on May 6, but was not further proceeded with in consequence of the political crisis, and was formally with-

drawn on June 10. On the reassembling, in August, 1886, the new Government, with regard to railway legislation, announced on August 30 that the Board of Trade hoped to be in a position to deal with the subject of railway rates next session. The Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament on January 27 announced that a Bill for the regulation of railway rates would be introduced. The bill would be first presented in the House of Lords. This Bill for the "Regulation of Railways and Canals" passed the House of Lords with some modifications, and was subsequently read a first time in the House of Commons, but this House was unable to spare time for its further consideration. The discussions upon the important measure have, however, led to a better understanding of the questions involved, and have shown, as it is claimed by the Railway Companies, that no legislation seriously prejudicial to Railway Companies could fail to injure also the trading and agricultural interests of the country.

Indian Railways.

The construction of Railways in India, which commenced in 1853, has at various periods been conducted on three different principles: (1) by the employment of companies under a system of guarantee; (2) by the State itself through its own officials; and (3) by assisted companies with or without a guarantee or subsidy from the State. Three of the lines constructed on the old system of guarantee (the East Indian, the Eastern Bengal, and the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi) have been purchased by the Government. The total length of railway open in India at 31st December, 1885, was 12,208 miles, and the capital expenditure was £166,146,651. The gross receipts for 1885 amounted to £17,989,625, the working expenses to £8,863,294, and the net revenue to £9,126,331. The net earn-

ings yielded a return of 5·84 per cent. per annum upon the invested capital. The total number of passengers carried in the year was 80,864,779, yielding £5,538,126; the aggregate tonnage moved amounted to 18,925,385 tons, the receipts from which were £1,915,375. The average cost of the 5½ feet gauge and of the metre gauge lines have been, respectively, £16,752 and £6,616 per mile of line. From the commencement of operations up to Dec., 1885, a gross sum of £64,650,021 has been advanced as interest by the State to the Guaranteed Companies, and up to 30th June, 1885, the total net earnings of these railways, exclusive of half of any surplus profits realized, amounted to £38,506,292, leaving a net amount of £26,144,629, which has been paid by the State. The surplus profits

realized during the year 1885 amounted to £785,866.

The rolling stock in use on all Indian railways consists of 2,974 engines, 6,870 passenger carriages, 52,217 goods waggons, and 3,318 other vehicles. The number of persons employed is 215,866, including 4,375 Europeans.

A marked feature of railway construction in India is the number of important large bridges at present in progress. One over the Hooghly, near Calcutta, consists of a central span of 120 feet and two side spans of 540 feet each. One over the Ganges, at Benares, consists of seven spans of 356 feet each; while one over the Indus, at Sukkar, has in it one span of the enormous width of 790 feet.

STATEMENT OF CAPITAL, REVENUE, DIVIDENDS, ETC.

RAILWAY.	Incorporated	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER, 1885.										Yield.	Dividends Due.	London Office.	
		Capital Expended.		Miles.	Gross Receipts.		Working Expenses.		Net Receipts.		Last Two Dividends.				
		£	Rs.		£	%	£	%	£	%					
Bengal & North Western	1882	1,824,309	303	120,532	49	61,080	3·35	59,452	4	4	4	£ 97	July	Gresham House.	
*Bombay and Baroda	1855	8,912,100	438	1,317,352	564,780	43	752,572	8·44	£8 7s.	£5 17s.	166	4 7	July	45, Finsbury Circus.	
†Burmah	1857	2,053,209	327	216,395	169,053	78	47,312	1·78	ann. 19s.	8d.	23	(1,957)	Mar.	Bank of England.	
†Eastern Bengal	1849	4,609,654	234	488,576	299,253	61	189,323	4·03	(ann. 20s.	—	23	(1,933)	Mar. & Sept.	28-30, Nicholas Lane.	
†East Indian	1849	34,410,302	1,515	4,766,728	1,678,795	35	3,081,933	8·96	(ann. 18s.	8d.	24	(1,953)	Mar. & Sept.	3, New Broad Street.	
*Great Indian Peninsula	1849	25,932,376	1,288	3,643,205	1,838,483	50	1,804,722	6·94	£7 8s.	£5 3s.	115	4 2	July	3, New Broad Street.	
*Indian Midland	1885	—	—	Under	Construc	tion	—	—	4	4	4	3 12	July	3, New Broad Street.	
†Indus Valley	1853	8,461,997	652	1,086,613	444,140	41	642,473	7·59	—	—	—	3 16	July	61, New Broad Street.	
*Madras	1853	11,220,876	861	795,799	437,882	57	327,917	2·92	5	5	5	4 8	Dec.	7, Gt. Winchester St.	
Nizam's	1883	2,056,099	117	111,395	62,692	56	48,702	2·37	5	5	5	3 18	July	29, Martin's Lane.	
*Oudh and Rohilcund	1862	5,942,209	608	553,737	363,201	66	190,536	3·21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Punjab Northern	—	7,135,126	447	382,930	240,066	63	142,864	1·94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
†Rajputana Malwa	—	10,638,700	1,411	1,638,700	865,400	53	773,300	7·25	ann. 18s.	2d.	24	(1,958)	—	—	—
*Scinde, Punjab & Delhi	1869	11,510,193	693	1,368,059	754,553	55	613,506	5·33	4	4	4	109	Dec.	31, Lombard Street.	
†Southern Mahratta	1882	1,829,627	316	86,623	72,888	83	14,935	0·77	5	5	5	127	July	55, Gracechurch St.	
*South Indian	1874	4,402,269	654	457,377	297,841	65	159,530	3·62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Guaranteed Companies.

† State Imperial Railways.

‡ State Provincial Railway.

County and Municipal Directory of England and Wales.

Containing a List of Counties, with the Acreage, Population, and Rental, the names of Lords-Lieutenants, High Sheriffs in office in January, Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, Clerks of the Peace, County Treasurers, Chief Constables (with strength of force), County Surveyors, Treasurers, &c. Also of Cities and Municipal Boroughs, with the names of the High Stewards, Mayors, Recorders, Stipendiary Magistrates, and Town Clerks.

- ABERAVON**, Glamorg. Pop. 4,875. Val. £10,246
Mayor, John Davies
Town Clerk, Marmaduke Tennant
- ABERYSTWITH**, Cardig. Pop. 7,132. Val. £24,999
Mayor, D. C. Roberts
Town Clerk, Arthur Johnson Hughes
Magistrates' Clerk, Hugh Hughes, jun.
- ABINGDON**, Berks. Pop. 5,662. Val. £17,105
High Steward, Earl of Abingdon
Mayor, Edward L. Shepherd, J.P. (2nd time)
Recorder, James R. White Bros
Town Clerk, Bromley Challenor.
- ACCURINGTON**, Lanc. Pop. 31,435. Val. £113,821
Mayor, Alderman William Entwisle (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Arthur Henry Aitken.
- ALDEBURGH-ON-SEA**, Suffolk. Pop. 2,098.
 Val. £7,424
Mayor, Major Sam Smith
Town Clerk, Henry Clement Casley
- ANDOVER**, Hants. Pop. 5,654. Val. £26,750
Mayor, Councillor Henry Edwards
Recorder, Wm. Waldron Ravenhill
Town Clerk, Richard Footner
- ANGLESEY (COUNTY OF)**. Acres, 193,511.
 Population, 51,416. Rental £149,946
Lord Lieutenant, Rich. Davies (1884), Treborth, Bangor
High Sheriff, Sir Richard H. Williams-Bulkeley, Bart.
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Captain Edmd. Hope Verney, R.N.
Chief Constable, Col. W. H. Thomas, Beaumaris (28)
Clerk of the Peace, J. Lloyd Griffith, Holyhead
County Treasurer, E. Jones, Beaumaris
County Surveyor, W. E. Jones, Llanfair
Coroner, Robert Jones Roberts, Menai Bridge
- APPLEBY**, Westmoreld. Pop. 2,500. Val. £10,900
Mayor, Alderman William Sanderson, J.P.
Town Clerk, William Hewitson
- ARUNDEL**, Sussex. Pop. 2,748. Val. £10,621
Mayor, G. Light
Town Clerk, Richard Holmes
- ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE**, Lancashire. Pop. 37,027. Val. £139,960
Mayor, Alderman John Wilson, J.P. (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Charles Gartside
- BACUP**, Lancashire. Pop. 25,034. Val. £80,539
Mayor, Alderman Joseph Lees
Town Clerk, James Heyworth
- BANBURY**, Oxfordsh. Pop. 3,600. Val. £18,882
High Steward, Earl of Jersey
Mayor, William Edmunds (re-elected 3rd time)
Recorder, Alexr. Staveley Hill, Q.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, William Munton
- BANGOR**, Carnarvon. Pop. 9,500. Val. £25,504
Mayor, John Pritchard
Town Clerk, Richard Hughes Pritchard
- BARNSELY**, Yorks. Pop. 29,780. Val. £89,400
Mayor, Councillor Thos. Marsden (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Henry Horsfield
- BARNSTAPLE**, Devon. Pop. 12,283. Val. £35,634
Mayor, Arthur Frederick Seldon
Recorder, Charles Jerom Murch
Town Clerk, James Bosson
- BARROW-IN-FURNESS**, Lancashire. Pop. 50,000. Val. £228,000
Mayor, Alderman W. Park
Town Clerk, Charles Francis Preston
- BASINGSTOKE**, Hants. Pop. 6,681. Val. £47,511
Mayor, Thomas Maton Kingdon, J.P.
Town Clerk, William Henry Bayley
- BATH**, Somerset. Pop. 51,835. Val. £278,882
Mayor, Anthony Hammond (2nd time)
Recorder, Henry Coleman Folkard
Town Clerk, John Stone
- BATLEY**, Yorks. Pop. 27,514. Val. £85,043
Mayor, Joseph Jubb Parker
Town Clerk, John Arthur Deane
- BEAUMARIS**, Anglesey. Pop. 2,241. Val. £9,166
Mayor, Alderman Hampton Lewis
Town Clerk, Rice Roberts
- BECCLES**, Suffolk. Pop. 5,721. Val. £24,000
Mayor, Alfred Knibbs Hockey
Town Clerk, George Bellamy Angell
- BEDFORD**, Beds. Pop. 23,500. Val. £87,787
Mayor, Joshua Hawkins (3rd time)
Recorder, His Hon. John Thomas Abdy, D.C.L.
Town Clerk, Theod. William Pearse
- BEDFORDSHIRE**. Acres 294,983. Population 149,473. Rental £940,921
Lord Lieut., The Rt. Hon. Earl Cowper, K.G. (1861), Panshanger, Herts.
High Sheriff, James Poole Wagstaff
Chairman of Q. S., Colonel William Stuart
Chf. Const., Lt.-Col. F. J. Josselyn, Bedford (92)
Clerk of the Peace, Theod. William Pearse
County Treasurer, Thomas Barnard, J.P.
Surveyor, W. Watson, Shefford
County Coroners: Mark Whyley, Bedford; Frederick Thomas Tanqueray, Woburn
- BERKSHIRE**. Acres 462,210. Pop. 218,363.
 Rental £1,771,854
Lord Lieut., Col. Lord Wantage, K.C.B., &c. (1886), Lockinge House, Wantage
High Sheriff, Sir Richard F. Sutton, Bart.
Chairman of Q. S., George Wm. Mount, M.P.
Vice-Chairman of Q. S., Albert Richard Tull
Chief Constable, Col. A. Blandy, Reading (145)
Clerk of the Peace, J. T. Morland, Abingdon
Treasurer, Henry Collins, Reading
Clerk to Lieutcy., H. T. Roberts, Wokingham
Coroners: Bromley Challenor, Abingdon; Jas. C. Pinniger, Newbury; William Weedon, Reading; and Llewellyn Jotcham, Wantage
- BERWICK-ON-TWEED**, Pop. 13,995. Val. £62,558
Mayor, Alderman Adam Darling
Recorder, William Thomas Greenhow
Sheriff, Councillor William Young
Town Clerk, Robert Douglas
- BEVERLEY**, Yorks. Pop. 11,442. Val. £23,235
Mayor, John Stephenson (re-elected)
Town Clerk, James Mills
- BEWDLEY**, Worcester. Pop. 3,088. Val. £8,179
Mayor, Leonard A. Gabb
Town Clerk, Richard Hemingway
- BIDEFORD**, Devon. Pop. 6,499. Val. £16,366
Mayor, Alexander Greig Duncan (re-elected)
Recorder, Charles Jerom Murch
Town Clerk, Charles William Hole

- BIRKENHEAD**, Cheshire. Pop. 84,006. Val. £463,955
Mayor, Francis Thornely, J.P. (1st time)
Recorder, Clement Higgins, Q.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Charles J. Preston
Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, Alfred Gill
- BIRMINGHAM**, Warwickshire. Pop. in 1881, 400,774. Val. £1,767,656
Mayor, Councillor Maurice Pollack
Recorder, John Stratford Dugdale, Q.C., M.P.
Stipendiary Magistrate, T. C. Sneyd-Kynnersley
Town Clerk, Edward Orford Smith
Clerk of the Peace, Thos. Rd. Tucker Hodgson
- BISHOP'S CASTLE**, Salop. Pop. 1,788. Val. £6,565
Mayor, Alderman Howard Greenhouse
Town Clerk, Ernest Griffiths
- BLACKBURN**, Lanc. Pop. 117,000. Val. £390,520
Mayor, Edgar Appleby (re-elected).
First Recorder, Miles Walker Mattinson
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, William Edward Louis Gaine
- BLACKPOOL**, Lanc. Pop. 20,000. Val. £155,116
Mayor, Councillor James Fish, J.P.
Town Clerk, Thomas Loftos
- BLANDFORD**, Dorset. Pop. 1,373. Val. £3,907
Mayor, John W. Luff (3rd time)
Town Clerk, Edwin Augustus Smith
- BODMIN**, Cornwall. Pop. 5,061. Val. £14,540
Mayor, E. H. Higgs.
Town Clerk, Robert Phillipps Edyvean
- BOLTON**, Lanc. Pop. 105,414. Val. £397,936
Mayor, Alderman Thomas Moscrop
Recorder, Samuel Pope, Q.C.
Town Clerk, W. Robert Gudgeon Hennell
- BOOTLE**, Lancashire. Pop. 43,233. Val. £406,173
Mayor, Alderman John Howard
Town Clerk, Joseph Henry Farmer
- BOSTON**, Lincolnshire. Pop. 14,937. Val. £42,700
Mayor, William Weightman
Town Clerk, Robert Wm. Staniland
- BRACKLEY**, Northants. Pop. 2,500. Val. £10,882
Mayor, Alderman Wm. Blencowe (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Arthur Weston
- BRADFORD**, Yorks. Pop. 224,507. Val. £965,232
Mayor, John Limber Morley
Recorder, Gainsford Bruce, Q.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate,
Town Clerk, William Thomas McGowen
- BRECKNOCK (COUNTY OF)**. Acres 460,158.
 Population, 57,746. Rental £340,047
Lord Lieut. & Chairman of Q.S., Sir J. R. Bailey, Bt., M.P. (1875), Glanusk Park, Crickhowell
High Sheriff, Richard F. Crawshay
Chief Constable, E. R. Gwynne, Brecon (36)
Clerk of the Peace, H. Edgar Thomas, Brecon
County Treasurer, J. R. Cobb, Brecon
County Surveyor, William Williams, Brecon
County Coroners: W. J. Lewis, Crickhowell; J. Williams, Brecon; D. W. J. Thomas, Brecon
- BRECON**, Brecknock. Pop. 6,247. Val. £22,121
Mayor, Lieut.-Colonel John Morgan, J.P.
Town Clerk, G. Hyatt Williams
- BRIDGNORTH**, Salop. Pop. 5,885. Val. £20,382
Mayor, William Rhodes (re-elected)
Town Clerk, James Hughes Cooksey
- BRIDGWATER**, Somerset. Pop. 12,007. Val. £36,000
Mayor, William Harman
Recorder, Peter Henry Edlin, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Paul Octavius Haythorne Reed
- BRIDPORT**, Dorset. Pop. 6,795. Val. £19,037
Mayor, Alderman Alfred W. H. Dammers
Town Clerk, Frederick Walter Gundry
- BRIGHTON**, Sussex. Pop. 107,546. Val. £689,721
Mayor, Alderman Edward Martin
Recorder, Philip Chasemore Gates, Q.C.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Chas. Gilbert Heathcote
Town Clerk, F. J. Tillstone
- BRISTOL**, Glouc. Pop. 206,884. Val. £983,558
Mayor, Charles Wathen (3rd time)
Recorder, Charles Grevile Prideaux, Q.C.
Sheriff, Robert Henry Symes
Town Clerk, Daniel Travers Burges, £1,000
- BUCKINGHAM**, Bucks. Pop. 3,585. Val. £18,900
High Steward, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I.
Mayor, George Harrison
Recorder, Edward Bullock
Town Clerk, Henry Hearn
- BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**. Acres 477,744. Population, 162,120. Rental £1,003,708
Lord Lieut. & Chairman of Q.S., Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, G.C.S.I. (1868), Stowe, Buckingham.
High Sheriff, Charles Meeking
Vice-Chairman of Q.S., Henry Wm. Cripps, Q.C.
Chf. Const., Capt. J.C.T. Drake, Aylesbury (151)
Clerk of the Peace, Edw. R. Baynes, Aylesbury
County Treasurer, H. A. P. Cooper, Bucks and Oxon Bank, Aylesbury
Coroners: Geo. Hanby De'Ath, Buckingham; George Fell, Aylesbury; G. A. Charsley, Beaconsfield; J. Worley, Stony Stratford
- BURNLEY**, Lanc. Pop. 74,000. Val. £213,630
Mayor, Alderman George Sutcliffe, J.P.
Town Clerk, Walter Southern
- BURSLEM**, Stafford. Pop. 26,522. Val. £97,510
Mayor, Councillor J. Robinson
Town Clerk, J. W. Powell
- BURTON-UPON-TRENT**, Stafford. Pop. 42,500. Val. £218,649
Mayor, Alderman Edward Wright (re-elected)
Town Clerk, T. N. Whitehead
- BURY ST. EDMUNDS**, Suffolk. Pop. 16,111. Val. £54,535
Steward of the Liberty, Marquis of Bristol
Mayor, Frederick Charles Andrews
Recorder, William Mayd
Town Clerk, William Salmon
- BURY**, Lancashire. Pop. 56,000. Val. £222,025
Mayor, Alderman George Horridge
Town Clerk, Septimus James Thorp
- CALNE**, Wiltshire. Pop. 2,474. Val. £9,606
Mayor, Henry William Harris (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Edward Robert Henly
- CAMBRIDGE**, Cambs. Pop. 35,372. Val. 171,620
Mayor, Alderman Edward Bell
Recorder, James Redfoord Bulwer, Q.C.
Town Clerk, John E. Ledsam Whitehead, M.A.
Borough Treasurer, Henry John Whitehead
- CAMBRIDGESHIRE**. Acres 524,935. Population 185,594. Rental £1,396,796
Lord Lieutenant, Charles Watson Townley (1874), Fulbourn, Cambridge
High Sheriff, Henry Charles Geldart.
Chairman of Q.S., Arthur Sperling
Vice-Chairman of Q.S., Edward Hicks
Chief Constable, Maj. R. Calvert, Cambridge (70)
Clk. of Peace, Hale Wortham, Royston and Cam-
Treasurer, Gilbert Ainslie, Cambridge [bridge
Coroner, Charles William Palmer, Cambridge
 (See also "Ely, Isle of.")

CANTERBURY, Kent. Pop. 21,704. Val. £84,500
Mayor, Alderman William Mount
Recorder, Frederick Meadows White, **q.c.**
Town Clerk, Rest William Flint

CARDIFF, Glamorg. Pop. 115,000. Val. £559,972
Mayor, Alderman T. W. Jacobs
Stipendiary Magistrate, Thomas William Lewis
Town Clerk, Joseph Larke Wheatley

CARDIGAN (Boro'). Pop. 3,613. Val. £10,927
Mayor, Councillor Jacob Trollip
Town Clerk, William Wagner Mitchell

CARDIGANSHIRE. Acres 443,347. Population 70,270. Rental £344,104
Lord Lieutenant, Colonel Edward Lewis Pryse (1857), Peithyll

High Sheriff, John Charles Harford
Chairman of Q. S., Chas. Marshall Griffith, **q.c.**
Chief Const., Major C. B. Lewis, Aberystwith (39)
Clerk of the Peace, F. R. Roberts, Aberystwith
County Treasurer, A. J. Hughes, Aberystwith
County Surc., C. A. Hutchins, Carmarthen
Coroners: John Rowland, **m.d.**, Lampeter;
 Evan Rowland, Aberystwith; J. H. Evans,
 Newcastle Emlyn

CARLISLE, Cumb. Pop. 35,930. Val. £161,201
Mayor, William Irwin Robert Crowder, **J.P.**
 (4th time)

Recorder, Leofric Temple, **q.c.**
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, John Nanson

CARMARTHEN (Boro'). Pop. 10,512. Val. £33,207
Mayor, Edward Alfred Rogers
Recorder, Benjamin Francis Williams, **q.c.**
Town Clerk, George Thomas

CARMARTHENSHIRE. Acres 594,405. Population 124,864. Rental £556,805

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Cawdor (1861), Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire

High Sheriff, Gernyn Jones, Pantglas
Chairman of Q. S., Viscount Emlyn
Chief Constable, W. Phillips, Llandilo (66)
Clerk of the Peace, Thomas Joules, Llandovery
County Surveyor, T. George, Carmarthen
Coroners: J. Rowlands and G. Thomas, Carmarthen; J. P. Lewis, Llandilo

CARNARVON (Boro'). Pop. 28,801. Val. £25,804
Mayor, Councillor John Jones (re-elected)
Town Clerk, John Hugh Roberts

CARNARVONSHIRE. Acres 369,477. Population 119,349. Rental £565,892

Lord Lieutenant, John Ernest Greaves (1886), Broneifon, Criccieth

High Sheriff, Francis Wm. Alex. Roche, **J.P.**
Chairman of Q. S., Francis Wm. Lloyd Edwards
Chief Const., Lt.-Col. A. A. Ruck, Carnarvon (86)
Clerk of the Peace, John H. Roberts, Carnarvon
County Treasurer, W. P. C. Jones, Criccieth
County Surveyor, R. I. Thomas, Carnarvon
Coroners: John Hugh Roberts, Carnarvon; T. H. Hughes, Pwllheli

CHARD, Somerset. Pop. 2,411. Val. £5,881
Mayor, Sumner Toms (3rd time)
Town Clerk, Walter James Tucker

CHELTENHAM, Glouc. Pop. 50,842. Val. £244,775
Mayor, Councillor John Haddon
Town Clerk, Edward Thomas Brydges

CHESHIRE. Acres 407,900. Population 699,329. Rental £3,908,308

Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Westminster, **x.g.** (1883), Eaton Hall, Chester
High Sheriff, James Tomkinson

Chairman of Q. S., Lord Egerton of Tatton
Dy. Chairman of Q. S., His Hon. Horatio Lloyd
Ch. Const., Lt.-Col. J. H. Hamersley, Chester (363)
Clerk of the Peace, Charles Wm. Potts, Chester
County Treasurer, Charles Townshend, Chester
Dy. Clerk of the Peace, Thos. Roberts, Chester
County Surveyor & Bridgenmaster, Stanhope Bull
County Auditor, James Williams, Chester

CHESTER (City). Population 36,788. Val. £153,131

Mayor, William Brown (2nd time)
Recorder, His Honour Horatio Lloyd
Town Clerk, Samuel Horat
City Treasurer, J. P. Edwards, **J.P.**

CHESTERFIELD, Derby. Pop. 12,221. Val. £38,940
Mayor, Dr. George Booth, **J.P.**
Town Clerk, John Cutts

CHICHESTER, Sussex. Pop. 8,092. Val. £30,000
Mayor, Ald. William Smith, **J.P.** (re-elected)
Recorder, John James Johnson, **q.c.**

CHIPPENHAM, Wilts. Pop. 1,352. Val. £4,174
Mayor, Francis Edwin Dowding
Town Clerk, Francis Henry Phillips
Town Clerk and Coroner, Edward Arnold

CHIPPING NORTON, Oxn. Pop. 4,167. Val. £11,949
Mayor, Councillor Thomas Mace (2nd time)
Town Clerk, George Henry Saunders

CHORLEY, Lancashire. Pop. 19,472. Val. £61,119
Mayor, Arthur George Leigh
Town Clerk, Thomas Arthur Jackson

CHRISTCHURCH, Hants.
Mayor, Ald. John Edwd. Holloway (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Risdon Darracot Sharp

CLITHEROE, Lanc. Pop. 10,117. Val. £33,098
Mayor, Alderman William Garnett
Recorder, His Hon. Theoph. Hastings Ingham
Town Clerk and County Court Registrar, John Eastham

COLCHESTER, Essex. Pop. 28,374. Val. £102,525
Mayor, James N. Paxman, **c.e.**
Recorder, Frederick Aug. Philbrick, **q.c.**
Town Clerk, Henry Charles Wanklyn

CONGLETON, Chesh. Pop. 11,116. Val. £30,682
Mayor, Alderman Joshua Howard (re-elected)
Town Clerk, John Wilson, **L.D.D.**

CONWAY, Carnarvon. Pop. 3,197. Val. £16,164
Mayor, Alderman Albert Wood (3rd time)
Town Clerk, T. E. Parry

CORNWALL (COUNTY OF). Area 863,665. Population 330,686. Rental £1,492,479

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe (1877), Mount-Edgcumbe, Plymouth

High Sheriff, Digby Collins

Chairmen of Q. S., Sir Colman Rashleigh, **Bt., c.b.**, Sir C. B. Graves-Sawle, **Bt.**, & W. C. Pendarves

Chief Constable, Col. Walter Raleigh Gilbert, **c.b.**, Bodmin (210)

Clerk of the Peace, Henry S. Stokes, Bodmin

Treasurer, J. Coode, St. Austell

County Surveyors, S. W. Jenkin, Liskeard; T. Hickee, Truro (acting)

Coroners: G. G. White, Launceston; E. G. Hamley, Bodmin; J. Carlyon, Truro; G. P. Grenfell, Penzance; and A. C. L. Glubb, Liskeard

COVENTRY, Warwick. Pop. 47,000. Val. £125,754
Mayor, Ald. Albert Saml. Thomson (4th time)
Town Clerk, Thomas Browett

COWBRIDGE, Glamorganshire. Pop. 1,400. Val. £3,700.
Mayor, Thomas Rees
Town Clerk, John Stockwood

- CREWE**, Cheshire. Pop. 24,385. Val. £788,141
Mayor, Ald. Francis Wm. Webb, c.z. (3rd time)
Town Clerk, Frederick Cooke
- CRUYDON**, E. Surrey. Pop. 94,000. Val. £567,000
Mayor, Councillor James W. Hobbs
Town Clerk, Charles Marryat Elborough
- CUMBERLAND (COUNTY OF)**. Acres 970,167.
 Population 250,647. Rental £1,916,149
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Muncaster, M.P. (1876),
 Muncaster Castle, Ravenglass
High Sheriff, Thomas Hartley
Chairman of Q. S., Richard Saul Ferguson
Chief Constable, John Dunne, Carlisle (179)
Clerk of the Peace, Thos. N. Hodgson, Carlisle
County Treasurer, H. Dobinson, Carlisle
County Architect, C. J. Ferguson, Carlisle
County Road and Bridge Surveyor, G. J. Bell,
 Carlisle
Coroners: William Lumb, Whitehaven; John
 Carrick, Brampton; Joseph Hayton, Cock-
 ermouth; John Webster, Whitehaven; and P.
 B. Stoney, Ulverston
- DARLINGTON**, Durham. Pop. 37,000. Val.
 £156,563
Mayor, Thomas Taylor Sedgwick
Town Clerk, Francis Thomas Steavenson
- DARTMOUTH**, Devon. Pop. 5,725. Val. £17,467
Mayor, Francis Charles Simpson (6th time)
Recorder, Edward Uttermare Bullen
Town Clerk, Onesimus Smart Bartlett
- DARWEN**, Lancs. Pop. 29,747. Val. £103,602
Mayor, Alexander T. Eccles
Town Clerk, Charles Costeker
- DAVENTRY**, Northants. Pop. 3,859. Val. £13,062
Mayor, Alderman Charles Bennett Roche.
Town Clerk, Frederick Willoughby
- DEAL**, Kent. Pop. 8,422. Val. £28,532
Mayor, Thomas Cave Hall
Recorder, Henry Fielding Dickens
Town Clerk, George Mercer
- DENBIGH (Boro')**. Pop. 6,534. Val. £30,801
Mayor, W. D. W. Griffith
Town Clerk, John Parry Jones
- DENBIGHSHIRE**. Acres 425,038. Population
 111,740. Rental £655,747
Lord Lieutenant, Col. Wm. Cornwallis West,
 M.P. (1872), Ruthin Castle, Ruthin, and New-
 lands Manor, Lymington
High Sheriff, Henry Davis Pochin; for 1888,
 Captain John Charles Best, R.N.
Chairman of Q. S., B. T. Griffith-Boscawen
Deputy Chairman of Q. S., W. D. Wynne Griffith
Chief Constable, Major T. J. Leadbetter, Wrex-
 ham (79)
Clerk of the Peace, Llewelyn Adams, Ruthin
County Treasurer, Marcell Conran, Brondyffryn,
 Denbigh
County Surv., R. Lloyd Williams, Denbigh (59)
Coroners: B. Pierce, Denbigh; B. H. Thelwall,
 Wrexham
- DERBY (Boro')**. Pop. 94,006. Val. £348,317
Mayor, James William Newbold, J.P.
Recorder, John Compton Lawrance, Q.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, Harry Freckelton Gadsby
- DERBYSHIRE**. Acres 621,189. Population
 348,948. Rental £2,058,046
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Devonshire, K.G.
 (1858), Chatsworth
- High Sheriff*, Samuel William Clowes
Chairmen of Q. S., Sir Thomas Wm. Evans, Bt.;
 Col. Sir Henry Wilmot, Bt., E.C., c.z. (2nd)
Chief Constable, Capt. F. J. Parry, Derby (267)
Clerk of the Peace, Charles Stanhope Burke
 Busby, Derby
County Treasurer, George Crompton, Derby
Coroners: W. H. Whiston, Derby; J. Sale;
 Derby; C. G. Busby, Chesterfield; Robert
 Bennett, Buxton
- DEVIZES**, Wiltshire. Pop. 6,645. Val. £24,680
Mayor, James F. Humby
Recorder, Francis Reynolds Yonge Radcliffe
Town Clerk, Alexander Grant Meek, B.A.
- DEVONPORT**, Devonsh. Pop. 48,939. Val. 101,502
Mayor, Alderman J. W. W. Ryder (7th time)
Recorder, Henry Mason Bompas, Q.C.
Town Clerk, John James Edgcombe Venning
- DEVONSHIRE**. Acres 1,655,208. Population
 603,595. Rental £3,553,526
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Clinton (1887), Heanton
 Satchville, Beaford, North Devon
High Sheriff, John Blyth Coham-Fleming
Chairmen of Q. S., Earl of Devon, Lord Clinton,
 Sir John T. B. Duckworth, Bart., Sir J. Bidd
 Phear, and W. H. Halliday
Clerk of the Peace, Henry Michelmore, Exeter
County Treasurer, W. Cotton, Exeter
Chief Constable, G. de Courcy Hamilton, Exe-
 ter (392)
County Surveyors, E. H. Harbottle and J. Little,
 Exeter
Coroners: S. M. Cox, Honiton; F. Burrow,
 Crediton; James Fraser Bromham, Barn-
 staple; W. Burd, Okehampton; R. R. Rodd,
 Stoke Damerel; Sidney Hacker, Totnes
- DEWSBURY**, Yorks. Pop. 29,637. Val. £112,780
Mayor, Alderman Mark Oldroyd
Town Clerk, Trevor Caswell Edwards
- DONCASTER**, Yorks. Pop. 21,130. Val. £110,145
Mayor, Henry Wainwright (re-elected)
Recorder, His Honour Edgar John Meynell
Town Clerk, Thomas Atkinson
- DORCHESTER**, Dorset. Pop. 8,300. Val. £25,000
Mayor, Arthur Henry Look (solicitor)
Town Clerk and Registrar of County Court,
 Giles Symonds
- DORSET (COUNTY OF)**. Acres 627,265. Popu-
 lation 191,008. Rental £1,125,240
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Ilchester (1885), Mel-
 bury House, Dorchester
High Sheriff, William Ernest Brymer
Vice-Admiral,
Chairman of Q. S., Hon. Wm. Hy. B. Portman
Deputy Chairman, H. B. Middleton
Chief Constable, Capt. A. E. Amyatt, Dorches-
 ter (140)
Clerk of the Peace and Clerk to the Lieutenantcy,
 Thomas Ffooks, Sherborne
County Treasurer, C. Keats, Dorchester
County Surveyor, W. J. Fletcher, Wimborne
Coroners: Giles Symonds, Dorchester; J. C.
 Leach, Shaftesbury; Sir R. N. Howard, Port-
 land; C. H. W. Parkinson, Blandford and
 Wimborne; C. Nantes, Bridport & Beaminster
- DOVER**, Kent. Pop. 30,270. Val. £140,285
Mayor, William Henry Crundall (re-elected)
Recorder, Harry Bodkin Poland
Town Clerk, Edward W. Nadir Knocker
- DROITWICH**, Worcester. Pop. 3,761. Val. £19,254
Mayor, Councillor Walter Noak
Town Clerk, Samuel John Tombs

DUDLEY, Worcester. Pop. 46,252. Val. £135,745
Mayor, Benjamin Huxley, M.P.
Town Clerk, Edward Marcus Warmington

DUNSTABLE, Beds. Pop. 4,627. Val. £17,944
Mayor, Capt. W. J. Hambling, J.P. (3rd time)
Town Clerk, Charles Stockdale Benning

DURHAM (COUNTY PALATINE). Acres 647,592. Pop. 867,258. Rental £4,571,976
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Durham (1834), Lambton Castle
High Sheriff, Gerald Percy Vivian Aylmer: for 1883, David Dale
Chairman of Q. S., John Lloyd Wharton, M.P.
Chief Const., Lt.-Col. G. F. White, Durham (560)
Clerk of the Peace, Ralph Simey, Durham
County Treasurer, J. E. Backhouse, Durham
County Surveyor, William Crozier, Durham
Coroners: J. Graham, Sunderland; Thomas Dean, Bishop Auckland; C. Maynard, Durham; J. Settle, Stockton
Chancellor, Gainsford Bruce Q.C.
Attorney-General,
Solicitor-General,

DURHAM (City). Pop. 15,372. Val. £57,412
Mayor, Ald. William Cuthbert Blackett, J.P.
Recorder, Francis John Greenwell
Town Clerk, William Marshall

EAST RETFORD. *Vide* "Retford, East"

EASTBOURNE, Sussex. Pop. 28,510. Val. £203,315
Mayor, Alderman George Boulton (2nd time)
Town Clerk, John Henry Campion Coles

ELY (ISLE OF)
Custos Botulorum, The Duke of Bedford, K.G., (1874)
High Sheriff, Henry Charles Geldart
Under Sheriff, E. W. Hunnybun, Huntingdon
Chairman of Q. S., John R. Fryer, Chatteris
Chief Const., Major W. Browne Ferris, Ely (53)
Clerk of the Peace, Frederick Moorhouse Metcalfe, Wisbech
Treasurer, Robert Dawbarn, jun., March
Coroners: William Marshall, Ely; William Welchman, Wisbech

ESSEX (COUNTY OF). Acres 987,032. Population 576,434. Rental £3,454,803
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Carlingford, K.P. (1873), Dudbrook House, Brentwood
High Sheriff, Col. John Lionel Tufnell Tyrell
Chairmen of Q. S., Rt. Hon. Sir Henry J. Selwin-Ibbetson, Bart., M.P., A. Johnston, and P. O. Papillon
Chief Constable, Major W. H. Poynitz, Chelmsford (302)
Clerk of the Peace, Henry Gibson, Ongar
County Treasurer, R. Woodhouse, Chelmsford
County Surveyor, H. Stock, 9, Denman-street, London-bridge
Coroners: see p. 179

EVESHAM, Worcestersh. Pop. 5,112. Val. £21,194
Mayor, Isaac Morris (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Thomas Cox

EXETER, Devon. Pop. 37,665. Val. £195,648
Mayor, Charles Tanner Kingdon Roberts
Recorder & Judge of the Provoct Court, Thomas Townsend Bucknill, Q.C.
Sheriff, Henry Davy, M.D.
Town Clerk, Bartholomew Charles Gidley

EYE, Suffolk. Pop. 2,269. Val. £8,883
Mayor, Alderman Henry Gedny (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Francis Woolnough

FALMOUTH, Cornwall. Pop. 4,373. Val. £8,893
Mayor, Alderman Albert Edward Webber
Town Clerk, John Henry Genn

FAVERSHAM, Kent. Pop. 8,537. Val. £33,675
Mayor, John M. Goldfinch (3rd time)
Recorder, George Edwardes Daring
Town Clerk, Francis Frederick Giraud

FLINT (Boro'). Pop. 5,096. Val. £21,169
Mayor, John Kingsby Huntley (6th time)
Town Clerk, Henry Taylor

FLINTSHIRE. Acres 169,162. Population 80,587. Rental £421,770
Lord Lieutenant, Hugh Robert Hughes (1874)
 Kinnel Park, Abergele
High Sheriff, Thomas Bate, of Kelsterton
Chairman of Q. S., John Scott Bankes, Northop
Chief Constable, Peter Browne (1857), Rhyd (53)
Clerk of the Peace, A. Troughton Roberts, Mold
Dep. Clerk of the Peace, Thomas T. Kelly, Mold
County Treasurer, Charles Peter Morgan, Mold
Coroners: William Davies, Holywell; John Pay, Ellesmere, Salop

FOLKESTONE, Kent. Pop. 18,822. Val. £134,000
Mayor, James Pledge
Recorder, John Charles Lewis Coward
Town Clerk, William George Southey Harrison

GATESHEAD, Durham. Pop. 65,803. Val. £234,995
Mayor, (George Davidson (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Joseph Willis Swinburne

GLAMORGANSHIRE. Acres 516,959. Population 511,433. Rental £2,620,134
Lord Lieutenant, Christopher Rice Mansel Talbot, M.P. (1848), Margam Park, Taibach
High Sheriff, Tudor Crawshaw, of Bonvilstone
Chairman of Q. S., John Talbot Dillwyn Llewelyn
Vice-Chairmen of Q. S., John Coke Fowler and His Honour Judge Gwilym Williams
Ch. Const., Lt.-Col. H. G. Lindsay, Cardiff (700)
Clerk of the Peace, T. M. Franklen, Cardiff
County Treasurer, Richard Wyndham Williams, Cardiff
County Surveyor, A. B. Bassett, Cardiff
Coroners: E. B. Reece, Cardiff; R. J. Rhys, Merthyr; H. Cuthbertson, Nenth; E. Strick, Swansea; T. Stockwood, Bridgend

GLASTONBURY, Som. Pop. 3,719. Val. £17,800
Mayor, Alderman Walter T. Swayne
Town Clerk, Edward Bath

GLOSSOP, Derby. Pop. 19,574. Val. £52,367
Mayor, James Sidebottom (8th time)
Town Clerk, Thomas Michael Ellison

GLOUCESTER (City). Pop. 36,521. Val. £135,563
High Steward, Duke of Beaufort, K.G.
Mayor, John Ward
Recorder, Alfred Young
Town Clerk, George Sheffield Blakeway

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Acres 783,699. Population 572,433. Rental £3,208,772
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Ducie (1857), Tortworth Court, near Wotton-under-Edge
High Sheriff, Sir Lionel Edward Darell, Bart.
Chairman of Q. S., Sir J. E. Dorington, Bt., M.P.
Ch. Const., Adm. H. Christian, Cheltenham (341)
Clerk of the Peace, Francis Edward Guise
County Treasurer, G. F. Riddiford, Gloucester
County Surveyor, J. Medland, Gloucester
Coroners: E. M. Grace, M.D., Thornbury A. J. M. Ball, Stroud; E. W. Coren, Gloucester; Maurice Frederic Carter, Newnham

GODALMING, Surrey. Pop. 2,505. Val. £7,776
Mayor, Alderman John Buck Stedman
Town Clerk, Hugh Framingham Day

GODMANCHESTER, Hunts. Pop. 2,188. Val. £16,503
Mayor, Alderman F. R. Beart, J.P.
Town Clerk, Gerald Hunnybun

- GRANTHAM**, Lincoln. Pop. 16,886. Val. £56,445
Mayor, Alderman John Brice Bell
Recorder, Gilbert George Kennedy
Town Clerk, Aubrey Henry Malim
- GRAVESEND**, Kent. Pop. 23,375. Val. £96,545
Mayor, Henry Berkowitz (The Tivoli)
Recorder, Standish Grove Grady
Town Clerk, George Edward Sharland
- GT. GRIMSBY**, Lincoln. Pop. 28,503. Val. £128,373
Mayor, Alderman Henry James Veal
Town Clerk, William Grange
- GUILDFORD**, Surrey. Pop. 10,858. Val. £60,666
Mayor, William Swayne, J.P. (re-elected)
Recorder, John Morgan Howard, q.c.
Town Clerk, Ferdinand Smallpeice
- HALIFAX**, Yorks. Pop. 73,630. Val. £293,625
Mayor, Alderman James Bootty
Town Clerk, Keighley Walton
- HAM, WEST**: see "West Ham."
- HAMPSHIRE (OR SOUTHAMPTON)**. Acres 1,037,764. Pop. 593,470. Rental £3,461,473
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Carnarvon (1887), Highclere Castle, Hants (nr. Newbury, Berks)
High Sheriff, Wm. Tuckman Whitaker
Chairmen of Q. S., M. Portal & W. C. D. Esdaile
Chf. Const., Capt. J. H. Forrest, Winchstr. (306)
Clerk of the Peace, Thomas H. Earle (barrister)
County Treasurer, G. E. Yonge, Winchester
County Clerk, G. A. Webb
County Surveyor, J. Robinson, c.e., Winchester
County Coroners: E. Goble, Fareham; R. Harfield, Southampton; S. Clarke, Whitchurch; H. White, Winchester
- HANLEY**, Stafford. Pop. 48,354. Val. £159,832
Mayor, H. Palmer, J.P.
Recorder, John Beavis Brindley
Town Clerk, Arthur Challinor
- HARROGATE**, Yorks. Pop. 11,500. Val. £73,532
Mayor, William Taylor
Town Clerk, W. Henry Wyles
- HARTLEPOOL**, Durh. Pop. 17,002. Val. £54,059
Mayor, Ald. Thos. Richardson, jun. (re-elected)
Recorder, Thomas Belk
Town Clerk, Henry Belk
- HARTLEPOOL (WEST)**, County Durham
Mayor, Mr. Gray, J.P.
- HARWICH**, Essex. Pop. 7,810. Val. £22,900
Mayor, Alderman William Groom, J.P.
High Steward, Edgar W. Garland
Town Clerk, Arthur John Hanslip Ward
- HASTINGS**, Sussex. Pop. 52,000. Val. £320,151
Mayor, Councillor William Stubbs
Recorder, Robert Henry Hurst
Town Clerk, George Meadows
- HAVERFORDWEST**, Pembrokeshire. Pop. 6,398. Val. £17,234
Lord Lieut., Sir Charles Edw. Gregg-Philippis, Bart. (1876)
Mayor, T. Rule Owen
Sheriff, J. G. Blane
Chairman of Q. S., William Stevenson Owen
Town Clerk, Henry Davies
- HEDON**, Yorkshire. Pop. 996. Val. £3,304
Mayor, Godfrey Richard Park (solicitor)
Town Clerk, Arthur Iveson
- HELSTON**, Cornwall. Pop. 3,432. Val. £8,626
Mayor, William Trevenen (4th time)
Recorder, Sir Geo. Edwd. D. Sherston Baker, Bt.
Town Clerk, John Gilbert Plomer
- HENLEY-ON-THAMES**, Oxfordshire. Pop. 4,604. Val. £16,082
Mayor, George Fuller, J.P.
Town and Magistrates' Clerk, John Cooper
- HEREFORD (City)**. Pop. 19,882. Val. £86,842
Mayor, Alderman Orlando Shellard (3rd time)
Recorder, Francis Edward Guise
Town Clerk, Joseph Carless
- HEREFORDSHIRE**. Acres 532,918. Population 121,062. Rental £960,303
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Bateman (1852), Shobdon Court, Leominster
High Sheriff, Henry Higgins
Chairman of Q. S., Sir Richd. Harington, Bt.
Ch. Const., Capt. J. D. Telfer, R.A., Hereford (70)
Clerk of the Peace, J. F. Symonds, Hereford
County Treasurer, H. C. Beddoe, Hereford
County Surveyor, William Cheiake, Hereford
Coroners: T. Llanwarne, Hereford; H. Moore, Leominster
Deputy Coroner, John Reginald Symonds.
- HERTFORD**, Herts. Pop. 7,585. Val. £27,907
High Steward, Earl Cowper, K.G.
Mayor, Councillor Alexander Peter McMullen
Town Clerk, Charles Elton Longmore
Borough Treasurer, T. S. Carter
- HERTFORDSHIRE**. Acres 405,141. Population 203,069. Rental £1,383,145
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Verulam (1845), Gorhambury, St. Albans
High Sheriff, Henry Wilson Demain-Saunders
Chairmen of Q. S., Earl Cowper, K.G., and Robert Pryor
Ch. Const., Lt.-Col. Henry Daniell, Hatfield (146)
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Nicholson
County Treasurers: C. E. Longmore, Hertford; I. N. Edwards, St. Albans
County Surveyor, U. A. Smith, Hertford
Coroners: J. T. Sworder, Hertford; H. Brabant, St. Albans; F. Shillitoe, Hitchin; W. Grover, Hemel Hempstead; H. Baker, Bishop Stortford; and D. B. Balding, Royston
- HEYWOOD**, Lanc. Pop. 22,979. Val. £95,175
Mayor, Councillor Sutcliffe Firth
Town Clerk, A. Wallis
- HIGH WYCOMBE**. See Wycombe
- HIGHAM FERRERS**, Northants. Pop. 1,800. Val. £5,311.
Mayor, Edward Brown Randall
Town Clerk, Wm. Hirst Simpson, B.A.
- HONITON**, Devon. Pop. 3,358. Val. £14,791
Mayor, Jas. Campbell Macaulay, M.K.C.S. (2nd)
Town Clerk, George Tash Tweed
- HUDDERSFIELD**, Yorkshire. Pop. 81,825. Val. £351,639
Mayor, Alderman Joseph Brooke
Town Clerk, George Bellamy Nalder
- HULL (Kingston-upon-Hull)**, Yorkshire. Pop. 196,855. Val. £698,352
High Steward, Marquis of Ripon, K.G.
Mayor, Alderman Henry Toozes
Recorder, William Cole Beasley, q.c.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edward Curtis Twiss
Sheriff, Henry Allison
Town Clerk, Richard Hill Dawe
Coroner, John Joseph Thorney
- HUNTINGDON (Boro')**. Pop. 4,229. Val. £19,313
Mayor, John Samuel Smith
Town Clerk, Edward Maule

HUNTINGDONSHIRE. Acres 229,515. Population 59,491. Rental £448,360
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Bedford, **K.G.** (1884),
 Wolburn Abbey, Bedford
High Sheriff, Henry Chas. Geldart
Chairman of Q. S., George John Rust
Clerk of the Peace, Edward Maule, Huntingdon
County Treasurer, R. A. Reaney, Huntingdon
Chief Constable, Major H. G. Rooper, Huntingdon (52)

County Surveyor, R. Hutchinson, Huntingdon
Coroners: C. B. Margaretts, Huntingdon; C. R. Wade-Gery, St. Neots; Gerald Hunnybun, Hundred of Leightonstone; W. D. Gaches, Peterborough; F. R. Serjeant, Ramsey

HYDE, Cheshire. Pop. 28,630. Val. £104,428
Mayor, Councillor Joseph Mycock
Town Clerk, John Hibbert

HYPHE, E. Kent. Pop. 4,164. Val. £18,842
Mayor, Henry Thomas Cobay
Recorder, George Shee
Town Clerk, George Wilks

ILKESTON, Derbyshire. Pop. 19,000. Val. £51,000.
Mayor, Alderman Francis Sudbury (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Wright Lissett

IPSWICH, Suffolk. Pop. 50,762. Val. £193,124
Mayor, Robert Maplestone Moller, **J.P.**
Recorder, Thomas Calthorpe Blofeld
Town Clerk, William Bantoft

JARROW-ON-TYNE, Co. Durham. Pop. 25,526. Val. £84,715
Mayor, Alderman John Price, **J.P.**
Town Clerk, William Stephen Daglish

KEIGHLEY, Yorks. Pop. 30,000. Val. £84,970
Mayor, Councillor William Weatherhead
Town Clerk, George Burr

KENDAL, Westmoreland. Pop. 13,696. Val. £56,444
Mayor, Councillor Titus Wilson
Town Clerk, John Bolton

KENT (COUNTY OF). Acres 995,392. Population 977,706. Rental £6,732,992
Lord Lieutenant, Earl Sydney, **G.C.B.** (1856), Frogmal, near Foot's Cray
High Sheriff, Lt.-Col. Chas. Arthur Madan Warde
Chairmen of Q. S., Lord Brabourne, East Kent; John G. Talbot, **M.P.**, West Kent
Chairman of General Sess., Sir John Farnaby Lennard, Bart.
Ch. Const., Capt. J. H. Ruxton, Maidstone (332)
Clerk of the Peace, Francis Russell, Maidstone
County Treasurer, H. Tasker and John Alfred Wigan, Maidstone
Asst. County Treasurer, J. H. Turner, Maidstone
County Surveyor, F. W. Ruck, Maidstone
Coroners: E. A. Carttar, Greenwich; T. Buss, Tonbridge; R. M. Mercer, Canterbury; W. J. Harris, Sittingbourne; and G. Hinds, Goudhurst

KIDDERMINSTER, Worcestershire. Pop. 24,270. Val. £74,804
Mayor, Michael Tomkinson
Town Clerk, James Morton

KIDWELLY, Carmar. Pop. 2,231. Val. £10,000
Mayor, Alderman Thomas Griffiths
Town Clerk, Daniel Charles Edwards

KING'S LYNN, Norf. Pop. 18,475. Val. £73,010
High Steward, Right Hon. Earl of Derby, **K.G.**
Mayor, G. S. Woodwark, **J.P.**
Recorder, Carlos Cooper
Town Clerk, Thomas Goodwyn Archer

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES, Surrey. Pop. 20,648. Val. £84,949
Mayor, Alderman W. East
Recorder, Sir William Hardman
Town Clerk, Walter Meacock Wilkinson

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL. *Vide* "Hull."

LAMPETER, Cardigan. Pop. 1,443. Val. £3,380
Mayor, John Charles Harford
Town Clerk, David Lloyd

LANCASHIRE. Acres 1,208,154. Population 3,454,441. Rental £20,674,870
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Sefton, **K.G.** (1858), Croxeth Hall
Chancellor of the Duchy, Right Hon. Lord John Manners, **G.C.B., M.P.**
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Henry Fox Bristowe, **Q.C.**
High Sheriff, Sir John Hardy Thurstby, Bart.
Chairman of Gen. Sess., Earl of Derby, **K.G.**
Chairmen of Q. S., Earl of Derby, **K.G.**; Kirkdale; John Fell, Lancaster; W. H. Higgin, **Q.C.** (stipendiary), Manchester and Preston
Stipendiary Magistrate, John H. P. Leresche, Manchester (suburban)
Chief Constable, Lt.-Col. H. M. Moorsom, Preston (1,334)

Clerk of Peace, F. Campbell Hulton, Preston
County Treasurer, H. Alison, Preston
Coroners: H. J. Robinson, Blackburn; F. Price, Manchester; F. N. Molesworth, Rochdale; J. B. Edge, Manchester; Samuel Brighouse, Ormskirk; Dr. J. B. Gilbertson, Preston; I. Holden, Lancaster; J. Poole, Ulverston; W. Ascroft, Walton-le-Dale; J. R. Buckton, Manor of Hale

LANCASTER, Lanc. Pop. 20,663. Val. £91,946
Mayor, Alderman Charles Blades
Town Clerk, Thomas Swainson

LAUNCESTON, Cornw. Pop. 3,217. Val. £12,719
Mayor, Ald. David Thompson (2nd time)
Town Clerk, Claude Hurst Peter

LEAMINGTON (Royal Leamington Spa), Warwickshire. Pop. 22,974. Val. £131,217
Mayor, John Fell, **J.P.**
Town Clerk, Henry Consett Passman

LEEDS, Yorks. Pop. 345,080. Val. £1,201,898
Mayor, Alderman Archibald Witham Scarr
Recorder, John Edward Barker
Stipendiary Magistrate, William Bruce
Town Clerk, Sir George William Morrison, **Kt.**

LEICESTER (BORO'). Pop. 143,153. Val. £475,000
Mayor, Councillor Thomas Wright (solicitor)
Recorder, John James Heath Saint
Town Clerk, John Storey

LEICESTERSHIRE. Acres 511,907. Population 321,258. Rental £2,107,307
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Rutland, **K.G.** (1857), Belvoir Castle, Grantham
High Sheriff, William Edwd. J. Basil Farnham
Chairman of Quarter Sessions, Sir Henry St. John Halford, Bart., **C.B.**
Ch. Const., Capt. R. V. S. Grimston, Leicester (160)
Clerk of Peace, Wm. N. Reeve, **F.S.A.**, Leicester
County Treasurer, Sir Fredk. Thos. Fowke, **Bt.**
County Surveyor, W. B. Smith, Leicester
Coroners: G. F. Harrison, Leicester; H. Deane, Loughborough; F. J. Oldham, Melton Mowbray

LEOMINSTER, Hereford. Pop. 6,042. Val. £28,997
Mayor, Councillor Joseph J. Davis
Town Clerk, W. Thomas Sale

- LEWES**, Sussex. Pop. 11,199. Val. £47,259
Mayor, Ald. Joseph Farncombe (3rd time)
Town Clerk, Montague Spencer Blaker
- LICHFIELD**, Stafford. Pop. 8,360. Val. £35,025
Mayor, Alderman Edward Shakeshaft
Recorder, Henry William Cripps, q.c.
Sheriff, John Jaquet Perkin
Town Clerk, John Humphries Hodson
- LINCOLN** (City). Pop. 37,312. Val. £
Mayor, Thomas Martin
Recorder, Horace Smith
Sheriff, H. E. Cousins
Town Clerk, John Thomas Tweed
- LINCOLNSHIRE**. Acres 1,767,879. Population 469,919. Rental £3,661,224
Lord Lieutenant, Earl Brownlow (1867), Belton House, Grantham
High Sheriff, Sir Hickman Beckett Bacon, Bt. *Chairmen of Q. S.*, Col. C. T. J. Moore, Boston; Rev. J. R. Jackson, Spalding; Lord Aveland, Bourn; Sir W. E. Welby-Gregory, Bt., Sleaford; Viscount Oxenbridge, A.D.C., Lincoln & Grimsby
Chf. Const., Capt. P. B. Bicknell, Lincoln (289)
Clerks of the Peace, F. T. White, Boston; J. Phillips, Stamford; J. F. Burton, Lincoln
County Treasurers: C. F. Bonner, Spalding; B. Claypon Garfit, Boston; H. Ingoldby, Sleaford; W. Garfit, Louth; and A. S. Leslie-Melville, Lincoln
County Surveyors: J. Kingston, Fosdyke Bridge; C. Kirk, Sleaford; J. Thropp, Lincoln
Coroners: W. Clegg, Boston; Dr. Moody, Grimsby; G. W. G. Beaumont, Grantham; G. Mitchinson, m.d., Lincoln; A. Iveson, Gainsborough; Frederick Sharpley, Louth; J. G. Calthrop, Spalding
- LISKEARD**, Cornwall. Pop. 4,536. Val. £17,260
Mayor, William Nettle, J.P.
Town Clerk, W. T. Hancock
- LIVERPOOL** (City), Lancashire. Area 5,210 acres. Population 592,991. Val. £3,396,864
Mayor, Thomas William Oakshott
Recorder, Charles Henry Hopwood, q.c.
Police Magistrate, Thos. Stamford Raffles, J.P.
Judge Court of Passage, Thos. Henry Baylis, q.c.
Town Clerk, George James Atkinson
- LLANDOVERY**, Carm. Pop. 2,035. Val. £5,753
Mayor, John James (Penygowse House)
Town Clerk, J. Thomas
- LLANFYLLIN**, Montgomery. Population 1,774. Val. £8,778
Mayor, John Jones, J.P.
Town Clerk, William Anthony Pughe
- LLANIDLOES**, Montgomeryshire. Pop. 3,421. Val. £3,664
Mayor, Alderman Wm. Thomas, J.P. (re-elected)
Town Clerk, John David Davies
- LONDON** (City of): see p. 329
- LONGTON**, Stafford. Pop. 32,000. Val. £62,444
Mayor, John Aynsley, J.P. (re-elected)
Town Clerk, George Hulme Hawley
- LOSTWITHIEL**, Cornw. Pop. 1,450. Val. £3,093
Mayor, John Santo
Town Clerk, William Pease, jun.
- LOUTH**, Lincoln. Pop. 10,690. Val. £37,839
Mayor, Alderman John W. Barton, J.P.
High Steward, W. H. Smyth
Town Clerk, Thomas Falkner Allison
- LOWESTOFT**, Suff. Pop. 19,696. Val. £373,046
Mayor, Ald. Wm. Hinchman Clubbe (L.U.)
Town Clerk, Robert Beattie Nicholson
- LUDLOW**, Salop. Pop. 5,035. Val. £14,477
Mayor, Thomas Morris
Recorder, John Kinnersley Smythies
Town Clerk, John Herbert Williams
- LUTON**, Beds. Pop. 30,500. Val. £104,316
Mayor, Alderman Samuel Weatherhead
Town Clerk, George Bailey
Borough Accountant, George Sell
- LYDD**, E. Kent. Pop. 2,800. Val. £12,630
Mayor, William Samson
Town Clerk, Henry Stringer
- LYME REGIS**, Dorset. Pop. 2,043. Val. £6,980
Mayor, Zachary Edwards
Town Clerk, Matthew Colbeck Preston
- LYMINGTON**, Hants. Pop. 2,431. Val. £8,399
Mayor, Alderman Henry Badcock
Town Clerk, John Davis Rawlins
- LYNN**. *Vote* "King's Lynn."
- MACCLESFIELD**, Cheshire. Pop. 37,514. Val. £91,846
Mayor, Councillor Thomas Crew
Town Clerk, Joseph Barclay
- MAIDENHEAD**, Berks. Pop. 8,219. Val. £46,023
Mayor, Alderman E. W. Mackie
Recorder,
Town Clerk, W. B. Farr
- MAIDSTONE**, Kent. Pop. 31,000. Val. £128,747
Mayor, Councillor Richard Waterman
Recorder, His Honour Samuel Prentice, q.c.
Town Clerk, Herbert Monckton
- MALDON**, Essex. Pop. 5,468. Val. £18,427
Mayor, Councillor Edward Arthur Fitch
Recorder, William Willis, q.c.
Town Clerk, John Crick Freeman
- MALMESBURY**, Wilts. Pop. 4,000. Val. £6,982
Mayor, Charles Richard Luce (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Montagu Henry Chubb
- MAN (ISLE OF)**: see p. 469
- MANCHESTER** (City), Lancashire. Pop. 376,895. Val. £2,435,403
Mayor, Alderman J. J. Harwood (re-elected)
Recorder, Henry Wyndham West, q.c.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Francis J. Headlam
Town Clerk, Sir Joseph Heron, Knt.
Deputy Town Clerk, William Henry Talbot
- MARGATE**, Kent. Pop. 15,889. Val. £84,200
Mayor, Dr. George Frederick Head, J.P.
Recorder, Henry Bargeave Deane
Town Clerk, George Foord-Kelcey
- MARLBOROUGH**, Wilts. Pop. 3,343. Val. £11,301
Mayor, Vincent Head
Town Clerk, Edward Llewellyn Gwillim
- MERIONETHSHIRE**. Acres 384,717. Population 52,038. Rental £376,034
Lord Lieutenant, Robert Davies Pryce (1884), Cyfronydd, Welshpool
High Sheriff, Col. Edward Evans-Lloyd
Chairman of Q. S., William Robert M. Wynne
Deputy Chairman of Q. S., Samuel Pope, q.c.
Chief Court., Major T. W. Best, Dolgelly (35)
Clerk of the Peace, Robert Jones, Portmadoc
County Treasurer, John Richards, Dolgelly
County Surveyor, O. Pierce, Dolgelly
County Coroner, G. J. Williams, Dolgelly

MIDDLESBROUGH, Yorkshire. Pop. 55,288. Val. £222,668
Mayor, Thomas Sanderson
Stipendiary Magistrate, Charles J. Coleman
Town Clerk, George Bainbridge

MIDDLESEX (COUNTY OF). Acres 181,317. Population 2,920,485. Rental £28,885,550
Lord Lieutenant, The Earl of Strafford (1884), Wrotham Park, Bernets
High Sheriffs, The Sheriffs of London
Assistant-Judge, Peter Henry Edlin, Q.C.
Chairman of Justices, Col. Sir Francis Brockman Morley, K.C.B.
Chairman of General Purposes Committee, Sir William Henry Wyatt
Clerk of the Peace, Sir Richard Nicholson, Sessions House, Clerkenwell
County Treasurer, G. Allen, Carlisle Street, Soho, and Putney Hill
Coroners: see p. 179

MIDDLETON, Lancashire. Pop. . Val. .
Mayor, Harvey Heywood, J.P. (re-elected)
Town Clerk,

MONMOUTH (Boro'). Pop. 6,112. Val. £20,128
Mayor, George Higgins, 38, Monnow Street
Town Clerk, Thomas Robert Oakley

MONMOUTHSHIRE. Acres 368,399. Population 211,734. Rental £1,255,875
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Beaufort, K.G. (1867), Badminton, Chippenham
High Sheriff, Edmund Davies Williams
Chairman of Q. S., Arthur Davies Berrington Ch. Court., Maj. F. Herbert, Abergavenny (193)
Clerk of Peace, Osmond A. Wyatt, J.P., Usk
Deputy Clerk of ditto, H. Stafford Gustard, Usk
County Treas., W. C. A. Williams, Monmouth
County Surveyor, William Tanner, Newport
County Coroners: Martin Edwards, Pontypool; E. D. Batt, Abergavenny; E. P. King, Chepstow

MONTGOMERY (Boro'). Pop. 1,194. Val. £7,558
Mayor, William Jones
Town Clerk, William Wilding

MONTGOMERYSHIRE. Acres 495,089. Population 65,718. Rental £497,173
Lord Lieutenant & Chairman of Q. S., Earl of Powis (1877), Powis Castle, Welshpool
High Sheriff, Charles Whitley Owen
Chief Constable, Major Godfrey, Newtown (36)
Clerk of the Peace, G. D. Harrison, Welshpool
County Treasurer, W. M. Howell, Welshpool
County Surveyor, W. N. Swettenham, M.I.C.E., Newtown
County Coroners: W. Jones, Montgomery; W. A. Pugh, Llanfyllin; E. M. Jones, Welshpool; D. Howell, Machynlleth; E. Hall, Newtown

MORLEY (near Leeds), Yorkshire. Pop. Val. .
Mayor, Alderman Edward Stockwell
Town Clerk, Richard Borrough Hopkins

MORPETH, Northumb. Pop. 4,556. Val. £13,664
Mayor, George Young
Town Clerk, Francis Brumell

MOSSLEY, S.E. Lanc. Pop. 17,000. Val. £60,000
Mayor, John Mayall, J.P. (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Joseph Hyde

MUCH WENLOCK: vide "Wenlock."

NEATH, Glamorg. Pop. 10,447. Val. £30,907
Mayor, John Rees
Town Clerk, Edwin Charles Curtis

NEWARK, Notts. Pop. 14,019. Val. 54,273.
Mayor, Alderman Becher Tidd Pratt (5th time)
Recorder, John H. Etherington Smith
Town Clerk, Godfrey Tailents

NEWBURY, Berks. Pop. 10,143. Val. £35,201
Mayor, H. Midwinter
Recorder, George M. Dowdeswell, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Henry Burke Godwin

NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME, Staffordshire. Pop. 18,000. Val. £50,142
Mayor, James Higson
Recorder, Thomas Clement Sneyd-Kynnersley
Town Clerk, Thomas Harding

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Northumberland. Pop. 145,359. Val. £785,074
Mayor, William Davies Stephens, J.P.
Recorder, William Digby Seymour, Q.C.
Sheriff, William Haswell Stephenson
Town Clerk and Registrar of City Courts, Hill Motun
Clerk of the Peace, John Clayton

NEWPORT, Isle of Wight. Pop. 9,430. Val. £34,172
Mayor, James George, jun.
Town Clerk, Arthur Sotheron Estcourt, LL.B.

NEWPORT, Mon. Pop. 35,313. Val. £206,400
Mayor, Thomas Pugsley
Town Clerk, Albert Augustus Newman

NEW ROMNEY, E. Kent. Pop. 1,026. Val. £5,800
Mayor, Frederick Baker
Town Clerk, Henry Stringer

NORFOLK (COUNTY OF). Acres 1,356,173. Population 444,749. Rental £2,744,149
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Leicester, K.G. (1846), Holkham Hall
High Sheriff, Sir Alfred Jodrell, Bart.
Chairmen of Q. S., Robert Thornhagh Gurdon, M.P., James B. Reidford Bulver, Q.C., W. M. R. Haggard, and Lord Walsingham
Chief Constable, Paynton Pigott (barrister-at-law), Norwich (236)
Clerk of the Peace, Charles Foster, Norwich
County Treasurer, H. W. Day, Swaffham
County Surveyor, T. H. B. Hoslop, Norwich
Coroners: J. Stanley, Norwich; T. M. Wilkins, Lynn; W. M. Barton, East Dereham; H. F. Garrod, Diss; T. L. Reed, Downham Market

NORTHAMPTON (Boro'). Pop. 56,551. Val. £172,836
Mayor, F. Covington
Recorder, John Hilberd Brewer
Town Clerk, William Shoosmith

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. Acres 629,912. Population 272,555. Rental £1,022,965
Lord Lieutenant, Earl Spencer, K.G. (1872), Althorp Park
High Sheriff, Howard Henry Howard-Vyse
Chairman of Q. S., Henry Minshull Stockdale
Chief Constable, Lieut. J. D. Kellie McCullum, Northampton (137), and Peterborough (10)
Clerk of Peace, H. P. Markham, Northampton
County Treasurer, Alfred Page, Union Bank, Northampton
County Surveyor, Edmund Law, Northampton
Coroners: W. Terry, Northampton; J. T. Parker, Wellingborough; A. Weston, Brackley

NORTHUMBERLAND (COUNTY OF). Acres 1,290,312. Pop. 434,086. Rental £2,863,363
Lord Lieutenant, Duke of Northumberland, K.G. (1877), Alnwick Castle.

High Sheriff, Ralph Atkinson, of Angerton
Chairman of Q.S., Sir Matt. W. Bidley, Bt., M.P.
Chief Constable, Capt. H. D. Terry, Morpeth (202)
Clerk of the Peace, Stephen Sanderson, Moot
 Hall Courts, Newcastle-on-Tyne
County Treas., J. A. Woods, Newcastle-on-Tyne
County Surveyor, H. F. Sneyd-Kynnersley,
 A.M.I.C.E., Newcastle
Coroners: J. R. D. Lynn, Blyth; G. E. Watson,
 Alnwick

NORWICH (City), Norfolk. Pop. 87,842. Val. £274,881

Mayor, Ald. Frederic Wm. Harmer, J.P., F.G.S.
Sheriff, Frederic Oddin Taylor
Recorder, His Honour Wm. James Metcalfe, Q.C.
Town Clerk, Henry Blake Miller

NOTTINGHAM (Boro'). Estimated pop. 235,000. Val. £917,566

Mayor, Alderman John Turney, J.P. (re-elected)
Recorder, Hon. Edwd. Chandos Leigh, Q.C.
Sheriff, John Jolley
Town Clerk, Samuel George Johnson
Coroner, Michael Browne

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. Acres 527,752. Population 391,815. Rental £2,617,015

Lord Lieutenant, Duke of St. Albans (1880),
 Bestwood Park, Arnold, Notts
High Sheriff, Benjamin Huntsman
Chairmen of Q.S., Sir Henry Bromley, Bart.,
 Lord Belper, and Earl Manvers
Chief Const., Capt. H. Holden, Nottingham (176)
Clerk of the Peace, T. F. A. Burnaby, Newark
County Treasurer, E. Patchitt, Nottingham
County Surveyor, E. Parry, Nottingham
Coroners: D. Whittingham, Nottingham; W.
 Newton, Newark; J. Housley, Retford

OKEHAMPTON, Devon. Pop. 2,200. Val. £4,215

Mayor, Alderman William Burd Pearse
Town Clerk, William Burd

OLDHAM, Lanc. Pop. 111,343. Val. £548,340

Mayor, Alderman Samuel Radcliffe Platt
Town Clerk, Abraham Nicholson

OSWESTRY, Salop. Pop. 7,851. Val. £30,757

Mayor, William Henry Lacon (re-elected)
Recorder, Charles Watkin Williams-Wynn
Town Clerk, Joseph Parry-Jones

OXFORD (City). Pop. 35,929. Val. £

Lord High Steward, Earl of Jersey
Mayor, Alderman Charles Underhill
Recorder, His Honour Wm. Henry Cooke, Q.C.
Sheriff, Alderman John Hester
Town Clerk, Joseph Jones Bickerton, M.A.

OXFORDSHIRE. Acres 480,791. Population 141,300. Rental £1,280,519

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Jersey (1887), Middleton Park, Bicester
High Sheriff, Philip James Digby Wykeham
Chairman of Q.S., Charles Edward Thornhill
Vice-Chairman of Q.S., Earl of Jersey
Chief Constable, C. M. Owen, Oxford (107)
Clerk of the Peace, Thomas Marriott Davenport, M.A., Oxford
County Treasurer, G. Dayman, Oxford
County Surveyor, H. J. Tollit, Oxford
Coroners: William Wharton Robinson, Oxford;
 C. D. Faulkner, Deddington; F. Westell,
 Witney; H. Dixon, Watlington

PEMBROKE (Boro'). Pop. 14,197. Val. £36,241

Mayor, Councillor W. E. Seccombe
Town Clerk, William Odyerne Hulm

PEMBROKESHIRE. Acres 391,181. Population 91,824. Rental £389,587

Lord Lieutenant, Lord Kensington (1872), St. Bride's, Haverfordwest
High Sheriff, Fredk. Lewis Lloyd Philipps
Chairman of Q.S., Henry George Allen, Q.C.
Chief Constable, T. Ince Webb-Bowen, Haverfordwest Castle (55)
Clk. of the Peace, J. Owen; *Deputy*, W. D. George
County Treasurer, H. Mathias, Haverfordwest
County Surveyor, T. George, Carmarthen
County Coroners: James Price, Haverfordwest;
 Ivor Evans, Cardigan

PENRYN, Cornwall. Pop. 3,446. Val. £7,226

Mayor, John Bisson (3rd time)
Town Clerk, George Appleby Jenkins

PENZANCE, Cornwall. Pop. 12,409. Val. £40,060

Mayor, Robert Hawker Peniel Preston
Recorder, Robert Alexander Kinglake
Town Clerk, Thomas Cornish

PETERBOROUGH, Northants. Pop. 21,219. Val. £91,124

Mayor, Thomas Lawrence Barrett, J.P.
Town Clerk, William Mellows

PLYMOUTH, Devon. Pop. 73,794. Val. £205,953

Lord High Steward, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales
Mayor, Alderman Henry John Waring, J.P.
Recorder, Henry Mason Bompas, Q.C.
Town Clerk, John Walter Wilson

PONTEFRAC, Yorks. Pop. 8,798. Val. £28,645

Mayor, Alderman William Mathers, J.P.
Recorder, John Heaton Cadman
Town Clerk, Edmund Henry Coleman

POOLE, Dorset. Pop. 12,156. Val. £35,439

Mayor, Ald. Frederick Styring, J.P. (6th time)
Recorder, George Pitt-Lewis, Q.C., M.P.
Sheriff, Robert Turner
Town Clerk, Henry Salter Dickinson

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA, Hants. Pop. 127,989. Val. £518,080

Mayor, Albert Addison
Recorder, George Deedes Warry
Town Clerk, Alexander Hellard
Clerk to Magistrates, Thomas Cousins
Clerk of the Peace, Richard William Ford

PRESTON, N. Lanc. Pop. 102,283. Val. £318,619

Mayor, James Burrow, J.P.
Recorder, John Edmd. W. Addison, Q.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, Henry Hamer

PWLLHELL, Carnarvon. Pop. 3,239. Val. £5,623

Mayor, Edward Jones
Town Clerk, Owen Lewis-Edwards

QUEENBOROUGH, Kent. Pop. 982. Val. £4,843

Mayor, Alderman A. W. Howe (re-elected)
Recorder, George Lewis Denman
Town Clerk, W. J. Harris

RADNOR (COUNTY OF). Acres 276,552. Population 23,528. Rental £127,092

Lord Lieutenant and Chairman of Q.S., Lord Ormathwaite (1875), Eywood Titley, Herefordshire
High Sheriff, Francis Lyndon Evelyn, of Kinsham Court, Presteign
Chief Constable, J. T. Wheeldon, Penybont (17)
Clerk of the Peace, William Stephens, Presteign
County Treasurer, Edward Wood, Rhayader
County Surveyor, S. W. Williams, Rhayader
Coroners: William Stephens, Presteign (East Division); H. Vaughan Vaughan, Bulth (Western Division)

RAMSGATE, Kent. Pop. 22,683. Val. £113,426
Mayor, Alderman W. F. Pygott (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Wm. Alexander Hubbard

READING, Berks. Pop. 48,000. Val. £201,114
High Steward, Richard Benyon
Mayor, Councillor W. B. Monck
Recorder, James Olliff Griffiths, q.c.
Town Clerk, H. Day

REIGATE, Surrey. Pop. 18,656. Val. £130,240
Mayor, Alderman H. Summers (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Clair James Grece, LL.D.

RETFORD (EAST), Notts. Pop. 9,627. Val. £29,277
High Steward, F. J. Savile Foljambe.
Mayor, Alderman John Curtis, J.P.
Town Clerk, Samuel Jones

RICHMOND, Yorks. Pop. 4,502. Val. £16,019
Mayor, Alfred Tom Rogers
Recorder, William Norton Lawson
Town Clerk, Christopher George Croft

RIPON, Yorkshire. Pop. 7,390. Val. £31,095
Mayor, Alderman John Baynes (3rd time)
Town Clerk, M. Kirkley

ROCHDALE, Lanc. Pop. 68,866. Val. £252,077
Mayor, John E. Petrie
Town Clerk, Zachary Mellor

ROCHESTER, Kent. Pop. 21,307. Val. £82,979
Mayor, Frederick Wingent
Recorder, Francis Barrow
Town Clerk, Richard Prall

ROMNEY: see "New Romney"

ROMSEY, Hants. Pop. 4,204. Val. £12,829
Mayor, Wm. Overbury Purchase, J.P. (8th time)
Town Clerk, Geo. Ferris Whidborne Mortimer

ROTHERHAM, Yorks. Pop. 34,782. Val. £131,897
Mayor, George Wragg.
Town Clerk, Samuel Brown

RUTHIN, Denbighshire. Pop. 3,034. Val. £12,608
Mayor, Col. W. Cornwallis West, M.P. (re-elected)
Town Clerk, William Lloyd

RUTLANDSHIRE. Acres 94,889. Population 21,434. Rental £238,800
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Dysart (1881), Buckminster Park, near Grantham
High Sheriff, Arthur Maurice Blake
Chairman of Q. S., Edward Nathaniel Conant
Chief Constable, William Keep, Oakham (14)
Clerk of the Peace, Benjamin Adam, Oakham
County Surveyor, James Richardson, Stamford
Coroners: William Keal, Oakham; Thomas Bell, Uppingham

RYDE, Isle of Wight. Pop. 11,461. Val. £74,027
Mayor, Councillor Richard Colenutt
Town Clerk, John Wilson Fardell

RYE, East Sussex. Pop. 4,220. Val. £11,152
Mayor, Councillor Kingsworth Reeve
Recorder, Robert Henry Hurst
Town Clerk, Walter Dawes

SAFFRON WALDEN, Essex. Pop. 6,061. Val. £24,042
Mayor, Major Stebbing Leverett
Recorder, William Willis, q.c.
Town Clerk, Jas. Gordon Bellingham

ST. ALBANS (City), Herts. Pop. 10,930. Val. £33,746
Mayor, William Hurlock
Town Clerk, Isaac Newton Edwards

ST. HELENS, Lanc. Pop. 64,000. Val. £249,934
Mayor, Alderman Duncan McKechnie
Town Clerk, Thomas Brewis

ST. IVES, Cornwall. Pop. 6,504. Val. £14,000
Mayor, William Craze, J.P.
Town Clerk, Robert Hichens Bamfield

ST. IVES, Hunts. Pop. 3,001. Val. £13,017
Mayor, William Wigston Warner (3rd time)
Town Clerk and Clerk to Justices, George Newton Day

SALFORD, Lanc. Pop. 200,241. Val. £780,719
Mayor, Alderman Albert Luningley Dickins
Stipendiary Magistrate, Joseph Makinson
High Constable, T. H. Birley
Town Clerk, John Graves

SALISBURY, Wilts. Pop. 14,792. Val. £53,711
Mayor, Edward Waters
Recorder, John David Chambers
Town Clerk, Wm. Charles Powning

SALOP (or SHROPSHIRE). Acres 844,565. Population 248,014. Rental £2,068,757
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Bradford (1875), Weston Park, Shiffnal
High Sheriff, Sir Olley Wakeman, Bart.
Chairman of Q. S., Alfred Salwey
Chief Constable, Colonel R. J. Edgell (139)
Clerk of the Peace, Edmund Cresswell Peele, Shrewsbury
County Treasurer, George Moultrie Salt
County Surveyor, W. N. Swettenham, c. z.
Coroners: John Pay, Ellesmere; John Bidlake, Wellington; A. P. Trow, Cleobury Mortimer; G. G. Warren, Market Drayton; H. T. Weyman, Ludlow; R. E. Clarke, Shrewsbury

SALTASH, Cornwall. Pop. 2,562. Val. £8,501
Mayor, Councillor George Adams (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Frederick William Cleverton

SANDWICH, Kent. Pop. 2,846. Val. £9,429
Mayor, James Alfred Jacobs
Recorder, Lumley Smith, q.c.
Town Clerk, Thomas Lyddon Surrage

SCARBOROUGH, Yorks. Pop. 30,504. Val. £160,969
Mayor, Leasowe Walker, J.P.
Recorder, Alfred Walker Simpson
Town Clerk, George Dippie

SHAFTESBURY, Dorset. Pop. 2,312. Val. £5,065
Mayor, Adam Wilkinson, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Town Clerk, William Edward Burridge

SHEFFIELD, Yorks. Pop. 316,000. Val. £1,071,859
Mayor, Alderman William Johnson Clegg.
Recorder, Frank Lockwood, q.c., M.P.
Stipendiary Magistrate, Edwd. M. Earle-Welby
Town Clerk, John William Pye-Smith

SHREWSBURY, Salop. Pop. 26,478. Val. £119,000
Mayor, Alderman Vincent Crump
Recorder, Arthur Richard Jelf, q.c.
Town Clerk, Edmund Cresswell Peele

SOMERSET (COUNTY OF). Acres 1,049,812. Population 469,109. Rental £3,317,662
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Cork and Orrery, K.P. (1864), Marston House, Frome
High Sheriff, Thomas Marriott-Dodington
Chairman of Q. S., Sir Richard Horner Paget, Bart., M.P.
Ch. Const., Capt. C. G. Alison, Glastonbury (308)
Clerk of the Peace and to Lieutenancy, William Dunn, Frome

County Treasurer, C. T. Hoskins, Taunton
County Surveyors, W. J. Willcox, Bath; C. E. Norman, Taunton
Coroners: S. Craddock, Bath; W. Müller, Brunton; W. W. Munckton, Curry Rivell

SOUTHAMPTON, Hampshire. Pop. (1887) 64,156. Val. £251,518

Mayor, Alderman Harry Coles (3rd time)
Recorder, Alfred H. Sary Stonhouse-Vigor
Clerk of the Peace, Henry Edward Robins
Sheriff, Dr. George Cheesman
Town Clerk, Richard Seward Pearce

SOUTHMOLTON, Devonshire. Pop. 3,340. Val. £14,219

Lord High Steward, Lord Poltimore
Mayor, Alderman John Galliford (4th time)
Recorder, Charles Barrett Russell
Town Clerk, Russell Louis Riccard

SOUTHPORT, Lanc. Pop. 36,000. Val. £221,053

Mayor, Edward Johnson Rimmer, J.P.
Town Clerk, John Henry Ellis

SOUTH SHIELDS, Durham. Pop. 56,875. Val. £229,986

Mayor, George Scott
Town Clerk, Joseph Mason Moore

SOUTHWOLD, Suffolk. Pop. 2,111. Val. £6,799

Mayor, John Eustace Grubbe (17th time)
Treasurer, Sir Edmund H. K. Lacon, Bart.
Town Clerk, Walter Charles Tuck

STAFFORD (Boro'). Pop. 19,977. Val. £55,900

High Steward, Earl of Lichfield
Mayor, Alfred Ward
Town Clerk, Matthew Follitt Blakiston

STAFFORDSHIRE. Acres 748,433. Population 981,013. Rental £4,982,199

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Dartmouth (1887),
 Patshull House, Wolverhampton
High Sheriff, George Fox
Chairman of Q. S., Thomas Fletcher Twemlow
Assistant Chairman, Sir Rupert Alfred Kettle
Chief Const., Capt. W. Congreve, Stafford (596)
Clerk of the Peace, Matthew Follitt Blakiston,
 Stafford
County Treasurer, E. C. Seargeant, Stafford
County Surveyor, R. Griffiths, Stafford
Coroners: J. Booth, Tunstall; W. Morgan, Stafford; W. H. Phillips, Wolverhampton; A. A. Flint, Uttoxeter; E. Hooper, Harborne; Edward Percy Jobson, Dudley

STALYBRIDGE, Lanc. Pop. 42,853. Val. £93,253

Mayor, Ald. Mark Fentem, J.P. (3rd time)
Town Clerk, Noah Buckley

STAMFORD, Linc. Pop. 8,775. Val. £31,321

Mayor, Valentine Stapleton (solicitor)
Recorder, James Corrie Carter
Town Clerk, James Edward Atter

STOCKPORT, Cheshire and Lancashire. Pop. 68,000. Val. £218,389

Mayor, Joseph Leigh, J.P. (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Walter Hyde

STOCKTON-ON-TEES, Durham. Pop. 41,015.

Val. £154,490
Mayor, James Kindler
Town Clerk, Matthew Bowser Dodds, M.A., J.P.

STOKE-UPON-TRENT, Staffordsh. Pop. 19,263.

Val. £67,937
Mayor, Alderman Edward Baddeley

Stipendiary Magistrate, Henry C. Greenwood
Town Clerk, William Bagnall

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Warwicksh. Pop. 8,053. Val. £31,710

High Steward, The Earl Delawarr (5th year)
Mayor, Sir Arth. Hodgson, K.C.M.G. (5th time)
Town Clerk, Thomas Hunt

SUBBURY, Suffolk. Pop. 7,200. Val. £19,052

Mayor, Robert Sizer Joy
Recorder, William Cockerell
Town Clerk, Robert Ransom

SUFFOLK (COUNTY OF). Acres 944,060.

Population 356,893. Rental £2,041,583
Lord Lieutenant, Marquis of Bristol (1886), Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds
High Sheriff, William Edmund Image
Chairmen of Q. S., Lord Henniker, Lord Rendlesham, and Colonel W. B. Long, at Ipswich; B. B. Hunter Rodwell, q.c., and Major N. Barnardiston, at Bury St. Edmunds
Chief Constable, Major Clement Henry John Heigham, Ipswich (227)
Clerk of the Peace, James Cherry (barrister), County Hall, Ipswich
County Treasurers: Eastern Div., the Hon. D. A. Tollemache, Ipswich; Western Div., H. A. Oakes, Stowmarket
County Surveyor, Eastern Div., H. M. Eytton, Ipswich; W. Div., F. Whitmore, Chelmsford.
County Coroners: C. W. Chaston, Lowestoft district; A. F. Vulliamy, Stowmarket district

SUNDERLAND, Durham. Pop. 116,548. Val. £411,000

Mayor, Edwin Richardson, J.P. (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Francis Marshall Bowley

SURREY (COUNTY OF). Acres 485,129. Population 1,436,899. Rental £10,072,244

Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Lovelace (1840), East Horsley Tower, Ripley
High Sheriff, Walter Blanford Waterlow, High Trees, Redhill
Chairman of Q. S., Edw. H. Leycester Penrhyn
Chairmen of Criminal Courts, Sir William Hardman and George Somes
Chief Constable, Capt. Henry C. Hastings, Guildford (159)
Clerk of the Peace and Clerk to Lieutenantcy, Sir Richard Henry Wyatt, B.L.
County Treasurer, Francis Henry Beaumont
County Surveyor, C. H. Howell
Coroners: see page 179

SUSSEX (COUNTY OF). Acres 933,269. Population 490,505. Rental £3,718,105

Lord Lieutenant, Viscount Hampden, c.c.b. (1886), Glynde, Lewes
High Sheriff, Major Thomas Gaisford
Chairmen of Q. S., Earl of Chichester, East Sussex; Hon. John Jervis Carnegie, West Sussex
Chief Constables: East Sussex, Major G. B. Luxford, Lewes (183); West Sussex, Captain G. R. B. Drummond, Petworth (114)
Clerk of the Peace, Frederic Merrifield, Lewes
County Treasurers, F. Barry Whitfield, Lewes, East Sussex; T. Greene, Chichester, West Sussex
County Surveyors, H. Card, Lewes, East Sussex; E. B. Ellice-Clark, Connaught Mansions, Westminster—West Sussex
Coroners: Geo. Edward Hillman, Lewes; A. W. Rawlinson, Horsham; C. Sheppard, Battle; Sir Robert George Raper, Chichester

SUTTON COLDFIELD, Warwickshire
Mayor, Alderman J. B. Stone, J.P. (3rd time)
Town Clerk, Thomas Vincent Holbeche

SWANSEA, Glamorg. Pop. 63,739. Val. £245,097
Mayor, Alderman Lawrence Tulloch
Stipendiary Magistrate, John Coke Fowler
Town Clerk, John Thomas

TAMWORTH, Staffordshire and Warwickshire.
 Pop. 4,888. Val. £11,596
Mayor, Councillor Martin Samuel Wales
Town Clerk, Robert Whately Nevill

TAUNTON, Somerset. Pop. 16,614. Val. £70,228
Mayor, Alderman Samuel Farrant (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Thomas Meyler

TENBY, Pembrokeshire. Pop. 4,783. Val. £19,800
Mayor, Nicholas Adamson Roch, J.P.
Town Clerk, Charles William Rees Stokes

TENTERDEN, Kent. Pop. 3,620. Val. £18,851
Mayor, C. Eaton Baker (re-elected)
Recorder, Francis Russell, Maidstone
Town Clerk, William Glover Mace

TEWKESBURY, Glouc. Pop. 5,100. Val. £19,169
High Steward, Lord Sudeley
Mayor, Benjamin Thos. Moore, J.P. (re-elected)
Recorder, Laurence Morton Brown
Town Clerk, Harry Alexander Badham

THETFORD, Norfolk. Pop. 4,032. Val. £16,128
Mayor, William Pechey
Recorder, Charles Edward Malden
Town Clerk, John Houchen

TIVERTON, Devon. Pop. 10,462. Val. £46,200
Mayor, Thomas Ford, jun. (re-elected)
Recorder, Henry Clark
Town Clerk, Charles Marshall Hole

TORRINGTON, Devon. Pop. 3,445. Val. £8,475
Mayor, William Ashplant
Town Clerk, George Doe

TOTNES, Devon. Pop. 4,089. Val. £14,456
Mayor, John Earle Lloyd Lloyd
Town Clerk, Edward Windeatt

TOWER (LIBERTY).
Constable of the Tower, Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, G.C.B.
Lieut. of do., Lt.-Gen. Lord Chelmsford, G.C.B.
Major of do., Lt.-Gen. Geo. Bryan Milman, G.C.B.
Chairman of Q. S., Aubrey Walsh
Clerk of Peace, H. B. Watkin Williams-Wynn, 23, Chesham Place, S.W.
Treasurer, Ernest Hobson, 5, Great Winchester Street
Coroner, Thomas Wrake Ratcliffe, 160, New Broad Street

TRURO, Cornwall. Pop. 11,000. Val. £27,669
Mayor, William James Johns
Town Clerk, John Hicks (pro tem.)

TYNEMOUTH, Northum. Pop. 44,118. V. £179,008
Mayor, Councillor George Dodds
Town Clerk, Horatio Alfred Adamson

WAKEFIELD, Yorks. Pop. 30,854. Val. £140,937
Mayor, Alderman Henry Lee (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Charles James Hudson

WALLINGFORD, Berks. Pop. 2,803. Val. £9,218
High Steward, Earl of Malmesbury
Mayor, William R. Powys-Lybbe (3rd time)
Town Clerk, Francis Edward Hedges

WALSALL, Staffordsh. Pop. 58,795. Val. £163,493
Mayor, William Kirkpatrick (re-elected)
Recorder, William Johnston Nelson Neale
Town Clerk, J. R. Cooper

WARRINGTON, Lanc. Pop. 41,456. Val. £141,546
Mayor, Alderman Thomas H. Sutton
Town Clerk, William Henry Brook

WARWICK (Boro'). Pop. 11,802. Val. £51,588
Mayor, S. W. Stanton, J.P. (4th time)
Recorder, Thomas Milnes Colmore
Town Clerk, Brabazon Campbell, M.A.

WARWICKSHIRE. Acres 566,271. Population 737,339. Rental £4,001,012
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Leigh (1856), Stoneleigh Abbey, Kenilworth
High Sheriff, Thos. H. Goodwin Newton [M.P.
Chairman of Q. S., J. Stratford Dugdale, Q.C.,
Chief Constable, R. H. Kinchant, Warwick (250)
Clerk of the Peace, Algernon Sydney Field, Leamington
County Treasurer, Howard Lloyd, Birmingham
County Surveyor, W. Lait, Rowington
Coroners: T. B. Couchman, Henley-in-Arden; Charles Webb Hiffe, M.D., Coventry; Daniel Robert Wynter, M.B.C.S., Kenilworth

WEDNESBURY, Staffordshire. Pop. 25,000.
 Val. £84,000
Mayor, Ald. Richard Williams, J.P. (re-elected)
Town Clerk

WELLS, Somerset. Pop. 4,634. Val. £13,486
Mayor, John Giffard Everett (re-elected)
Recorder, Thomas Englishby Rogers
Town Clerk, Reginald Lowbridge Foster

WELSHPOOL, Montgom. Pop. 7,107. Val. £41,130
Mayor, David Richards
Town Clerk, Edward Jones

WENLOCK, Shropsh. Pop. 18,442. Val. £73,183
Mayor, Colonel J. A. Anstice (3rd time)
Recorder, Alfred Chichele Plowden
Town Clerk, Charles John Cooper

WEST BROMWICH, Staffordsh. Pop. 56,295.
 Val. £186,650
Mayor, Councillor Edward Wm. Watkins Heelis
Town Clerk, Alfred Caddick

WEST HAM, Essex
Second Mayor, Alderman George Hay
Stipendiary Magistrate, Ernest Baggallay
Town Clerk, Frederic Edward Hilleary, LL.D.

WESTMINSTER (City of) : see p. 178

WESTMORELAND (COUNTY OF). Acres 500,906. Population 64,191. Rental £590,834
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Hothfield (1881), Appleby Castle
High Sheriff, John Edward Hasell, Dalemain, Penrith
Chairman of Q. S., William Henry Wakefield
Chief Constable, J. Dunne, Carlisle (33)
Clerk of the Peace, John Bell, M.A., Appleby
County Treasurer, H. Martindale, Kendal
County Surveyor, J. Bintley, Kendal
Coroners: John Bolton Wilson, Kendal; Thomas Wilson, Appleby

WEYMOUTH (and Melcombe Regis). Dorset.
 Pop. 13,704. Val. £68,627
Mayor, John Groves (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Pelly Hooper

WIGAN, Lancashire. Pop. 48,194. Val. £152,864
Mayor, Councillor Thomas Stuart (1st time)
Recorder, William Court Gully, Q.C., M.P.
Town Clerk, Ralph Darlington

WILTON, Wiltshire. Pop. 2,100. Val. £8,095
Mayor, William Vincent Moore, sen.
Town Clerk, Henry J. King

WILTSHIRE. Acres 858,687. Population 244,194. Rental £1,551,002
Lord Lieutenant, Earl of Radnor (1878), Longford Castle, Salisbury
High Sheriff, Maj. Clement Walker Heneage, *FC*
Chairmen of Q. S., the Marquis of Bath, the Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, and Henry James Fowle Swayne
Chief Const., Capt. Sterne, *R.N.*, Devizes (211)
Clerk of Peace, R. W. Merriman, Marlborough
County Treasurer, Alexr. Grant Meek, Devizes
County Surveyor, Charles S. Adye, Bradford
Coroners: J. Bubb Baker, Swindon; F. T. Sylvester, Warminster; R. A. Wilson, Salisbury

WINCHESTER, Hants. Pop. 17,780. Val. £72,000
Lord High Steward, Viscount Eversley, *G.C.B.*
Mayor, Thomas Frederick Kirby, *M.A.*
Recorder, James Mackonochie
Town Clerk, Walter Bailey

WINDSOR, Berks. Pop. 12,273. Val. £67,225
Lord High Steward, H. R. H. Pr. Christian, *K.G.*
Mayor, George H. Peters
Recorder, Alfred Tristram Lawrence
Town Clerk, George Henry Long

WISBECH, Cambs. Pop. 9,248. Val. 35,960
Mayor, John J. Hiscox (re-elected)
Town Clerk, Francis Jackson

WOKINGHAM, Berks. Pop. 3,500. Val. £11,500
High Steward, John Walter
Mayor, William Goodchild, (Waterloo Lodge)
Town Clerk, Henry Trower Roberts

WOLVERHAMPTON, Staffordshire. Pop. 78,367. Val. £258,420
Mayor, Joseph Jones
Recorder, His Honour John Joseph Powell, *q.c.*
Stipendiary Magistrate, Nigel C. Alfred Neville
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Horatio Brevitt

WOODSTOCK, Oxon. Pop. 1,543. Ratable value, £3,454
Mayor, Mr. Robert Bowles, Old Woodstock
Town Clerk, R. B. B. Hawkins, Esq.

WORCESTER (City). Pop. 40,354. Val. £156,116
Mayor, Herbert Caldicott
Recorder, Frederick Albert Bosanquet, *q.c.*
Sheriff, Ernest Augustus Day
Town Clerk, Samuel Southall

WORCESTERSHIRE. Acres 472,453. Population 380,283. Rental £2,238,728
Lord Lieutenant, Earl Beauchamp (1876), Madresfield Court, Malvern Link
High Sheriff, Wm. Edward Everitt, of Finstall
Chairman of Q. S., George W. Hastings, *M.P.*
Clerk of the Peace, W. N. Marcy, Worcester
County Treas., J. S. Isaac, Old Bank, Worcester
Chief Constable, Lieut.-Col. G. L. Carmichael, Worcester (255)
County Surveyor, H. Rowe, Worcester
County Analyst, Dr. Swete, Worcester
Coroners: W. P. Hughes, Worcester; E. Docker, Moseley; J. Martin, Pershore

WREXHAM, Denbigh. Pop. 10,928. Val. £42,382
Mayor, Alderman John Jones, *J.P.*
Town Clerk, Thomas Bury

WYCOMBE, Bucks. Pop. 12,000. Val. £27,071
Mayor, Alderman William Phillips
Recorder, Edward John Payne
Town Clerk, Daniel Clarke

YARMOUTH (Great), Norfolk and E. Suffolk. Pop. 46,211. Val. £199,787
High Steward, Sir E. H. K. Lacom, *Bt., M.P.*
Mayor, Richard Martins
Recorder, Simms Reeve
Town Clerk, Thomas Mathias Baker

YEOVIL, Somerset. Pop. 8,480. Val. £26,629
Mayor, Dr. Ptolemy S. H. Colmer
Town Clerk, Henry Butler Batten

YORK (City). Pop. 49,530. Val. £222,626
Lord Mayor, Rt. Hon. Joseph Sykes Rymer
Recorder, His Hon. Edwin Plumer Price, *q.c.*
Sheriff, Samuel Border
Town Clerk, George McGuire

YORKSHIRE (EAST RIDING). Acres 750,828. Pop. 315,460. Rental £2,382,331. Ratable value £1,281,277
Lord Lieutenant, Lord Herries (1880), Everingham Park, York
High Sheriff, Samuel Cunliffe Lister
Chairman of Q.S., Adm. Hon. Arthur Duncombe
Chief Const., Major H. J. Bower, Beverley (111)
Clerk of Peace, John J. Bickersteth, Beverley
Treasurer, Stephen E. Todd, Beverley
Coroners: J. M. Jennings, Driffield; J. P. Wood, York; T. Taylor, Wakefield; B. B. Jackson and Henry Birks, Hull; Henry Green, Howden

YORKSHIRE (NORTH RIDING). Acres 1,361,664. Population 346,260. Rental £2,550,936
Lord Lieutenant, Marquis of Ripon, *K.G.*, *G.C.S.I.* (1873), Studley Royal, near Ripon
High Sheriff, Samuel Cunliffe Lister, Swinton Park, Masham
Chairman of Q. S., Hon. John Charles Dundas, Mount St. John, Thirsk
Chief Const., Capt. T. Hill, Northallerton (226)
Clerk of Peace, T. L. Yeoman, Northallerton
Deputy Ck. of do., W. C. Trevor, Guisborough
Riding Treas., J. E. Backhouse, Northallerton
Riding Surveyor, Walker Stead, Northallerton
Coroners: J. S. Walton, Northallerton; J. C. Sowerby, Stokesley; A. Buchanan, Guisbrough; George Buchanan, Whitby; Henry Wood, York; J. M. Jennings, Driffield; A. Wood, Kirbymoorside; J. T. Belk, Middlesbrough

YORKSHIRE (WEST RIDING). Acres 1,770,359. Population 2,244,844. Rental £11,561,722
Lord Lieutenant, Earl Fitzwilliam, *K.G.* (1857), Wentworth Woodhouse, Rotherham
High Sheriff, Samuel Cunliffe Lister, Swinton Park, Masham
Chairman of Q. S., Basil Thomas Woodd.
Deputy Chairmen of Q. S., Walter Thomas W. Spencer-Stanhope, the Earl of Wharcliffe, Francis Darwin, and Thomas Brooke
Ch. Const., Capt. T. S. Russell, Wakefield (1,000)
Clerk of the Peace, F. A. Darwin, Wakefield
Riding Treasurer, E. J. Winn, Wakefield
Surveyor, J. V. Edwards, Wakefield
Coroners: F. E. Nicholson, Doncaster; J. S. Walton, Northallerton; D. Wightman, Sheffield; T. P. Brown, Skipton; Henry Wood, York; W. Barstow, *J.P.*, Halifax; C. Grabham, *M.B.*, *J.P.*, Pontefract; T. Taylor, *J.P.*, Wakefield; Arthur Ingram Robinson, Clitheroe

For the use of Overseers, Churchwardens, Vestry Clerks, Magistrates' Clerks, and Town Clerks, Superintendent and District Registrars, Coroners, and Municipal and Parochial Officers and Citizens generally, showing the days when certain Official Duties are to be performed; also the days when Inland Revenue Licences expire.

SUNDAY.—*In all computations of time the rule of law is, that Sunday counts as no day. All acts, therefore, which fall to be done upon a Sunday should be performed the day previous unless there is statutory provision to the contrary. Every meeting or adjourned meeting of any vestry or corporation, whether ecclesiastical or civil, or of any public company, for the nomination, election, appointment, swearing-in, or admission of any officer or officers, or for the transaction of any other secular affair of such vestry, corporation, or company, and every other meeting of a public and secular nature, which according to any Act of Parliament, or according to any charter, grant, constitution, deed, testament, law, prescription, or usage whatsoever, is or shall be required to be held on any Lord's Day, or on any day which shall happen to be on a Lord's Day, shall, by 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 31, be held on the Saturday next preceding or on the Monday next ensuing, at the like hour with like form and effect as if the same had been held on such Lord's Day; and every matter transacted at any such meeting or adjourned meeting held upon any Lord's Day shall be absolutely void and of none effect to all intents and purposes whatsoever: provided always, that when no such nomination, election, appointment, swearing-in, or admission shall have taken place on such Saturday, every person whose term of office would have expired on any such Lord's Day shall continue in office, and exercise and enjoy all powers and privileges, until the Monday next ensuing, in the same manner as if such Monday had been the customary day of nomination, election, appointment, swearing-in, or admission. In the case of Bills of Exchange that fall due upon a day of rest such as Sunday, Good Friday, Christmas Day, or some day appointed for a solemn fast or day of thanksgiving, presentation for payment should be made on the business day preceding such day of rest. Bills of Exchange falling due on a Bank Holiday are not payable until the following day (see 34 & 35 Vict. c. 17), and when the last day of grace is a Sunday, and the second day of grace is appointed as a Bank Holiday, such bills are due and payable on the succeeding business day (see 45 & 46 Vict. c. 61).*

January.

1. Hereafter all deeds for the assignment of property or for a composition for the benefit of creditors, are required to be registered within seven days of execution, under the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887.

The Land Tax, Income Tax, and the Duties on inhabited houses are due on this date; so are dog licences, licences for carriages, male servants, and for using armorial bearings. These licences must be taken out before the end of the month, or within twenty-one days after first becoming liable to duty.

Lists of Voters in Parliamentary Boroughs and Counties come into force as the Registers for the ensuing year.

Watch Committee of Town Council to transmit to Secretary of State a copy of all rules and orders made since 1st October for the regulation and guidance of constables or policemen.

Between the 1st of this month and the 31st March, the Medical Officer of each workhouse and district to visit every pauper lunatic not in an asylum; and between the 1st and 7th day of this month make a report to the Clerk to the Guardians, or to the Overseers, of his visits during the preceding quarter, which report, within three days after its receipt, shall be transmitted to the Commissioners in Lunacy, and a copy to the Clerk to the Visitors of the asylum for the county or borough in which the union or parish is situate. Clerk to Guardians on this day, or as soon after as may be, to make out an annual list of all lunatics chargeable to the parish, and on or before the 1st February to transmit copies to the Commissioners in Lunacy, Local Government Board, Clerk to Visitors of Asylums, and Clerk of the Peace of the county, or Clerk to the Justices of the borough.

Return of Paupers relieved on 1st January to be made to Local Government Board.

2 Holiday on the Stock Exchange, and Bank Holiday in Scotland.

Quarter Sessions to be held this week. At these Sessions the Justices may name two of their body to fix the time for holding the next general Quarter Sessions, so that such time shall not be earlier than the 7th March nor later than the 22nd April, and to give notice of the day so fixed by advertisement in such newspapers as shall be directed by the Justices so assembled. But when no other day is so fixed, the Sessions to be held in the week next after the 31st of March. Should the 31st of March fall on a Sunday, "the next week after" is that beginning April 7th.

7 Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this day, a return of all male persons dying within a parish included in a parliamentary or municipal borough between the 15th September, or the date when the preceding return was made, and the 31st December.

Last day for Medical Officers to send quarterly list of pauper lunatics to Clerk to Guardians.

Solicitors, conveyancers, special pleaders, and draughtsmen in Equity in Ireland must renew their certificates between this date and Feb. 5.

9 Last day for report on condition of Lunatic Asylums to be laid before the Justices. Clerk to Committee of Visitors to transmit a copy to Commissioners in Lunacy within 21 days.

Insurances due at Christmas must be paid.

Last day for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and copies to Clerk to Visitors.

11 Hilary Law Sittings commence.

Bankers' returns to be delivered at the Stamp Office not later than to-day.

14 Registrars to apply on or before this day to the officiating minister of every church and other place of worship in which marriages may be solemnized within their sub-districts, for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized, or for certificates of "No Registry," during the quarter ended 31st December, 1887. Registrar to deliver these, on or before the 20th of this month, to the Superintendent Registrar.

Registrars of Dioceses to send to the General Register Office yearly lists of licensed chapels.

20 Registrars to deliver to Superintendent

Registrars, on or before this date, certified copies of Births, Deaths, and Marriages entered by them during the quarter ended 31st December, 1887.

21 On or before this day Returns to be sent to Mines Inspectors, giving particulars up to preceding 31st December, as required by s. 33 of Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887.

25 Within seven days Companies, Corporations, and County Justices to deliver half-yearly accounts to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, with a view to compounding Stamp Duties under Inland Revenue Act, 1887.

28 Last day for Clerk to Visitors of Asylums to transmit report to Commissioners in Lunacy.

30 Owners of property, to entitle them to vote in the election of Guardians, must sign and give Overseers the statement required by 4 & 5 Wm. IV., c. 76, containing the particulars set forth in the 7 & 8 Vict., c. 101, s. 15.

31 Last day for Superintendent Registrars to transmit to Registrar General copies of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for quarter ended 31st December.

Railway Companies, on or before this day, if required, to transmit to the Clerk of the Peace of the counties through which the railway may pass, a copy of their annual account prepared in accordance with 8 & 9 Vict. c. 20, s. 107.

February.

1 Within the first seven days of this month Justices of the Peace to issue precepts to Overseers, requiring lists of men qualified to serve as Parish Constables, if the Court of General or Quarter Sessions of the county have determined that it is necessary that one or more Parish Constables should be appointed for any parish within the jurisdiction of such court. Overseers to summon vestry meeting within fourteen days, and to furnish such lists before the 24th March.

Within the first 21 days of this month the Clerk of the Peace of every county, and the Town Clerk of every borough, to transmit to Secretary of State a printed copy of Register of Voters.

Last day for Coroners of boroughs to transmit to the Secretary of State returns in writing of inquests held by them in the preceding year.

Last day for Clerk to Guardians to transmit copies of annual list of pauper lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, Local Government Board, Clerk to Visitors of Asylums, and Clerk of the Peace, or Clerk to the Justices of a borough.

4 On or before this day Overseers of every parish containing a population exceeding 2,000 persons, to enter in a book the names and addresses of all persons claiming as owners or proxies to vote in the election of Guardians. Between this day and the 10th, at reasonable hours, the Overseers to allow any person to peruse such book without fee.

Last day to renew certificates of Solicitors, Conveyancers, and Draughtsmen in Equity in Ireland.

15 Last day for objecting to claims of owners to vote for election of Guardians.

18 Last day for Town Clerks to publish a notice of election of Auditors and Revising Assessors.

20 Last day for Clerks to Guardians to give notice to Overseers of day for hearing objections to owners' votes for election of Guardians.

Between this day and 1st of March, Chairman of Local Board to publish a notice in the Form L. in Schedule 4 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and

signed by him, of the time within which claims and objections respecting the register of owners and proxies for the district are to be made. A copy of such notice to be inserted in some local newspaper, and affixed at the places where parochial notices are usually posted.

On or before this day the Clerk of the Peace of every county, and the Town Clerk or other officer having charge of Register of Parliamentary Voters, to transmit a printed copy of such register to the Secretary of State.

24 Between this day and 1st March, Clerk to Guardians to provide for revision of list of proxies in election of Guardians.

25 Railway Companies to furnish accounts to Board of Trade.

27 Two days at least before the 1st of March the Mayors of boroughs to publish notices of the situation of polling-places for the election of Auditors and Revising Assessors.

29 Last day for Corporations aggregate, Joint Stock, or other Companies to send to Overseer, for entry in the Rate-book, the name of the officer who is to vote in the election of Guardians.

March.

1 Between this date and 1st August, persons shooting or taking wild birds are liable to penalties under the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880 (43 & 44 Vict. c. 35).

Claims of owners and proxies to vote in Local Board elections, and objections to owners and proxies, to be sent to the Chairman of the Local Board on one of the first six days of this month.

From this day to the 21st of this month, copies of lists of men qualified to serve as Parish Constables to be in the custody of Overseers, and to be open to the perusal of inhabitants of the parish or township without payment, such lists to be affixed to doors of churches and chapels on the first three Sundays in this month.

On or before the 15th of this month, the Returning Officer in the election of Guardians (the Clerk to the Guardians) shall prepare and sign a notice of the ensuing election, which shall be in one of the forms No. 2 in Schedule A to the General Order of the Local Government Board of the 14th of February, 1877, and cause such notice to be published in the following manner:—

1st. A printed copy of the notice shall be affixed on the principal external gate or door of every Workhouse in a Union or separate parish under a Board of Guardians; or, where there is no such workhouse, on the external gate or door of the building in which the Board-room of the Guardians is comprised, and such notice shall be renewed, if necessary, until the 9th of April.

2nd. Printed copies of the notice shall likewise be affixed in such places as are ordinarily used for affixing notices of parochial meetings.

Town Council of borough, on or before this date, to transmit to Secretary of State a statement of receipts and expenditure up to last audit.

Two Auditors and two Revising Assessors are to be chosen for each Municipal Corporation.

On this day Mayors of boroughs to name some one member of the Council to whom, jointly with the Auditors, the Treasurer of the borough is to submit his accounts in this month and in September; and the Treasurer is to submit his accounts, made up from the 1st of September to the 1st of this month, to such member and Auditors to be examined and audited.

5 Last day for sending to Chairman of Local

Board a list of owners and proxies claiming to vote at Local Board elections.

14 Between this date and the 1st August any person exposing or offering for sale, or having in his control or possession, any wild bird killed or taken in the United Kingdom since the 1st of this month, is liable to penalty under the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880 (43 & 44 Vict. c. 35).

15 Last day for publication by Clerks to Guardians of notice of election of Guardians, and first day for sending in nomination papers.

16 Not later than this day the Chairman of Local Board shall close the revision of register of owners and proxies: the revised register to continue in force for the next twelve months.

20 Within fourteen days from this date a special sessions to be held for appointment of the days for the holding of not less than eight nor more than twelve special sessions for executing the purposes of the Act relating to Highways (5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 50).

Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this day.

24 Last day for inspection of lists of persons qualified to serve as Parish Constables. Overseers to send such lists to the Justices, who are to hold special sessions for the appointment before the 9th of April.

25 Quarter Day. Union accounts to be made up to the end of the week nearest to this date. Returns made to Local Government Board under Local Taxation Returns Act, 1877, by Corporations, Local Boards, Burial Boards, and other local authorities to be made up to this date.

Highway accounts, made up to this date, to be submitted to Highway Boards at their first meeting. Surveyors of Highways and Waywardens to be elected.

Half-yearly accounts of School Boards to be made up to this date.

On this date, or within fourteen days next after, Overseers of the Poor to be nominated and appointed by Justices.

Churchwardens and Overseers shall, within fourteen days after other Overseers have been appointed to succeed them, deliver to such succeeding Overseers a just, true, and perfect account in writing of all sums of money in their hands, as required by 17 Geo. II. c. 38, s. 1.

Medical Officer of Unions entitled to be paid any extra fees, to make out his quarterly account to this day, and lay the same before the Guardians: his claim shall be deemed to accrue at the expiration of one calendar month following this day, but the Guardians may pay it earlier.

Overseers, on or before this day, to distinguish in the Rate-Book the names of all rate-payers who have been rated to the Poor-rate for the whole year, and have paid the Poor-rates assessed for one whole year, except those rates made or become due within the last six months.

The Overseers, and every Collector appointed for a Parish, to make up their accounts to this day, and deposit them at some house within the parish seven days at least before the audit, for the inspection of the rate-payers.

Certificates of Notaries Public in Ireland expire on this day.

26 District Medical Officers to notify at the commencement of this quarter to the Board of Guardians the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief list for a period of six months; advise as to the continuance of such paupers in such list, and take the directions of the Board thereon.

Last day for sending in nomination papers to the Returning Officer of persons nominated to be Guardians.

28 On this date, or as soon after as may be practicable, Returning Officer to make out list of persons nominated as Guardians, and to cause a copy to be suspended in the Board-room of the Guardians, and another to be affixed on the principal external gate or door of the building in which the Board-room is comprised.

Hilary Law Sittings end.

30 Holiday at the Stock Exchange, Custom House, Inland Revenue Offices, and Public Dock Companies.

31 The following licences expire on this day:—To keep a Refreshment House, Hawkers'.

April.

1 In the months of April and May, or one of them, Overseers to ascertain with respect to all property in their parishes, whether any man is entitled to be registered as a voter in respect of a household qualification by reason of his being an inhabitant occupier. The Overseers to enter in the Rate-Book, in a separate column, the name of every man so entitled, and the description of the dwelling-house.

Watch Committee of Town Council to transmit to Secretary of State a copy of all rules and orders made since 31st Dec. for the regulation and guidance of constables or policemen.

Between the 1st of this month and the 30th June, the Medical Officer of each workhouse and district to visit pauper lunatics not in asylums. (See January 1.)

Keepers of Common Lodging Houses to lime-wash the walls and ceilings thereof in the first week of the month.

Treasurer of borough to submit his accounts for audit this month, in accordance with Local Taxation Returns Act, 1877.

2 Bank and General Holiday.

Last day to appoint days for holding special sessions under the Highways Act.

Quarter Sessions to be held this week. (See Jan. 2.)

4 Returns of assessed taxes made to this date.

6 Commencement of the Financial year.

7 Last day for Medical Officers to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Clerk to Guardians.

The Returning Officer in the election of a Local Board is, not later than this day, to cause the voting papers to be collected. Papers not collected may be delivered to him personally before 12 o'clock on the day or first day appointed for the examination and casting up of votes.

Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this day, a return of all male persons dying within a parish included in a parliamentary or municipal borough during the three months ending 31st March.

Last day for Justices to nominate Overseers of the Poor.

9 Returning Officer in the election of Guardians to cause one of the voting papers to be delivered to the address of each rate-payer, owner, and proxy qualified to vote. Every person qualified to vote who shall not have received a voting paper shall, on application before twelve o'clock at noon on the 9th of April, to the Returning Officer at the place specified in the notice of election, be entitled to receive a voting paper, to fill it up in the presence of the Returning Officer, and deliver it to him.

On this day at the latest, and on as many

succeeding days as may be necessary, the Returning Officer in the election of a Local Board is to attend at the place appointed and ascertain the validity of the votes. He shall cast up such of the votes as he thinks to be valid, and ascertain the number of such votes for each candidate. He shall then cause a list to be made of the candidates, together with (in the case of a contest) the number of votes given for each and the names of the persons elected, and shall sign and certify the list, and deliver it, together with the nomination and voting papers, to the Local Board at their first meeting, the list during office hours to be open to public inspection, together with all other documents relating to the election, for six months after, without fee or reward.

Fire insurances due Lady Day must be paid.

Last day for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and copies to Clerk to Visitors.

10 Easter Law Sittings commence.

12 The Returning Officer in the election of Guardians shall cause the voting papers to be collected, subject to provisions in the General Order of the Local Government Board, 14th February, 1877, Arts. 17 and 18.

13 The Returning Officer in the election of Guardians on this day, and on as many days immediately succeeding as may be necessary, shall ascertain the validity and number of votes for each candidate by an examination of such documents and persons as he may see fit. On this day, or as soon after as may be practicable, he shall make a list containing the names of all the persons nominated, and the names of the duly elected Guardians, and in the case of a contest the number of votes given for each, shall sign and certify the same, and shall deliver such list, together with the poll-book and all the nomination and voting papers which he shall have received, to the Board of Guardians at their next meeting, who shall preserve the same for a period of not less than two years. The nomination and voting papers and poll-books shall, during the six calendar months next following such delivery, be open between the hours of 10 and 6 on any day except Sunday, to the inspection of any person who may have nominated, or may have been nominated, at the election, or any person appointed in writing on behalf of either of them.

14 Poor Law Guardians of Unions continue to act as such until this day in each year, notwithstanding their successors may have been elected previously; and from and after this day every guardian newly elected for a Union shall act as such guardian for the ensuing year. At first meeting held after this date the Guardians to appoint the Union Assessment Committee.

The Returning Officer in the election of Local Boards is to make all his arrangements for the conduct of the election, so as to ensure its completion and the ascertainment of the result on or before this day, when the retiring members go out and newly elected members take office.

On this day, or within seven days preceding, Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks to send their precepts to the Overseers.

Registrars to apply on or before this day for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized during the quarter ended 31st March.

20 Last day for Registrars to deliver to Superintendent Registrars copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for previous quarter.

30 Last day for Superintendent Registrars

to transmit to Registrar-General certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for quarter ended 31st March.

Waywardens continue in office until this day, when their successors are to come into office. (See sec. 11 of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 77.)

May.

1 Election of Vestrymen and Auditors under the Metropolis Local Management Act to take place during this month.

During this month and next owners may be compelled by the Surveyors of Highways to cut down trees growing in hedges near highways ordered to be widened.

Local Authorities in counties and boroughs to send to Secretary of State copies of orders made under Ballot Act as to polling districts.

Holiday at the Stock Exchange.

7 Bank Holiday in Scotland: see 34 & 35 V. c. 17.

14 Between this day and the 4th of August, a person shall not sell, expose for sale, or buy for sale any description of oysters other than those known as "deep-sea oysters."

15 Licences for Beer Retailers and Retailers of Wine and Spirits in Scotland expire.

18 Within sixty days from this date the half-yearly receipts for interest to savings-banks are to be made out and allowed.

Easter Law Sittings end.

21 Bank and General Holiday.

22 Holiday at Inland Revenue Office, Somerset House.

24 Queen's Birthday.

Holiday at the Custom House, Inland Revenue Offices, and Public Dock Companies.

28 Last day for Friendly Societies to make returns to the Registrar of Friendly Societies of accounts for 1887.

29 Trinity Law Sittings commence.

June.

1 Annual returns of rates, taxes, tolls, and dues levied for local purposes, required by Local Taxation Returns Act, are to be furnished to the Local Government Board in this month.

Where any poor rate due on the 5th of January last, from an occupier in respect of premises capable of conferring the franchise for a borough, remains unpaid on this date, the Overseers whose duty it may be to collect such rate shall, on or before the 20th of this month, unless such rate has previously been paid, give or cause to be given a notice in the form C 1, set forth in Schedule 2 (for Counties), and in the form C 1, set forth in Schedule 3 (for Boroughs) of the Registration Act, 1885, that such occupier will not be entitled to have his name inserted in the List of Voters in respect of premises in his occupation unless he pays, on or before the 20th of July next, all poor rates which have become due from him in respect of such premises up to the 5th of January last.

5 Where an owner of small tenements who has become liable to pay the poor-rates under the Poor-Rate Assessment and Collection Act, 1869, omits or neglects to pay before the 5th day of June in any year any rate, or any instalment thereof, which has become due previously to the preceding 5th of January, and has been duly demanded by a Demand Note delivered to him, or left at his usual or last known place of abode, he shall not be entitled to deduct any allowance to which he would otherwise be entitled under the Act, but shall pay such rate or instalment in full.

15 Sale of oysters prohibited. (See May 14.)

20 Overseers to publish notice in the Form B, set out in Schedules 2 and 3 to the Registration Act, 1885, stating that no person will be entitled to have his name inserted in any list of voters in a county or borough, unless he shall by 20th July next pay all rates and taxes due in respect of the year preceding the 5th January last.

Last day for Overseers to publish notice in Form No. 2 to Schedule 2 to the Registration Act, 1885, requiring County Ownership Voters before the 20th July next to send in claims to vote.

Copies of the ownership portion, and no other, of the Register of Voters in Parliamentary elections for counties to be affixed to church doors by Overseers for two Sundays at least, here to remain not later than the 25th July.

Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this day.

24 Quarter Day. Medical Officers of Unions entitled to be paid any extra fees to make out their accounts quarterly to this day, and lay the same before the Guardians. (See March 25.)

25 District Medical Officers at the commencement of this quarter to notify to the Board of Guardians the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief list for a period of six months.

Sheriffs of London and Middlesex elected.

July.

1 Overseers to fix a copy of the ownership portion of the register and the lists, notices, and documents to be published (each copy being first signed)—(a) on or near the outside of the outer door, or of the outer wall near the door, of every church and public chapel in their parish or township, including chapels which do not belong to the Established Church; (b) if there is no such church or chapel, then in some public or conspicuous situation in their parish or township; and (c) if their parish or township is wholly or partly situate in an urban sanitary district and not in a Parliamentary borough, then in or near every public or municipal or parochial office, and (having first obtained the authority of the local postmaster, or if he refuses, of the Postmaster-General), in some public and conspicuous position in or near every post office and telegraph office; (d) also in or near every public or municipal or parochial office in their parish or township.

Watch Committee of Town Council to transmit to Secretary of State a copy of all rules and orders made since 31st March for the regulation and guidance of constables or policemen.

On this day at the latest the Board of Trade to lay before Parliament a Report respecting the applications to them, and their proceedings under the Electric Lighting Act, 1882.

Between the 1st of this month and the 30th of September, the Medical Officer of each work-house and district to visit pauper lunatics not in asylums. (See January 1.)

Licences for dealing in Game expire.

Special Sessions for Licences to deal in Game to be held during this month.

The provisions of the Merchant Shipping (Fishing Boats) Act, 1887, come into force.

2 Return of paupers relieved on 1st July to be made to Local Government Board.

Quarter Sessions to be held this week.

5 The following licences expire on this day:—Appraiser, auctioneer, house-agent, beer-dealer,

for sale of table-beer to be drunk off the premises, house agent, for sale of spirits and tobacco on board packet boats, dealer in plate, rectifier and compounder of spirits, dealer in spirits, for use of still or retort, retailer of sweets and made-wines, dealer in sweets or made wines, manufacturer of tobacco and snuff, for dealing in and selling tobacco and snuff, manufacturer of vinegar, dealer in foreign wines.

7 Last day for Medical Officers to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Clerk to Guardians.

9 Last day to pay Fire insurances due on Midsummer Day.

10 Last day for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and copies to Clerk to Visitors.

14 Registrars to apply on or before this day for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized during the quarter ended 30th June.

20 The Clerk of the Peace in every county, riding, or division shall, on or before this day, issue his precept to the Churchwardens and Overseers of the several parishes, and the Overseers of the several townships, requiring them to make out, before the 1st September next, a true list of all men residing within their respective parishes and townships, and qualified and liable to serve on juries, and specify in the list the persons qualified as Special Jurors.

Last day for Registrars to deliver to Superintendent Registrars copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for previous quarter.

Last day for County Voters to send to Overseers their claims to vote.

Last day for Occupiers in counties and Householders in boroughs to pay poor rates due in respect of the year preceding 5th January last, so as to be retained on Register of Voters.

Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this day, a return of all male persons dying within a parish included in a parliamentary or municipal borough during the period between 1st April and 15th July.

22 Overseers to make out list of persons disqualified as occupation voters by reason of the non-payment by the 20th of the poor rates due on the preceding 5th January. Such list to be open to public inspection until 5th August.

25 On or before this day Overseers to remove copy of Register of Ownership voters from the places where it has been published.

A person in lodgings on the Register of Voters for parliamentary and municipal elections for boroughs, and desirous of being on the next register in respect of the same lodgings, should, on or before this date, send his claim to be so entered to the Overseers.

Within seven days, Companies, Corporations, and County Justices to deliver half-yearly accounts to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, with a view to compounding Stamp Duties under Inland Revenue Act, 1887.

31 On or before this day the Overseers are to make out the list of ownership claimants, that is to say, a list in the form No. 3 in the second Schedule to the Registration Act, 1885, of all persons who, on or before 20th July, have sent in claims to be registered as county voters.

On or before this day Overseers are to ascertain from the Relieving Officer acting for their parish or township the names of all persons who are disqualified by reason of having received parochial relief, and the Relieving Officer is bound to produce at such place in the parish or township, and at such times as are required by

the Overseers, the books in his possession containing the names of such persons.

On or before this day Overseers are to add on the margin of one copy of the ownership portion of the Register for their parish or township, and on the margin of the list of ownership claimants, the word "objected" before the name of every person therein whom they have reasonable cause to believe to be not entitled to be registered in the new Register; and the word "dead" before the name of every person therein whom they have reason, from the returns sent by the Registrars of Births and Deaths, or from their own knowledge, to believe to be dead. If it appears that any person is entered in the ownership portion of the Register for the parish or township in respect of a £50 rental qualification, the Overseers are to add the word "objected" before the name of such person, and to insert his name in the occupiers' list.

On or before this day Overseers are to make out the following lists of voters, according to the circumstances of the parish or township:—
 (a) The occupiers' list in counties; that is to say, a list of all persons entitled by reason of the occupation of property situate wholly or partly within their parish or township, to be registered as voters in respect of a £50 rental, a £10 occupation, or a household qualification. (b) The occupiers' list in boroughs; that is to say, a list of all persons entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters in respect of a £10 occupation or a household qualification, or to be enrolled as burgesses of the said municipal borough. (c) The reserved rights list; that is to say, a list of all persons entitled to be registered as parliamentary voters in respect of any right reserved by Section 31 or 33 of the Reform Act, 1832. (d) The old lodgers' list, that is to say, a list of all persons who, being on the Register of Voters previously in force for a parliamentary borough in respect of residence in lodgings, have, on or before 25th July, claimed to have their names inserted in the lists of parliamentary voters in respect of residence in the same lodgings. (e) A list of all persons who are entitled, in respect of the occupation of property, to be elected Councillors or Aldermen of the said municipal borough, but are not entitled to be on the Burgess Roll thereof. (f) The Burgess List; that is, a list of all persons entitled to be enrolled as Burgesses for a municipal borough.

Last day for Superintendent Registrars to transmit to Registrar-General certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for quarter ended 30th June.

Pawnbrokers' licences expire to-day; also licence to kill game, and to carry a gun.

August.

1 On or before this day Overseers are to sign one of the copies of the ownership portion of the Register and the list of ownership claimants, and of each of the lists specified under date 31st July, as the case may be, and to cause a sufficient number of copies of such list to be written or printed, and to publish in their parish the said portion of the Register with their marginal additions and the said list signed by them. The Overseers are also to publish at the same time the corrupt and illegal practices list, and keep a copy signed by them of each of such lists, and a copy of the ownership portion of the Register, which during fourteen

days after publication are to be open to public inspection. They are also to keep a copy of the list of defaulters in payment of assessed taxes, sent to them by the Collector of taxes, open to public inspection at any time between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on every day, except Sunday, during the next fortnight, without fee, and to deliver copies thereof on payment after the following rate:—

Not exceeding 100 names	os. 6d.
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 200	1 0
" 200 " " 300	1 6
" 300 " " 400	2 0
" 400.....	2 6

On this day, or on any day until the 20th inclusive, a person desirous of having his name entered in the lodgers' list must send in his claim to the Overseers.

5 Last day for inspection of list of persons who have not paid poor rates due January 5.

6 Bank and General Holiday.

11 Between this day and the 31st registered voters and claimants may inspect rate books, and make extracts therefrom for any purpose relating to any claim or objection.

12 Trinity Law Sittings end.

20 Last day for giving notices to Overseers of objections to persons on the Register.

Last day for persons omitted from list of Occupiers in counties to send in their claims to the Overseers, and last day in boroughs to claim to vote in parliamentary and municipal elections.

25 On or before this date Overseers are to deliver copies of all lists to Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks.

On or before this day Overseers in counties and boroughs to make out claim lists; that is to say, lists containing the name of every person who has claimed on or before 20th August to have his name inserted in any list of voters for their parish or township, making separate lists of—

COUNTIES: (a) Persons claiming to be registered in the occupiers' list; (b) Persons claiming to be registered as lodgers, but not comprised in the old lodgers' list.

BOROUGHS: (a) Persons claiming to have their names inserted both among the parliamentary voters for a parliamentary borough and the burgesses for a municipal borough; (b) Persons claiming to be inserted in a list of parliamentary voters only, but otherwise than as freemen or lodgers; (c) Persons claiming to be inserted in a list of parliamentary voters as lodgers, but not comprised in the old lodgers' list; (d) Persons claiming to be inserted in the list of burgesses only; (e) Persons claiming to be entitled to be elected Councillors or Aldermen, but not entitled to be on the Burgess roll; (f) Persons claiming to be omitted from the corrupt and illegal practices list.

Overseers to sign and publish the lists of persons claiming to be entitled to vote in Parliamentary elections in counties and boroughs, and of persons whose claims so to vote are objected to. The Overseers to keep a copy of such lists, which, with the original notices of claims and objections, are to be open to public inspection at any time between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on every day except Sunday, up to and including the 8th Sept., and copies are to be delivered to any person on payment after the rate referred to under date 1st Aug.

Last day for Town Clerk to make out and publish lists of freemen claiming to vote, and those objected to. Such list to be kept open for perusal till the 8th September.

31 Railway companies to furnish accounts to Board of Trade.

Last day for Overseers to make out list of men qualified and liable to serve on Juries.

September.

1 Licences for the manufacture and sale of playing cards and of patent medicines expire to-day.

Clerks to Boards of Guardians are, four weeks at least before the 29th of September, to estimate the probable expenditure in the relief of the Poor, and other charges by the Guardians on behalf of the Union and estimate the probable balance due to or from each parish at the end of the current half-year; apportion the sums to be contributed by the several parishes comprised in the Union, and prepare the orders on the Overseers or other proper authorities of the several parishes for the payment of such respective contributions, which orders shall be laid before the Guardians for their consideration a reasonable time before the expiration of the current half-year. The Guardians shall make the orders at the commencement of each half-year ending at Lady-day and at Michaelmas.

Last day for Overseers to make out the "Burgess List," and to deliver a copy to the Town Clerk. A true copy is also to be kept by Overseers for perusal by any person without payment of any fee at all reasonable hours for the last seven of the first fifteen days of Sept.

2 List of Jurors to be affixed to doors of churches and other places of public worship on the 2nd, 9th, and 16th of this month.

8 Town Clerk to cause a copy of "Burgess List" to be fixed on or near the outer door of the town hall on every day during the week next preceding the 15th inst.

Last day for inspection of lists of claims and objections and for inspection of the original notices of claims and objections.

10 Last day for transmitting to Town Clerk or to Clerk of the Peace, according to the form prescribed in Schedules 2 & 3 of the Registration Act, 1885, declaration as to misdescription in list of Parliamentary Voters or in Burgess List of name or place of abode of any person entered on the list, or in respect of whom there is any error in or omission from the list. The declaration to be open, free of charge, to public inspection at the office of the Town Clerk, or the Clerk of the Peace as the case may be, between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. on every day except Sunday before the 15th of September, and the Town Clerk shall deliver copies thereof on payment of fourpence per folio of 72 words.

15 Between this date and last day of October Courts for revision of lists of Voters (boroughs) to be held by Revising Barristers. Clerk of the Peace to attend Revising Barrister's first Court, and Overseers to attend courts for their respective districts and parishes, produce list of voters, and answer questions.

Last day for persons whose names have been omitted from "Burgess List," and for persons objecting to any name in such list, to give notice to the Town Clerk.

Registrars of Births and Deaths to transmit to Overseers, on or before this day, or at such other time as shall be appointed by the Revising Barrister, a return of all male persons dying within a parish included in a parliamentary or municipal borough during the period between the 16th of July and the time when such return is made.

20 Between this date and the last day of

October, Courts for revision of lists of Voters (counties) to be held by Revising Barristers, but by sect. 4 of the Registration Act, 1885, those Courts may be held within the period proscribed for boroughs, and seven days' notice of each Court is sufficient.

Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this day.

22 Last day for Town Clerk to make out list of persons claiming to have their names inserted in "Burgess List," and of names objected to. Copies of such lists to be affixed on door of Town Hall until 30th inst.

Within the last seven days of this month the Justices in every division in England and Wales are to hold a special sessions for receiving and examining the jury list, when the Churchwardens and Overseers are required to attend, and the lists, when approved, are to be forwarded by the Justices' Clerk to the Clerk of the Peace.

24 Sheriffs of London and Middlesex to be sworn in.

29 Quarter Day. Union accounts to be made up to end of week nearest this date.

Half-yearly or yearly accounts of School Boards to be made up to this day.

The Lord Mayor of London to be chosen.

30 District Medical Officers to notify, at the commencement of this quarter, to the Board of Guardians the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief list for a period of six months.

The following licences expire on this day: Brewer of beer, maker of methylated spirit, retailer of methylated spirit, hawker's half-yearly.

October.

1 On or before this day every body corporate or unincorporate chargeable with the duty of 5 per cent. on the annual value, income, or profits of its real and personal property, shall deliver to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue a full and true account of all property in respect whereof such duty shall be payable, and of the gross annual value, income, or profits thereof accrued in the year ended the preceding 5th of April.

Between the 1st and 15th, the Mayor and Revising Assessors to hold courts to revise Burgess Lists under Municipal Corporations Act, three clear days' notice being given. Revised list to be kept by Town Clerk; persons therein entered to be entitled to vote from 1st November.

Watch Committee of Town Council to transmit to Secretary of State a copy of all rules and orders made since 30th June for the regulation and guidance of constables and policemen.

Between the 1st of this month and the 31st December, the Medical Officer of each workhouse and district to visit pauper lunatics not in asylums. (See January 1.)

The Justices of every county, and the Watch Committee of every borough, on some day in this month, are to transmit to the Secretary of State, for the year ended 29th September last, a statement of the number of offences reported to the police within such county or borough, the number of persons apprehended by the police, the nature of the charges against them, the result of the proceedings taken thereupon, and any other particulars relating to the state of crime within such county or borough.

Assessment Sessions Valuation (Metropolis) Act, 1869.—For the purpose of hearing appeals under this Act against any valuation list in the metropolis, the Justices of the Peace shall, at the

time specified in this Act, assemble and hold a Court of General Assessment Sessions. The Justices who are to form the Court of General Assessment Sessions shall be appointed annually as follows:—Three Justices of the Peace of the County of Middlesex (of whom the Assistant Judge of the Court of the Sessions of the Peace of the said county shall be one) shall be appointed by the Court of General Quarter Sessions, or General Sessions of the Peace for the County of Middlesex. Two Justices of the Peace of the County of Surrey shall be appointed by the Court of General or Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Surrey. Two Justices of the Peace of the County of Kent shall be appointed by the Court of General Sessions for the County of Kent. Two Justices of the Peace of the City of London shall be appointed by the Court of the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London in the Inner Chamber. The said Justices shall be appointed in October in every year, or at such other time as may be from time to time fixed by the appointing body. They shall hold office for twelve months beginning on the 1st of November, and any casual vacancy may be filled up by the appointing body.

Keepers of Common Lodging Houses to lime-wash the walls and ceilings thereof in the first week of this month.

6 Last day for Medical Officers to send quarterly list of lunatics to the Clerks to Guardians.

10 The following licences expire on this day:—Banker's, beer retailer, cider, distiller of spirits, retailer of spirits in England and Ireland, retailer of sweets and made-wines (being a publican), for dealing in and selling tobacco and snuff (being a publican), retailer of foreign wine.

Last day for Clerk to Guardians to send quarterly lists of lunatics to Commissioners in Lunacy, and copies to Clerk to Visitors.

13 Fire insurances due at Michaelmas must be paid.

15 Registrars to apply, on or before this day, for certified copies of all entries of marriages solemnized during the quarter ended 30th Sept.

Quarter Sessions to be held this week.

20 Last day for Registrars to deliver to Superintendent Registrars copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for previous quarter.

On or before this day, Town Clerk to cause "Burgess Lists" to be completed and copied into one alphabetical list.

22 Last day for Town Clerks to publish a notice of election of Councillors and to receive nominations.

24 Michaelmas Law Sittings commence.

31 Last day for Superintendent Registrars to transmit to Registrar-General certified copies of entries of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for quarter ended 30th September.

Certificates of writers to the signet, solicitors, agents, and notaries public in Scotland, and of conveyancers, special pleaders, and draughtsmen in equity in England expire on this day.

Short licences to kill game expire.

November.

1 Burgesses are to elect persons qualified to be Councillors to supply places of those going out of office. Upon this day one-third of the whole number of Councillors to go out; such proportion to consist of those longest in office without re-election. Nominations must be sent in seven days at least before the day of election. The burgess-roll, made up from revised lists

of burgesses for any municipal borough, shall come into operation on this day, and shall continue in operation up to 31st October, 1889.

Holiday at Bank Transfer Office and Stock Exchange.

9 On this day, at noon, the Council of every borough is to hold a quarterly meeting; the first business being to elect a Mayor of such borough, who shall continue in office for one whole year.

Holiday at the Custom House, Inland Revenue Offices, and Public Dock Companies.

12 Sheriffs nominated in the Queen's Bench Division for appointment at end of January, 1889.

14 Certificates of notaries public in England expire on this day.

17 Between this date and December 15th, solicitors, proctors, and notaries public in England must renew their certificates.

20 Within sixty days half-yearly receipts for interest to savings banks to be made out and issued. Within nine weeks savings banks are to publish annual statement of accounts.

30 Last day for depositing plans and books of reference in the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons and with Clerks of the Peace.

Last day to renew certificates. (See Oct. 31.)

December.

1 Time expires for lodging declaration with Registrar of Solicitors for certificates.

Clerks of Union Assessment Committees to send in this month the totals of the gross estimated value of the property in the valuation lists of the several parishes to the Clerk or respective Clerks of the Peace of the county or counties within which such parishes may be situate.

15 Latest day for delivering notices, &c., to owners and occupiers affected by private bills.

19 Railway Companies to pay quarterly instalments of Income Tax on or before this day.

21 Election of Common Councilmen in the City of London.

Michaelmas Law Sittings end.

22 Latest day for leaving petitions, declarations, &c., at Private Bill Office.

25 Quarter Day.

26 Bank and General Holiday.

District Medical Officers to notify to the Board of Guardians at the commencement of this quarter the paupers whose names have been inserted in the permanent medical relief lists for a period of six months.

Medical officers of Unions entitled to be paid any extra fees, to make out their accounts quarterly to this day, and lay the same before the Guardians.

31 Clerk of the Peace to deliver, on or before this day, County lists of voters to the Sheriff of the county, and Town Clerk to deliver Borough lists to the Returning Officer of the borough.

Railway Companies to prepare an annual abstract of receipts and expenditure for year to 31st December, or some other convenient day in each year, and, if required, transmit a copy thereof, free of charge, to Overseers of parishes through which the railway runs.

Assessment Clerks to make out valuation returns. The powers of the Commissioners under the Local Government (Boundaries) Act, 1887, expire.

Latest day for leaving estimates, lists of occupiers, &c., at Private Bill Office.

The following licences expire on this day:—Male servants, carriages, dogs, and to use armorial bearings.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANKS.—

Agra Bank	37
Alliance Bank	44
Anglo-Californian Bank	43
Anglo-Egyptian Banking Co.	48
Bank of Africa	50
Bank of Australasia	59
Bank of British Columbia	44
Bank of British North America ..	45
Bank of Egypt	47
Bank of Montreal	45
Bank of New South Wales	42
Bank of New Zealand	42
Bank of South Australia	43
Barker, G., & Co.	30
Brown, Brothers & Co.	29
Chart. Bk. of Ind., Aus. and China ..	49
Chart. Merc. Bk. Ind., Lon. & China ..	49
City Bank	32
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney ..	41
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	37
Consolidated Bank	34
Country Cheque Clearing Bank	35
Credit Lyonnais	47
Delhi and London Bank	47
English Bank of the River Plate	46
English Bank of Rio de Janeiro	46
Federal Bank of Australia	41
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	59
Imperial Bank	33
Lloyds Barnetts and Bosanquets ..	31
London and Brazilian Bank	43
London Chart. Bank of Australia ..	40
London and Country Banking Co. ...	31
London and General Bank	35
London Joint Stock Bank	33
London, Paris and American Bank ..	36
London and Provincial Bank	35
London and River Plate Bank	47
London and San Francisco Bank	44
London and South Western Bank	36
London and Westminster Bank	29
National Bank of Australasia	39
National Prov. Bank of England	31
New Oriental Bank Corporation	48
Queensland National Bank	40
Société Générale	38
Standard Bank of South Africa	51
Union Bank of Australia	31
Union Bank of London	30

LAND, INVESTMENT, &c.—

American Exchange in Europe	51
Cornforth, William	26
Equitable Reversionary Interest	50
General Agency and Exchange	51
Gen. Reversionary and Invest. Co. ...	51
Mutual Lon Fund	53
National Discount Co.	52

DOCKS, STEAMSHIPS & HOTELS.—

Midland Grand Hotel	18
Castle Line	24
Natal Line	93
Orient Line	22
Swansea Harbour Trust	20
Union Line	24
White Star Line	25

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—

Alliance Life and Fire Assurance	51
Atlas Assurance	55
British Empire Mutual	55
British Equitable Assurance	56
British Workman's Assurance	56
Caledonian Insurance	53
City of London Fire Insurance	53
Clergy Mutual Assurance	57
Clerical, Medical and General	57
Colonial Mutual Life Assurance	58
Commercial Union Assurance	60
County Fire Office	60
Eagle Insurance	61
Economic Life Assurance	62
English and Scottish Life	62
Employers' Liability Assurance	62
Equitable Fire and Accident	63
Equitable Life Assurance Society	64
Equity and Law Life Assurance	64
Fire Insurance Association	65
General Assurance	62
Gresham Life	66

INSURANCE COMPANIES, cont. PAGE

Guardian Fire and Life Assurance ..	67
Hand-in-Hand Fire and Life	68
Horse, Carriage and Cattle	63
Imperial Fire and Life Companies	71
Imperial Life Stock Insurance	68
Imperial Union Accident Insurance ..	71
Kent Fire and Life Insurance	69
Lancashire Insurance	75
Law Fire Insurance	70
Law Life Assurance	70
Legal and General Life	71
Lion Fire	72
Liverpool and London and Globe ..	72
London Assurance	73
London Guarantee and Accident	74
London and Lancashire Life	74
London Life Association	75
London & Manchester Industrial ..	84
Metropolitan Life	76
Milford Countess Insurance	76
Mutual Accident Association	77
Mutual Fire	77
Mutual Life	78
Mutual Life Insurance of New York ..	79
Mutual Provident Alliance	78
Mutual Reserve Fund Life	78
National Fire	80
National Guarantee & Suretyship ..	81
National Life	80
National Provident Institution	81
New York Life	82
North British and Mercantile	83
Northern Assurance	82
Norwich Union Fire	84
Pearl Life Assurance	84
Pelican Life	85
Phoenix Fire	85
Positive Government Security Life ..	83
Provident Clerks'	85
Provident Life Office	87
Provincial Life	87
Prudential Assurance	88
Queen Insurance	89
Railway Passengers' Assur. <i>W. & P.</i> ..	91
Reliance Mutual Life	90
Rock Life Assurance	90
Royal Exchange Assurance	92
Royal Farmers' and General	84
Royal Insurance	92
Sceptre Life	89
Scottish Employers' Assurance	96
Scottish Metropolitan Life	96
Scottish Provident Institution <i>Front.</i> ..	96
Scottish Provincial Assurance	95
Scottish Widows' Fund	96
South British, National & Adelaide ..	94
Standard Life Assurance	93
Star Life Assurance	89
Sun Fire	94
Sun Life	95
Union Assurance	97
Wesleyan and General Assurance	97
West of England Fire and Life	98
Western Insurance	98
Westminster Fire	94
Westminster and General Life	94
Whittington Life	99
Yorkshire Fire and Life	99

HOSPITALS, INSTITUTIONS, &c.—

Army Scripture Readers' &c. Soc.	118
Assn. for Pure Vaccine Lymph	132
Asylum for Fatherless Children	106
Baptist Missionary Society	119
Barnardo's Homes	104
British Asylum for Deaf and Dumb ..	115
British Home for Incurables	125
British Orphan Asylum	110
Cancer Hospital	128
Charing Cross Hospital	128
Church Pastoral Aid Society	116
Ch. of England Scripture Readers	117
City of Lond. Hosp. Dis. of Chest	123
City of London Lying-in Hospital	114
City of London Truss Society	117
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	109
Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society	118
Earlswood Asylum for Idiots	131
East London Hospital for Children	105
Establishment for Gentlewomen	114
Evelina Hospital for Children	109

HOSPITALS, cont. PAGE

Female Orphan Asylum	103
Field Lane Refuges	112
Gordon Boys' Home	110
Haramon Association	124
Home for Female Orphans	108
Homes of Hope	112
Home for Incurable Children	112
Homes for Little Boys	107
Hosp. for Consumption, Brompton	124
Hospital for Diseases of the Skin	120
Hospital for Sick Children	111
Hospital for Women	113
Indigent Blind Visiting Society	101
Infant Orphan Asylum	109
London City Mission	118
London Cottage Mission	117
London Female Penitentiary	115
London Fever Hospital	126
London Hospital	131
London Orphan Asylum	110
Metro. Drinking Fountain Assn.	102
Metropolitan Hospital	127
National Hospital for Consumption	128
National Orphan Home	108
National Orthopædic Hospital	122
New Hospital for Women	114
North Eastern Hosp. for Children	112
North London Hospital Consp.	114
North West London Hospital	130
Oral Instruction Deaf and Dumb	120
Popular Hospital for Accidents	126
Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hosp.	111
Royal Albert Orphan Asylum	110
Royal Alfred Seaman's Institution	100
Royal Association Deaf & Dumb	121
Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Soc.	111
Royal Hosp. for Diseases of Chest	121
Royal Hospital for Incurables	122
Royal Humane Society	101
Royal London Ophthalmic	120
Royal Westminster Ophthalmic	120
St. Andrew's Waterside Mission	119
St. Luke's Hospital	116
St. Mary's Hospital	119
St. Peter's Hospital	126
Shipwrecked Fishermen, &c. Soc.	101
Sons of the Clergy Corporation	116
Stephenson's Homes	106
Surgical Aid Society	119
Trinity College	133
Victoria Hospital for Children	111
West London Hospital	130

BOOKS, &c.—

Bagster, S., & Sons, Limited	12
Blackie & Son	8
Bell, George, & Sons	7
Butter's School Books	13
Cassell & Co., Limited	166
Chambers, W. & R.	17
Chatto & Windus	6
Cornwell, Dr., School Books	13
Guardian, The	13
Homeopathic Publishing Co.	14
Johnston, W. & A. K.	2, 3
Mack, Wm.	75
Murray, John	5
Oxford University Press	9
Partridge, S. W., & Co.	12
Phil p. George & Son	15
Religious Tract Society	10
Smith, E. der & Co.	11
Society for Pro. Christ. Knowledge ..	4
Ward, Lock & Co.	17
Whitaker, J., & Sons	17, 16

MISCELLANEOUS.—

Acton & Bormans	134
Adams, John	140
Amateur Lithographic Co.	145
Baker, W. H., & Son	139
Bennet, Sir John	164
Boobyer, I. H., & Sons	145
Borwick, J., & Son	148
Brocknell's Skin Soap	147
Bradley & Bourdas	139
Briggs, George, & Co.	159
Brunsmad, John, & Sons	147
Brock, C. J., & Co.	160
Capper, J. C. & G.	138

[Continued on next page.]

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS—continued.

MISCELLANEOUS, cont.	PAGE	MISCELLANEOUS, cont.	PAGE	MISCELLANEOUS, cont.	PAGE
Capper & Waters	147	Hodgson, James.....	17	Priestley's.....	156
Clarke, Samuel.....	Front & 159, 151	Hooper & Co.....	158	Rowland, A., & Sons	153
Carter, John	132	Janes, G. F., & Co.	148	Sainsbury, S.....	142
Constantine, H.....	144	Kilner Brothers	134	Salmon, Ody & Co.....	130
Cooper & Co.....	165	Ladd, John H., & Co.	85	School of Electrical Engineering	19
Cox & Yeman.....	154	Leath & Ross	133	Schweitzer's Cocoonina	142
Davenport, J. T.	136	Lon. & Gen. Water Purifying Co.	158	Simpton, John & James, & Co.	156
Doyle, W.....	151	London Necropolis Co.	120	Slack, Richard & John	135
Ene's Fruit Salt	167	Mann, Crossman & Paulin	162	Smith, W. F.	139
Epps' Cocoa	142	Mappin & Webb.....	Front	Spencer, George	143
Facsimile Apparatus Co.	144	Marshall and Snelgrove	157	Stallard, Josiah, & Sons	155
Farrow & Jackson.....	155	Mears & Stainbank.....	163	Steiner's	148
Freeman, Richard.....	138	Norman & Stacey.....	146	Tidman & Son	147
Fry, J. S., & Sons.	141	Norton's Pills	137	Vickers, J. W.	28
Gosnell, John, & Co.....	161	Pawnbrokers' Alliance.....	141	Waterproof "K" Boots	142
Great Yarmouth Bloaters Co.....	139	Pears' Soap	152	Whelpton, G., & Sons	139
Grierson, Oldham & Co.....	Front	Pelletier & Co.....	154	Whight, George, & Co.....	149
Henley & Son.....	163	Pickford & Co.....	140	Wilson Engineering Co.....	146
Hobbs, Hart & Co.....	53	Poole, H.	143	Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict ..	27

JOHNSTON'S COSMOGRAPHIC ATLAS, 21s., is published by W. & A. K. JOHNSTON, of EDINA WORKS, EASTER ROAD, EDINBURGH, and 5, WHITE HART STREET, WARWICK LANE, LONDON, E.C. It contains 66 large, carefully coloured, and accurate Maps of Political, Historical, Classical, Physical and Scriptural Geography and Astronomical Plates, and has Complete Indexes and Explanatory Letterpress. It is recognised as the best Guinea Atlas in the World, and many thousands have already been sold. Ask your Bookseller to show you a Copy. Detailed Prospectus on application to the Publishers.

SELECT LIST OF

W. & A. K. JOHNSTON'S ATLASES & MAPS.

- The Handy Royal Atlas of Modern Geography.** 46 Maps, and complete Index, imperial 4to, half-bound morocco, £2 12s. 6d.
- The Cabinet Atlas.** 34 Maps and complete Index, royal 4to, cloth, 21s.; French morocco, gilt edges, £1 5s.
- The Physical Atlas of Natural Phenomena.** 35 Maps, Letterpress and Index, imperial folio, half-bound, Russia or morocco, £8 8s.
- The Historical Atlas.** Two Volumes, 34 Maps, Index and Notes, royal 8vo, cloth, £1 1s.
- The School Atlas of Classical Geography.** 23 Maps and Index, imperial 8vo, half-bound, 12s. 6d.
- The School Atlas of Astronomy.** 21 Plates and descriptive Letterpress, imperial 8vo, half-bound, 12s. 6d.
- The Scripture Atlas.** 16 Maps and Index, 4to, cloth, 2s. 6d.
Imitation vellum, illuminated, 5s.
- The Colonial and Indian Atlas of the British Empire.** 56 Maps and Notes, full coloured, 8vo, cloth, 5s.
- Commercial and Library Chart of the World.** 72 by 56 inches, full coloured on mahogany rollers and varnished, or in 4to, morocco case, £3 3s.
- Howard Vincent's Map of the British Empire.** 72 by 63 inches, full coloured, with Hand-book, on cloth, stained rollers and varnished, 21s.; mahogany rollers, &c., 31s. 6d.; fitted box case in 4 divisions, £1 11s. 6d.

W. & A. K. JOHNSTON,

(Established, 1825),

Geographers to the Queen, Educational and General Publishers,

EDINA WORKS, EASTER ROAD, EDINBURGH; AND
5, WHITE HART STREET, WARWICK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

Dedicated by Special Permission to Her Majesty.

New Edition, 1888. Imperial folio, half-bound in russia or morocco, with gilt titles and edges, £6 6s. Full-bound, russia or morocco, gilt, £10 10s. (to order).

THE ROYAL ATLAS OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY

By A. KEITH JOHNSTON, LL.D., F.R.G.S.

Brought up to the present time, with additional Maps of Western Canada and Mexico.

In a Series of 54 entirely Original and Authentic Maps, Coloured in Outline. With a complete Index of easy reference to each Map, comprising over 176,000 Places contained in the Atlas.

The only Atlas for which a Prize Medal was awarded at the Great International Exhibition, London

Contents.

Plate.	North Polar Chart, Frontispiece.		With Index to	599 Places
1.	The World in Hemispheres	.. .. .	1966	"
2.	Chart of the World on Mercator's Projection	.. .. .	2293	"
*3.	Europe	.. .. .	1020	"
4.	Basin of the North Atlantic Ocean	.. .. .	11,512	"
*5, 6.	England (Two Sheets)	.. .. .	10,250	"
*7, 8.	Scotland (Two Sheets)	.. .. .	5481	"
*9.	Ireland	.. .. .	4621	"
*10.	France in Departments	.. .. .	4700	"
*11.	Spain and Portugal	.. .. .	2268	"
*12.	Basin of Mediterranean Sea	.. .. .	6300	"
*13, 14.	Northern Italy and Southern Italy (Two Sheets)	.. .. .	5030	"
*15.	Switzerland, and the Alps of Savoy and Piedmont	.. .. .	4435	"
*16.	{ Belgium } (One Sheet) {	.. .. .	3828	"
17.	{ Denmark and Iceland } (One Sheet) {	.. .. .	5589	"
*18.	{ Hanover, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, etc. } (One Sheet) {	.. .. .	3509	"
*19.	Empire of Germany, South-West part	.. .. .	9698	"
*20, 21.	Do. do. Northern part	.. .. .	2664	"
22.	Austro-Hungarian Monarchy (two sheets)	.. .. .	2817	"
23.	Turkey in Europe	.. .. .	1908	"
*24.	Greece, etc., showing the new Northern Limits	.. .. .	1907	"
*25.	Sweden and Norway (Scandinavia)	.. .. .	3186	"
26.	Basin of the Baltic Sea	.. .. .	3934	"
27.	European Russia	.. .. .	4283	"
28.	South-West Russia	.. .. .	3015	"
29.	Asia	.. .. .	3085	"
30.	Central Asia	.. .. .	2214	"
31.	Turkey in Asia (Asia Minor) and Transcaucasia	.. .. .	3744	"
32.	Palestine, from the Palestine Exploration Fund Survey	.. .. .	7959	"
*33, 34.	Persia and Afghanistan	.. .. .	2972	"
35.	India (Two Sheets)	.. .. .	2670	"
36.	China and Japan	.. .. .	4050	"
*37.	Oceania	.. .. .	2016	"
38.	South Australia, New South Wales and Victoria	.. .. .	3900	"
39.	New Zealand	.. .. .	2097	"
40.	Africa	.. .. .	3706	"
*41, 42.	{ North-Western Africa } (One Sheet) {	.. .. .	2840	"
43.	{ Central Africa } (One Sheet) {	.. .. .	3207	"
44.	Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia and Arabia Petraea (Two Sheets)	.. .. .	2619	"
45.	North America	.. .. .	4203	"
*46, 47.	Canada (Western Sheet)	.. .. .	8340	"
48.	Dominion of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Newfoundland (Two Sheets)	.. .. .	2144	"
*49, 50.	United States of North America (Two Sheets)	.. .. .	1418	"
	Mexico	.. .. .	5481	"
	West Indies and Central America	.. .. .		"
	South America (Two Sheets)	.. .. .		"

Each Plate may be had separately, with its Index, price 3s.; or mounted on linen, in cloth case for the Pocket, if in One Sheet, 4s. 6d.; in Two Sheets, 8s. Those marked * kept in Stock. The others can be had mounted on cloth in case to Order.

Specially prepared Roan Leather Covers, with gilt title, can be had for the Royal Atlas, 12s. 6d. each. "Since this fine Atlas was issued, sixteen years ago, it has had no rival in England, and certainly no superior. It was then and is still a credit to British cartography."—The Times.

W. & A. K. JOHNSTON

(Established 1825).

Geographers to the Queen, Educational and General Publishers,

EDINA WORKS, EASTER ROAD, EDINBURGH; AND

5, WHITE HART STREET, WARWICK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

"A work absolutely indispensable to every well-furnished library."—THE TIMES.

Price 12s. 6d. each in cloth; or in half-morocco, marbled edges, price 18s.

Volumes I. to XII. (ABBADIE—CRAIGIE), royal 8vo, of the

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited

by LESLIE STEPHEN.

VOL. XIII. will be issued on Jan. 2, 1888, and further Vols. at intervals of Three Months.

Intending Subscribers can enter their names with any Bookseller.

NOTICE.—After December 31, 1887, the price of each Volume of *THE DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY*, will be raised from 12s. 6d. to 15s. in cloth, and from 18s. to 20s. in half-morocco. This alteration in price is made necessary by the great excess of the cost of production above the original estimate. The error in the calculation may perhaps be considered pardonable by those who have examined the work with sufficient care to appreciate the labour involved in its accuracy and completeness.

London: SMITH, ELDER & CO., 15, Waterloo Place.

W. M. THACKERAY'S WORKS.

THE EDITION DE LUXE. Twenty-six Volumes, imperial 8vo. Containing 248 Steel Engravings, 1,620 Wood Engravings, and 88 Coloured Illustrations. The Steel and Wood Engravings are all printed on real China paper. The number of copies printed is limited to One Thousand, each copy being numbered. The Work can only be obtained through Booksellers, who will furnish information regarding terms, &c.

NEW "STANDARD" EDITION. In Twenty-six Volumes, large 8vo, 10s. 6d. each. This Edition contains some of Mr. Thackeray's writings not before collected, with many additional Illustrations. It has been printed from new type, on fine paper; and, with the exception of the Edition de Luxe, it is the largest and handsomest edition that has been published.

THE LIBRARY EDITION. With Illustrations by the Author, RICHARD DOYLE, and FREDERICK WALKER. Twenty-four Volumes, large crown 8vo, handsomely bound in cloth, price 99; or half-russia, marbled edges, £13 13s.

* * * *The Volumes are sold separately, in cloth, price 7s. 6d. each.*

THE POPULAR EDITION. Thirteen Volumes, crown 8vo, with Frontispiece to each volume, scarlet cloth, gilt top, price £3 5s.; and in half-morocco, gilt, price £5 10s.

* * * *The Volumes are sold separately, in green cloth, price 5s. each.*

CHEAPER ILLUSTRATED EDITION. In Twenty-six Volumes, crown 8vo, price 3s. 6d. each. In Sets of Twenty-six Volumes, uniformly bound in cloth, price £4 11s.; or handsomely bound in half-morocco, price £8 8s. Containing nearly all the small Woodcut Illustrations of the former Editions, and many New Illustrations by Eminent Artists.

THE POCKET EDITION. In process of issue in monthly volumes. Price 1s. 6d. per volume in half-cloth, cut or uncut edges; or, 1s. in paper covers.

* * * *A List of the Volumes already published will be sent on application.*

London: SMITH, ELDER & CO., 15, Waterloo Place.

"The 'Cornhill' is the most interesting of English magazines."—*Vanity Fair*.

"The magazine reader will find no better investment for his sixpence."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

"The 'Cornhill' still holds its place as the best of the sixpenny monthlies, and deservedly so."—*Scottish Review*.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE. Edited by JAMES PAYN. Contains each month, in addition to an instalment of a Serial Story by a Popular Author, **SHORT STORIES AND ARTICLES** by the best writers. Price 6d. Monthly.

London: SMITH, ELDER & CO., 15, Waterloo Place.

And all Booksellers.

* * * *Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & CO. will be happy to forward, post free on application, a Catalogue of their Publications, containing Lists of Works by W. M. THACKERAY, ROBERT BROWNING, MRS. BROWNING, JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS, MATTHEW ARNOLD, AUGUSTUS J. C. HARE, LESLIE STEPHEN, MISS THACKERAY, Sir A. HELPS, G. H. LEWES, Mrs. GASKELL, the BRONTE Sisters, and other Eminent Writers and Leaders of Thought.*

London: SMITH, ELDER & CO., 15, Waterloo Place.

MR. MURRAY'S LIST.

- WEALTH AND WELFARE:** An Examination of Recent Changes in the Production and Distribution of Wealth in the United Kingdom, and of the Effect of our National Trade Policy on the General Welfare of the Nation. By HASTINGS BERKELEY. Crown 8vo, 6s.
- THE STUDENT'S ENGLISH CHURCH HISTORY.** THIRD PERIOD. From the Accession of the House of Hanover to the Present Time, 1717-1884. By G. G. PERRY, M.A., Canon of Lincoln. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.
- THE COUNTRY BANKER:** His Clients, Cares, and Work. From the Experience of Forty Years. By GEORGE RAE. New and Revised Edition, crown 8vo, 7s. 6d.
- THE STUDENT'S HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE:** From the Fall of Constantinople to the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. By R. LODGE. Post 8vo, 7s. 6d.
- LIFE AND LABOUR;** or, Characteristics of Men of Culture and Genius. By SAMUEL SMILES, LL.D., Author of "Self-Help," &c. Post 8vo, 6s.
- OLD ENGLISH PLATE:** Ecclesiastical, Decorative, and Domestic: Its Makers and Marks. By WILFRED J. CRIPPS, M.A., F.S.A. Third and Revised Edition, with 104 Illustrations, and 2,000 Facsimiles of Plate Marks. Medium 8vo, 21s.
- THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF JAMES NASMYTH.** Edited by SAMUEL SMILES, LL.D. A New Popular Edition, with Portrait and Woodcuts. Small 8vo, 6s.
- THE MOON:** Considered as a Planet, a World, and a Satellite. By JAMES NASMYTH, C.E., and JAMES CARPENTER, F.R.A.S. With 26 Plates and numerous Woodcuts. New and Cheaper Edition, medium 8vo, 21s.
- THE ENDOWMENTS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.** By the late J. S. BREWER, M.A. Third Edition, Revised and Edited by LEWIS T. DIBDIN, M.A. Post 8vo, 6s.
- THE STUDENT'S HUME; A HISTORY OF ENGLAND,** from the Earliest Times to the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. New Edition, Revised, Corrected, and in part Re-written. By Prof. J. S. BREWER. With 7 Coloured Maps and 70 Woodcuts, crown 8vo, 7s. 6d. *.* Also in THREE PARTS, cloth, 2s. 6d. each.
- MURRAY'S HANDBOOK DICTIONARY:** English, French, and German. Containing all the words and idiomatic phrases likely to be required by a Traveller. Bound in leather, 16mo, 6s.
- HANDBOOK—ENGLAND AND WALES.** Giving an Account of the Places and Objects best worth visiting. With Map, post 8vo, 10s.
- HANDBOOK—SCOTLAND,** including all the Towns and Places of interest, the Railway, Steamboat, and Coach Routes, Hotels, &c. New and Revised Edition, with Maps and Plans, post 8vo, 9s.
- HANDBOOK—IRELAND.** Complete in One Volume. With Map, post 8vo, 10s.
- HANDBOOK—MODERN LONDON;** or, London as it Is. A Complete Guide for Strangers and Visitors. With a Map and 15 Plans, 18mo, 3s. 6d.
- HANDBOOK TO THE ENVIRONS OF LONDON:** An Account of every Place within 20 miles of the Metropolis, and the more important Places lying four or five miles beyond that boundary. By JAMES THORNE. Two Vols., cr. 8vo, 21s.
- HANDBOOK TO ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.** By Dean MILMAN. Popular Edition. With 20 Illustrations, crown 8vo, 10s. 6d.
- THE CONSULTING ARCHITECT:** Practical Notes on Administrative Difficulties. By ROBERT KERR, Author of "The English Gentleman's House," &c. Crown 8vo, 9s.
- LIFE OF GENERAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER, G.C.B.** By the Hon. WM. NAPIER BRUCE. With Portrait and Maps. Crown 8vo, 12s.

CHATTO & WINDUS'S POPULAR NOVELS.

(A SELECTION.) Illustrated Covers, TWO SHILLINGS each.

Maid, Wife, or Widow? | Valeris's Fate.
By Mrs. ALEXANDER.
By GRANT ALLEN.
Strange Stories. | Philistia. | Babylon.
By BESANT AND RICE.
Ready-Money Mortiboy.
With Hair and Crown.
This Son of Vulcan.
My Little Girl.
The Case of Mr. Lucraft.
The Golden Butterfy.
By Celia's Arbour.
The Monks of Thelema.
'Twas in Trafalgar's Bay.

By BRET HARTE.
An Heiress of Red Dog.
The Luck of Boaring Camp.
Californian Stories.
By ROBERT BUCHANAN.
The Shadow of the Sword.
A Child of Nature.
God and the Man.
Annan Water.
The New Abelard.
By WILKIE COLLINS.
Antonina. | Basil.
Hide and Seek.
The Dead Secret.
Queen of Hearts.
My Miscellanies.
The Woman in White.
The Moonstone.
Man and Wife.
Poor Miss Finch.
Miss or Mrs.?

By CHARLES DICKENS.
Sketches by Box.
The Pickwick Papers.
By Mrs. ANNIE EDWARDS.
A Point of Honour.
By PERCY FITZGERALD.
Bella Donna.
Seventy-five Brooke Street.
Second Mrs. Tilloston.
Olympia.
One by One.
By CHARLES GIBBON.
Robin Gray.
For Lack of Gold.
What will the World Say?
In Honour Bound.
In Love and War.
For the King.
In Pastures Green.
Queen of the Meadow.
Flower of the Forest.
By JOHN HABBERTON.
Brunton's Bayou.
By THOMAS HARDY.
Under the Greenwood Tree.
By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.
Garth. | Dust.
Ellice Quentin.
Sebastian Strome.
Thornicroft's Model.
By Mrs. ALFRED HUNT.
Self-Condemned.
By JEAN INGELVO.—Fated to be Free.
By E. LYNN LINTON.
Patricia Kembal.
Leam Dundas.
The World Well Lost.
Under which Lord?
By JUSTIN MCCARTHY.
Dear Lady Disdain.
The Waterdale Neighbours.
My Enemy's Daughter.
A Fair Saxon.
Linsley Rochford.
By W. H. MALLOCK.—The New Republic.
By FLORENCE MARRYAT.
Open! Sesame!
Fighting the Air.
A Harvest of Wild Oats.

By BRET HARTE.
Marnia. | Flip.
A Drift from Redwood.
Gabriel Conroy.
Martyrdom of Madeline.
Love Me for Ever.
Matt.
Foxglove Manor.
The Master of the Mine.
By WILKIE COLLINS.
The New Magdalen.
The Frozen Deep.
The Law and the Lady.
The Two Destinies.
The Haunted Hotel.
The Fallen Leaves.
Jezebel's Daughter.
The Black Robe.
Heart and Science.
"I Say No."
By CHARLES DICKENS.
Oliver Twist.
Nicholas Nickleby.
By Mrs. ANNIE EDWARDS.
Archie Lovell.
By PERCY FITZGERALD.
Polly.
Never Forgotten.
The Lady of Brantome.
By R. E. FRANCILLON.
Queen Cophetua.
A Real Queen.
By CHARLES GIBBON.
A Heart's Problem.
The Braes of Yarrow.
The Golden Shaft.
Of High Degree.
Fancy Free.
Loving a Dream.
By Mead and Stream
A Hard Knot.
Heart's Delight.
By JOHN HABBERTON.
Country Luck.
By THOMAS HARDY.
Under the Greenwood Tree.
By JULIAN HAWTHORNE.
Prince Saroni's Wife.
Fortune's Fool.
Beatrix Randolph.
By Mrs. ALFRED HUNT.
The Leadon Casket.
By JEAN INGELVO.—Fated to be Free.
By E. LYNN LINTON.
With a Silken Thread.
"My Love!"
Lone.
The Rebel of the Family
By JUSTIN MCCARTHY.
Miss Misanthrope.
Donna Quixote.
The Comet of a Season.
Maid of Athens.
Camelia.
By W. H. MALLOCK.—The New Republic.
By FLORENCE MARRYAT.
Written in Fire.
A Little Stepcorn.

By BRET HARTE.
Held in Bondage.
Strathmore.
Chander. | Idalia.
Under Two Flags.
Ocell Castlemaine.
Trioctoin. | Fack.
Folle Farine.
A Dog of Flanders.
Pascarel. | Signa.
By JAMES PAYN.
Lost Sir Maudsbergd.
A Perfect Treasure.
Bentinck's Tutor.
Murphy's Master.
A County Family.
At Her Mercy.
A Woman's Vengeance.
Cecil's Tryst.
The Clyffards of Clyffe.
The Family Scapegrace.
Foster Brothers.
Found Dead. | Halvas.
The Best of Husbands.
Walter's Word.
Fallen Fortunes.
What He Cost Her.
Humorous Stories.
Gwendoline's Harvest.
Like Father, Like Son.
By CHARLES READE.
Never too Late to Mend.
Hard Cash.
Peg Woffington.
Christie Johnstone.
Griffith Gaunt.
Put Yourself in His Place.
The Double Marriage.
Love Little, Love Long.
Fool Play.
The Cloister and the Hearth.
By Mrs. J. H. RIDDELL.
Her Mother's Darling.
The Uninhabited House.
The Mystery in Falace
Gardens.
By F. W. ROBINSON.
Women are Strange.
By W. CLARK RUSSELL.
Round the Galley Fire.
By GEORGE R. SIMS.
Rogues and Vagabonds.
Mary Jane's Memoirs.
By T. W. SPEIGHT.—Mysteries of Heron Dyke.
By R. LOUIS STEVENSON.
New Arabian Nights.
By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
The Way We Live Now.
Mr. Scarborough's Family.
The Golden Lion of
Granpere.
The American Senator.
By MARK TWAIN.
Tom Sawyer.
A Tramp Abroad.
The Stolen White Elephant.
Life on the Mississippi.
By SARAH TYTLER.
What She Came Through.
Beauty and the Beast.
The Bride's Pass.
By J. S. WINTER.
Cavalry Life.

By the Gate of the Sea.
The Way of the World.
A Bit of Human Nature.
First Person Singular.
Cynic Fortune.
By Mrs. OLIPHANT.—Whiteladies.
By OUIDA.
In a Winter City.
Ariadne. | Moths.
Friendship Pipistrelle.
Bimbi. | In Maremma.
Wanda. | Frescoes.
Princess Nanaxina.
Two Little Wooden Shoes.
A Village Commune.
Othmar.
By JAMES PAYN.
A Marine Residence.
Married Beneath Him.
Mirk Abbey.
Not Wooded, but Won.
£200 Reward.
Less Black than We're
Painted.
By PROY.
Under One Roof.
High Spirits.
Carlyon's Year.
A Confidential Agent.
Some Private Views.
From Exile.
A Grape from a Thorn.
For Cash Only. | Kit.
The Canon's Ward.
The Talk of the Town.
By CHARLES READE.
The Course of True Love.
Autobiography of a Thief.
A Terrible Temptation.
The Wandering Heir.
A Woman-Hater.
A Simpleton.
The Jilt. | Headiah.
Singleheart & Doubleface.
Good Stories of Men and
other Animals.
By Mrs. J. H. RIDDELL.
Weird Stories.
Fairy Water.
The Prince of Wales's
Garden Party.
By F. W. ROBINSON.
The Hands of Justice.
By W. CLARK RUSSELL.
On the Fo'ks' Head.
In the Middle Watch.
By GEORGE R. SIMS.
The Ring o' Bells.
Mary Jane's Memoirs.
By T. W. SPEIGHT.—Mysteries of Heron Dyke.
By R. LOUIS STEVENSON.
Prince Otte.
By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
Frau Frohmann.
Marion Fay.
Kept in the Dark.
The Land-Leaguers.
John Caidgate.

By MARK TWAIN.
A Pleasure Trip on the
Continent of Europe.
Huckleberry Finn.
Life on the Mississippi.
By SARAH TYTLER.
Notblesse Oblige.
St. Mungo's City.
Lady Bell.
By J. S. WINTER.
Regimental Legends.

By the Gate of the Sea.
The Way of the World.
A Bit of Human Nature.
First Person Singular.
Cynic Fortune.
By Mrs. OLIPHANT.—Whiteladies.
By OUIDA.
In a Winter City.
Ariadne. | Moths.
Friendship Pipistrelle.
Bimbi. | In Maremma.
Wanda. | Frescoes.
Princess Nanaxina.
Two Little Wooden Shoes.
A Village Commune.
Othmar.
By JAMES PAYN.
A Marine Residence.
Married Beneath Him.
Mirk Abbey.
Not Wooded, but Won.
£200 Reward.
Less Black than We're
Painted.
By PROY.
Under One Roof.
High Spirits.
Carlyon's Year.
A Confidential Agent.
Some Private Views.
From Exile.
A Grape from a Thorn.
For Cash Only. | Kit.
The Canon's Ward.
The Talk of the Town.
By CHARLES READE.
The Course of True Love.
Autobiography of a Thief.
A Terrible Temptation.
The Wandering Heir.
A Woman-Hater.
A Simpleton.
The Jilt. | Headiah.
Singleheart & Doubleface.
Good Stories of Men and
other Animals.
By Mrs. J. H. RIDDELL.
Weird Stories.
Fairy Water.
The Prince of Wales's
Garden Party.
By F. W. ROBINSON.
The Hands of Justice.
By W. CLARK RUSSELL.
On the Fo'ks' Head.
In the Middle Watch.
By GEORGE R. SIMS.
The Ring o' Bells.
Mary Jane's Memoirs.
By T. W. SPEIGHT.—Mysteries of Heron Dyke.
By R. LOUIS STEVENSON.
Prince Otte.
By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
Frau Frohmann.
Marion Fay.
Kept in the Dark.
The Land-Leaguers.
John Caidgate.

By MARK TWAIN.
Tom Sawyer.
A Tramp Abroad.
The Stolen White Elephant.
Life on the Mississippi.
By SARAH TYTLER.
Notblesse Oblige.
St. Mungo's City.
Lady Bell.
By J. S. WINTER.
Regimental Legends.

By F. W. ROBINSON.
The Hands of Justice.
By W. CLARK RUSSELL.
On the Fo'ks' Head.
In the Middle Watch.
By GEORGE R. SIMS.
The Ring o' Bells.
Mary Jane's Memoirs.
By T. W. SPEIGHT.—Mysteries of Heron Dyke.
By R. LOUIS STEVENSON.
Prince Otte.
By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
Frau Frohmann.
Marion Fay.
Kept in the Dark.
The Land-Leaguers.
John Caidgate.

By MARK TWAIN.
Tom Sawyer.
A Tramp Abroad.
The Stolen White Elephant.
Life on the Mississippi.
By SARAH TYTLER.
Notblesse Oblige.
St. Mungo's City.
Lady Bell.
By J. S. WINTER.
Regimental Legends.

By F. W. ROBINSON.
The Hands of Justice.
By W. CLARK RUSSELL.
On the Fo'ks' Head.
In the Middle Watch.
By GEORGE R. SIMS.
The Ring o' Bells.
Mary Jane's Memoirs.
By T. W. SPEIGHT.—Mysteries of Heron Dyke.
By R. LOUIS STEVENSON.
Prince Otte.
By ANTHONY TROLLOPE.
Frau Frohmann.
Marion Fay.
Kept in the Dark.
The Land-Leaguers.
John Caidgate.

SEVEN HUNDRED VOLUMES.

BOHN'S LIBRARIES.

CONTAINING

STANDARD WORKS OF EUROPEAN LITERATURE
IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

3s. 6d. or 5s. per Volume (with exceptions).

"I may say in regard to all manner of books, Bohn's Publication Series is the usefulest thing I know."—THOMAS CARLYLE.

"The respectable and sometimes excellent translations of Bohn's Library have done for literature what railroads have done for internal intercourse."—R. W. EMERSON.

"An important body of cheap literature, for which every living worker in this country who draws strength from the past has reason to be grateful."—PROFESSOR HENRY MORLEY.

"Bohn's invaluable Series."—The Rev. J. M. WILSON, H. M. of Clifton College, in "Essays and Addresses."

The attention of those forming Libraries is directed to the following selected List of Standard Works :

- | | |
|---|--|
| Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations. Two Vols., each 3s. 6d. | Irving's Works. Seventeen Vols., each 3s. 6d. |
| Addison's Works. Six Vols., each 3s. 6d. | Jameson's Shakespeare's Heroines. 3s. 6d. |
| Antoinus, The Thoughts of M. Aurelius. (LONG'S Translation.) 3s. 6d. | Kant's Critique of Pure Reason. 5s. |
| Bacon's Essays. 3s. 6d. | Lamb's Works and Letters. Four Vols., each 3s. 6d. |
| Beswell's Life of Johnson, and Tour in the Hebrides, &c. (NAPIER.) Six Vols., each 3s. 6d. | Lessing's Laekoon, &c., 3s. 6d. |
| Bremer's Works. Four Vols., each 3s. 6d. | Lessing's Dramatic Works. Two Vols., each 3s. 6d. |
| Burke's Works. Nine Vols., each 3s. 6d. | Manzoni's Betrothed. (I Promessi Sposi.) 5s. |
| Burns's Life. By LOCKHART. 3s. 6d. | Milton's Prose Works. Five Vols., each 3s. 6d. |
| Cervantes' Don Quixote. Two Vols., each 3s. 6d. | Mitford's Our Village. Two Vols., each 3s. 6d. |
| Chaucer's Works. (Prof. SKEAT.) Four Vols., each 3s. 6d. | Molière's Dramatic Works. Three Vols., each 3s. 6d. |
| Celeridge's Works. Six Vols., each 3s. 6d. | Pepys's Diary. Four Vols., each 5s. |
| Dante. (CARY'S Translation.) 3s. 6d. | Petrarch's Sonnets. 5s. |
| Defoe's Works. Seven Vols., each 3s. 6d. | Plutarch's Lives. (New Translation by LONG and STEWART.) Four Volumes, each 3s. 6d. |
| Emerson's Essays, &c. Three Vols., each 3s. 6d. | Ranke's Works. Five Vols., each 3s. 6d. |
| Epictetus. (LONG'S Translation.) 5s. | Richter's Levana. 3s. 6d. |
| Fielding's Novels. 4 Vols., 3s. 6d. and 5s. | Richter's Flower and Fruit, and Thorn Pieces. 3s. 6d. |
| Gibbon's Roman Empire. Seven Vols., each 3s. 6d. | Schiller's Works. Six Vols., each 3s. 6d. |
| Goethe's Works. Fifteen Vols., each 3s. 6d. | Southey's Life of Nelson. (Fifty Engravings.) 5s. |
| Hauff's Tales. 3s. 6d. | Staunton's Works on Chess. Four Vols., each 5s. |
| Hawthorne's Tales. Three Vols., each 3s. 6d. | Vasari's Lives of the Painters. (with New Appendix by Dr. RICHTER.) Six Vols., each 3s. 6d. |
| Hazlitt's Essays. Six Vols., each 3s. 6d. | Wortley Montagu's Letters. Two Vols., with Portraits, each 5s. |
| Heine's Poems, complete, 3s. 6d. Travel Pictures, 3s. 6d. | |
| Hoffmann's Serapion Brethren. First Portion, 3s. 6d. | |
| Hugo's Poems, chiefly Lyrical, 3s. 6d. Dramatic Works, 3s. 6d. | |

** * Complete Catalogue sent post free on application.*

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS, 4, York Street, Covent Garden. [272

BLACKIE & SON'S PUBLICATIONS.

THE HENRY IRVING SHAKESPEARE.

To be published in Eight Vols., small 4to., cloth, gilt top, price 10s. 6d. each. Vol. 1. was issued on November 15th, and the remaining Volumes will follow at intervals of Three Months.

THE WORKS

OF

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

EDITED BY

HENRY IRVING and FRANK A. MARSHALL.

With Notes and Introductions to each Play by F. A. MARSHALL, and other Shakesporean Scholars, and

Nearly 600 Illustrations by Gordon Browne.

* * Detailed Prospectus, with Specimen Page, sent Post Free on application to the Publishers.

STANDARD ENGLISH DICTIONARIES.

THE IMPERIAL DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH

LANGUAGE. A Complete Encyclopædic Lexicon: Literary, Etymological, Scientific, Technological and Pronouncing. By JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D. New Edition, carefully Revised and greatly Augmented. Edited by CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A., LL.D. Illustrated by above 3,000 Engravings on Wood. In Four Volumes, imperial 8vo, cloth, £5; or half-morocco, £6 6s.

"It will be for many years the most serviceable and most highly valued of English Dictionaries."
—*Saturday Review*.

A CONCISE ENGLISH DICTIONARY: Literary, Scientific, Etymological and Pronouncing. Based on the New Edition of OGILVIE'S Imperial Dictionary. By CHARLES ANNANDALE, M.A., LL.D. Fcap. 4to, cloth, 10s. 6d.; half-morocco, 15s.

"The 'Concise Dictionary' stands first—and by a long interval—among all the one-volume English Dictionaries hitherto published."—*Academy*.

THE COMPREHENSIVE ENGLISH DICTIONARY:

Explanatory, Pronouncing and Etymological. Containing all English Words in present use, numerous Phrases, many Foreign Words used by English Writers, and the more important Technical and Scientific Terms. By JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D. Illustrated by above Eight Hundred Engravings on Wood. Super-royal 8vo, cloth, 25s.; half-morocco, 32s.

THE STUDENT'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY:

Etymological, Pronouncing and Explanatory, in which the Words are traced to their ultimate Sources, the Root or Primary Meaning inserted, and the other Meanings given fully, according to the best usage. By JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D. Illustrated by about Three Hundred Engravings on Wood. Imperial 16mo, Roxburgh, 7s. 6d.; half-calf, 10s. 6d.

A SMALLER ENGLISH DICTIONARY:

Etymological, Pronouncing and Explanatory. Comprising all purely English Words in common use; also Lists of Affixes and Prefixes, Abbreviations, and Latin, French and Italian Phrases. By JOHN OGILVIE, LL.D. Imperial 16mo, cloth, red edges, 2s. 6d.; Roxburgh, 3s. 6d.

London: BLACKIE & SON, 49 and 50, Old Bailey.

[313

Oxford University Press.

1/6,

A CHEAP EDITION, PEARL 16mo, OF

THE REVISED BIBLE.

Strongly bound in cloth bds., red edges, 1s. 6d.; American cloth bds., red edges, sewed on tapes, extra strong for School use, 1s. 6d.

And in other Bindings at all Booksellers'.

6d., 1/-, 1/6,

CHEAP EDITIONS OF THE

REVISED NEW TESTAMENT.

NONPAREIL 32mo.

Cloth limp flush, red edges 6d.	American cloth, limp flush, red edges . . . 6d.
Cloth, turned in, red edges 8d.	American cloth boards, red edges . . . 8d.

BREVIER 16mo.

LONG PRIMER 8vo.

Cloth boards, red edges 1s.	Cloth boards, red edges 1s. 6d.
American cloth bds., red edges, sewed on tapes, extra strong for School use 1s.	American cl. bds., red edges, sd. on tapes, extra strong for School use 1s. 6d.

And in other Bindings at all Booksellers'.

The Revised Version is the Joint Property of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

The ARCHBISHOP OF YORK says of the

OXFORD BIBLE FOR TEACHERS:

"The notion of including in one volume all the helps that a clergyman or teacher would be likely to want for the study of the Bible has never been realised before with the same success."

IS now issued in Twelve Sizes, with the Text arranged in each so as to correspond page for page with all the others.

Seven Sizes are printed on best Rag-made Printing Paper, and vary in price from 3s. to 45s.

Five Sizes are printed on thin opaque India Paper and are extremely light and thin. They vary in weight from 12½ ozs. to 22 ozs., and in price from 7s. to 45s., not exceeding an inch in thickness.



THE OXFORD BIBLE FOR TEACHERS.

It contains supplementary HELPS TO THE STUDY OF THE BIBLE, which have been carefully Revised and Enlarged from time to time by Dr. STUBBS, Bishop of Chester; Dr. EDWIN PALMER, Archdeacon of Oxford; Dr. ANGUS, and other eminent scholars. The scientific information was prepared under the supervision of Profs. ROLLESTON, WESTWOOD, LAWSON and EARLE—names of the highest authority in their several departments.

The BISHOP OF RIPON says of the

OXFORD BIBLE FOR TEACHERS:

"The OXFORD BIBLE FOR TEACHERS will be of invaluable service to teachers and Bible students."

THE SALE ALREADY EXCEEDS NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE

CLARENDON PRESS SERIES

of Standard Educational Works in CLASSICS, ENGLISH, MODERN LANGUAGES, MATHEMATICS, SCIENCE, LAW, HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, &c.

Complete Catalogues and full information sent free on application.

London: HENRY BROWDE, Oxford University Press Warehouse, Amen Corner, E.C. [239

THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

Any Bookseller will supply these publications. Should there be any difficulty in procuring them, please send postal order to Mr. JOSEPH TARN, 56, Paternoster Row, London, and the books will be forwarded direct from the publishing office, *post free*.

ILLUSTRATED TABLE-BOOKS.

- Victoria, R.I.: Her Life and Reign. By Dr. MACAULAY. Sixty Engravings. 10s. 6d. handsome cloth.
- Pictures from Holland. Drawn with Pen and Pencil. By RICHARD LOVETT, M.A. With 132 Illustrations. 8s. handsome cloth.
- The Land of the Pharaohs Illustrated by Pen and Pencil. By Dr. MANNING. 8s. handsome cloth.
- American Pictures by Pen and Pencil. By the Rev. Dr. MANNING. 8s. handsome cloth.
- Sea Pictures by Pen and Pencil. By Dr. MACAULAY. 8s. handsome cloth.
- English Pictures by Pen and Pencil. By Dr. MANNING. 8s. handsome cloth.
- French Pictures by Pen and Pencil. By Dr. GREEN. [8s. handsome cloth.
- Indian Pictures by Pen and Pencil. By WILLIAM URWICK, M.A. 8s. handsome cloth.
- Italian Pictures by Pen and Pencil. By Dr. MANNING. 8s. handsome cloth.
- Canadian Pictures. By the MARQUIS OF LORNE. 8s. handsome cloth.
- Australian Pictures by Pen and Pencil. By HOWARD WILLOUGHBY. 8s. handsome cloth.
- Norwegian Pictures by Pen and Pencil. By RICHARD LOVETT, M.A. 8s. handsome cloth.
- Pictures from Bible Lands. By Dr. GREEN. 8s. handsome cloth.
- Pictures from the German Fatherland by Pen and Pencil. By Dr. GREEN. 8s. handsome cloth.
- Scottish Pictures by Pen and Pencil. By Dr. GREEN. 8s. handsome cloth.
- Swiss Pictures by Pen and Pencil. By Dr. MANNING. 8s. handsome cloth.
- "Those Holy Fields:" Palestine. Illustrated by Pen and Pencil. By Dr. MANNING. 8s. handsome cloth.

STANDARD WORKS.

- John Wycliffe and his English Precursors. By Professor LECHLER, D.D. 8s. cloth boards.
- William Tyndale: A Biography. By R. DEMAUS, M.A. 8s. cloth boards.
- Pioneering in New Guinea. By JAMES CHALMERS, of New Guinea. Map and Illustrations. 16s. cloth.
- Edersehm's Bible History. Complete in Four Vols., 16s. cloth.
- Eadie's Biblical Encyclopædia. 13s. 6d. in morocco; 12s. 6d. in calf; 10s. 6d. half-bound; 7s. 6d. cloth.
- D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation. One Vol., complete, 16s. in morocco; 15s. in calf; 12s. half-bound; 8s. cloth.
- Hanna's Our Lord's Life on Earth. 5s. cloth.
- Daniel Moore's Sunday Meditations. 5s. cloth.
- Mahomet and Islam. By Sir WM. MUIR. 5s.
- Present Day Tracts on Christian Evidence, Doctrine and Morals. Nine Vols. 2s. 6d. each.

THE CHRISTIAN CLASSICS SERIES.

1. Cur Deus Homo? By ANSELM. Translated. 2s. cloth, gilt top.
2. The Enchiridion addressed to Laurentius. By AUGUSTINE, Bishop of Hippo. 2s. gilt top.
3. De Incarnatione Verbi Dei. By ATHANASIUS, Archbishop of Alexandria. 2s. cloth, gilt top.

BY-PATHS of BIBLE KNOWLEDGE.

1. Cleopatra's Needle. By the Rev. J. KING, 2s. 6d. cloth.
2. Fresh Light from the Ancient Monuments. By Professor SAYCE, LL.D. 3s. cloth.
3. Recent Discoveries on the Temple Hill at Jerusalem. By the Rev. J. KING, M.A. 2s. 6d. cloth.
4. Babylonian Life and History. By E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, M.A. 3s. cloth.
5. Galilee in the Time of Christ. By SELAH MERRILL, D.D. 2s. 6d. cloth.
6. Egypt and Syria. Their Physical Features. By Sir J. W. DAWSON, F.R.S. 3s. cloth.
7. Assyria: Its Princes; Priests and People. By Professor SAYCE, M.A., LL.D. 3s. cloth.
8. The Dwellers on the Nile. By E. A. WALLIS BUDGE, M.A. 3s. cloth.
9. The Diseases of the Bible. By Sir J. RUSSELL BENNETT, M.D., F.R.S. 2s. 6d. cloth.
10. Trees and Plants of the Bible. By W. H. GROSER, B.Sc. 3s. cloth.

BOOKS BY HESBA STRETTON.

- Alone in London. Illustrated. 1s. 6d. cloth.
- Bede's Charity. Illustrated. 3s. 6d. cloth, gilt.
- Carola. Illustrated. 3s. 6d. cloth.
- Cassy. Illustrated. 1s. 6d. cloth.
- Children of Cloverley. The. Illustrated. 3s. cloth.
- Cobwebs and Cables. Illustrated. 5s. cloth, gilt.
- Crew of the Dolphin. The. Illustrated. 1s. 6d. cloth.
- Enoch Roden's Training. Illustrated. 2s. cloth.
- Fern's Hollow. Illustrated. 2s. cloth.
- Fishers of Derby Haven. Illustrated. 2s. cloth.
- Friends till Death, and other Stories. Illustrated 1s. 6d.
- Jessica's First Prayer. Illustrated. 1s. cloth.
- The King's Servants. Illustrated. 1s. 6d. cloth.
- Little Meg's Children. Illustrated. 1s. 6d. cloth.
- Lost Gip. Illustrated. 1s. 6d. cloth.
- Max Kromer. A Story of the Siege of Strasbourg. Illustrated. 1s. 6d. cloth.
- Michel Lorio's Cross, and Left Alone. Illust. 6d. cloth.
- Michel Lorio's Cross, and other Stories. Illustrated. 1s. 6d. cloth.
- No Place Like Home. Illustrated. 1s. cloth.
- Pilgrim Street. A Story of Manchester Life. 2s. cloth.
- The Storm of Life. Illustrated. 1s. 6d. cloth.
- A Thorny Path. Illustrated. 2s. cloth.
- Two Christmas Stories:—Sam Franklin's Savings Bank, and A Miserable Christmas and a Happy New Year. Illustrated. 6d. cloth.
- Under the Old Roof. Illustrated. 1s. cloth.

BOOKS BY MRS. O. F. WALTON.

- Angel's Christmas. Illustrated. 6d. cloth.
- Christie's Old Organ; or, Home, Sweet Home. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. 1s. cloth.
- Launch the Lifeboat. With Forty-four Coloured Pictures or Vignettes. 3s. coloured boards.
- Little Dot. Coloured Frontispiece. 6d. cloth.
- Little Faith; or, The Child of the Toy-Store. Illustrated. 1s. cloth.
- My Little Corner. A Book for Cottage Homes. Illustrated. 1s. 6d. cloth.
- My Mates and I. Illustrated. 1s. 6d. cloth.
- Nobody Loves Me. Illustrations. 1s. cloth.
- Olive's Story; or, Life at Ravenscliffe. Illustrated. 2s. 6d. cloth, gilt.
- Our Gracious Queen: Pictures and Stories from Her Majesty's Life. 1s. cloth.
- A Peep Behind the Scenes. Illustrated. 3s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges.
- Poppie's Presents. Illustrated. 1s. cloth.
- Saved at Sea: A Lighthouse Story. Illustrated. 1s. 6d. cloth.
- Shadows: Scenes in the Life of an Old Arm-Chair. Illustrated. 4s. cloth, gilt.
- Taken or Left. Illustrated. 1s. cloth.
- Was I Right? Fine Engravings. 3s. 6d. cloth, gilt edges.

Please write for the RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY'S ILLUSTRATED AND CLASSIFIED LISTS.

56, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Official Year-Book of the Church of England for 1888. Demy 8vo, paper boards, 3s.; cloth boards, 4s.

This Society will publish in January the Sixth Issue of this important work. It furnishes a trustworthy account of the condition and work of the Church of England, and of all bodies in communion with her throughout the world.

A Dictionary of the Church of England. By the Rev. E. L. CURRS, author of "Turning Points of Church History," &c. With numerous Woodcuts. Crown 8vo, cloth boards, 7s. 6d.

A Popular History of the Ancient British Church. With Special Reference to the Church in Wales. By E. J. NEWELL, M.A. Fcap. 8vo, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

Illustrated Notes on English Church History. From the Earliest Times to the Dawn of the Reformation. By the Rev. C. A. LANE, Lecturer of the Church Defence Institution. Crown 8vo, cloth, 1s.

God's Englishmen. Lectures on the Prophets and Kings of England. Edited by the Rev. C. W. STUBBS, M.A. Post 8vo, cloth boards, 2s.

Great Truths and Holy Lives: A Series of Bible Lessons from Advent to Trinity. By ELINOR LEWIS. Post 8vo, cloth boards, 2s. 6d.

The Likeness of Christ. Being an Inquiry into the Verisimilitude of the received Likeness of our Blessed Lord. By the late THOMAS HEAPHY. Edited by WYKE BAYLISS, F.S.A. With several Illustrations printed in gold and colours. Small 4to, cloth boards, 6s.

Parables of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ (The). With Pictures by Sir JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, R.A. Letterpress printed in Black and Red on fine paper, 4to, cloth boards, 3s. 6d.

Large Fresco Cartoons Illustrating English Church History. Size 45 by 35 inches. The Martyrdom of St. Alban. A.D. 304. S. Aidan Preaching to the Northumbrians. A.D. 635-642.

Gregory and the English Slaves. A.D. 589. Manumission of Slaves by an English Bishop. A.D. 900.

St. Augustine before King Ethelbert. A.D. 597. S. Columba at Ormsay. A.D. 563.

Each 1s. 4d.; mounted on canvas, each 2s.

Large Scripture Prints. Printed in Colours. Size 36½ by 47 inches. Mounted on cloth and Varnished. Each 3s.

The Entry into Jerusalem.

Pilate Presenting our Lord to the People.

The Nativity. The Annunciation.

The Crucifixion. The Burial of our Lord.

The Resurrection. The Ascension.

Martyrs and Saints of the First Twelve Centuries. Studies from the Lives of the Black-letter Saints of the English Calendar. By the Author of "The Schönberg-Cotta Family," &c. Crown 8vo, cloth boards, 5s.

Pictorial Geography of the British Isles. By MARY E. PALGRAVE. With numerous Engravings. Oblong 4to, cloth boards, 5s.

Pictorial Architecture of Greece and Italy. By the Rev. H. H. BISHOP. With many Engravings, oblong 4to, cloth boards, 5s.

Domesday Book. A Popular Account of the Exchequer Manuscript so called, with Notices of the Principal Points of general interest which it contains. By WALTER DE GRAY BIRCH, F.S.A. Fcap. 8vo, cloth bds., 3s.

China. By Professor R. K. DOUGLAS. A New and Revised Edition. With Map and several Illustrations. Post 8vo, cloth bds., 5s.

PEOPLE'S LIBRARY.

Factors in Life. Three Lectures on Health, Food and Education. By Professor SKELEY, F.R.S. Crown 8vo, cloth boards, 1s.

* * Ten other Volumes of this Series have appeared.

Bird Stories. Old and New. In Pictures and Prose. By HARRISON WEIR. Paper boards, 1s. 6d.

Our Bird Allies. By T. WOOD, Esq. Many Woodcuts. Fcap. 8vo, cloth bds., 2s. 6d.

Man and his Handiwork. By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, Author of "Lane and Field," &c. Large post 8vo, with about 400 Illustrations, cloth boards, 10s. 6d.

Nature and Her Servants. By THEODORE WOOD, F.E.S., Author of "Our Insect Allies," &c. Large post 8vo, with numerous Woodcuts, cloth boards, 5s.

Dandelion Clocks, and other Tales. By the late Mrs. EWING, author of "Jackanapes," &c. With Illustrations by GORDON BROWNE and other artists. 4to, paper boards, 1s.

The Peace Egg, and a Christmas Mummery Play. By the late Mrs. EWING, author of "Jackanapes," &c. Illustrated by GORDON BROWNE. 4to, paper boards, 1s.

New Series of Photo-Relievo Maps (Patented). Presenting each country as if in actual relief, and thus affording an accurate picture of the configuration of the earth's surface. Scotland 19 by 14 inches. No. 1. Names of places and rivers left to be filled in by scholars, 6d. 2. With rivers and names of places, 9d. 3. With names of places and with county divisions in colours, 1s. England and Wales, Europe, and Asia, same size and price.

* * Others in preparation.

LONDON: NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, W.C.;
43, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.; AND 135, NORTH STREET, BRIGHTON. [44

Crown 8vo, pp. 608, neatly bound, top edge gilt, price Five Shillings.

CLASSICAL AND FOREIGN QUOTATIONS.

Law Terms and Maxims, Proverbs, Mottoes, Phrases and expressions in French, German, Greek, Italian, Latin, Spanish and Portuguese. With Translations, References, Explanatory Notes and Indexes.

By **WM. FRANCIS HENRY KING, M.A., Ch. Ch., Oxford.**

To insure verbal accuracy, every Quotation of known origin has been compared with the work whence it is drawn. The author's name, work and place of the extract cited are appended.

London: J. WHITAKER & SONS, and all Booksellers.

[253]

BAGSTER'S BIBLES,

From 4s. to 42s.

Every Bible contains Indexed Atlas, 75 pp. Helps, and full References.

DAILY LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

A TEXT BOOK IN THE VERY WORDS OF SCRIPTURE.

Prices from 1s.

AIDS TO THE STUDY OF THE OLD & NEW TESTAMENT SCRIPTURES.

Price Lists on application.

SAMUEL BAGSTER & SONS, LIMITED, 15, Paternoster Row, London. [187]

S. W. PARTRIDGE & CO.'S ILLUSTRATED PERIODICALS.

Now ready, the YEARLY VOLUME, for 1887, of

The Children's Friend. Coloured cover, 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s.; gilt, 2s. 6d. | **The Infants' Magazine.** Coloured cover, 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s.; gilt, 2s. 6d.

The Friendly Visitor. Coloured cover, 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s.; gilt, 2s. 6d.

London: SSEELEY & CO., Essex St., Strand; and S. W. PARTRIDGE & CO., 9, Paternoster Row.

The British Workman. Coloured cover, 1s. 6d.; cloth gilt, 2s. 6d. | **The Family Friend.** Coloured cover, 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s.; gilt, 2s. 6d.

The Band of Hope Review. Coloured cover, 1s.; cloth gilt, 2s. | **The Illustrated Missionary News.** Coloured cover, 2s. 6d.; cloth, 3s. 6d.

The Mothers' Companion. Coloured cover, 1s. 6d.; cloth, 2s.; gilt, 2s. 6d. | **The Welcome.** Cloth, 7s. 6d.; gilt, 10s.

Now Ready for 1888. ONE PENNY each. Issued Yearly.

PENNY ILLUSTRATED SHEET ALMANACKS.

For the Walls of Cottages, Schoolrooms, Stables, &c. With costly Engravings and Letterpress.

BRITISH WORKMAN ALMANACK. | **BAND OF HOPE ALMANACK.** | **EVERYONE'S ALMANACK.**
ANIMALS' FRIEND ALMANACK. | **BAND OF MERCY ALMANACK.** | (Book form, 16 pages.)

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Edwin the Boy Outlaw; or the Dawn of Freedom in England. By J. FREDERICK HODGETTS, late Professor and University Examiner at Moscow, Author of "Older England," &c. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 5s.

Transilva; a Story of Brazil. By EMMA E. HORNIBROOK, Author of "Borne Back," &c. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 4s.

The Story of the Bible. Arranged in Simple Style for Young People. 100 Illustrations. Demy 8vo, cloth extra, 5s.

Hallvard Halvorsen; or the Avalanche. A Story from the Land of the Fjeld, Fjord, and Fos. By NELLIE CORNWALL. Illus rated. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

Eaglehurst Towers. By EMMA MARSHALL, Author of "A Flight with the Swallows, &c. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, gilt edges, 2s. 6d.

Born to Wander. A Boy's Book of Nomadic Adventures. By GORDON STABLES, C.M., M.D., Author of "The Cruise of the Snowbird," &c. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 3s. 6d.

The Strait Gate. By ANNIE S. SWAN, Author of "Mark Besborough's Vow," &c. Illustrated. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, gilt edges, 4s. 6d.

Three People. A Story of the Temperance Crusade in America. By FANSY. New Edition. Twelve full-page Illustrations. 320 pages. Crown 8vo, cloth extra, 2s.

Dogs and their Doings. By Rev. F. O. MORRIS. Author of "A History of British Birds," &c. Illustrations. Small 4to, cloth extra. New Edition, 2s.

Robert Moffat the Missionary Hero of Kuruman. By DAVID J. DEANE, Author of "Martin Luther the Reformer," &c. Fully Illustrated. Crown 8vo, 160 pages, cloth extra, 1s. 6d.

Catalogue of Books suitable for Presents, &c., will be sent on receipt of One Stamp by
S. W. PARTRIDGE & CO., 9, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

[307]

APPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS

By Dr. CORNWELL.

A School Geography. 77th Edition, 3s. 6d.; or with 30 Maps on Steel, 5s. 6d., revised to the Present Time.

"Without exception the best book of its class we have seen. We recommend its immediate adoption by all public and private teachers."—*Atlas.*

School Atlas. 2s. 6d.; or 4s. Coloured.

Geography for Beginners. 57th Edition, 1s.; or with 48 pp. Questions, 1s. 4d., revised to the Present Time.

Questions on Geography for Beginners, 6d.

Allen and Cornwell's School Grammar. 61st Edition, 2s. leather; or 1s. 9d. cloth.

Grammar for Beginners. 80th Edition, 1s. cloth; 9d. sewed.

Enlarged by Part IV, on WORD BUILDING, with Simple Exercises.

The Young Composer: Progressive Exercises in English Composition. 45th Edition, 1s. 6d.

Key to Young Composer, 14th Edition, 3s.

Spelling for Beginners. A Method of Teaching Reading and Spelling at the same time. 3rd Edition, 1s.

Poetry for Beginners: Short and Easy Poems for Reading and Recitation. New Edition, 1s.

London: SIMPKIN & CO.; HAMILTON & CO.; W. KENT & CO.
Edinburgh: OLIVER & BOYD; JOHN MENZIES & CO. [198

FOUR HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIXTH EDITION, 1s. 6d.

BUTTER'S SPELLING.

BUTTER'S READING AND SPELLING, in Easy GRADATIONS, on an entirely Original Plan, making Words of Two Syllables as easy as those of One. 78th Edition, 1s. 6d.

SIMPKIN & CO., HAMILTON, ADAMS & CO., and all Booksellers. [304

The Guardian.

THE GUARDIAN is issued every *Wednesday Afternoon*, price 6d., by post, 8d., and is supplied regularly, post-free, direct from the Office, to Subscribers *paying in advance only*, at—

Per QUARTER (13 Numbers) 7s.; HALF-YEAR (26 Numbers) 13s. 6d.; YEAR (52 Numbers) £1 6s.

To Subscribers Abroad, India and the East, £1 12s. 6d.; elsewhere, £1 10s. per Annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent to the Office *before 5 p.m. on Monday*, and in any urgent case of a short Advertisement *not later than 11 a.m. on Tuesday*, and payment made at the time, on the following Scale:—

Three Lines and under	... ..	Four Shillings.
Every Additional Line	... ..	Ninepence.
Special Column	Three Lines and under	... .. Twelve Shillings.
	Every Additional Line	... .. Two Shillings.
Leader Page	Three Lines and under	... .. Sixteen Shillings.
	Every Additional Line	... .. Three Shillings.

On an average three words may be reckoned for the first line, and eight words for each line afterwards, the address counting as part of the Advertisement; but all Advertisements are charged according to space occupied.

Notices of Testimonials, Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at 3s. 6d. each for two lines, and a shilling for every additional line.

All letters respecting Advertisements and Subscriptions should be addressed "The Publisher," Guardian Office, 5, Bury Street, Strand, W.C. Money and Postal Orders, on the Post-office, 369, Strand, should be made payable to JOHN JAMES; Orders and Cheques to be crossed "London and County Bank." Postage stamps can only be received at the rate of thirteen to the Shilling. If a receipt is required for a sum under seven shillings, a stamped envelope must be enclosed.
5, Bury Street, Strand, London, W.C.

* * [The Postmaster-General has ordered that letters addressed to initials or fictitious names at Post-offices shall not be taken in, but sent at once to the Returned Letter Office.]

"Guardian, London," is all the address necessary for Telegrams.

[288

STANDARD HOMŒOPATHIC WORKS.

For the Use of Junior Practitioners, Students, Clergymen, &c.

A Text-Book of Modern Medicine and Surgery, on Homœopathic Principles. By E. H. RUDDOCK, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Lond. and Edin.), &c. For the use of the Professional Student, the Clergyman, the Missionary, the Colonist, Heads of Families, &c. One handsome Volume, demy 8vo, 1,034 pages, cloth, 21s.; or half morocco binding, 25s.

The Homœopathic Vade

Mecum of Modern Medicine and Surgery. With Clinical Directory, containing the results of the Personal Experience of many Physicians, in addition to those who contributed to former Editions. This portion of the work has been greatly extended. Also a Chapter on Poisons, an APPENDIX of Formulæ, Tables of Dilutions of the Remedies prescribed, &c. By E. H. RUDDOCK, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.M. (Lond. and Edin.), &c. *Ninth Edition*, much Enlarged and Improved, cloth, 10s. 6d.; half-morocco, 14s.; a Cheap Edition, without Clinical Directory, cloth, 5s.

The Stepping-Stone to

Homœopathy and Health. By E. H. RUDDOCK, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., &c. Twelfth Edition, Improved and Enlarged, with a CLINICAL DIRECTORY, toned paper, price 1s. 6d., cloth; CHEAP EDITION, without Clinical Directory, limp cloth, 1s.

Second Edition, fcap. 8vo, cloth,
price 3s. 6d.

Essentials of Diet; or,

Hints on Food in Health and Disease. By E. H. RUDDOCK, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC CATTLE DOCTOR.

Crown 8vo, strongly half-bound, 15s.

The Veterinary Vade Mecum: A Manual on the Horse,

Cow, Dog, and Sheep; their Diseases, Homœopathic Treatment, and General Management. Edited by R. P. G. LORD, M.R.C.V.S.L.; also by J. RUSH and W. RUSH, Veterinary Surgeons.

Also, compiled by Dr. RUDDOCK, 18mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

The Veterinary Pocket Manual. Containing the

Symptoms, Causes, and Treatment of the Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine and Dogs, with General Management of Animals in Health and Disease. Third Edit.

A CATALOGUE, including all the chief British and American Homœopathic Medical Books, may be obtained on application, post free.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC PUBLISHING CO., Warwick Lane, London, E.C. [299

The Lady's Manual of

Homœopathic Treatment, in various Derangements incident to her Sex. By E. H. RUDDOCK, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.M. (Lond. and Edin.) *Ninth Edition*, thoroughly Revised and Enlarged. Crown 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

Common Diseases of We-

men. An Abridgment of the "Lady's Manual." A New Edition. Cloth, 1s. 6d.

The Diseases of Infants

and Children, and their Homœopathic and General Treatment. By E. H. RUDDOCK, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.M. (Lond. and Edin.), &c. *Fifth Edition*, Revised and Enlarged. Cr. 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

Common Diseases of

Children. By E. H. RUDDOCK, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.M. A New Edition, Revised and Enlarged, cloth, 1s.

Published Monthly, price 6d.; or prepaid,
6s. per annum, post free.

The Homœopathic World:

A Journal of Medical, Social, and Sanitary Science. Edited by JOHN H. CLARKE, M.D., Ext. Mem. Roy. Med. Soc. Edin.

GEORGE PHILIP & SON,

Geographical and Educational Publishers.

LIBRARY, COMMERCIAL, FAMILY AND TRAVELLING ATLASES.

THE BEST LIBRARY ATLAS.

Philips' Imperial Library Atlas. Fifty-one Maps (size 22 by 27 inches), with complete consulting Index of nearly 150,000 Names. Imperial folio, half-bound Russia, gilt, £5 5s.; Imperial folio, full-bound morocco, gilt extra, £6 6s.

"The size of the maps exceeds that of any work of similar pretensions hitherto published in this country. Every effort seems to have been made to render it solid and complete."—*Times*.

THE BEST FAMILY ATLASSES.

1. **Philips' Family Atlas of Physical, General and Classical Geography.** Sixty-two Maps (size 13 by 11 inches), accompanied by Introductory Letterpress and a copious Consulting Index. Imperial 4to, handsomely bound in cloth, gilt edges, price £1 1s.

2. **Philips' Popular Atlas.** Thirty-seven Maps (size 18 by 13½ inches), with a complete Consulting Index. New Edition, thoroughly revised. Crown folio, strongly half-bound, gilt edges, price £1 1s.; Superior Edition, with additional Maps, half-bound morocco, price £1 11s. 6d.

THE BEST CLASSICAL ATLAS.

Philips' Classical, Historical and Scriptural Atlas. Fifty-one Maps (Size 22 by 27 inches). Illustrating the Ancient Classics, Historians and Poets. Imperial folio, half-bound morocco, gilt edges, price £2 2s.

Forms a complete vade mecum to the Classical Student, and an interesting book of reference to the lover of General Literature.

Just published, Four Vols., crown 8vo, cloth, price 24s., or each Vol. separately, price 6s.

Manuals of Commerce. Technical, Industrial and Commercial. Illustrated with Maps, Statistical Charts and Tables, by JOHN YEATS, LL.D., F.G.S., F.S.S., &c.

Vol. I. **The Natural History of the Raw Materials of Commerce.** Illustrated by Synoptical Tables and a Folio Chart, a copious List of Commercial Products and their Synonyms in the Principal European and Oriental Languages; Glossary, Index and large Map.

Vol. II. **The Technical History of Commerce;** or, The Progress of the Useful Arts. With Industrial Map and Tables of Alloys.

Vol. III. **The Growth and Vicissitudes of Commerce.** With Statistical Supplements, Maps and Chart of Produce.

Vol. IV. **Recent and Existing Commerce.** With Statistical Supplement, Maps showing Trade-Areas, Tabulated List of Places important in Business or Trade.

"A valuable and important contribution to Commercial Science."—*Economist*.

THE BEST COMMERCIAL ATLAS.

Philips' Handy General Atlas. Fifty-five Maps (size 18 by 13½ inches), with a Consulting Index of 40,000 Names. New and Enlarged Edition. Crown folio, half-bound morocco, gilt edges, price £2 2s.; or full-bound morocco, gilt extra, £3.

"Clear and easy of reference. Selections of names most judicious."—*Athenæum*.

THE BEST DESK & TRAVELLING ATLASSES

Philips' Handy-Volume Atlases. Exact size of each Volume, 5½ by 3½ inches. Handsomely bound in cloth, rounded corners, price 3s. 6d. each, or in French morocco, gilt edges, packed in neat case, price 5s. each.

List of those already published.

1. **The World.** A Series of Sixty-four Plates (size 5½ by 7 inches), containing 120 Maps and Plans, embodying the most recent Geographical Information, accompanied by a complete Consulting Index of 12,000 Names, with Geographical and Statistical Notes to each Map.

"For travellers nothing could be more compact and useful. The Statistical Information is both useful and varied. The Maps are marvels of clearness and simplicity."—*Saturday Review*.

2. **The British Empire.** A Series of Sixty-four Plates (size 5½ by 7 inches), containing 120 Maps and Plans of the United Kingdom and British Colonies and Dependencies throughout the World. Accompanied by a complete Consulting Index of 10,000 Names, with Geographical, Statistical and Historical Notes to each Map.

"A delightful little volume, of which everyone should possess himself."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

NEW AIDS to the STUDY of the STARS.

Philips' Revolving Planispheres.

1. **Edition for the Latitude of the British Isles** Price 2s. nett.

2. **Edition for Latitude 35° South of the Equator.** For use in nearly all the English-Speaking Countries in the Southern Hemisphere. Price 2s. 6d. nett.

These novel Planispheres consist of a circular disc, on which the principal Stars visible from our latitude are clearly indicated. By means of an exceedingly simple arrangement the disc may be made to revolve in such a way as to show only those stars visible at any given time. In addition to this may be shown the varying time of sunrise and sunset during the whole year.

The stars are clearly shown in white on a dark ground.

"The very thing to lie on the astronomer's library table."—*Knowledge*.

"Quite a stock of Uranographical information is concentrated in this ingenious appliance."—*Nature*.

London: GEORGE PHILIP & SON, 32, Fleet Street.

Liverpool: Caxton Buildings & 45-51 South Castle Street.

[294

A MOST APPROPRIATE GIFT BOOK.

THE DAILY ROUND.

Meditation, Prayer, and Praise.

ADAPTED TO THE COURSE OF THE CHRISTIAN YEAR.

POCKET EDITION, super-royal 32mo, cloth, red edges, 3s.; Persian roan, gilt edges, 4s. 6d.; morocco, 6s. | LARGER EDITION, foolscap 8vo, cloth, red edges, 4s. 6d.; Persian roan, gilt edges, 6s.; morocco, 9s.

THERE ARE ALTOGETHER TEN DIFFERENT EDITIONS.

"The Daily Round" contains a passage of Scripture adapted to the Season, a suggestive Comment, a Meditation, a Devotion, and a Verse for Every Day in the Year. It is the only work of the kind which so completely and successfully carries out the teaching of the Church of England. Warm, devout, yet sober, calm, and uncontroversial.

"Nearly every bishop of all schools of the Church of England has expressed approval of 'The Daily Round.' To each day of the Church's year is devoted a single page, not of a sermon, nor of prayer, but of meditation, and each page has five parts—some words of Scripture, a statement of what those words mean, some thoughts and reflections on practical points, three or four lines of a short and well-conceived collect, and a verse of a hymn. Even a slow reader need not devote more than five minutes per diem to each page, and we shall not be surprised to find 'The Daily Round' growing into a companion to the Prayer Book, as dearly loved in our times as 'The Whole Duty of Man' was esteemed in the days of our great-grandfathers."—*Examiner.*

DAILY LIFE: Its Trials, Duties, and Difficulties. Short Practical Essays. By the Author of "The Daily Round." Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d. Roan, gilt edges, 6s.; Morocco, 9s.

DEVOTIONAL READINGS for FAMILY PRAYER. Adapted to the Course of the Christian Year. With a Form of Responsive Devotions for the Household for Every Day in the Week. Vol. I. MORNING. Vol. II. EVENING. Two Volumes, imperial 32mo, cloth, 6s.; Turkey roan, gilt edges, 9s.

THE UNCANONICAL AND APOCRYPHAL SCRIPTURES: Being the Additions to the Old Testament Canon which were included in the Ancient Greek and Latin, with Additional Matter found in the Vulgate and other Ancient Versions, Introductions to the several Books and Fragments, Marginal Notes and References, and a general Introduction. By the Rev. W. R. CHURTON, B.D., Canon of St. Albans, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop. Large post 8vo, pp. 608, cloth, 7s. 6d.

THE GOSPEL STORY: A Plain Commentary on the Four Holy Gospels, containing the Narrative of our Blessed Lord's Life and Ministry, in Simple Language. By the Rev. W. MICHELL, M.A. Two Vols., fcap. 8vo, 6s.

"An admirable work for the Nursery, or for reading at Family Prayer."

THE HOLY COMMUNION: Its Nature and Benefits. With a Notice of some common Objections to receiving it, and an Explanation of what is required of them who come to the Lord's Supper. In Plain Language. By the Rev. W. H. RIDLEY. Cloth, 7d.; or fine paper, 1s.; neatly bound, 2s.

THE NARROW WAY: A Complete Manual of Devotion for the Young. With a Guide to Confirmation and Communion. *Two Hundred and Forty-fifth Thousand.* Cloth, price Sixpence; or Large Type, price One Shilling; neatly bound, gilt edges, Two Shillings.

London: J. WHITAKER & SONS, and all Booksellers.

[252

CHAMBERS'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

New Edition. On March 1, 1888, will be published, Vol. I., 10s., cloth; 15s., half-mor.

To be Completed in Ten Volumes.

The Work will also be issued in Monthly Parts, price 1s., to be completed in 74 Parts (exclusive of Maps). Part 1 will appear on March 1, 1888.

A large proportion of the articles have been entirely re-written, to adapt them more perfectly to the present position of the science or branch of knowledge to which they belong. The others have been carefully revised, and in many cases re-written to so large an extent as to be virtually new articles.

By the exercise of a rigid economy of space, which will be continued throughout, room has been found in the first volume for several hundreds of articles not contained in the corresponding volume of the old edition. These articles comprise Biography, Geography, History, Science, and all departments of knowledge.

Special regard has been given to American and Colonial subjects. The more important articles on matters connected with America have been written in the United States by American authors expressly for this edition.

W. & R. CHAMBERS, 47, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.; and 330, High Street, Edinburgh. [197

The Times says:

“‘Haydn’s Dictionary of Dates’ is the most Universal Book of Reference in a moderate compass that we know of in the English Language.”

Now ready, in One Vol., 18s.; half calf, 24s.; full or tree-calf, 31s. 6d.

THE EIGHTEENTH EDITION OF

HAYDN’S DICTIONARY OF DATES

ENLARGED, CORRECTED AND REVISED THROUGHOUT,

By BENJAMIN VINCENT, Librarian of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

Containing the HISTORY OF THE WORLD TO THE PRESENT TIME, comprised in 1,000 Pages—12,000 Distinct Articles—120,000 Dates & Facts.

The Eighteenth Edition contains 55 more pages than the last, and 103 more than that published in 1873.

Prospectus and Specimen Page post free on application to

WARD, LOCK & CO., Salisbury Square, London, E.C.

[308

BURMESE IVORY.

AN IDEAL NOTE PAPER.

Sold in Imitation Ebony and Ivory inlaid Cabinets, containing Note Paper, Envelopes, and Correspondence Cards.

The Public Press is unanimous in its praise of this most beautiful material, which is “An Imitation of real ivory in colour and grain, and suits all tastes” (*Morning Post*). “It is quietly refined” (*Court Journal*), and “Really tempts one to go on writing” (*Court Society*), for on it “it would be impossible to write other than a nice letter, the most inferior handwriting being idealised” (*Lady*). It is the greatest success of the year, and is sold all over the world.

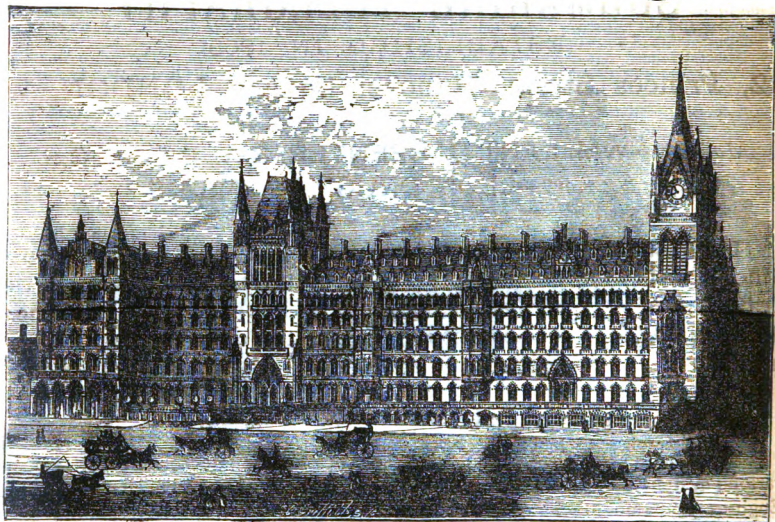
May be had at all Stationers’, or post free for 2s. 6d., direct from the Manufacturer,

J. HODGSON, 17, LITTLE TRINITY LANE, E.C.

[302

MIDLAND GRAND

LONDON.
WILLIAM TOWLE, Manager.



The **MIDLAND GRAND** is designed and arranged to meet the requirements of those who desire either the most sumptuous Apartments or a modest Bachelor's Bedroom; and the Cuisine and Wine List will be found to embrace the elegance of the French Cuisine and the choicest Vintages, and the simplest meals with the wine of the Gironde or the Rhone at one shilling the half-bottle.

The **MIDLAND GRAND** is exceptionally healthy, being situate in the most healthy part of London, away from the river fogs, and having a large free area all round it.

The **MIDLAND GRAND**, designed by the late Sir GILBERT SCOTT, has splendid Public Rooms, wide Corridors, every improvement, luxury and Home Comfort.

The **MIDLAND GRAND** forms the Terminus of the Midland Railway, whence Express Trains depart for Scotland, Manchester, Liverpool and all principal Manufacturing Towns.

The **MIDLAND GRAND charges for Attendance and Gas have been abolished.** One Hundred Rooms at 3s. 6d. and 4s. per day, inclusive. Board, Apartments, &c., 10s. 6d. per day for the Winter.

The **MIDLAND GRAND** has Passenger Elevators, Electric Light, Telegraph, Telephone to Theatres and business centres. Special service; comfortable Broughams, at very low fares. Table d'Hôte open to non-residents.

The Midland Omnibuses will meet Families coming to the Midland Grand Hotel. *Within Shilling Cab-fare of important business and West End centres and nearly all theatres. Close to Euston and King's Cross.*

The **QUEEN'S HOTEL, LEEDS,** and the **MIDLAND HOTEL, DERBY,** are under the same Management.

THE SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING AND SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1868)

12, Princes Street, Hanover Square, LONDON, W.

Manager—WM. LANT CARPENTER, B.A., B.Sc., F.C.S.
Secretary—LÉON DRUGMAN, A.S.T.E.

This Establishment is now the largest and most fully equipped School of its kind in the World, and it is devoted exclusively to the Training of Electrical Engineers. Many of its former pupils are now filling highly responsible positions. Since the opening of the School in 1868 upwards of 3,300 Pupils have passed through the Course.

NATURE OF THE TRAINING AND STUDIES.

The Practical portion of the Course comprises tuition and daily practice in the various systems of Electric Lighting, including the management of Steam and Gas Engines, Dynamo Machines, Arc and Incandescence Lamps, Accumulators, &c.; in the use of Electric Motors; in Submarine and other Branches of Telegraphy; and lastly, in the various applications of the Telephone. The theoretical portion is embodied in Lectures, which are delivered to the various classes through which the students successively pass by the Manager and by competent instructors. Certificates of competency are granted after Examination.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING, TELEPHONE and SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES, ENGINEERS and others, supplied with Efficient Officers.

TESTS MADE AND REPORTS FURNISHED.

The School is open daily, except Saturday, from 10 to 5. The minimum period necessary for a complete course of instruction is Twelve Months. New courses commence early in January, May and September, but pupils can enter at any time.

Copies of Testimonials from some of the most Eminent Scientific and Practical Electricians of the day, as well as a full Prospectus, Terms, &c., may be obtained by either personal or written application to the SECRETARY, SCHOOL OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING, 12, PRINCES STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.

"Swansea; you may depend upon it, is destined to become the Ocean Port of England."—Sir H. MUSSEY VIVIAN, Bart., M.P.

SWANSEA HARBOUR TRUST.

Swansea Harbour is the only Free Port for ships seeking Cargoes and where they may lay in the Docks in safety for seven clear days without performing any operation. It is the most Westerly Port, the first in the Bristol Channel, advantageously and pleasantly placed upon an angle of two hills on the margin of a beautiful bay off the Atlantic.

The Harbour is controlled by a Trust, who see that the rates are at all times charged equally to all persons in respect of the same description of vessels and the same description of goods.

Regarding the Dock Charges, depth of water, and volume of Trade, there is a good deal of misrepresentation abroad—*e.g.*, the shipping charges range from nothing to 4½d. on the American Trade up to a maximum of 9d. per ton, and not from 4d. to 1s. 3d. as published in books of reference and various papers issued by rivals.

The Prince of Wales' Docks, very graciously inaugurated by T.R.H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, possess the longest and deepest Sea-Lock in the Bristol Channel, lighted by Electricity and accessible at all tides. Vessels do not have to wait turn, or Captains seek permission ashore to enter, but do so straight from sea every tide.

The difference in the cost of handling freight at Swansea, as compared with the premier Ports of London or Liverpool, represents an appreciable sum which may be saved at Swansea upon every ton of freight earned, sometimes pence and often shillings. Vessels bound foreign calling at Swansea for part Cargo or Coal pay upon the tons weight shipped and discharged, as most favourable to the ship, or, if for passengers only, with their ordinary luggage, they are free.

The Mumbles Lighthouse, first lighted in 1794, belongs to the Trust, and is maintained without any extra cost to shipping as a Ship Signal Station; it is connected with the Post Office System of Telegraphs by day and by night, which gives Shipowners the command of all the South Wales Ports; vessels calling for orders can communicate with their owners without lowering a boat; good and sheltered anchorage being found under the Mumbles Head at any state of the tide, free of all tolls, dues, pilotage, and other such charges.

The Registered Telegraphic Address in the General Post Office Place Book is "Swansea Bay Signal Station."

The quantity of Copper smelted at the local Works turned out in a year is about 21,000 tons, of the value of £1,500,000; one year's value of the Gold, Silver, Yellow Metal, and Lead is authoritatively given as £250,000. The Landore Siemens Steel Co.'s Works on the banks of the River employ 1,300 men. The Spelter, or Zinc, manufactured in Swansea, forms 19-20ths of the whole production of the Kingdom, of the total annual value of £350,000. The Tin and Terne plates made at Swansea are reckoned at five million boxes a year, valued at £2,500,000 sterling. Tersely put, there are over One Hundred Works of 36 varieties within a radius of four miles of Swansea Harbour.

The Imports and Exports of Swansea Harbour in tons dead weight carried over Sea may be classified as under. The Railway traffic upon the three great systems (the Great Western, L. & N. W. and Midland Railways) being probably four times more :

	1886.
	TONS WEIGHT.
Coal and Patent Fuel	1,523,937
Metals and other Ores	185,671
Iron, Steel, &c.	409,691
Timber, &c.	73,190
Materials Chemical Trade	60,339
Agricultural Produce	51,279
Vegetables, &c.	6,190
General Merchandise	96,000
	2,406,297

The net Tonnage of Shipping cleared from the Harbour in the year 1886, compared with 1876, bearing in mind that the largest increase has been in the net Tonnage of Steamers, was 60·6 per cent., the increase in the Tonnage of the Steamers in the same period being 197·42 per cent. The Tonnage of Exports showing an increase of 72·26 per cent., the Gross Revenue from the foregoing increasing by 96·62 per cent.

The Steamers of 2,000 tons carrying power and upwards in the year 1886, as compared with those in 1877, increased by 305 in number and 354,244 in tons, their proportion to the total Tonnage cleared out of the Harbour being 31·21 per cent. in 1886, against 1·89 only in 1887.

The direct loadings for America have risen from nothing in 1880 by gradual steps to 119 first-class Steamships in 1886.

Vessels entering the Wet Docks for the purpose of Dry Docking, and clearing out to sea without using the Dock waters, except in passing through, are free.

The population of Swansea, the Metallurgical centre of the world, last census was 95,655.

The number and tonnage of the vessels entered and cleared in 1886 was 9,256 in number, and 2,350,340 in net registered tons.

Sir H. Hussey-Vivian, Bart., M.P., when laying the central stone of the Lock of the Prince of Wales' Dock, remarked that:—"The geographical position of Swansea is manifestly as good as it possibly can be. The distance from Lundy Island to the Pier Head at Swansea is 40 miles, while to the Bute Docks it is 65, and 75 to Newport. Taking into consideration the time of the tide flowing, and presuming a vessel to sustain a speed of ten knots from Lundy, one-third of the vessels passing up the Channel would save a tide by coming to Swansea. A vessel coming to Swansea would leave Swansea seven hours sooner than Cardiff, and be that much further on the way."

Short Postal and Telegraphic Address, "Harbour Trust, Swansea."

HARBOUR OFFICES,

SWANSEA, 7th November, 1887.

ROBERT CAPPER,

General Superintendent.

Bunker coals at Swansea can be supplied at an inclusive price covering every charge.

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND AND TASMANIA. ORIENT LINE.



FORTNIGHTLY MAIL SERVICE. *Via Suez Canal.*

The magnificent full-powered Steamships belonging to the ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, and the PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, leave London *every alternate Thursday*, Plymouth two days later, Naples nine days later, and Suez fourteen days later with her Majesty's Mails, for ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE and SYDNEY direct, taking Passengers for the above, and on through tickets for all other ports in AUSTRALASIA.

FARES from £13 13s. to £70. Special terms for Return Tickets.

Managers—F. GREEN & CO., 13, Fenchurch Avenue, and ANDERSON, ANDERSON and CO., 5, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C. For Freight or Passage apply to the latter firm.

COLONIAL AGENTS:—Adelaide: THOS. E. PUGH; Melbourne; GIBBS, BRIGHT & Co. Sydney: G. SKELTON YUILL.

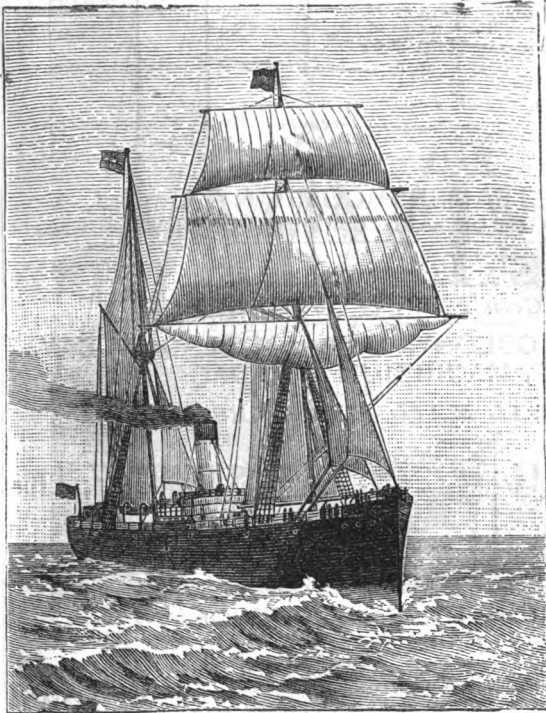
[153]

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

"CONGELLA," "DABULAMANZI,"

"LIMPOPO," "MATABELE," "PONGOLA,"

"UMTATA," "UMZINTO."



These favourite, light-draught, highest class Steamers, equipped with all modern improvements, and built especially for the trade, sail every three weeks from

LONDON DIRECT.

Call at PORTLAND on both the outward and homeward passage, avoid transshipment or delay at any intermediate Port, and discharge cargo inside the Bar at

NATAL

without ligherage charges to shippers.

Saloon accommodation for a limited number of Passengers only.



For Freight or Passage apply to **JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & CO.,** 6, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street; or to the Owners, **BULLARD, KING & CO.,** 14, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. [189

U N I O N L I N E.

CAPE OF GOOD
and EAST
ROYAL MAIL



HOPE, NATAL,
AFRICAN
SERVICE.

THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited.

Established 1853.

The ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS of this Company (under Contract with the Governments of the Cape of Good Hope and Natal) leave **Southampton** every alternate *Thursday*, and **Plymouth** the next day, conveying Passengers and Goods to **Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Knysna, Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay), Port Alfred (the Kowie), East London, Natal and Delagoa Bay**; also to **St. Helena** at stated intervals.

All Steamers call at **Madeira** to land and embark Passengers.

STEAMERS in the INTERMEDIATE SERVICE are despatched from **SOUTHAMPTON** and **PLYMOUTH** according to the requirements of the Trade.

Return Tickets now issued to all Ports.

For Rates of Passage Money or Freight apply to **F. STUMORE & Co.**, 20, Water Street, Liverpool; **KELLER, WALLIS & Co.**, 69, Piccadilly, Manchester; **H. J. WARING & Co.**, The Wharf, Millbay, Plymouth; **F. W. ALLAN & Co.**, 125, Buchanan Street, Glasgow; **A. O. OTTYWELL**, 6 Shandwick Place, Edinburgh; **CAROLIN & EGAN**, 30, Eden Quay, Dublin; or to

THE UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited,

Oriental Place, **SOUTHAMPTON**, and 11, Leadenhall Street, **LONDON**. [264

CASTLE LINE.

(For the Gold Fields of South Africa.)

LONDON, CAPE COLONY, NATAL, DELAGOA BAY, MOZAMBIQUE, MAURITIUS & MADAGASCAR.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS OF

THE CASTLE MAIL



PACKETS COMPANY, LTD.

(Carrying the British

and Portuguese Mails)

Leave **London** every alternate *Wednesday* and **Dartmouth** on the following *Friday*, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, for **Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Algoa Bay, Port Alfred, East London and Natal**. Homeward Mail Steamers leave **Natal** every alternate *Thursday* and **Cape Town** every alternate *Wednesday*, with Mails, Cargo and Passengers from all **South and East African Ports** for **Plymouth and London**.

The Company's Steamers call at **Lisbon and Madeira**, also at **St. Helena and Ascension** at regular intervals. Frequent communication with the **Canary Islands**.

RETURN TICKETS ISSUED FOR ALL PORTS.

Regular Sailings between **London and Mauritius and Madagascar**; also (via **Lisbon**) to and from **Delagoa Bay, Inhambane, Quilimane and Mozambique** with through connections to **Zanzibar and India**.

LONDON LOADING BERTH—EAST INDIA DOCK BASIN, BLACKWALL, E.

Experienced Surgeons and Stewardesses. Excellent Cuisine. Superior Accommodation. For Freight or Passage apply to the Managers,

DONALD CURRIE & CO.

LONDON: 3 and 4, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

LIVERPOOL: 25, Castle Street.

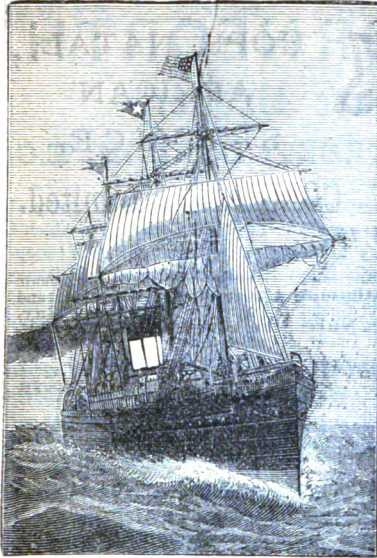
MANCHESTER: 15, Cross Street.

GLASGOW: 40, St. Enoch Square.

Agencies: in Chief Provincial Towns. Passengers' Handbook gratis on application.

[324

WHITE STAR LINE



Royal and United States Mail Steamers.
LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK
 Every Wednesday, calling at Queenstown.

SALOON FARES:
 £12, £15, £18 and £22 per berth.

RETURN FARES:
 £24, £30 and £35.

A special feature for Passengers desirous of taking advantage of the Reduced Return Rates is that the Boats are uniform and vary very little in point of speed, so that accommodation equal in every respect is given on the return as on the outward voyage.

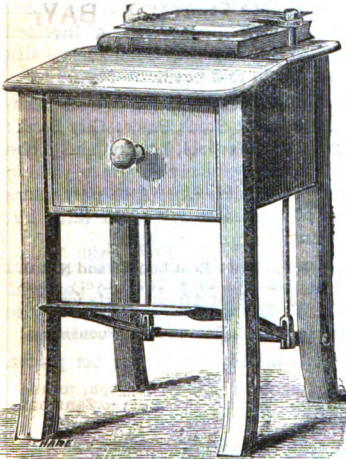
ELECTRIC LIGHT in Saloon, State-rooms, Intermediate and Steerage.

SECOND CABIN and STEERAGE Rates as low as by any other first-class line.

Apply to JAMES SCOTT & CO., Queens-town; GENESTAL & DELZONS, 1, Rue Scribe, Paris; ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., 10, Water Street, Liverpool, and 34, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. [11]

FOOT LEVER COPYING PRESS

CAPEL AND GASKILL'S PATENT.

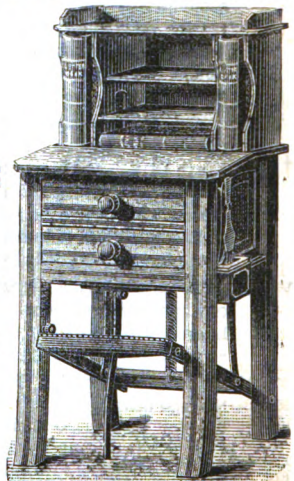


Price 30s.

SIMPLE.
 —
 EFFICIENT.
 —
 TIME SAVING
 —
 NO
 BREAKAGES.

Sold by all Stationers and Office Furnishers.

Agents wanted Everywhere.



Price 42s. and upwards.

Full Particulars and Price Lists on application to
JOHN H. LADD & CO., 116, Queen Victoria Street, London. [203]

NOTES FOR INVESTORS

BY

WILLIAM CORNFORTH,

Stock and Share Broker,

4, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

- I. It is seldom wise to subscribe to New Companies. There are a few exceptional cases. I shall not hesitate to submit to my clients any New Company of which I know the soundness, and which is likely to be a great success; but such exceptional recommendation will be very rare. Enquiries as to value of new issues are answered without charge, and during the past year many clients who requested information have been saved from applying for shares now standing at a heavy discount.
- II. *In purchasing Shares, remember the need of being able easily to dispose of same.* It is almost impossible to sell some shares at any price. I therefore make it a rule to recommend only such Shares as can be sold on Stock Exchange. *Attention to this will save many losses and much chagrin.*
- III. As to Mines! The utmost caution is needed. Money placed in Mining Shares is risked: but if this is clearly understood, small investments may be made with fair chance of large profits. I give careful attention to mining matters, and can deal at close prices.
- IV. As to liability: Discriminate. Take a Bank like the London and County Bank; or an equally sound though smaller institution, the City Bank; with immense accumulated funds—well managed—with a Directorate of unimpeachable integrity and commercial aptitude; or an Insurance Company like the North British and Mercantile, or Commercial Union, with *Millions sterling* of Invested Funds. In these cases liability is *nominal*. But in weak Companies—with unknown men as directors—or needy adventurers in that position—*beware!*
- V. ~~I can confidently recommend as safe and good investments, Shares in such companies as:—~~London and County Bank: London Joint Stock Bank: City Bank: North British and Mercantile Insurance Company: Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company: Commercial Union Insurance Company: average yield in these about 5 per cent. Full particulars sent on application. Also particulars as to *smaller shares* in some Companies, and of Shares depressed in value but worth buying for good rise. Enquiries as to any Company answered.
- VI. I bear in mind that my clients invest their own money, and am always willing to act on definite instructions. In suggesting particular Shares, I have no personal interest whatever to serve. I think of my client's interest *first*, and yet am quite aware that following this rule I shall succeed in building up my own business.
- VII. All Railway and Foreign Stocks bought, sold and carried at close market prices. No tape dealing.

*Bankers:—*CITY BANK.

*References:—*In every large town in England.

PROMPTNESS AND DESPATCH MAY ALWAYS BE RELIED UPON.

Correspondence is invited. Every communication is treated as absolutely confidential.

MONTHLY LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION. See opposite page.

[58

WILLIAM CORNFORTH,

Stock and Share Broker,

4, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

(See Opposite Page.)

Recent disclosures make it evident that Investors may suffer loss through a misplaced confidence alike in members and non-members of the Stock Exchange.

William Cornforth neither requests nor desires commissions until his correspondents have fully satisfied themselves of his trustworthiness.

References can be given in nearly every large town in England.

Stocks delivered to any London Banker against cash. This method precludes any such risk as referred to above.

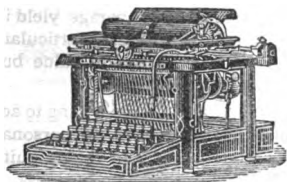
Coupons cashed and discounted.

Advances made on quoted securities.

Special attention to Foreign correspondents.

[57]

REMINGTON STANDARD TYPE-WRITER.



The King of Type-writers: The most rapid and durable Type-writing Machine made. We manufactured and sold over 10,000 in 1886, and Sales are increasing.

No more writer's cramp! No more round Shoulders! No more late hours! No more delayed correspondence! No more illegible letters!

APPLY FOR PRICE LIST AND PARTICULARS TO

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT,

100, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS. [295]

N O T I C E .

**TO RAILWAY COMPANIES, GAS COMPANIES, TRAMWAY COMPANIES,
CONTRACTORS, BOROUGH SURVEYORS, LOCAL BOARDS, DECORATORS
and BUILDERS, MERCHANTS, HOTEL PROPRIETORS, &c. &c.**

J. W. VICKERS'S	General Advertising Offices. (Telephone No. 1303.)
J. W. VICKERS,	5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.
J. W. VICKERS.	(Established 1860.)
J. W. VICKERS	Gives Advice to Advertisers as to the value of every known Advertising Medium.
J. W. VICKERS	Inserts Advertisements in the <i>London Gazette</i> specially.
J. W. VICKERS	Receives Advertisements for Insertion in all the London, Provincial, and Colonial Papers.
J. W. VICKERS	Inserts Advertisements in all the Magazines and Periodicals.
J. W. VICKERS	Receives Advertisements for the top corners of the <i>Daily News</i> and <i>Echo</i> .
J. W. VICKERS	Receives Half-pages for the <i>Daily News</i> , in which Blocks of approved pattern are admitted.
J. W. VICKERS	Gives Estimates for Advertising New Companies.
J. W. VICKERS	Offers important Suggestions to parties who contemplate starting New Companies.
J. W. VICKERS	Can refer Advertisers to several Banks and to many Insurance Companies and Charitable Societies whose business he has conducted for many years.
J. W. VICKERS	Can refer to several eminent firms of Solicitors and Accountants, to Auctioneers and Publishers, and to many Tradesmen.
J. W. VICKERS'S	System of Advertising New Companies has been very successful.
J. W. VICKERS	Can refer to all kinds of Public Companies.
J. W. VICKERS'S	Long experience enables him to select suitable Mediums for particular classes of Advertisements.
J. W. VICKERS'S	System of Registering his Advertisements when they appear prevents all kinds of errors.
J. W. VICKERS	Receives Advertisements from Clerks, Secretaries, Travellers, Governesses, and all kinds of Domestic Servants.
J. W. VICKERS	Receives and forwards Letters in answer to Advertisements free of charge.
J. W. VICKERS	Receives all kinds of Scholastic Advertisements.
J. W. VICKERS	Requires but One Copy of an Advertisement for any number of Papers.
J. W. VICKERS	Has Accounts with nearly every Paper in the United Kingdom.
J. W. VICKERS	Is Joint-Publisher with Messrs. Waterlow & Sons of the "Municipal Corporations Companion."
J. W. VICKERS	Is the Sole Contractor for Advertisements for the "Municipal Corporations Companion."
J. W. VICKERS	Undertakes the Engraving of Blocks for Illustrated Advertisements.
J. W. VICKERS'S	Offices are on the Ground Floor in the Centre of the City.
J. W. VICKERS'S	Office Hours are from 9 to 7; Saturdays, from 9 till 4.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED MARCH, 1834.
 Subscribed Capital, £14,000,000.—Paid-up Capital, £2,800,000. Rest or Surplus Fund, £1,645,620 4s. 9d.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD JAMES ASHTON, Esq.
 OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
 JOHN NUTT BULLEN, Esq.
 BONAMY DOBBREE, Esq.
 FREDERICK J. EDLMANN, Esq.

AUGUSTUS WM. GADESSEN, Esq.
 WILMOT HOLLAND, Esq.
 HERD. MARSHALL HUTH, Esq.
 CHAS. EDWARD JOHNSTON, Esq.
 Sir PENROSE GOODCHILD JULYAN,
 K.C.M.G., C.B.

Rt. Hon. Lord MAGHERAMORNE.
 HENRY JOHN NORMAN, Esq.
 HOWARD POTTER, Esq.
 Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN ROSE, Bt., G.C.M.G.
 HENRY PARKMAN STURGIS, Esq.

OTTO AUGUST BENECKE Esq.
 JOHN NUTT BULLEN, Esq.,

FREDERICK J. EDLMANN, Esq.
 AUGUSTUS WM. GADESSEN, Esq.

FERDINAND MARSHALL HUTH,
 Esq.

Managers.

CITY OFFICE, 41, Lothbury, W. ASTLE.

COUNTRY DEPARTMENT, 41, Lothbury, H. F. BILLINGHURST

Branches: WESTMINSTER, 1, St. James's Square, G. R. HEMMERDE.—BLOOMSBURY, 214, High Holborn
 C. REEVE.—SOUTHWARK, 6, Borough High Street, J. T. WALLIS.—EASTERN, 130, High Street, Whitechapel,
 C. FISHER.—ST. MARYLEBONE, 4, Stratford Place, Oxford Street, C. BUTTAR.—TEMPLE BAR, 217, Strand, B. R.
 KETCHLEE.—LAMBETH, 91, Westminster Bridge Road, C. D. MILLETT.—SOUTH KENSINGTON, 1, Brompton
 Square, P. N. HERBERT, *Sub-Manager*.—VICTORIA ST., Victoria Street, S.W., W. H. ALEXANDER, *Sub-Manager*.
 —BAYSWATER, Westbourne Grove, A. H. DAWS, *Sub-Manager*.—HOLBORN CIRCUS AND HATTON GARDEN,
 114 and 115, Holborn, H. R. S. MANSEY, *Sub-Manager*.—ISLINGTON, 269 and 270, Upper Street, 1-lington, I. G.
 LINDON, *Sub-Manager*.—TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD AND HAMPSTEAD ROAD, 44 and 46, Hampstead Road, F.
 FISHER, *Sub-Manager*.

Secretary—TRESILLIAN P SHIPP. Inspector of Branches—H. L. RUTTER.
 The present Subscribed Capital of the Bank is £14,000,000, in 140,000 Shares of £100 each, held by upwards of
 7,000 Shareholders. The sum of £20 has been paid on each Share, thus making the paid-up Capital £2,800,000. The
 Rest or Surplus Fund is £1,645,620 4s. 9d.

Current Accounts are opened with, and the usual Banking facilities granted to, persons properly introduced. The
 Bank takes the Agency of Private Country Banks, Joint Stock Banks, and other Public Companies in England or the
 Colony; attends to the purchase and sale of British and Foreign Stocks; collects Dividends on Government Funds,
 Railway Stock, Foreign and other Securities, payable in England or abroad; acts as Agents for the receipt of Military
 and other pay and allowances, and generally transacts every description of Banking business.

Sums of £10 and upwards may be deposited, repayable at call. Sums of £500 and upwards may be deposited upon
 seven days' notice of withdrawal. Interest is allowed thereon, according to the class of Deposit, but subject to alteration
 by public advertisement in the *Times* newspaper. Cheques cannot be drawn against Deposit Accounts, nor will Depositors
 be entitled to any of the usual Banking facilities of a Current Account. A Receipt is given for each Deposit,
 which is not transferable, and must be surrendered on repayment of the amount, according to the conditions printed
 thereon.

Circular Notes of £10, £25, and £50 are issued for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal Towns of Europe,
 Asia, Africa, and North and South America. They are issued free of expense and are payable by the Agents abroad,
 at the exchange of the day, without any deduction whatever for Commission. Letters of Credit are also granted, payable
 at all the Chief Towns and Cities abroad. They may be obtained at the Bank in Lothbury, or any of its Branches.
 The Officers of the Bank are not allowed to receive any Christmas Boxes or Gratuities.
 London, Dec., 1877. T. P. SHIPP, Secretary. [269

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW YORK: 59, WALL STREET.

PHILADELPHIA:

BOSTON:

BALTIMORE:

4th and Chestnut Streets.

66, State Street.

ALEX. BROWN & SONS,
 Corner of Baltimore & Calvert Streets.

Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between the United States and Europe.

BUY AND SELL BILLS OF EXCHANGE

On Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland,
 Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Australia. Make Collections of Drafts Drawn in the
 United States on Foreign Countries,

AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS

In sterling available in any part of the World; in *Francs* for use in Martinique
 and Guadaloupe; and in *Dollars* for use in the United States and adjacent countries.

THEIR

London House, Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

(The Financial Agents of the United States Government),

Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money between London and the United States; Buy
 and Sell Bills of Exchange on the United States; Make Collections of Drafts drawn
 on the United States and Canada; and Receive Accounts of American Banks, Firms
 and Individuals upon favourable terms.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,
 Founders' Court, Lothbury, LONDON, E.C.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,
 No. 28, Chapel Street, LIVERPOOL. [25

UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS RANNIE GRANT, Esq., *Governor.* Sir S. H. WATERLOW, Bart., *Deputy-Governor.*
 A. COCKBURN, Esq. HERMAN HOSKIER, Esq. P. BOSANQUET, Esq.
 FLEETWOOD P. WILSON, Esq. JOHN HOLMES, Esq. H. W. DEMAIN SAUNDERS, Esq.
 H. J. B. KENDALL, Esq. W. O. GILCHRIST, Esq. G. H. MILFORD, Esq.
 W. M. LANSLOWNE BEALE, Esq. H. G. DEVAS, Esq. The Rt. Hon. C. T. RITCHIE, M.P.

Principal Office: 2, PRINCES STREET, MANSION HOUSE.

Regent Street Branch, Argyll Place. **Bayswater Branch,** 67, Bishop's Road.
Charing Cross Branch, Charing Cross. **Aldgate Branch,** 89, Aldgate.
Chancery Lane Branch, Chancery Lane. **Tottenham Court Road Branch,** 97, Tottenham Court Road.
Holborn Circus Branch, Holborn Circus.

Town Manager—G. A. TUCKER. Country and Foreign Manager—R. SLATER.
Secretary—C. H. R. WOLLASTON.

The Capital of the Bank is £11,000,000 sterling, in 110,000 Shares of £100, on each of which £15 nos. have been paid, making the paid-up Capital £1,705,000, held by upwards of 4,400 Proprietors, whose names are published periodically.

RESERVED FUND, £850,000; and DIVIDEND for the last year at the rate of 12½ per cent. per annum.

TERMS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—These are kept according to the usual custom of London Bankers.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed on Money placed on Deposit at seven days' notice, whether by customers or the public generally, and receipts given for the sums so deposited. If the money is withdrawn within fourteen days from the date of deposit, no interest is allowed. Notice of changes in the rate of interest will be given by advertisement only.
 At the expiration of the seven days' notice of withdrawal of a deposit without the amount being withdrawn, the interest will cease, unless the depositor express his wish to continue the deposit, subject to further notice.

GENERAL BUSINESS.

The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private.
 Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued for all parts of the Continent of Europe and elsewhere.
 Purchases and Sales effected in all the British and Foreign Stocks and Securities.
 Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the Half-pay of Officers' Pensions, Annuities, &c., received for customers without charge.

[121]

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED.

Established 1836. Registered 30th September, 1882.

Subscribed Capital, £12,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,800,000.
Guarantee Fund, £1,153,215.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM R. ARBUTHNOT, Esq. EDMUND DEACON, Esq. DONALD LARNACH, Esq.
 Sir WM. J. W. BAYNES, Bart. HOWARD GILLIAT, Esq. DANIEL MEINERTZHAGEN, Esq.
 DELABERE P. BLAINE, Esq. ALEXANDER H. GOSCHEN, Esq. GEO. GARDEN NICOL, Esq.
 EDWARD BLOUNT, Esq., C.B. The Right Hon. Lord HARLECH. ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.
 FRANCIS BOYKETT, Esq. FRANCIS J. JOHNSTON, Esq. HENRY WM. SEGELCKE, Esq.
 HENRY J. JOURDAIN, Esq., C.M.G.

General Manager—W. F. NARRAWAY.

HEAD OFFICE	5, Princes Street, Mansion House	W. F. NARRAWAY, <i>Manager.</i>
<i>Country Department</i>	5, Princes Street, Mansion House	CHARLES GOW, <i>Manager.</i>
PALL MALL BRANCH	69, Pall Mall	W. J. ADAMS, <i>Manager.</i>
CHANCERY LANE BRANCH	123, Chancery Lane	J. H. BRAYLEY, <i>Manager.</i>
CHARTERHOUSE ST. BRANCH.. .. .	{ Charterhouse Street; Cattle Market, Isling- ton, and Foreign Cattle Market, Deptford }	JOHN LAW, <i>Manager.</i>
SOUTHWARK BRANCH	28, Borough High Street	D. F. RUTTER, <i>Sub-Manager.</i>
PADDINGTON BRANCH	2, Craven Road, Eastbourne Terrace	G. S. MINSON, <i>Manager.</i>
GT. TOWER STREET BRANCH.. .. .	87, Great Tower Street	R. L. SUTTON, <i>Manager.</i>
	<i>Secretary—EDWARD CLODD.</i>	F. U. FULLEK, <i>Manager.</i>

Current accounts are kept agreeably to the custom of London Bankers. Persons keeping Current Accounts with the Bank can Transfer to a Deposit Account any portion of their Balance, upon which interest at the current rate of the day will be allowed.

Sums of £10 and upwards are received on Deposit at interest from persons not Customers, either at seven days' notice, or for fixed periods, as may be agreed upon.

The Agency of Joint Stock Banks, Private Banks and Foreign Banks undertaken.
 Purchases and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, Bullion, Specie, &c., effected.

Circular Notes are issued free of charge for the use of Travellers, payable in the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe, and in the Chief Commercial Cities of the World. Letters of Credit are also granted on the same places. They may be obtained at the Head Office, or Branches.

Dividends on English and Foreign Funds, or on Railway and other Shares and Debentures payable in this Country, received without charge of Customers.

[98]

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1833. Number of Shareholders, 7,940.

Subscribed Capital, £12,037,500. Paid-up Capital, £2,227,500. Reserve Fund, £1,415,000.
Reserved Liability, £8,025,000.

Head Office: 112, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

Metropolitan Branches—212, Piccadilly, W.; Audley Mansions, South Audley Street, W.; 52, Baker Street, W.; 218, Upper Street, Islington, N.; Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.; 88, Cromwell Road, S.W.; and St. Martins le Grand, 185, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

C. BARCLAY, Esq.
G. H. FIELD, Esq.
M. O. FITZGERALD, Esq.
J. O. HANSON, Esq.

F. C. LE MARCHANT, Esq.
C. V. E. LAURIE, Esq.
D. MACDONALD, Esq.
G. F. MALCOLMSON, Esq.

H. PAULL, Esq.
R. B. WADE, Esq.
R. WIGRAM, Esq.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, having numerous branches in England and Wales, as well as Agents and Correspondents at home and abroad, affords great facilities to its customers, who may have moneys transmitted to the credit of their accounts through any of the branches free of charge.

Current accounts are conducted at the Head Office and Metropolitan Branches, and deposits are received and interest allowed thereon at the rates advertised by the Bank in the London newspapers from time to time.

The Bank undertakes the Agency of Private and Joint Stock Banks, also the Purchase and Sale of all British and Foreign Stocks and Shares, and the collection of Dividends, Annuities, &c. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit, payable at the principal towns abroad, are issued for the use of Travellers.

At the Country Branches Current Accounts are opened, Deposits received, and all other Banking business conducted.

The Officers of the Bank are bound to secrecy as regards the transactions of its customers.

Copies of the Annual Report of the Bank, Lists of Branches, Agents and Correspondents may be had on application at the Head Office, and at any of the Bank's Branches.

By order of the Directors,

T. G. ROBINSON, } *Joint*
F. CHURCHWARD, } *General Managers.* [28

LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established in 1836, and Registered in 1880 under "The Companies Acts, 1862 to 1879."

CAPITAL £8,000,000, IN 100,000 SHARES OF £80 EACH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £2,000,000 | RESERVE FUND £ 1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

HANBURY BARCLAY, Esq.
JOHN JAMES CATER, Esq.
EDWARD FORD DUNCANSON, Esq.
FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq.
CHARLES SEYMOUR GRENFELL, Esq.
WILLIAM ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq.

EDWARD HARBORD LUSHINGTON, Esq.
ABRAHAM HODGSON PHILLPOTTS, Esq.
WILLIAM GAIR RATHBONE, Esq.
WILLIAM HENRY STONE, Esq.
JAMES DUNCAN THOMSON, Esq.
FREDERICK YOULE, Esq.

Auditors—WILLIAM NORMAN, Esq.

RICHARD H. SWAINE, Esq.

General Manager—WILLIAM MCKEWAN.

Chief Inspector—H. J. LEMON.

Solicitors—Messrs. HARRIES, WILKINSON and RAIKES.

Chief Accountant—JAMES GRAY.

Secretary—GEORGE GOUGH.

HEAD OFFICE—21, LOMBARD STREET:

Head Office Manager—WILLIAM HOWARD. *Deputy-Manager*—JOHN E. BAGULEY.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED,

Opens DRAWING ACCOUNTS with Commercial Houses and Private Individuals, upon the plan usually adopted by other Bankers.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Deposit Receipts are issued for sums of Money placed upon these Accounts, and Interest is allowed for such periods and at such rates as may be agreed upon, reference being had to the state of the Money Market.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT are issued payable in the principal Cities and Towns of the Continent. Letters of Credit are also issued payable in Australia, Canada, India, China, the United States, and elsewhere.

The Agency of Foreign and Country Banks is undertaken.

The Purchase and Sale of Government and other Stocks, also of English and Foreign Shares are effected. Dividends, Annuities, &c. are received for Customers of the Bank.

Great facilities are afforded to the Customers of the Bank for the receipt of money both from and in the Towns where the Company has Branches.

The Officers of the Bank are bound not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

By Order of the Directors, W. MCKEWAN, *General Manager.* [143

THE CITY BANK, LIMITED, LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (100,000 Shares of £40 each), £4,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL (£10 on 100,000 Shares), £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY JOHN ATKINSON, Esq., M.P.
JOHN CORRY, Esq.
THOMAS MORGAN HARVEY, Esq.
JOHN HENDERSON, Esq.

HENRY HOLMES, Esq.
SAMUEL JOSHUA, Esq.
EMILE LEVITA, Esq.

WILLIAM MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
JOAQUIN DE MANCHA, Esq.
THOMAS SUTHERLAND, Esq., M.P.
JAMES E. VANNER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE (CORNER OF FINCH LANE): THREADNEEDLE STREET.

ALFRED GEORGE KENNEDY, Manager. | DAVID G. H. POLLOCK, Assistant Manager.

BRANCHES:

BOND STREET BRANCH
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD BRANCH
LUDGATE HILL BRANCH
PADDDINGTON BRANCH
KNIGHTSBRIDGE BRANCH
ALDGATE BRANCH
HOLBORN BRANCH
OLD STREET BRANCH
QUEEN VICTORIA STREET BRANCH
FORE STREET BRANCH

34, Old Bond Street
159 and 160, Tottenham Court Rd.
61 and 63, Ludgate Hill
119 and 121, Edgware Road
7, Lowndes Terrace
Aldgate Buildings, Corner of Fen-
church St. and Leadenhall St.
34, Holborn Viaduct
Great Eastern Street
Queen Victoria Street
100 and 101, Fore Street

EDWARD G. MULLINS, Manager.
FREDERICK B. KIRBY, Manager.
GEORGE W. OAKLEY, Manager.
JOSEPH S. BEVINGTON, Manager.
RICHARD S. FENNINGS, Manager.
ALFRED JAQUES, Manager.
WM. H. NICHOLLS, Manager.
WM. H. HILLMAN, Manager.
DAVID KIDD, Manager.
THOMAS REED, Manager.

Secretary—HENRY W. LAMB.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept in conformity with the practice of London Bankers. In cases where a remunerative Balance is not maintained, a Charge for Commission is made. Parties keeping Current Accounts have the facility of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon negotiable Securities—of depositing Bills, Coupons, &c., for collection—and of lodging with the Bank Deeds and other valuable property in Fireproof Strong-Rooms for safe custody.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Money, in amounts of £10 and upwards, is received from the public generally, subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal, and Interest is allowed thereon at the current rate of the day; the Bank notifying any change in the rate of Interest by Advertisement in one or more of the leading London Newspapers. If the money be withdrawn within a fortnight, no Interest is allowed. Persons having Current Accounts can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to Deposit Account.

The AGENCY OF COUNTRY and FOREIGN BANKS, whether Joint Stock or Private, is undertaken by the Bank. LETTERS OF CREDIT, payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns and Cities of the World, are granted; also Mercantile and Marginal Credits. CIRCULAR NOTES are issued by the Bank, addressed to all, and payable at any of the places on the Continent where the Bank has an appointed Correspondent. Dividends, &c., on Government and other Stocks, Annuities, Pensions, &c., are received for customers of the Bank without charge; the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Shares and Securities are also undertaken; and every description of Banking Business is transacted. The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers. [97]

LOYDS BARNETTS & BOSANQUETS BANK LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL (93,750 Shares of £50 each), £4,687,500.

CAPITAL PAID UP (£8 per Share), £750,000. RESERVE FUND, £360,000.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS SALT, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq.
BERNARD TINDAL BOSANQUET, Esq.
EDWARD GEM, Esq.
SAMUEL HOARE, Esq., M.P.

EDWARD BRODIE HOARE, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
I. ARTHUR KENRICK, Esq.
SAMFSON SAMUEL LLOYD, Esq.
THOMAS LLOYD, Esq.
GEORGE BRAITHWAITE LLOYD, Esq.
General Manager—HOWARD LLOYD, Esq.

RICHARD HORRADAILE LLOYD, Esq.
JOHN SPENCER PHILLIPS, Esq.
JOHN CHARLES SALT, Esq.
GEORGE DUNBAR WHATMAN, Esq.

Registered Office: 72, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Chief Country Office: BIRMINGHAM.

PLACES OF BUSINESS.

LONDON: Lombard Street, St. James's Street, West Kensington, Hampstead, and Fimlico.

BIRMINGHAM: Aston Road, Bristol Street, Colmore Row, Deritend, Five Ways, Great Hampton Street and High Street.

BURTON-ON-TRENT.
CANNOCK.
COVENTRY.
DARLASTON.
DUDLEY.
ENFIELD.
GREAT BRIDGE.

HALESOWEN.
HANDSWORTH.
HANLEY.
IRONBRIDGE.
LEAMINGTON.
LICHFIELD.
LONDON.

LUDLOW.
NEWPORT (Salop).
OLDBURY.
RUGBY.
RUGELEY.
SHIFNAL.
SHREWSBURY.

SMETHWICK.
STAFFORD.
STRATFORD-ON-AVON.
TAMWORTH.
WALSALL.
WARWICK.
WEDNESBURY.

WELLINGTON (Salop).
WELSHPOOL.
WEST BROMWICH.
WHITCHURCH (Salop).
WILLENHALL.
WOLVERHAMPTON.

SUB-BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BLOXWICH.
BREWOOD.
CATERHAM.
COLESHILL.

DAWLEY.
ECCLESHALL.
ELLESMERE.
HARBORNE.

HEDNESFORD.
KENILWORTH.
MOSELEY.
OAKENGATES.

OXTED.
PENKRIDGE.
SOLIHULL.

SOUTHAM.
SUTTON COLDFIELD.
TENBURY.

With this Bank have been incorporated, by purchase or amalgamation, the long-established private Banks of LOYDS and Co., and MOILLIET and SONS, of Birmingham; BARNETTS, HOARES and Co., and BOSANQUET, SALT and Co., of London; STEVENSON, SALT and Co., of Stafford and Lichfield; P. and H. WILLIAMS, of Wednesbury; A. BUTLIN and SON, of Rugby; R. and W. F. FRYER, of Wolverhampton; I. and J. C. WRIGHT and Co., of Burton-on-Trent; BECK and Co., of Shrewsbury and Welshpool; and the following Banking Companies, viz., the WARWICK and LEAMINGTON BANKING COMPANY, the SHROPSHIRE BANKING COMPANY, and the COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE BANKING COMPANY. The Bank has Correspondents and Agents in most of the large towns in the British Isles, as well as in Australia, Canada, the West Indies, Mauritius and other Colonies, and thus offers to the public great facilities for transacting Banking business. Current Accounts are opened upon the terms usually adopted by Bankers. Deposits are received at interest subject to fourteen days' notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement. Drafts and Letters of Credit are granted upon Agents; and Circular Notes, payable in all parts of the world, obtained. Purchases and Sales of Government and other Stocks effected, and every description of Banking business transacted. A Declaration of Secrecy is signed, on appointment, by every person engaged in the Bank's service.

HOWARD LLOYD, General Manager.

THE IMPERIAL BANK, Limited.

6, LOTHBURY, E.C.

Established 1862.

Branch Offices—
VICTORIA MANSIONS, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.
1. SYDNEY PLACE, ONSLow SQUARE, S.W.
107, HIGH STREET, MARYLEBONE, W. (Temporary Offices).
49, HIGH STREET, PECKHAM, S.E.
14, THE PROMENADE, EAST DULWICH, S.E.

Sub-Branch to Peckham, open on Monday and Friday.

Agencies at—WALTHAM ABBEY, CHESHUNT, WALTHAM CROSS, WOODFORD and LOUGHTON.

Subscribed Capital, £2,250,000. | Paid-up, £675,000. | Reserve Fund, £150,000.

Directors.

JAMES CHARLES, Esq. (Firm of SMITH & CHARLES), South Sea House.
JAMES DICKSON, Esq. Larchmoor, near Slough.
EDMUND T. DOXAT, Esq. (Director of DALGETY & Co., Limited), 52, Lombard Street.
Sir ANDREW LUSK, Bart., Ald. 63, Fenchurch Street.
WILLIAM MULLER, Esq. (Firm of JOHN HUBBARD & Co.), 4, St. Helen's Place.
A. P. PETROCOCHINO, Esq. 29, Finsbury Circus.
MICHAEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq. (Firm of RODOCANACHI, SONS & Co.), 29, Finsbury Circus.
HERBERT STERN, Esq. (Firm of STERN BROTHERS), 6, Angel Court.
JAMES STERN, Esq. (Firm of STERN BROTHERS), 6, Angel Court.

Solicitors—Messrs. MAPLES, TEESDALE & Co., 6, Frederick's Place, Old Jewry, E.C.

Brokers—Messrs. HOPE, DODGSON & NEWBERY, 26, Royal Exchange.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

Current Accounts opened in accordance with the usual practice of London Banks.

Money received on deposit in sums of £10 and upwards, subject to Seven Days' notice of withdrawal, upon which interest will be allowed at the current rate of the day. Deposits received for fixed periods, according to arrangement.

Investments and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued to all parts of the World.

The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks undertaken.

Every other description of Banking Business transacted.

No Fee or Gratuity received by the Clerks of the Bank. ALFRED BROWN, Manager. [66

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

Directors.

Sir EDWIN H. GALSWORTHY. | RICHARD MITCHELL, Esq. | BRINSLEY NIXON, Esq.
JAMES GOODSON, Esq. | Colonel ALEXANDER MONCRIEFF, | CLARE SEWELL READ, Esq.
Sir CHARLES E. LEWIS, Bart., M.P. | C.B., F.R.S. | THOMAS COLLETT SANDARS, Esq.

General Manager—JOHN WOODROW CROSS, Esq.

Auditors—ARTHUR COOPER, Esq. EDGAR FIGGESS, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. MUNNS & LONGDEN. | Secretary—THOMAS JAMES GRIGSON, Esq.

London Agents—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Head Office: 7, BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, E.C.

London Suburban Branches.

Anerley, Beckenham, Blackheath, Canning Town, Edgware Road, Enfield, Hackney, Kingsland, Lewisham, Leyton stone, Newington Green, Richmond, South Kensington, Staines, Stoke Newington, Stratford, E., Surbiton, Sutton, Teddington, Tottenham, Twickenham, Waltham Green, Walthamstow, Wood Green, Woolwich.

Country Branches.

Aberdare, Aberystwith, Bridgend, Bülth, Bungay, Cardiff, Cardiff Docks, Carmarthen, Chatham, Chepstow, Cowbridge, Diss, Eastbourne, East Dereham, Ebbw Vale, Eye, Fakenham, Fishguard, Gravesend, Halesworth, Harleston, Haverfordwest, King's Lynn, Llanelly, Llanidloes, Merthyr Tydfil, Milford Haven, Narberth, Neath, Newport, Mon., North Walsham, Norwich, Pembroke, Pembroke Dock, Penarth, Pontypool, Pontypridd, Portsea (for Portsmouth), Rhyl, Rochester, Ruthin, St Clears, Tenby, Tredegar, Usk, Yarmouth.

Sub-Agencies.

Carshalton, Tregaron, Maesteg, Llandrindod, Caerphilly, Grays, Gosport, Saxmundham, Downham, Hunstanton, Briton Ferry, Aberavon, Pentre, Treherbert, Wells, Rhymney, Ferndale, Porth.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL BANK, LIMITED, opens—

DRAWING ACCOUNTS, upon the plan usually adopted by other Bankers.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Deposit Receipts for sums of £10 and upwards will be issued to Customers and others for sums placed upon these accounts, and interest allowed at such rates and for such periods as may be agreed upon, reference being had to the state of the Money Market.

The BANK effects purchases and sales of British and Foreign Funds, Stocks, Shares and Securities—receives Dividends, &c., thereon—and transacts every other description of Banking business.

All Payments of the Bank are made in Bank of England Notes and Bullion.

Every Officer of the Bank is required to Sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

By Order of the Directors.

J.W. CROSS, General Manager. [23]

The ALLIANCE BANK, Limited

Head Office—BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON, E.C.

CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£235,000

Directors.

Hon. W. St. JOHN F. BRODRICK, M.P.	DANIEL MACKENZIE, Esq.	Rt. Hon. Sir LYON PLAYFAIR, K.C.B., M.P.
RHODES COBB, Esq.	JAMES McMASTER, Esq.	HUGH C. ROSS, Esq.
WILLIAM DUNN, Esq.	HUGH B. MUIR, Esq.	
	FRED. PEEL, Esq.	

General Manager—R. O. YEATS. Assistant Manager—H. T. HORN. Secretary—THOS. J. SCOTT.

Kensington Branch—88 and 90, High Street, Kensington, W.—H. P. B. SMITH, *Manager*.

Regent Street Branch—239, Regent Street, W.—E. WHISKARD, *Manager*.

Camden Town Branch—176, High St., Camden Town, N.W. (Temporary Office). } A. S. SMYTHE, *Manager*.

Upper Holloway Branch—820, Holloway Road, N.

Chelsea Branch—14, Sloane Square, Chelsea, S.W.—J. RICHARDSON, *Manager*.

Kilburn Branch—74, High Road, Kilburn, N.W.—J. F. SABINE, *Manager*.

Battersea Branch—30, Victoria Road, Battersea Park, S.W.—H. H. HALL, *Manager*.

Earl's Court Branch—201, Earl's Court Road, S.W.—J. G. BARNES, *Manager*.

Streatham Branch—1, The Triangle, Streatham, S.W.—EDWD. SMITH, *Manager*.

Current Accounts opened in accordance with the prevailing custom of similar establishments. Deposits received in sums of £10 and upwards, subject to seven days' notice, at the current rate of interest; or otherwise as may be agreed upon.

No charge made for collecting Country Cheques.

Agencies of Foreign and Country Banks undertaken, purchases and sales of Stocks, Shares and other Securities effected, Dividends thereon received, Coupons collected or negotiated, and every other description of Banking business transacted.

To Customers of the Bank the utmost facilities will be afforded for the transmission of Money between London, Liverpool, Manchester and Scotland, and for the payment or receipt of Money at any of those places in exchange for Stock, Shares, &c.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued to all parts of Europe and elsewhere.

November, 1887.

[92]

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL . . . £2,000,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVED FUND, £221,809.

Directors.

FREDERICK A. HANKEY, Esq., M.P., London, <i>Chairman</i> .	
JAMES A. BANNERMAN, Esq., Manchester, <i>Deputy-Chairman</i> .	
RICHARD CURTIS, Esq., Manchester.	JOSEPH ROBERT HEAVEN, Esq., Manchester.
WILLIAM GEORGE ELDER, Esq., London.	EMIL HEINEMANN, Esq., London.
Sir THOMAS FAIRBAIRN, Bart., London.	COLERIDGE J. KENNARD, Esq., London.
JOHN HENRY GARTSIDE, Esq., Manchester.	ROBERT NEILL, Esq., Manchester.
RICHARD M. HARVEY, Esq., London.	JOSEPH RICE, Esq., Manchester.

Manager—JAMES TULLOCH, Esq.

London: City Office, 52, Threadneedle St. Manchester Office, 84, King St.

Charing Cross Branch, 450, West Strand.

Hyde's Cross Branch, 43, Hanging Ditch, Manchester.

Regent Road Branch, Salford.

Current Accounts kept in London on the terms ruling with the Joint Stock Banks. Deposits received at the current rate of interest.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued to all parts of Europe and the Mediterranean, to the East and West Indies, China, North and South America, South Africa and Australasia.

52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

J. W. BONE, *Secretary*. [249]

THE
LONDON & GENERAL BANK, Limited.

20, BUDGE ROW, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANK HOURS, 10 to 4; SATURDAYS, 10 to 2.

Authorised Capital, £250,000. Capital Subscribed, £200,000.

DIRECTORS.

J. SPENCER BALFOUR, *Chairman.*

SAMUEL WALKER, *Vice-Chairman.*

WILLIAM BLEWITT.
GEORGE DIBLEY.

SAMUEL ROWLES PATTISON,
F.G.S.

ALFRED T. LAYTON, J.P.

JOSEPH GUTTERIDGE, J.P.
HENRY STAINES.

Manager and Secretary—G. E. BROCK.

THE LONDON AND GENERAL BANK transacts all ordinary Banking Business. Current Accounts are opened, the custody of Securities undertaken, Bills of Exchange, Coupons and Dividends are collected.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the Minimum Monthly Balances in any month, when such balances are not drawn below £50.

Cheque Books supplied, only the cost of stamps being charged.

Forms for opening Accounts, and full particulars, will be supplied on application to

G. E. BROCK, *Manager and Secretary.* [209]

THE COUNTRY CHEQUE CLEARING BANK
LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :

43, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.

West End Branch : 33 & 34, CRAVEN STREET, STRAND.

Directors.

CHARLES E. BARNETT, Esq. (*Director* Lloyds', Barnett's & Bosanquet's Bank, Limited).

JOHN BOUSTED, Esq. (*Director* Lambeth Water Works).

J. FLOWER JACKSON, Esq., J.P., Denman Chambers, London Bridge.

B. NICHOLSON, Esq. (*Managing Director*), 43, Coleman Street, Bank, E.C.

Bankers—Messrs. LLOYDS', BARNETT'S & BOSANQUET'S BANK, Limited.

Solicitors—Messrs. PAINE, SON & POLLOCK, 14, St. Helen's Place, E.C.

Auditors—Messrs. BROOM, HAYS & AKERS, 11, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

Secretary—FRANK HOLME-SUMNER, Esq.

This Company is prepared to Cash approved Country Cheques, Bankers' Drafts and other Shorts, on presentation at any time during Bank Hours; by this system business men will be spared the irksome necessity of "PAYING IN" Country Cheques BEFORE 11.30 a.m.

A Cheque on the Company's Bankers will be given in exchange for the exact amount of the Country Cheques tendered.

ACCOUNTS FOR COMMISSION RENDERED MONTHLY.

[305]

LONDON & SOUTH WESTERN BANK, LIMITED

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000. Paid-up, £300,000. Reserve Fund, £50,000.

Head Office: 7, FENCHURCH STREET, E.C.

LONDON BRANCHES:—West End, 27, Regent Street.			
Acton.	Camden Town.	Forest Gate.	Kentish Town.
Addiscombe.	Chelsea.	Forest Hill.	Kilburn.
Anerley.	Chiswick and Turnham Green.	Hackney.	New Cross.
Balham.	Clapham.	Hammersmith.	Notting Hill.
Battersea.	Clapham Junction.	Hampstead.	Oxford Street.
Battersea Park.	Clapton.	Harrow Road.	Peckham.
Bermondsey.	Croydon.	Hendon.	Poplar.
Bow.	Ealing.	Highgate.	Putney.
Brixton, North.	Finsbury.	Holloway.	St. John's Wood.
Brixton, South.	Finsbury Park.	Hornsey.	Shepherd's Bush.
Camberwell.		Kensington.	South Hampstead.
			South Norwood.
			Stepney.
			Streatham.
			Sydenham.
			Tooting.
			Upper Norwood.
			Vauxhall.
			Wandsworth.
			West Brompton.
			West Norwood.
			Wimbledon.

Country Branches—BRISTOL, HONITON, OTTERY ST. MARY, SIDMOUTH.

Every Description of Banking Business transacted.

G. T. GOODINGE, }
W. M. HERBAGE, } *Joint*
F. L. JERMYN, } *General Managers.*

[99]

LONDON, PARIS & AMERICAN BANK, Limited.

Capital, £1,000,000.

Paid Up, £400,000.

Subscribed, £500,000.

Reserve Fund, £30,000.

Head Office: 10, TOKENHOUSE YARD, LOTHBURY, LONDON.

BRANCH AT SAN FRANCISCO, California.

AGENTS AT NEW YORK, Messrs. Lazard Frères.

AGENTS AT PARIS, Messrs. Lazard Frères et Cie.

Banking and Exchange Business with America and the Continent of Europe transacted on favourable terms, and Credits issued available in the United States, Europe, India, China, Australia and elsewhere.

P. W. ROBERTSON, *Secretary.* [9]

G. BARKER & CO.

THE BANK,

MARK LANE, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS made up to the 30th June and 31st December in each year, and Interest allowed on the minimum monthly balances, at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, if not drawn below £25, and Three per cent. per annum if not drawn below £100 during the term of each half-year. No Commission charged, except in cases where a large number of transactions occur with a merely nominal balance. Customers keeping accounts have the facility of having approved Bills Discounted, and of obtaining Loans upon negotiable security.

DIVIDENDS, Annuities, Pensions, &c., collected.

STOCKS, Shares, or other securities Bought, Sold or Exchanged.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and Circular Notes obtained, payable abroad.

AGENCIES of Foreign and Country Banks undertaken, and every description of Banking Business transacted.

DEPOSITS.—Deposits of £1 and upwards received and receipts issued.
Special Rates.

On Demand	3½ per cent. per Annum.	} Interest payable Quarterly.
7 Days' Notice	4 " "	
14 " "	4½ " "	
30 " "	5 " "	
3 Months' Notice	6 " "	

Extra Bonus of 1 per cent. allowed on sums remaining on deposit 12 complete calendar months. If Deposits be withdrawn within one Calendar Month no Interest will be allowed.

Further particulars given or forwarded on application.

[93]

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th of March, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 20th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL, fully paid up 80,000,000 francs ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND 20,000,000 francs £800,000

HEAD OFFICE, 14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

Chief Manager—E. DENFERT-ROCHEREAU, Esq.

Sub-Managers—A. RENAUD, Esq. ; E. BISSON, Esq.

Branches at

LYONS, MARSEILLES and NANTES (FRANCE). CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, SHANGHAI,
 SAN FRANCISCO and MELBOURNE.

Agents at

HONG-KONG, FOOCHOW, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA, HANKOW and SYDNEY.

London Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON : 52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

London Manager—H. DUVAL, Esq.

The London Office grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills payable at the above-named places.

The Bank will conduct Banking business of every description with the Continent, India, China, &c. &c., upon terms to be ascertained at the Office. [238]

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... francs 200,000,000 ... £8,000,000
PAID-UP " 100,000,000 ... £4,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—LYONS.

BRANCHES AT	{	PARIS,	ST. PETERSBURG,	CAIRO,
		MARSEILLES,	MADRID.	ALGIERS,
		BORDEAUX,	CONSTANTINOPLE,	ORAN,
		GENEVA,	ALEXANDRIA,	

Aix-en-Provence, Aix-les-Bains, Alais, Amiens, Angers, Angoulême, Annecy, Annonay, Arras, Bar-le-Duc, Baune, Belleville-sur-Saône, Besançon, Béziers, Bordeaux, Bourg, Caen, Calais-Saint-Pierre, Cannes, Cette, Châlon-sur-Saône, Chambéry, Charleville, Cognac, Dijon, Dunkerque, Epinal, Grasse, Grenoble, Le Havre, Lille, Limoges, Mâcon, Marseille, Montpellier, Moulins, Nancy, Nantes, Narbonne, Nevers, Nice, Nîmes, Orleans, Perpignan, Poitiers, Reims, Rennes, Rive-de-Gier, Roanne, Romans, Roubaix, Rouen, Saint Chamond, Sedan, Saint Etienne, St.-Germain-en-Laye, Saint-Quentin, Thizy, Toulon, Toulouse, Tourcoing, Troyes, Valence, Valenciennes, Versailles, Vienne (Isère), Villefranche-sur-Saône, and Voiron.

LONDON BRANCH—40, LOMBARD STREET.

Manager—ET. GONNET, Esq.

London Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co. ; BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The London Branch of this Bank grants Drafts, Telegraphic Transfers and Letters of Credit on all its Branches, also on its Correspondents in all Continental Cities; collects Bills, opens Current Accounts, and transacts every description of Banking business between London and the Continent.

SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE.

Capital Subscribed Fr. 120,000,000—£4,800,000.

Paid-up, Fr. 60,000,000—£2,400,000. Reserve, Fr. 12,000,000—£480,000.

Head Office : 56, RUE DE PROVENCE, PARIS.

English and American Office : 4, PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

BRANCHES at SAINT-DENIS, BOULOGNE-SUR-SEINE, VINCENNES and NEUILLY.

AGENCIES IN FRANCE :—

Agen.	Belfort.	Châlons-sur-Marne.	Honfleur.	Narbonne.	St.-Germain-en-Laye.
Aix. (B.-du-Rh.)	Besançon.	Châteauroux.	La Rochelle.	Nevers.	Saint-Lo.
Alais.	Beziers.	Chauumont.	Laval.	Nice.	Saint-Malo.
Albi.	Blois.	Cherbourg.	Lille.	Nîmes.	Saint-Servan.
Alençon.	Bordeaux.	Clermont-Ferrand.	Limoges.	Niort.	Saint-Quentin.
Amiens.	Boulange-sur-Mer.	Dax.	Lisieux.	Orléans.	Saumur.
Angers.	Bourges.	Dieppe.	Lodeve.	Pau.	Sedan.
Angoulême.	Brest.	Dijon.	Lorient.	Périgueux.	Sens.
Anncny.	Brive.	Douai.	Lyon.	Perpignan.	Tarbes.
Annonay.	Caen.	Dreux.	Macon.	Poitiers.	Thiers.
Apt.	Cahors.	Dunkerque.	Mans (le).	Puy (le).	Toulon.
Aries.	Cambrai.	Elbeuf.	Marmande.	Reims.	Toulouse.
Arras.	Carcassonne.	Epernay.	Marseille.	Rennes.	Tours.
Auch.	Castres.	Epinal.	Montauban.	Rive-de-Gier.	Troyes.
Aurillac.	Cette.	Fontainebleau.	Montereau.	Roanne.	Valence.
Auxerre.	Chalon-sur-Saône.	Gaillac.	Montluçon.	Rodez.	Valenciennes.
Avignon.	Chartres.	Grenoble.	Montpellier.	Roubaix.	Versailles.
Bar-le-Duc.		Harve (le).	Moulins.	Rouen.	Vichy.
Bayonne.			Nancy.	Saint-Brieuc.	
Beauvais.			Nantes.	Saint-Etienne.	

Drafts and Letters of Credit granted on the Head Office, Branches, and the principal Cities of the Continent. Banking Business of every description transacted on moderate terms.

London Agency—38, LOMBARD STREET.—CH. METTU and A. H. DOVE, Joint Managers.
London Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE and Co. [263]

The UNION BANK of AUSTRALIA, Lim.

ESTABLISHED 1837. INCORPORATED 1880.

Paid-up Capital, £1,500,000. Reserve Funds, £980,000. Together, £2,480,000.

Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £3,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE —I, BANK BUILDINGS, LOTHBURY, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD JAS. ASHTON, Esq.	ARTHUR FLOWER, Esq.	EDWARD P. W. MILES, Esq.
CHAS. E. BRIGHT, Esq., C.M.G.	WILLIAM O. GILCHRIST, Esq.	Sir CHARLES NICHOLSON, Bart.
FREDERICK G. DALGETY, Esq.	JOHN S. HILL, Esq.	CHARLES PARBURY, Esq.
Major FREDERICK FANNING.	Right Hon. Lord HULLINGDON.	HENRY P. STURGIS, Esq.

COLONIAL BRANCHES.

VICTORIA.—Melbourne, South Melbourne, Brunswick, Collingwood, Fitzroy, Sandhurst (Bendigo), Rochester, Daylesford, Tarnagulla, Alexandra, Geelong, Ballarat, Egerton, Smythesdale, Clunes, Stawell (Pleasant Creek), Maryborough, Portland.	Albany (King George's Sound), Geraldton (Champion Bay), Roebourne and Cossack (North West Coast).
NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney, Leichardt, West Maitland, Deniliquin, Hay, Wagga Wagga, Coleman, Junee, Newcastle, Young, Forbes, Grenfell, Burrowa, Broken Hill.	TASMANIA.—Hobart, Oatlands, Launceston, Latrobe, Scottsdale.
QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, South Brisbane, Fortitude Valley, Rockhampton, Townsville, Toowoomba, Mackay, Maryborough, Bundaberg, Gympie, Charters Towers.	NEW ZEALAND.—Auckland, Thames, Hawera (Taranaki), Hamilton (Waikato), Wellington, Palmerston North; Napier, Waipukurau, Port Ahuriri and Hastings (Hawke's Bay); Gisborne (Poverty Bay); Nelson; Hokitika and Grey-mouth (Westland); Christchurch, Lyttelton, Timaru, Ashburton, Rangiora, Southbridge and Waimate (Canterbury); Dunedin, Oamaru and Invercargill (Otago).
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Adelaide, Port Adelaide.	Fiji ISLANDS.—Suva.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Perth, York, Fremantle,	

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange upon the Branches are issued by the Head Office, and may also be obtained from the Bank's Agents throughout England, Scotland and Ireland.

Telegraphic Remittances are made to the Colonies.

Bills on the Colonies are purchased or sent for collection.

Deposits are received at Head Office at rates of interest, and for periods, which may be ascertained on application.

W. R. MEWBURN, Manager. [306]

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1835.)

4, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,600,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS:—

VICTORIA—	Mooroopna.	Yackandandah.	Tamworth.	Launceston.
Melbourne.	Morwell.	Yarrowonga.	Wallsend.	St. Mary's
—75, Collins St. W.	Nathalia.	Yarram-Yarram.	QUEENSLAND—	Sheffield.
—226, Elizabeth	Nururkan.	NEW S. WALES.—	Brisbane.	Ulverstone.
Street.	Port Fairy (Bel-	Sydney 259. Geo. St	Cairns.	Wynyard.
— Collingwood.	fast).	—557, George St. S	Charters Towers.	NEW ZEALAND—
— Malvern Road	Portland.	—144, Pitt Street.	Herberton.	Wellington.
— Port Melbourne	Rosedale.	—84, Sussex St.	Hughenden.	Ashburton.
— Prahran.	Sale.	— Kogarah.	Ipswich.	Auckland.
— Williamstown.	Sandhurst.	— Leichhardt.	Maryborough.	Christchurch.
Bairnsdale.	Shepparton.	— Marrichville.	Rockhampton.	Dunedin.
Ballarat.	Smeaton.	— Newtown.	Roma.	Dunedin, North.
Beechworth.	Smythesdale.	— Petersham.	Townsville.	Featherston.
Bright.	St. James.	— St. Peters	S. AUSTRALIA—	Fielding.
Burnley.	St. Kilda.	Albury.	Adelaide.	Foxton.
Castlemaine.	Stawell.	Broken Hill.	Kooringa.	Gordon.
Chewton.	Tallangatta.	Corowa.	Port Lincoln.	Hawera.
Chiltern.	Talbot.	Grenfell.	Port Augusta.	Invercargill.
Creswick.	Traralgon.	Howlong.	Port Adelaide.	Manaia.
Drouin.	Telford.	Jerilderie.	Mount Barker.	Marton.
East Charlton.	Tungamah.	Maitland (West).	Strathalbyn.	Masterton.
Geelong.	Walhalla.	Maitland (East).	TASMANIA—	Napier.
Kingston.	Warragul.	Muswellbrook.	Hobart.	Palmerston North
Koroit.	Warrnambool.	Narrabri.	Burnie, Emu Bay	Patea.
Katamatite.	Wedderburn.	Newcastle.	Campbell Town.	Waipawa.
Korong Vale.	Wunghun.	Silverton.	Fingal.	Wanganui.
Moe.	Wycheproof.	Stroud.	Latrobe.	Waverley.

Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange are granted upon any of the foregoing establishments of the Bank. Bills drawn upon Australia and New Zealand are negotiated, or sent for collection. Telegraphic Transfers are made. Deposits received in London at interest for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained at the Office, and Banking business of every description is transacted with the Colonies. **PRIDEAUX SELBY, Secretary.** [81]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA

Incorporated by Acts of the Legislature of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia.

Subscribed Capital, £1,250,000. Paid up, £1,000,000. Reserve Funds, £670,000.

Further Liability of Shareholders, £1,500,000.

Letters of Credit and Drafts granted in the Head Office at Melbourne and the following Branches.

IN VICTORIA.—Albert Park, Bacchus Marsh, Bairnsdale, Balaclava, Ballarat, Benalla (Thoona Agency), Blackwood, Boort, Bridgewater, Buninyong, Burnley St. (Richmond), Cashel, Casterton, Castlemaine, Cheltenham (Mordialloc Agency, East Brighton Agency), Clifton Hill, Clunes, Cobden, Colac, Coleraine, Collingwood, Dimboola, North Melbourne, Euroa, Footsgray, Geelong, Hamilton, Hawthorn, Horsham, Jung Jung, Kerang, Kew, Koroit, Kyneton, Lancefield, Learmonth, Macarthur, Maffra, Moonee Ponds, Newstead, Nhill, Northcote (South Preston Agency), Penshurst, Port Melbourne, Prahran, Pyramid Hill, Richmond, Romsey, St. James (Devenish Agency), Sale, Sandhurst, Scarsdale, Shepparton, Smeaton, South Melbourne, Stratford, Swan St. (Richmond), Taradale, Traralgon, Trentham, Tungamah (Telford Agency), Victoria St. (Richmond), Violet Town, Wangaratta, Warrnambool, Yarrowonga, Yarraville.

IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Angaston, Auburn, Balaklava, Border Town, Caltowie, Carrieton, Clare Crystal Brook, Edithburgh, Eudunda, Gawler, George Town, Hamley Bridge, Hindmarsh, James Town, Kadina, Kapunda, Koolunga, Kooringa, Laura, Lobethal, Minlaton, Mintaro, Moonta, Mount Barker, Mount Gambier, Nairne, Naracoorte, North Adelaide, Nuriotoop, Orororo, Penola, Petersburg, Port Adelaide, Port Augusta, Port Pirie, Port Victoria, Port Wakefield, Quorn, Red Hill, Riverton, Saddleworth, Salisbury, Strathalbyn, Terowie, Truro, Victor Harbor, Port Elliot, Wallaroo, Willunga, Wilmington, Woodside, Yongala, Yorke Town.

IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Perth, Fremantle, Geraldton, Albany.

IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sydney Office: 60, Pitt Street. Manager, JAMES BALFOUR. Accountant, T. A. EDMEADES.

Agencies in NEW SOUTH WALES, NEW ZEALAND, QUEENSLAND, TASMANIA, EUROPE and AMERICA.

Approved Bills negotiated, or sent for Collection, and all other Banking business with the Australian Colonies transacted.

149, LEADENHALL STREET, E.C.

W. W. OSWALD, Manager. [151]

THE LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.

CAPITAL paid up, £1,000,000. RESERVE FUND, £160,000.
LONDON OFFICE: 2, OLD BROAD STREET, CITY.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

THOS. DYER EDWARDES, Esq.	EDWARD KEEP, Esq.
JNO. RALPH ENGLEDEU, Esq.	ROBERT LANDALE, Esq.
Sir JAMES FRANCIS GARRICK, K.C.M.G.	ROBERT ROME, Esq.
JACOB QUIXANO HENRIQUES, Esq.	CHAS. DAY ROSE, Esq.
<i>Secretary</i> —M. C. MACHARDY.	<i>Assist. Secretary and Accountant</i> —W. N. TOMKINS.
<i>Auditors</i> —WILLIAM BOTLY, Esq., and EDWIN WATERHOUSE, Esq.	
<i>Bankers</i> —BANK OF ENGLAND and LLOYDS BARNETTS and BOSANQUETS Bank Lim.	

COLONIAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

Inspector and General Manager—CHARLES GUTHRIE. *Branch Inspectors*—WM. REID, T. BUCHANAN.
BRANCHES IN VICTORIA—Melbourne, Melbourne East and 131, Swanston Street, Melbourne.
Other Branches in Victoria—Ararat, Ballarat, Ballarat East, Carisbrook, Carlton, Clifton Hill, Clunes, Dunolly, Echuca, Fitzroy, Fitzroy North, Geelong, Gordon, Horsham, Majorca, Maldon, Maryborough, Northcote, Richmond, St. Arnaud, Sandhurst, Do. Golden Square, Stawell, Talbot, Wangaratta, Warragul.
IN NEW SOUTH WALES—Sydney. *Sub-Branches*: George Street West, Sydney; Pitt Street, Sydney; Sydney East (Oxford Street), Sussex St., Bourke, Deniliquin, Hay, Newcastle, Waverley, Wilcannia.
IN QUEENSLAND—Brisbane, South Brisbane, Charters Towers, Townsville.

CORRESPONDENTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

England—National Provincial Bank of England and Branches; Birmingham and Midland Bank, Limited; and Devon and Cornwall Banking Company.
Scotland—National Bank of Scotland and Branches.
Ireland—National Bank and Branches; and the Provincial Bank of Ireland and Branches; Ulster Bank, Limited.
 Banking Business of every description with the Australian Colonies transacted on current terms. Interest allowed on Deposits for fixed periods.
 Apply at the London Office, 2, Old Broad Street, E.C.
 LONDON, 1st January, 1888.

[83]

The QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

Incorporated under "The Companies Act, 1863," of the Legislature of Queensland.
Bankers to the Queensland Government.

Subscribed Capital, £1,304,600. Paid-up Capital, £652,300. Reserve Fund, £315,000.

COLONIAL BOARD.

The Hon. F. H. HART, M.L.C.
 The Hon. BOYD D. MOREHEAD, M.L.C.
 The Hon. Sir A. H. PALMER, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.

LONDON BOARD.

CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT.
 EDWYN SANDYS DAWES.
 VICARY GIBBS.
 ROBERT MUTER STEWART.

HEAD OFFICE, BRISBANE—*General Manager*, EDWARD ROBERT DRURY, C.M.G.
LONDON OFFICE, 29, LOMBARD STREET, E.C.—*Manager*, ROBERT DUNLOP BUCHANAN.
Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND, THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, Limited.
Auditors—Messrs. CHANDLER, PIXLEY & Co.

BRANCHES.

SYDNEY OFFICE—PITT STREET.

ARAMAC.	CROYDON.	IPSWICH.	NORMANTON.	ST. GEORGE.
BARCALDINE.	CUMBERLAND.	ISISFORD.	NORTH PINE.	TAMBO.
BRENLEIGH.	CUNNAMULLA.	LAIDLAY.	PITTSWORTH.	THORNBOROUGH.
BLACKALL.	DALBY.	MACKAY.	PORT DOUGLAS.	THURSDAY ISLAND.
BUNDABERG.	ESK.	MARBURG.	RAVENSWOOD.	TOOWOOMBA.
BURKETOWN.	FORTITUDE VALLEY.	MARYBOROUGH.	ROCKHAMPTON.	TOWNSVILLE.
CAIRNS.	GERALDTON.	MAYTOWN.	ROMA.	WARWICK.
CHARLEVILLE.	GYPPIE.	MITCHELL.	SANDGATE.	WATSONVILLE.
CHARTERS TOWERS.	HERBERTON.	MOUNT MORGAN.	SOUTHPORT.	WINTON.
CLONCURRY.	HUGHENDEN.	MUTTABURRA.	STANTHORPE.	WOOLLOONGABBA.
COOKTOWN.	INGHAM.			

AGENCIES.

VICTORIA—National Bank of Australasia.	NEW YORK—Messrs. Laidlaw & Co.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—National Bank of Australasia.	SAN FRANCISCO—Bank of California.
WEST AUSTRALIA—National Bank of Australasia.	SCOTLAND—Royal Bank of Scotland.
NEW ZEALAND—Bank of New Zealand.	British Linen Company Bank.
Colonial Bank of New Zealand.	IRELAND—Ulster Bank, Limited.
TASMANIA—Bank of Van Dieman's Land, Ltd.	
INDIA AND CHINA—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.	

The Bank grants Drafts on all the above Branches and Agencies, and transacts every description of Banking Business in connection with Queensland and other Australian Colonies on the most favourable terms.
 The London Office receives Deposits for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

R. D. BUCHANAN, *Manager*. [262]

THE FEDERAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Limited.

Incorporated under "The Companies Statute, 1864" of the Victorian Parliament.

JOINT BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF VICTORIA.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

SUBSCRIBED, £800,000.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £400,000.

RESERVE FUND, £50,000.

HEAD OFFICE: MELBOURNE.

Directors.

JOHN WHITTINGHAM, Esq., *President.* | J. B. WATSON, Esq., *Vice-President.*
JOHN ROBB, Esq. | WILLIAM MCLEAN, Esq., } P. | Hon. JAMES MUNRO, M.P.
General Manager—A. PRIESTLEY. | *Assistant Manager*—J. D. S. PINNOCK. | *Accountant*—WILLIAM INWOOD

BRANCHES IN VICTORIA.

Prahan, North Melbourne, South Melbourne, South Yarra, Albert Park, Armadale.

BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney. Haymarket.

Sydney Board of Directors.

F. T. HUMPHREY, Esq., M.P., *Chairman.* | ROBERT HUDSON, Esq. | J. Y. MILLS, Esq., J.P.
Manager—E. MACDONALD. | *Accountant*—JOHN DOCKER.

BRANCH IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Adelaide.

Adelaide Board of Directors.

W. BICKFORD, Esq. | W. LONGBOTTOM, Esq. | F. BASEDOW, Esq., M.P. | *Manager*—WILLIAM NEILL.

LONDON BRANCH: 18, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

London Board of Directors.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. | Lt.-Gen. Sir ANDREW CLARKE, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.

Hon. HOWARD SPENSLEY.

Manager—JOHN H. BUTT. | *Accountant*—F. H. CHRISTIAN.

London Bankers—Bank of England, London and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Edinburgh Deposits Agents.

Messrs. CROMBIE, BELL & BANNERMAN, W.S. | J. KNOX CRAWFORD, Esq., S.S.C.

THE LONDON BRANCH issues DRAFTS ON DEMAND upon its Colonial Establishments, free of charge, negotiates and collects BILLS on the Colonies, and undertakes every description of Banking Business connected with the Colonies upon the most favourable terms.

DEPOSITS for fixed periods from Six Months to Five Years received on terms to be ascertained upon application.

No. 18, King William Street, E.C.

JOHN H. BUTT, *Manager.*

The COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.

Established 1834. Incorporated 1848.

CAPITAL, £600,000. RESERVE FUND, £725,000.

Sydney Board: HEAD OFFICE, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

RICHARD JONES, Esq., *Chairman.*

ALFRED LAMB, Esq.

HON. EDWARD KNOX, M.L.C., *Deputy-Chairman.*

G. J. COHEN, Esq.

T. A. DIBBS, *Manager.*

London Board: OFFICE, 18, BIRCHIN LANE, LOMBARD STREET.

JAMES ARNDELL YOUL, Esq., C.M.G.

F. H. DANGAR, Esq.

A. O. ROBINSON, Esq.

NATHANIEL CORK, *Manager.*

BRANCHES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Adelong, Albury, Armidale, Ballina, Barraba, Bathurst, Bega, Berrima, Bingera, Blayney, Bombala, Bourke, Bowral, Bowraville, Braidwood, Brewarrina, Broughton Ck., Burrows, Camden, Cambelltown, Candelo, Carcoar, Casino, Chatsworth, Cobar, Cooma, Coonamble, Cootamundra, Coraki, Cowra, Cudal, Cundletown, Delegate, Dubbo, Dungog, Fernmount, Forbes, Germinaton, Glen Innes, Goulburn, Grafton, Granville, Gundagai, Gunnedah, Gunning, Inverell, Kangaroo Val, Kempsey, Kiama, Lismore, Lithgow, Liverpool, Maitland, Milton, Mitchell, Mittagong, Molong, Moree, Morpeth, Moruya, Moss Vale, Mudgee, Murrumburrah, Murrumbidgee, Murwillumbah, Muswellbrook, Narandera, Narrabri, Newcastle, Nowra, Nyamague, Nyngan, Orange, Parkes, Parramatta, Paterson, Penrith, Picton, Queanbeyan, Quirindi, Richmond, Shellharbour, Shoalhaven, Silverton, Singleton, Smithtown, Tamworth, Taree, Tinonee, Tumbarumba, Tumbulgam, Tumut, Wagga Wagga, Walcha, Walgett, Wallerawang, Warialda, Warren, Wellington, Wentworth, Wilcannia, Windors, Wingham, Wollongong, Woodburn, Yass, Young.

BRANCHES IN QUEENSLAND.—Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Dalby, Fortitude Valley, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Thargoinindah.

AGENTS.

ENGLAND—LONDON—London and Westminster Bank, and London and County Bank. (Company)
BRISTOL AND SOMERSETSHIRE—Stuckey's Banking
LIVERPOOL—Liverpool Union Bank.
MANCHESTER—Manchester and Salford Bank.
IRELAND—Belfast Banking Company and Branches, and National Bank and Branches.
SCOTLAND—Commercial Bank of Scotland and Branches.
VICTORIA—Bank of Victoria, National Bank of Australasia, Commercial Bank of Australia, and Colonial Bank of Australasia.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Bank of South Australia, National Bank of Australasia, and Bank of Adelaide.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—National Bank of Australasia.
TASMANIA, HOBART—Bank of Van Diemen's Land.

The London Board of Directors grant Letters of Credit, payable on demand, and Bills of Exchange, upon all the branches of this Bank free of Commission. They also negotiate approved Bills upon the Australian Colonies, send out Bills for Collection, and transact every description of Banking Business with Australia through the above-named establishments of the Bank in New South Wales and Queensland, and its Agents in Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand.

No. 18, Birchin Lane, Lombard Street E.C.

NATHANIEL CORK, *Manager.* [64]

BANK OF NEW ZEALAND.

(Incorporated by Act of General Assembly, 29th July, 1861.) Bankers to the New Zealand Government.

CAPITAL Subscribed and Paid-up, £1,000,000. **RESERVE FUND**, £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE, AUCKLAND.

General Manager—DAVID L. MURDOCH, Esq. | *Inspector*—JOHN MURRAY, Esq.

LONDON OFFICE—1, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.O.

F. LARKWORTHY, Esq., *Managing Director*. | HENRY B. MACNAB, Esq., *Accountant*.

London Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND, and NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, Limited.

Branches and Agencies—Akaroa, Alexandra, Amberley, Aroha, Arrow, Ashburton, Balclutha, Blenheim, Brunnerton, Bulls, Cambridge, Carterton, Charleston, Christchurch, Clinton, Coromandel, Cromwell, Danevirke, Dargaville, Dunedin, Dunedin (N.), Featherston, Feilding, Foxton, Geraldine, Gisborne, Gore, Greymouth, Greytown, Hamilton, Hastings, Hawera, Hokitika, Hutt, Invercargill, Kaiapoi, Kaikoura, Kawa Kawa, Kelso, Kumara, Lawrence, Leeston, Lyttelton, Mania, Mangawhare, Marton, Masterton, Mataura, Mosgeil, Motueka, Napier, Naseby, Nelson, New Plymouth, Newton (Auckland), Ngaruawahia, Normanby, Oamaru, Ohinemuri, Opotiki, Opunake, Outram, Oxford, Palmerston, Palmerston (North), Patea, Picton, Port Chalmers, Queenstown, Rakaia, Rangiora, Reefton, Riverton, Ross, Roxburgh, Russell, Sanson, Southbridge, Stafford, Takaka, Tapanui, Tauranga, Te Aro, Te Awamutu, Temuka, Thames, Timaru, Tokomairiro, Waikari, Waikouaiti, Waimate, Waipawa, Waipukurau, Wairoa, Waitahuna, Waitara, Wanganui, Wellington, Westport, Whangari, Winton, Woodville, Wyndham.

ADELAIDE (South Australia), MELBOURNE (Victoria), NEWCASTLE and SYDNEY (New South Wales), and George Street, SYDNEY. SUVA and LEVUKA (Fiji).

THE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LONDON,

Grants drafts on any of the above-named places in New Zealand, Australia, and Fiji.
 Receives Fixed Deposits of £50 and upwards, rates and particulars of which can be ascertained on application.

Opens Current Accounts for the convenience of its Colonial Constituents.
 Negotiates and collects Bills payable in any part of the Australasian Colonies and Fiji.
 Makes Advances against produce shipped, on receipt of bills of Lading, Policy of Insurance and Invoices.

Undertakes the Agency of persons connected with the Colonies; and receives for safe custody Colonial Securities, Shares, &c., drawing Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due.
 Undertakes all other descriptions of Colonial Banking and Monetary Business, and affords every facility to persons in their transactions with the Colonies.

LONDON. [31]

BANK of NEW SOUTH WALES

(Established 1817.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,250,000.

RESERVE FUND £900,000.

London Directors.

D. LARNACH, *Chairman*.

Sir DANIEL COOPER, Bart., K.C.M.G.

WILLIAM WALKER.

FREDERICK TOOTH.

J. BADCOCK, *Manager*.

DAVID GEORGE, *Secretary*.

Letters of Credit and Bills granted upon the Branches in the Australian and New Zealand Colonies.

Bills purchased or forwarded for collection.

Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be known on application.

Branches in all the important Towns of Australia and New Zealand.

London Office—64, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C. [30]

The BANK of SOUTH AUSTRALIA, Limited.

Established 1841.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £100,000.

Reserve Liability of Shareholders, £800,000.

Head Office: 31, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM GRANT, Esq., *Chairman*.
JOHN BALFOUR, Esq.
JAMES GILCHRIST, Esq.

EBENEZER HOMAN, Esq.
Sir J. H. KENNAWAY, Bart., M.P.
GEORGE MAIN, Esq.

WILLIAM HENRY MATORIN,
Esq., C.B.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.—ADELAIDE.—BORDERTOWN.—EUDUNDA.—GAWLER.—GEORGETOWN.—GLADSTONE.—GOOLWA.—GUMERACHA.—JAMESTOWN.—KADINA.—KINGSTON.—LAURA.—MAITLAND.—MANOORA.—MELROSE.—MILLCENT.—MOONTA.—MOUNT GAMBIER.—MOUNT PLEASANT.—NARACOORTE.—ORROROO.—PENOLA.—PORT ADELAIDE.—PORT AUGUSTA.—PORT GEMMEIN.—PORT PIRIE.—PORT VICTOR.—ROBE.—SNOWTOWN.—TWO WELLS.

Deposits received for fixed periods. Every Description of Australian Banking Business transacted.

JAMES ANDERSON, *General Manager*. R. M. JONES, *Assistant Manager*. [84]

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK

(LIMITED).

Issued and Paid-up Capital (62,500 Shares at £10), £625,000.

Reserve Fund, £300,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—HON. PASCOE CHARLES GLYN.

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq.

CHARLES EDWARD JOHNSTON, Esq.

JOHN BEATON, Esq. (*Managing Director*).

CHARLES DAY ROSE, Esq.

EDWARD LONSDALE BECKWITH, Esq.

WILLIAM FREER SCHOLFIELD, Esq.

JOHN HOLLOCOMBE, Esq.

Deputy Manager and Secretary—JOHN GORDON, Esq.

Bankers—London: BANK OF ENGLAND; Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

BRANCH BANKS AND AGENCIES IN BRAZIL, PORTUGAL AND RIVER PLATE.

This Bank transacts every description of Banking Business with the above-named Countries.

For further particulars apply at the Bank, 8, FOKENHOUSE YARD, LONDON, E.C. [119]

THE

ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN BANK

(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, 600,000. PAID UP, 300,000.

RESERVE, 86,000.

Head Office: 3, ANGEL COURT, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

EDWARD H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.

W. F. SCHOLFIELD, Esq.

JOSEPH SEBAG-MONTEFIORE, Esq.

ISAAC SELIGMAN, Esq.

J. SIMON, Esq., *Managing Director*.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

Secretary—J. E. CUSSANS, Esq.

Branch at San Francisco—F. F. LOW, Esq.; I. STEINHART, Esq., *Managers*.

Agents in New York—Messrs. J. & W. SELIGMAN & Co.

Drafts issued on California, Washington Territory, Honolulu, &c.

Bills Collected.

[79]

LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK,

LIMITED.

Capital, £420,000, in 60,000 Shares of £7 each, fully paid.
RESERVE FUND, £45,000.

Head Office: 22, OLD BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

GEORGE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
CHARLES HEMERY, Esq.

WILLIAM NEWBOLD, Esq.
ROBERT DAVIE PEEBLES, Esq.
ROBERT RYRIE, Esq.

Auditors.

TURQUAND, YOUNGS & Co.
WILLIAM BEVAN, Esq.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMTD.

Managing Director—R. D. PEEBLES, Esq. Secretary—D. HATCHER, Esq.

BRANCHES.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

Manager—A. SCRIVENER, Esq.

Manager—W. MACKINTOSH, Esq.

Agents at New York—Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & Co.

Banking Business of every description undertaken throughout California and Oregon.
Letters of Credit and Drafts granted. Telegraphic remittances made. Approved Bills
negotiated and sent for collection.

Deposits received for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

22, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

[192

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

28, CORNHILL, E.C.

CAPITAL, £500,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

With Power to Increase.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq., *Chairman.* EDEN COLVILLE, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

JAMES ANDERSON, Esq.

Right Hon. SIR JOHN ROSE, Bart., G.C.M.G.

HENRY ED. RANSOM, Esq.

General Manager—HUGH HUGHES, Esq. Bankers—Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS.

BRANCHES.

VICTORIA, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS and VANCOUVER (B.C.),
SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.), PORTLAND (Oregon).

AGENTS.

IN ENGLAND.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.
NORTH & SOUTH WALES BANK, LIVERPOOL.
BANK OF LIVERPOOL.
THE MANCHESTER AND LIVERPOOL DISTRICT BANKING CO., LIMITED, MANCHESTER.

IN SCOTLAND.

BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

IN IRELAND.—BANK OF IRELAND.

IN NEW YORK.

Messrs. W. WATSON & A. LANG.

IN CANADA.—BANK OF MONTREAL.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on its Branches at Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Kamloops and Vancouver in British Columbia; San Francisco, in California; and Portland, in Oregon; and similar Credits are granted by the British Linen Company Bank, by the North and South Wales Bank in Liverpool, by the Bank of Liverpool, and by the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Co., Limited, Manchester.

The Bank also purchases or forwards for collection Drafts on the above places.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

[25

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

**PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND, £226,362 7s. 1d.**

HEAD OFFICE—3, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN H. BRODIE, Esq.
J. J. CATER, Esq.
HENRY R. FARRER, Esq.

RICHARD H. GLYN, Esq.
EDWARD A. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
J. J. KINGSFORD, Esq.

FREDERICK LUBBOCK, Esq.
J. MURRAY ROBERTSON, Esq.
G. D. WHATMAN, Esq.

Bankers—The BANK OF ENGLAND. Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

ESTABLISHMENTS IN AMERICA.

General Manager—R. R. GRINDLEY, Esq., Montreal.

NEW YORK.—Agency, 52, Wall Street.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Agency, 312, Pine Street.

Agents in CHICAGO—The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

MONTREAL } QUEBEC.
QUEBEC }
OTTAWA } ONTARIO.
TORONTO }
KINGSTON }

HAMILTON }
BRANTFORD } ONTARIO.
PARIS }
LONDON }
HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA.

St. JOHN } NEW
FREDERICTON .. } BRUNSWICK.
VICTORIA } BRITISH
VANCOUVER..... } COLUMBIA.
WINNIPEG } MANITOBA.

The Bank grants Credits on its Branches, and New York, Chicago and San Francisco Agents, payable on presentation, free of charge. Similar Credits are granted by Agents of the Bank.

The Bank purchases or forwards for Collection Bills on America and Coupons for Dividends on American Stocks, and undertakes the Purchase and Sale of Stock, and other Money Business in the British Provinces and the United States.

Deposits are received in the London Office for fixed periods, at rates which can be obtained on application.

A. G. WALLIS, Secretary. [94]

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Established in 1818. Incorporated by Provincial Parliament.

CAPITAL PAID UP, £2,465,753 Sterling. RESERVE FUND, £1,232,876 10s.

Directors in Canada.

Sir D. A. SMITH, K.C.M.G., D.C.L., *President.* | GEO. A. DRUMMOND, Esq., *Vice-President.*

GILBERT SCOTT, Esq. | ALEXANDER MURRAY, Esq. | A. T. PATERSON, Esq.

HUGH MCLENNAN, Esq. | Hon. JOHN HAMILTON. | EDWD. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.

W. C. McDONALD, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL—W. J. BUCHANAN, Esq., General Manager.

London Board.

E. H. KING, Esq., *Chairman.*

ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.

OFFICES: 22, ABCHURCH LANE, E.C. CALDWELL ASHWORTH, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA.

ALMONTE. ONT.	GUELPH. ONT.	OTTAWA. ONT.	SARNIA. ONT.
BELLEVILLE. "	HALIFAX, N.S.	PERTH. "	S. JOHN, N.B.
BRANTFORD. "	HAMILTON. ONT.	PETERBOROUGH. "	S. MARY'S. ONT.
BROCKVILLE. "	KINGSTON. "	PICTON. "	STRATFORD. "
CALGARY, N.W.T.	LINDSAY. "	PORT HOPE. "	TORONTO. "
CHATHAM, N.B.	LONDON. "	QUEBEC. QUE.	VANCOUVER, B.C.
CHATHAM. ONT.	MONCTON, N.B.	REGINA ASSINI-	WINNIPEG, MANI-
CORNWALL. "	MONTREAL. QUE.	BOIA, N.W.T.	TOBA.
GODERICH. "			

AGENTS IN UNITED STATES.

New York—W. WATSON and A. LANG. Boston—MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

Chicago Agency—BANK of MONTREAL. San Francisco—BANK of BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The BANK OF MONTREAL having Branch Offices in all the principal Cities and Towns throughout Canada, and Agencies in New York and Chicago, undertakes monetary business with all parts of the Dominion of Canada and United States; grants Sterling and Currency Drafts, collects Drafts in Canada and United States, and issues Circular Notes.

THE ENGLISH BANK OF THE RIVER PLATE

(LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE: 8, OLD JEWRY, LONDON, E.C.

Established 1881.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £1,500,000. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

PAID-UP, £500,000. RESERVE FUND, £50,000.

Directors.

CHARLES A. CATER, Esq.

HON. SIDNEY CARR GLYN.

Rt. Hon. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON,

M.P.

M. H. MOSES, Esq.

WILLIAM RODGER, Esq.

ARTHUR E. SMITHERS, Esq., *Managing*

Director.

Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.

Branches—Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario.

Deposits received at the Head Office for fixed periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers issued on the Branches and Agencies.

Branches payable in Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario, and other cities of the Argentine and Uruguay Republics, negotiated or sent for collection.

The Bank effects Purchases and Sales of Stocks, Shares, Coupons, and other securities, collects dividends and undertakes every description of Banking business.

BRUCE THORNBURY, *Secretary.* [150]

ENGLISH BANK OF RIO DE JANEIRO, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20 each, with power to increase.
Paid-up Capital, £500,000. Reserve Fund, £185,000.

Head Office: 2a, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

WILLIAM BEVAN, Esq.

CHARLES CARRINGTON, Esq.,

Managing Director.

CHARLES HEMERY, Esq.

DAVID HOWDEN, Esq.

RICHARD HATT NOBLE, Esq.

JOHN A. SELLAR, Esq.

ARTHUR B. WHITE, Esq.

Sub-Manager and Secretary—ALEXANDER DICK-CUNYNGHAM, Esq.

Auditors.

ARTHUR ABRAHAM FRASER, Esq.

MORGAN YEATMAN, Esq.

JOHN YOUNG, Esq. (Messrs. TURQUAND,
YOUNGS & Co.).

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, Limited.

Solicitors—Messrs. JOHNSONS, BUDD & JOHNSON.

Branches at Rio de Janeiro (Lovel John Mullins, Esq., *Manager*); Pernambuco (Henry Kimber Gregory, Esq., *Manager*); Santos (Joseph Shore Lambley, Esq., *Manager*); Para (Alfred James Price Clarkson, Esq., *Manager*); Bahia (Thomas Ellis, Esq., *Manager*); Sao Paulo (Arthur Sandes Davison, Esq., *Manager*); Porto Alegre (Frederic Goodchild, Esq., *Manager*).

Inspector of Branches—FRANCIS BRIDGE BLOXHAM, Esq.

Correspondents in Antwerp, Bordeaux, Genoa, Hamburg, Havre, Lisbon, Madrid, Marseilles, Milan, Oporto, Paris, Rome, Ceara, Maranham, Rio Grande do Sul, Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, Rosario, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., New York, and New Orleans; also in Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Drafts issued on Brazil. The Purchase and Sale of Funds undertaken, as also the Receipt of Dividends, the Collection of Bills of Exchange, and all other legitimate Banking business. Deposits received at the Branches either in current account or for fixed periods at Interest.

2a, MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. November, 1887. [286]

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK, Ltd

CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

Head Office: No. 52, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Board of Directors.

GEO. W. DRABBLE, Esq., *Chairman*.
DAVID HOWDEN, Esq.
J. DE MANCHA, Esq.

JOHN ELIN, Esq.
RICHARD FOSTER, Esq.
CHAS. HEMERY, Esq.

THOS. S. RICHARDSON, Esq.
EDWARD ZIMMERMANN, Esq.

E. ROSS DUFFIELD, Esq., *Manager*. ALBERT TEMPLE, Esq., *Secretary*.

Branches—Paris, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Rosario.

Bankers—THE CITY BANK, Limited, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Deposits for fixed period are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank. Letters of Credit and Bills of Exchange issued on the Branches. Bills payable at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo or Rosario, sent out for collection.

Purchases and Sales of Stock, Shares and other Securities, effected on the usual charges. [56]

BANK OF EGYPT, Limited.

CAPITAL, £500,000 in 20,000 Shares of £25 each. £12 10s. per Share is paid, and the balance can only be called up in the event of the Company being wound up. Reserve, £85,000.

Board of Directors.

Rt. Hon. DAVID PLUNKET, M.P., *Chairman*.
The Hon. S. CARR GLYN.
ARTHUR R. GRENFELL, Esq.

GEORGE T. BIDDULPH, Esq.
HENRY C. KAY, Esq.
GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & CO.

Solicitors—Messrs. BIRCHAM & CO.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT AT ALEXANDRIA—PHILIP L. LEON, Esq. AUGUSTO LUZZATTO, Esq.
MANAGER AT CAIRO—G. H. COLBECK, Esq.

The Directors grant LETTERS OF CREDIT (*free of charge*) payable on demand, and negotiate approved BILLS OF EXCHANGE on Alexandria and Cairo. They also collect BILLS on those places, and undertake the purchase of sale of EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Directors receive Money on DEPOSIT for fixed periods, at rates of interest regulated by the value of money in Egypt; interest payable half-yearly.

26, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C., LONDON, 30th April, 1887.

EDWARD CHESHIRE, *Secretary*. [95]

The DELHI & LONDON BANK, Limited

Established in India in 1844. Registered in London under Companies Acts, 1862 and 1867.

CAPITAL, £500,000 in 20,000 Shares of £25 each. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £337,625, fully paid up

Head Office—Royal Bank Buildings, 123, Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

DAVID H. SMALL, Esq., *Chairman*.
Major-Gen. E. J. RICKARDS.

Major-Gen JOHN CLARKE.
Lieut-Gen. SIDNEY CHALMERS.

G. W. LEITNER, Esq., LL.D.
W. F. SMITH, Esq.

J. W. H. ILBERRY, *Manager*. P. B. BAKER, *Accountant*.
Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND and UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Branches—CALCUTTA, DELHI, LUCKNOW, MUSSOORIE.
Agents at Bombay—THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Current Accounts are opened and kept on same terms as by London Bankers, interest being allowed thereon. Deposits are received, repayable at Seven and Fourteen Days' Notice, and for longer periods upon terms which can be had upon application.

Purchases and Sales effected in all British and Foreign Stocks. Pay, Pensions, Annuities, &c., realised, free of charge to constituents.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, payable on the Continent of Europe, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, &c., and the Bank draws upon most parts of India. [77]

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

Capital, £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling) in 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

Head Office—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM DUNCAN, Esq.
W. L. WATSON, Esq.
E. E. DYSON, Esq.
W. L. ALEXANDER, Esq.

G. F. MEWBURN, Esq.
J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq.
(With power to increase.)

W. BLACKHALL, *General Manager*. J. B. TAYLOR, *Deputy Manager*.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

DIRECTORS.

DANIEL AINSLIE, Esq., 48, Moray Place. | Major-General FREDERICK NEPEAN SMITH, Edinburgh
Manager—ROBERT HUNTER.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore and Shanghai. [92]

THE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,600,000, represented by 80,000 Shares of £20 each.
PAID UP CAPITAL, £800,000.

Directors.

Rt. Hon. The Lord BASING, <i>Chairman.</i>	THOS. S. RICHARDSON, Esq., <i>Deputy Chairman.</i>
HERBERT BARNARD, Esq.	EDWARD MASTERMAN, Esq.
CHARLES HILL, Esq.	THOMAS USBORNE, Esq.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
Solicitors—Messrs. JOHNSON, BUDD & JOHNSON, 20, Austin Friars.
Manager—WILLIAM HART, Esq. **Secretary**—W. R. LA THANGUE, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Branches—ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT SAID, OYPRUS, MALTA, AND
PARIS (7, RUE LAFAYETTE).

The Bank transacts every description of Banking business in Egypt and other countries where it has Branches, grants Letters of Credit and affords facilities to travellers proceeding to Egypt and elsewhere.

The Bank will also effect purchases and sales of Stocks and Egyptian and other produce. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be agreed upon.

WILLIAM HART, *Manager.*

W. R. LA THANGUE, *Secretary.* [80

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Capital, Authorised, £2,000,000. Subscribed and Paid-up, £500,000.

London: 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

DIRECTORS:

CHRISTIAN ALLHUSEN, Esq. Major-Gen. HENRY BEVILLE, C.B. LIONEL R. C. BOYLE, Esq.	W. W. CARGILL, Esq. A. J. MACDONALD, Esq. Sir BENJAMIN C. C. PINE, K.C.M.G. GRANT HEATLY TOD-HEATLY, Esq.
--	--

Edinburgh: 23, St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Aden, Badulla, Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Edinburgh, Hong Kong, Jaffna, Kandy, Kobe, Madras, Mahé (Seychelles), Mauritius, Melbourne, Newera Ellia, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Sydney, Yokohama.

The Bank receives money on deposit, buys and sells bills of exchange, makes telegraphic transfers, issues letters of credit and circular notes, forwards bills for collection and transacts banking and agency business generally.

Interest allowed on deposits at 3, 4 and 5 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum; at 6, 7 and 8 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum; at 9 to 12 months' notice, 4½ per cent. per annum; at 3, 5 or 7 years' notice, 5 per cent. per annum. Interest paid half-yearly in London, 31st March and 30th September. Interest paid half-yearly in Scotland, 11th May and 11th November.

Current Accounts opened and cheque books supplied. Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on the minimum monthly balance, if not below £100.

Advances made against approved banking securities.

Pay and pensions drawn, insurance premia, subscriptions, and other periodical payments made at an uniform commission of one quarter per cent.

Securities bought, sold, and received for safe custody from constituents of the bank. Interest and dividends collected at an uniform commission of a half per cent.

Drafts issued upon the Bank's Eastern Branches at current rates, free of commission. Bills collected or negotiated and every description of exchange business conducted.

The fullest information can be obtained by application at any of the Branches and Agencies, or at the Head Office.

GEORGE WILLIAM THOMSON, *Secretary.* [285

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE—65, OLD BROAD STREET, E.C.

Capital Paid-up, £750,000.

Court of Directors.

JOHN NUTT BULLEN, Esq.
EDWARD JAMES DANIELL, Esq.
ALEXANDER FRASER, Esq.
JOHN ANDREW MAITLAND, Esq.

JAMES MURRAY ROBERTSON, Esq.
THOMAS SCOTT, Esq.
GEORGE YULE, Esq.
W. JACKSON, Esq. (*ex-officio*).

W. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

J. M. REID, *Secretary.*

G. E. BARNARD, *Sub-Manager.*

The Bank receives Money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and Circular Notes, and transacts Banking and Agency Business in connection with the East.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.

In INDIA..Bombay, Calcutta, Madras & Rangoon. | In JAVA.....Batavia.
" CEYLON..Colombo, Kandy, Galle. | " CHINA.....Hong Kong, Shanghai.
" THE STRAITS..Singapore, Penang, Malacca.

Deposit Agency—128, George Street, EDINBURGH.

London Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND. LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

Office Hours From 10 a.m. till 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. till 1 p.m. [26]

Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £200,000.
(*In Shares of £20 each.*)

Court of Directors, 1887-88.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq.
JOHN HOWARD GWYTHYR, Esq.
EMILE LEVITA, Esq.

WILLIAM MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.
WILLIAM PATERSON, Esq.
ROBERT STEWART, Esq.

JAMES WHITTALL, Esq.

Manager—JOHN HOWARD GWYTHYR.

Sub-Manager—CALEB LEWIS.

Secretary—WILLIAM CHARLES MULLINS.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE CITY BANK, Limited;
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Inspector—THOMAS LEE MULLINS.

BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
AKYAB.
RANGOON.

PENANG.
SINGAPORE.
BATAVIA.
SOURABAYA.

HONG KONG.
FOOCHOW.
MANILA.

SHANGHAI.
HANKOW
YOKOHAMA.

The Corporation grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; undertake the purchase and sale of Indian Government and other Securities; hold them for safe custody, and receive Interest or Dividends as they become due.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

*Incorporated by Special Ordinance of the Legislative Council of Hongkong, 20th July, 1867,
and confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.*

**CAPITAL \$7,500,000, ALL PAID UP. RESERVE FUND \$3,900,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$7,500,000.**

Court of Directors—Hongkong.

C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq. (of Messrs. DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co.), *Chairman.*
 J. BELL-IRVING, Esq. (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.), *Vice-Chairman.*
 H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. (of Messrs. Birley, Dalrymple & Co.) | Hon A. P. MCEWEN, Esq. (of Messrs. Holliday, Wise & Co.)
 W. H. F. DARBY, Esq. (of Messrs. Gibb, Livingstone & Co.) | J. S. MOSES, Esq. (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon, & Co.)
 H. HOPPIUS, Esq. (of Messrs. Siemssen & Co.) | Hon. F. D. SASSOON (of Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
 W. H. FORBES, Esq. (of Messrs. Russell & Co.)

Auditors.

Hon. PHINEAS RYRIE (of Messrs. TURNER & Co.) : FULLARTON HENDERSON, Esq. (of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.)
Chief Manager—THOMAS JACKSON.

Committee in London.

A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey. E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. GIBB & Co.)
 ALBERT DEACON, Esq. (of Messrs. E. & A. DEACON).
Manager in London—DAVID MCLRAN. *Sub-Manager in London*—JOHN WALTER.
London Bankers—The LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Branches and Agencies.

AMOY.	FOOCHOW.	LYONS.	PENANG.	SINGAPORE.
BATAVIA.	HANKOW.	MANILA.	SAIGON.	TIENTSIN.
BOMBAY.	HIOGO.	NEW YORK.	SAN FRANCISCO.	YLOILO.
CALCUTTA.	LONDON.	PEKING.	SHANGHAI.	YOKOHAMA.

Drafts granted upon, and Bills negotiated or collected at any of the Branches or Agencies.

Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued, negotiable in the principal Cities of Europe, Asia and America, for the use of Travellers.

Deposits received for twelve months fixed, bearing interest at four per cent. per annum.

Current Accounts opened for the convenience of Constituents returning from China, Japan and India.

The Agency of Constituents connected with the East undertaken. Indian and other Government Securities received for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends on the same collected as they fall due.

Dividends on the Shares of the Corporation are payable in London, on receipt of the advice of meeting in Hongkong, held in February and August.

Transfer Deeds, Powers of Attorney and other Forms may be had on application.

Office Hours 10 to 3—Saturdays 10 to 1.

81, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

[82]

THE BANK OF AFRICA, Limited.

Head Office: 25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON.

CAPITAL AUTHORISED, £750,000. SHARES OF £18 15s. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £250,000.

Paid per Share, £8 5s. Price, Oct. '87, £5 7s. 6d.

RESERVE, £20,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

D. P. BLAINE, Esq., *Chairman.*

A. BARSORF, Esq.
 A. A. FRASER, Esq.
 T. M. HARVEY, Esq.

J. A. STEEL, Esq.
 JOHN YOUNG, Esq.
 WILLIAM YOUNG, Esq.

J. SIMPSON (Resident at Port Elizabeth), *General Manager.*

Drafts issued, Bills negotiated and collected, and all other Banking business transacted with South Africa.

Deposits received for One, Two, or Three Years, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. G. DAVIS, *Secretary.* [78]

EQUITABLE REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, LIMITED.

10, LANCASTER PLACE, STRAND, W.C.

CAPITAL £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Sir WILLIAM GEORGE ANDERSON, K.C.B.
 WILLIAM R. BINGLEY, Esq.
 Major C. L. BOILEAU.
 WILLIAM HENRY COLE, Esq.
 GEORGE HENRY HOLLAND, Esq.

JACKSON HUNT, Esq.
 HENRY PIGEON, Esq.
 JOHN ROGERS, Esq.
 GEORGE ROOTS, Esq.

Auditors—STEPHEN GURBS, Esq.; ALFRED LANGDALE, Esq.; ALEXANDER WARD, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. CLAYTON, SONS AND FARGUS. *Actuary*—FREDERICK HENDRIKS, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS AND CO.

This Society purchases Reversionary Property, Life Interests and Annuities, and grants Loans on these Securities. Forms of Proposal may be obtained at the Office as above.

F. S. CLAYTON, } *Joint*
 C. H. CLAYTON, } *Secretaries.* [107]

STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA

(LIMITED).

Subscribed Capital, £4,000,000. Paid-up Capital, £1,000,000. Reserve Fund, £400,000.

NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS 2,278.

HEAD OFFICE: 10, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Directors.

SIR HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.
FREDERICK DURANT DEARE, Esq.
JAMES DRAKE, Esq.
FREDERICK GREENE, Esq.

DANIEL MACKENZIE, Esq.
HUGH CAMERON ROSS, Esq.
ROBERT WHITE, Esq.

JOHN CHUMLEY, London Manager.
Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

HENRY FROST, Secretary.
THE ALLIANCE BANK (Limited).

BRANCH OFFICES.

Aberdeen.	Durban (Natal).	Kokstad.	Prince Albert.
Adelaide.	East London.	Lady Grey.	Queen's Town.
Alice.	Estcourt (Natal).	Ladysmith (Natal).	Richmond.
Aliwal North. [vaal].	Fort Beaufort.	Lydenburg (Transvaal).	Riversdale.
Barberton (Trans-)	George Town.	Malmesbury.	Robertson.
Barkly East. [Fields].	Graaff Reinet.	Middelburg.	Somerset East.
Beaconsfield (Diamond)	Graham's Town.	Mossel Bay.	Stellenbosch. [vaal].
Beaufort West.	Greytown (Natal).	Murraysburg.	Steynsdorp (Trans-)
Bedford.	Hanover.	Newcastle (Natal).	Swellendam.
Burgersdorp.	Heidelberg (Transvaal).	Oudtshoorn.	Tarkastad.
Caledon.	Hope Town.	Paarl.	Uitenhage.
Cape Town.	Humansdorp. [vaal].	Philippstown.	Umtata.
Cathcart.	Johannesburg (Trans-)	Pietermaritzburg (Natal).	Victoria West.
Ceres.	Kimberley (Diamond	Port Elizabeth. [vaal].	Wellington.
Colesberg.	Fields).	Potchefstroom (Trans-)	Willowmore.
Craddock.	King William's Town.	Pretoria (Transvaal).	Worcester.
Dordrecht.	Knysna.		

Letters of Credit and Drafts granted on all the Branches of the Bank. Moneys collected, and every description of Banking Business transacted with the South African Colonies and States.
Interest allowed on Deposits for one year certain and longer periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application at the Head Office, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard St., London, E.C. [120

AMERICAN EXCHANGE IN EUROPE, Limited.

(Incorporated March, 1880, in succession to the Agency and Commission Business of Messrs. Henry F. Gillig and Co., Established 1873.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLION DOLLARS (in Five Hundred Thousand Shares of Ten Dollars each).

General Manager—HENRY F. GILLIG.

449, STRAND, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

Offices and Agencies:—Liverpool Office, 22, Lime Street & 25, Rose Street. Queenstown, Westbourne Place. New York Office, 16a, Broadway. Paris Agents, American Exchange in Paris, Limited, 35, Boulevard des Capucines (Entrance in the Court).

TRAVELERS' CIRCULAR NOTES, available throughout the World, issued without charge, for actual value in cash.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued either against deposit of cash, or satisfactory guarantee of repayment.

MONEY TRANSMITTED BY TELEGRAPH to all points.

DRAFTS issued at current rates on all principal Cities.

PASSAGE TICKETS issued, available by all Atlantic Steamers.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to any Railroad Station in the United States, and by the American Trans-Continental Route to Sandwich Islands, Japan, China, Australia and New Zealand. [120

THE GENERAL AGENCY AND EXCHANGE, BANK BUILDINGS, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.

(Over the London and Westminster Bank, and nearly opposite the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, and lately removed from Victoria House.)

Established in the year 1879, to meet a daily want, where the public could place Articles of all kinds on View for Sale or Exchange, leading to a more Ready Sale than the ordinary means of Advertising only, with the advantage of a Monthly Sale by Auction.

DEALERS IN STOCKS AND SHARES. — Special business done in the Shares of the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Army and Navy Auxiliary Co-operative Supply, London and Provincial Steam Laundry Company, "Bee" Land Company, "Bee" Building Society, and Coal Co-operative Society.

A Monthly List is issued on the 15th of each month, showing the various Articles on View, as well as the Stocks and Shares on the Register, and can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

THE GENERAL

REVERSIONARY AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

Office; No. 5, WHITEHALL, LONDON, S.W.

Established 1836. Further empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 14 and 15 Vict., cap. 130.

CAPITAL £500,000.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—EDWARD WALMISLEY, Esq. Deputy-Chairman—Col. JOSEPH W. JASPER OUSELEY.
MAYOW WYNELL ADAMS, Esq. | WILLIAM ROBERT BARKER, Esq. | HERBERT CHARLES MALKIN,
THOMAS ALLEN, Esq. | WILLIAM HENNIKER HEATON, Esq. | Esq.

Auditors—Sir CHARLES R. McGRIGOR, Bart.; GEORGE BADHAM, Esq.; MARTIN J. K. BECHER, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. DRUMMOND.

Solicitors—Messrs. SHOUBRIDGE & MAY, 19, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

The business of this Company consists in the PURCHASE of, or LOANS upon—
REVERSIONARY INTERESTS, vested or contingent, in Landed or Funded Property,
or Securities; also

LIFE INTERESTS in Possession, as well as in Expectation.

Loans upon Reversions may be obtained either at an Annual Interest, or in consideration of deferred charges, payable upon the Reversions falling in.

PRESENT INCOMES are likewise granted upon the latter principle to persons entitled to Reversionary Interests, who may thus obtain the means of support until their property falls into possession, without being called upon for any payment until that event.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal may be obtained from the Secretary, to whom all communications should be addressed.

D. A. BUMSTED, Actuary and Secretary. [256

NATIONAL DISCOUNT COMPANY,

LIMITED,

85, CORNHILL, E.C., LONDON.

Subscribed Capital, £4,233,325.

Paid-up, £846,665.

Reserve Fund, £460,000.

Directors.

WILLIAM JAMES THOMPSON, Esq., Chairman.

GEORGE BURNAND, Esq.

JOHN CUNLIFFE, Esq.

ROGER CUNLIFFE, Esq.

EDMUND THEODORE DOXAT, Esq.

CHARLES RICHARD FENWICK, Esq.

WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq.

QUINTIN HOGG, Esq.

DUNCAN MACNEILL, Esq.

AUGUSTUS SILLEM, Esq.

Auditors—JAMES MORTON BELL, Esq.; JOSEPH ROBERT MORRISON, Esq.

Manager—WILLIAM HANCOCK, Esq. Sub-Manager—CHARLES HENRY HUTCHINS, Esq.

Secretary—JAMES ELLEN, Esq.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND; THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.

APPROVED MERCANTILE BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Loans Granted upon Negotiable Securities.

Money received on Deposit, at Call and Short Notice, at the current Market Rates, and for Longer Periods upon terms to be Specially Agreed upon. Investments in and Sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities effected.

[218

HOBBS, HART & CO., Limited.

Makers to Her Majesty by Special Appointment,

THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND ITS BRANCHES.

PATENT PROTECTOR & LEVER LOCKS

FOR ALL PURPOSES.

STEEL SAFES,

STRONG-ROOM AND PARTY WALL-DOORS.

HOBBS & CO.
 SERIES OF SUITES OF
LOCKS, SAFES
 STRONG ROOMS & BULLION COFFERS

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION.

FIRE AT WHITELEY'S.

WILLIAM WHITELEY, Westbourne Grove,
London, Oct. 12th, 1887.

HOBBS, HART & CO., LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—It affords me very much pleasure to express to you my satisfaction and admiration at the splendid fire-resisting powers of your Strong-room doors and the Safes.

The recent fire at my establishment in my opinion subjected them to the greatest possible test, and through all, they proved invulnerable.

The contents of both Strong Rooms and Safes were entirely preserved, although the fire was of such intensely destructive force.

You will be pleased to hear that it has been decided to adopt your Patent Clutch-rebated Doors for all the party walls in the new buildings now in course of erection.

I am, Gentlemen, faithfully yours,

Signed, WILLIAM WHITELEY.

Offices and Warehouse: 76, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

Manufactories: WHARNCLIFFE WORKS, ARLINGTON ST., LONDON, W.

ALLIANCE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established in 1824.

Head Office: BARTHOLOMEW LANE, LONDON.

Subscribed Capital, FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

Directors.

Right Hon. Lord ROTHSCHILD, *Chairman.*

JAMES ALEXANDER, Esq.

CHARLES GEORGE BARNETT, Esq.

CHARLES EDWARD BARNETT, Esq.

Hon. K. P. BOUVERIE.

FRANCIS WILLIAM BUXTON, Esq.

Lord EDWARD CAVENDISH, M.P.

JAMES FLETCHER, Esq.

CYRIL FLOWER, Esq., M.P.

RICHARD HOARE, Esq.

FRANCIS ALFRED LUCAS, Esq.

EDWARD H. LUSHINGTON, Esq.

HUGH COLIN SMITH, Esq.

Right Hon. Lord STALBRIDGE.

Sir CHAS. RIVERS WILSON, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Auditors—Sir GEORGE CURTIS LAMPSON, Bart., R. D. SASSOON, Esq., A. E. SCOTT, Esq.
R. LEWIS, *Chief Secretary.* D. MIRYLEES, *Assistant Secretary.* M. N. ADLER, *Actuary.*

ST. JAMES'S BRANCH—1, St. James's Street, S. W.

CHANCERY LANE BRANCH—63 and 64, Chancery Lane, W. C.

WESTMINSTER BRANCH—1, Great George Street, S. W.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

In the selection of an office in which to effect Life Assurances, the important points for consideration are:—

I. SECURITY.

II. THE RATES OF PREMIUM CHARGED.

III. THE CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE.

IV. THE PROFITS TO THE ASSURED UNDER PARTICIPATING POLICIES.

It is claimed for the ALLIANCE that its large Capital, the amount of its Reserves, and the character of its Investments, afford security of a very high order.

The Rates of Premium will be found moderate, and the Conditions of Assurance most favourable to the Assured.

The Reversionary Bonuses resulting from the distribution of Profits ascertained at the close of the year 1883, allotted to Policies of Five years' standing, range from about £1 12s. per cent. per annum on the Sum Assured under Policies effected at age 20, to £3 16s. per cent. per annum on the Sum Assured under Policies effected at age 60.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Policies are granted on the usual Terms.

The Directors are open to entertain applications for Agencies from parties who are in a position to introduce business of a high class. Life and Fire Proposal forms, Prospectuses, and Statements of Accounts, may be had on application to the Head Office of the Company, or to any of the Branch Offices.

LOANS are granted on the security of Life Interests, Freehold Property, and Rent Charges.

[85

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE + LIFE.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON—92, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

Sir WILLIAM J. W. BAYNES, Bart., *Chairman*. CHARLES ANDREW PRESCOTT, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman*.
Medical Officer.—BUXTON SHILLITOE, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Bankers.—MESSRS. PRESCOTT, CAVE, BUXTON, LODER & Co.
Secretary.—SAML. J. PIPKIN. *Actuary*.—GEORGE KING.

BRANCHES.

LONDON (West End)	4, Pall Mall East, S.W.	LIVERPOOL	1, Tithebarn Street.
BRISTOL	2, Clare Street.	MANCHESTER	24, Booth St., Cooper St.
LEEDS	15, Park Row.	GLASGOW	149, West George Street.

TOTAL ASSETS, £1,754,042

(Exclusive of Value of Company's Freehold Office, 92, Cheapside).

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—All kinds of Life Assurance transacted.

THE PROFITS of the Life Department belong entirely to the Assured, and have always been very large. **THE ATLAS** offers the advantages of a Mutual Society, and the Assured incur no liability.

LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES given in Cash, or by paid-up Policies.

POLICIES are not forfeited by neglect to pay the Premium, so long as there is sufficient Surrender Value to provide for the amount in arrear with interest.

CLAIMS are paid Eight Days after proof of death and title.

MORTGAGE ASSURANCES.—**THE DIRECTORS** call attention to their New Scheme, under which Advances are made on approved Properties; the repayments extending over 10, 15, or 20 years, if the borrower live, but ending at his death during the term.—(See special Prospectus.)

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Policies issued free of expense.

LOSSES OCCASIONED BY LIGHTNING will be paid, whether the property be set on fire or not.

LOSS or DAMAGE caused by Explosion of Coal GAS in any building assured will be made good.

SEVEN YEARS' POLICIES granted on payment of Six Years' Premiums.

Active Agents Wanted.

SAML. J. PIPKIN, *Secretary*. [32]

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, New Bridge Street, London, E.C.

Incorporated in the year 1847, under Act 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110, and further empowered by Special Act, 15 Vict., cap. 53.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN RÜNTZ, Esq., F.A.S., F.S.S., <i>Chairman</i> .	J. H. TROUNCER, M.D., Lond., <i>Deputy-Chairman</i> .	
H. M. BOMPAS, Esq., Q.C.	DONALD MUNRO, Esq.	JOHN E. TRESIDDER, Esq.
HUGH CAMPBELL, M.D.	THE HON. HENRY NOEL.	WM. HY. WILLS, Esq.
WILLIAM GROSER, Esq.	GEORGE PHILLIPS, Esq.	SIDNEY YOUNG, Esq.
PEARSON HILL, Esq.		

Auditors (Elected by the Members)—W. AUGUSTINE SPAIN, Esq., and HY. CATTLE STEWART, Esq.

Solicitors—MESSRS. WATSON, SONS & ROOM.

Surveyor—SAMUEL WALKER, Esq.

Actuary—HOWARD J. ROTHERY, F.I.A.

Consulting Physician—

Medical Officer—

E. H. GREENHOW, M.D., F.R.S.

FREDK. T. ROBERTS, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Manager and Secretary—EDWIN BOWLEY, F.I.A., F.S.S.

This Company being established on the **Mutual Principle**, all Surplus Funds belong to the Members. Every third year a careful Valuation of the Business is made, and large Bonuses have been declared.

The Average Cash Bonus (Triennially) exceeds 20 per cent. on the Premiums paid.

The Surplus Funds already appropriated exceed **One Million Sterling**.

It has an ANNUAL INCOME of **£240,287**.

An ACCUMULATED FUND, arising solely from Premiums, of **£1,136,846**.

And has PAID IN CLAIMS **£1,409,966**.

Policies absolutely indisputable after five years, provided the age of the Assured has been admitted. Policies kept in force when requested by appropriating the Surrender Value to the payment of Premiums.

No charge for voyage to, or residence in, any part of the World, except unhealthy climates.

Assurers under the TEMPERANCE SCHEME are placed in a separate Section.

Policies may be effected under the Deferred Bonus plan.

LOANS on FREEHOLDS, LEASEHOLDS and other SECURITIES considered.

Prospectuses, Copies of the last Report and Balance Sheet, and Board of Trade Returns, &c., can be obtained on application to any of the Agents of the Company, or to

EDWIN BOWLEY, *Manager and Secretary*. [289]

BRITISH EQUITABLE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

4, Queen Street Place, E.C.

CAPITAL—A QUARTER OF A MILLION STERLING.

Directors.

WILLIAM MACDONALD BASDEN, Esq., Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street, City, and Lloyd's.
 JAMES CLARKE, Esq., Editor and Proprietor of the *Christian World*, Fleet Street, City.
 WILLIAM SUTTON GOVER, Esq., Casino House, Herne Hill, and 4, Queen Street Place, City.
 FOUNTAIN JOHN HARTLEY, Esq., Hon. Secretary Sunday School Union, Clapton.

JOHN MIDDLETON HARE, Esq., Stoke Newington.
 WILLIAM GEORGE LEMON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn.
 WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., Upper Norwood.
 EDWARD BEAN UNDERHILL, Esq., LL.D., Honorary Secretary Baptist Missionary Society, Hampstead.

Auditors.

ALFRED HENRY BAYNES, Esq., Secretary Baptist Missionary Society, Wandsworth.
 WILLIAM POTTER OLNEY, Esq., New Kent Road.

Rev. LEWIS BORRETT WHITE, D.D., Rector of St. Mary Aldermary, Queen Street, City.

Solicitors—Messrs. HENRY GOVER AND SON, 3, Adelaide Place, London Bridge.

Bankers—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, Lothbury.

Managing Director and Actuary—WILLIAM SUTTON GOVER, Esq., F.S.S. F.I.A.

Assistant Actuary—FREDERIC FIELD GOVER, Esq., F.S.S.

Sub-Manager—JOHN WILKINSON FAIREY, Esq.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT, MAY, 1887.

New Business.

1,977 Policies issued for £366,937 | New Premium Income £11,510

Business in Force.

28,109 Policies, assuring £5,254,789

Revenue of the Year.

Premiums £153,793

Interest, &c. £45,620

Accumulated Fund.

Laid by in the year £58,395 | Accumulated Fund on 31st Jan. 1887 £1,141,810

Claims and Bonuses paid under Company's Policies £1,029,611

Average Reversionary Bonus for 30 years, about 1½ per cent. per annum.

[276]

BRITISH WORKMAN'S ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Chief Offices : BROAD ST. CORNER, BIRMINGHAM.

EXTRACTS FROM THE

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30th, 1887.

THE DIRECTORS feel that there is much in the past year's operations of the Company to be thankful for, and to congratulate the Shareholders upon.

NEW BUSINESS.

The number of new Proposals for Assurance received during the year was 151,034; the annual premium on which would be £77,607 17s. 7d. The number of Policies issued was 144,642, at an Annual Premium of £68,197 2s. 10d.

FINANCE.

The total income of the Company for the year was £156,382 6s. 11d. The total amount of payments was £144,077 0s. 10d., leaving a balance upon the year's accounts of £12,305 6s. 1d., making the Total Funds at the close of the year £81,010 14s. 5d.

CLAIMS.

The amount paid in Claims during the year was £6 9,228 17s., including £4,096 10s. 4d. Surrender Claims. The total sum paid up to the 30th April, 1887, was £391,782 1s. 10d.

BUSINESS IN FORCE.

The number of Assurants upon the Company's books on the 30th day of April was 335,028; and their Annual Premiums would be £170,600 7s. 1d.; shewing a nett increase of 22,526 Assurants, and £14,753 1s. 10d. in Premium Income.

HENRY PORT, *Managing Director.*
 D. A. BECKETT, *Secretary.*

[33]

ESTABLISHED 58 YEARS.

FUNDS, £3,350,000.

✦ CLERGY ✦ MUTUAL ✦ ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED AND NO COMMISSION PAID.

Offices—2 and 3, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

Patrons—{ HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
 { HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

President—THE RT. HON. AND RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

Vice-President—THE LORD HARRIS.

Chairman—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

Physician—DR. W. H. STONE, F.R.C.P.

Actuary—FRANK B. WYATT, Esq.

Secretary—MATTHEW HODGSON, Esq.

Open to the Clergy and their Lay Relatives.

THE SOCIETY OFFERS THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

1. Absolute Security.
2. Economy of Management; No Agents being employed or Commission paid.
3. Low Rates of Premium and Liberal Surrender Values.
4. Claims Paid immediately on Proof of Title.
5. Freedom from Restriction as to Foreign Residence or Travel after Five Years' Assurance.
6. No Shareholders; all Profits being the Property of the Assured.
7. The Profit arising from the exceptionally low Rate of Mortality proved beyond doubt to prevail amongst the Clergy.

Upwards of £2,105,000 has now been divided amongst the Assured Members by way of Bonus.

Annual Cost of an Assurance of £1,000,
with Full Profits.

Age next Birthday.	£	s.	d.
25	20	1	8
30	23	3	4
35	26	10	0
40	31	1	8
45	36	3	4
50	43	13	4

Annual Cost of an Assurance of £1,000,
Reduced Premium under Special Conditions.

Age next Birthday.	£	s.	d.
25	16	1	8
30	18	10	10
35	21	4	2
40	24	17	6
45	28	19	2
50	34	19	2

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained on application to the Office,
2 and 3, THE SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

MATTHEW HODGSON, Secretary. [261

THE CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY*(The Oldest Scottish Insurance Institution.)***LIFE DEPARTMENT.**

Non-Forfeitable Policies. Bonus may be applied to make the Policy payable during Life. Premiums very moderate and regulations liberal.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances are granted at moderate rates. The Reserve Funds, being unusually ample, afford unexceptionable Security.

Head Office—EDINBURGH.

LONDON Office—82, King William Street, E.C.

WEST END Office—14, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

[28]

**THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
101, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.**

**CAPITAL £2,000,000, fully Subscribed. PAID-UP AND RESERVED FUND, £250,000.
INCOME, 1886, £337,877.**

*Directors.**Chairman*—Sir HENRY E. KNIGHT, Alderman.

Sir HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B.
WILLIAM BRASS, Esq.
GEORGE BURT, Esq.
The Hon. REGINALD CAPEL.

SPENCER GORE, Esq.
THOS. W. HORNE, Esq.
RICHARD B. HUTH, Esq.
W. H. MATURIN, Esq., C.B.

ROBERT MORLEY, Esq.
EDW. LEIGH PEMBERTON, Esq.
W. J. THOMPSON, Jun., Esq.
VINCENT B. TRITTON, Esq.

General Manager—L. C. PHILLIPS.

This Company grants Insurances on almost all descriptions of Property in the United Kingdom and in many places Abroad. The Rates of Premium charged do not exceed those of other leading Offices. Applications for Agencies are invited. [22

THE**COLONIAL MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.***Empowered under the Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870, 33 and 34 Vic., 61.***33, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.***Directors.**The Right Honourable Lord BRABOURNE, Chairman.*

Sir HENRY BARKLY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

ERNEST BAGGALLAY, Esq., J.P.

Lieut.-General Sir ANDREW CLARKE, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.

Bankers—Messrs. COUTTS and Co.*Offices in the United Kingdom.*

Belfast, Birmingham, Cardiff, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham.

Annual Income exceeds a *Quarter of a Million Sterling.**Statement showing the growth of the Society's Funds during 13 years' operations.*

1875, £2,864. 1880, £103,551. 1885, £471,353. 1886, £566,074. 1887, £666,342.

New Business for Year ending, 31st, March, 1887. £1,305,060.

Adelaide, Auckland, Brisbane, Cape Town, Christchurch, Dunedin, Durban, Hobart, Levuka, Melbourne, Perth, Sydney, Wellington.

T. JACQUES MARTIN, J.P., F.S.S., *General Manager.*

Policies Unconditional, Unchallengeable, Indefeasible. Cannot lapse while surrender value equals one premium.

Voyaging, Travelling, Residence, without Restriction or Notice.

Claims paid immediately on Proof of Death and Title.

Policies issued upon the popular Tontine System.

Moderate Premiums.

Rates or assuring £100, payable at Death with Profits. Age 25, £1 19s. 7d. Age 30, £2 4s. 8d. Age 35, £2 11s. 9d. Age 40, £3 os. 9d.

G. CLAVERING ALDER, *Manager.*W. H. HARVEY, *Secretary.*

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

[260]

CLERICAL, MEDICAL & GENERAL

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

15, ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, LONDON, S.W.

Directors.

Chairman—Right Hon. Sir JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, Bart., M.P., D.C.L.

Deputy-Chairmen { Sir WILLIAM BOWMAN, Bart., LL.D., F.R.S.
Rev. JOHN EDWARD KEMPE, M.A.

LIONEL S. BEALE, M.B., F.R.S.
JOHN COLES, Esq.
WILFRED JOSEPH CRIPPS, Esq.
Hon. GEORGE N. CURZON, M.P.
CHARLES MARCH DEANE, Esq.
Ven. Archdeacon FARRAR, D.D., F.R.S.
Sir PRESCOTT G. HEWETT, Bart., F.R.S.

Professor HUMPHRY, M.D., F.R.S.
Sir WM. JENNER, Bart., K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
The Viscount MIDLETON.
Sir JAMES PAGET, Bt., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.
GEORGE H. PINCKARD, Esq.
RICHARD DOUGLAS POWELL, M.D.
WM. OVEREND PRIESTLEY, M.D., LL.D.

Actuary and Secretary.

BENJAMIN NEWBATT, Esq.

Assistant Actuary.

WILLIAM J. H. WHITTALL, Esq.

TWELFTH BONUS, 1887.

Surplus Divided, 1887	£375,000
Total Surpluses Divided to Date...	£2,252,000
Total Reserves after Division in 1887	£2,340,760

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

1. Moderate Premiums, especially for Young Lives and for Non-Profit Policies.
2. Credit of half the first five Annual Premiums allowed on whole-term Policies on healthy Lives not over 60 years of age.
3. Endowment Assurances granted, with and without Profits, payable at death, or on attaining a specified age.
4. Invalid Lives assured at rates proportioned to the risk.
5. Non-Forfeitable Policies granted, the Premiums being all paid during a limited number of years.
6. The Practical Abolition of all restrictions on Residence, Travel and Occupation.
7. Extensive Facilities for maintaining Policies in force and for reviving Lapsed Policies.
8. Large Surrender Values made possible by large Reserves.
9. Surrender Values held at disposition of assured for 2 years after forfeiture.
10. Immediate Settlement of Claims on proof of Death and Title.
11. Intermediate Bonuses paid on Current Claims.

NEXT BONUS, 1892.

The Profits are divided quinquennially and Policies participate in proportion to the number and amount of premiums paid on them during the Quinquennium. Persons who effect new Policies before the end of June next will therefore be entitled at the Division in January, 1892, to one year's additional share of Profits.

The new Bonus Report, the full Prospectus, Forms of Proposal and every information on application.

B. NEWBATT, *Actuary and Secretary.* [290

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE.

Capital, fully Subscribed, £2,500,000.

Life Fund in Special Trust for Life Policy Holders £1,000,000

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS, TWO AND ONE-QUARTER MILLIONS.

Total Net Annual Income £1,150,000

Head Office: 19-20 CORNHILL, E.C. West-end Office: 8, PALL MALL, S.W.

HOME BRANCHES:—Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Leeds, Nottingham, Birmingham, Norwich, Bristol, Dublin, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

DIRECTORS.

W. REIERSON ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
ROBERT BARCLAY, Esq. (Barclay, Bevan & Co.).
W. MIDDLETON CAMPBELL, Esq. (Hogg, Curtis, Campbell & Co.).
JEREMIAH COLMAN, Esq. (J. & J. Colman).
Sir JAMES F. GARRICK, Q.C., K.C.M.G.
ALFRED GILES, Esq., M.P., 26, Great George St., S.W.
FREDERICK W. HARRIS, Esq. (Harris & Dixon).
JOHN HOLMS, Esq. (Wm. Holms & Brothers).
F. LARKWORTHY, Esq., Bank of New Zealand.
CHARLES J. LEAF, Esq. (Leaf, Sons & Co.).

The Right Hon. A. J. MUNDELLA, M.P.
Sir HENRY W. PECK, Bart. (Peck Brothers and Co.).
P. P. RODOCANACHI, Esq. (P. P. Rodocanachi and Co.).
THOS. RUSSELL, Esq., C.M.G.
P. G. SECHIARI, Esq. (Sechiari Bros. & Co.).
D. COOPER SCOTT, Esq. (Wilson, Sons & Co., Limited).
JOHN P. TATE, Esq.
JOHN TROTTER, Esq. (John Trotter & Co.).
HENRY TROWER, Esq. (Trower & Sons).

Secretary, GEO. LYON BENNETT.

Fire Department. *Manager*—E. ROGER OWEN. | Life Department—*Actuary*—T. E. YOUNG, B.A.
Marine Department. *Underwriter*—J. CARR SAUNDERS. [123

COUNTY FIRE OFFICE,

No. 50 REGENT STREET,

AND

No. 14, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICES :

EDINBURGH—123, George Street.
DUBLIN—113, Grafton Street.
LEEDS—9, East Parade.
MANCHESTER—68, Fountain Street.
LIVERPOOL—Bank Buildings, 3, Cook St.

BIRMINGHAM—61, Colmore Row.
CANTERBURY—St. George's Street.
EXETER—Queen Street.
BRISTOL—Small Street.
GLASGOW—32, Renfield Street.

Trustees and Directors.

The Right Hon. LORD KINNAIRD.
PICKERING PHIPPS, Esq., M.P.
Admiral Sir G. ST. VINCENT KING, K.C.B.

C. F. CUNDY, Esq.
S. A. BEAUMONT, Esq., *Man. Dir.*
Major-Gen. H. BRACKENBURG, C.B.

Joint Secretaries.

GEORGE W. STEVENS, Esq. BERNARD E. RATLIFF, Esq.

[146

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FOR LIVES ONLY.

No. 79, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

Directors.

Sir GEORGE RUSSELL, Bart., M.P., *Chairman.* CHARLES BISCHOFF, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
 THOMAS ALLEN, Esq. C. A. LOCKHART ROBERTSON, M.D., F.R.C.P.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir WM. HART DYKE, Bart., M.P. RALPH LUDLOW LOPES, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., M.P., G.C.S.I. HENRY PAULL, Esq.
 HENRY ROSE, Esq.
 The Hon. THOMAS F. FREMANTLE. Colonel the Hon. W. P. TALBOT.

Actuary and Secretary.

GEORGE HUMPHREYS, Esq., M.A., F.I.A.

SUMS ASSURED and BONUS	£7,385,942
TOTAL FUNDS	£2,951,490
<i>Being 40 per cent. of the Sums Assured and Bonus.</i>	
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME	£332,017

During the past 39 years the Company has paid in Claims £8,371,032, and divided Bonuses amongst the Assured, exclusive of those taken in Reduction of Premium, amounting to £1,110,391.

INTERIM BONUSES are given on Policies of five years old and upwards which become Claims between any two Valuations.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE FOR AN INSURANCE OF £100.—With Participation in Profits.

Age Next Birthday.	For the Whole of Life.	Payable at Death or on attaining			Limited number of Payments.		
		Age 60.	Age 55.	Age 50.	20 Annual Payments.	15 Annual Payments.	10 Annual Payments.
20	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
25	2 1 7	2 10 9	2 16 4	3 4 7	3 6 1	4 1 10	
30	2 5 7	2 18 0	3 5 10	3 17 10	3 9 3	4 5 6	
35	2 10 8	3 7 9	3 19 4	4 18 1	3 14 4	4 10 8	
	2 17 1	4 1 7	4 19 10	6 12 1	3 19 8	4 16 9	
						6 4 3	
						6 12 2	

THE SUM THAT £10 A YEAR WILL INSURE UNDER THE SEVERAL TABLES.

Age Next Birthday.	Payable at Death.	Payable at Death or on attaining			Payable at Death.—The number of Premiums payable being limited.		
		Age 60.	Age 55.	Age 50.	20 Annual Payments.	15 Annual Payments.	10 Annual Payments.
20	£	£	£	£	£	£	
25	480	394	354	309	302	244	
30	438	344	303	256	288	233	
35	394	295	252	203	269	220	
	350	245	200	151	251	206	
						179	
						170	
						160	
						151	

Special attention is called to the very favourable rates of Premium charged by this Company for "ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES," under which Class, the Sum Assured is payable on attaining a certain age, or at the previous death of the Assured, and which combine the principle of Investment with that of Life Assurance.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE

CORPORATION, Limited.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION; Fully Subscribed, £500,000; Paid up, £100,000.

Chairman—Lord CLAUD HAMILTON, M.P.

Policies are issued to cover

Employers' Liability for Accidents to Workmen.

PREMIUMS.

BENEFITS.

1s. per cent.
of wages
and upwards.

Full Indemnity to the Employer under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880.

Employers and Workmen for all Accidents of Occupation.

6s. per cent.
of wages
and upwards.

Full Indemnity to Employer as above; or to the Workman, in the case of Accidents for which the Employer is not liable, one year's wages at Death, limited to £50, or one-third wages for twenty-six weeks of Total Disablement.

General Accidents.

£2 15s.
per annum.

At Death	£1,000
On Permanent Total Disablement	£1,000
On Temporary Total Disablement, per week (with limit of 26 weeks) ..	£6

Railway Accidents in Europe.

13s 9d.
per annum.

At Death	£1,000
On Permanent Total Disablement	£1,000
On Temporary Total Disablement, per week (with limit of 26 weeks) ..	£6

Fidelity Guarantee Policies.

A Collective Policy issued for any number of persons.

The Corporation Guarantees are accepted by the Board of Trade, High Court of Justice, Local Government Board, Treasury, &c. &c.

Head Office: 84 and 85, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

S. STANLEY BROWN, *General Manager.* 1100

THE ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 6, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

DIRECTORS.

HENRY BARNETT, Esq., <i>Chairman.</i>	The Right Hon. E. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, <i>Deputy Chairman</i>
ROBT. CRAWFURD ANTROBUS, Esq.	JOHN HAKMAN, Esq.
CHARLES ARTHUR BARCLAY, Esq.	C. H. W. ACOURT REPINGTON, Esq.
MICHAEL BIDDULPH, Esq., M.P.	Sir G. KETTLBY RICKARDS, K.C.B.
EDWARD CHARRINGTON, Esq.	ALFRED SARTORIS, Esq.
	Sir AUGUSTUS KEPPEL STEPHENSON, K.C.B.
	Rt. Hon. Lord SUDBLEY.

Actuary—RICHARD CHARLES FISHER, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE SOCIETY: The lowest rates of Premium on the *Mutual System* for young and middle-aged lives, with early participation in Profits.

Number of Policies in Force	10,769	Annual Income	£370,583
Sums Assured, with Bonus Additions ..	£9,426,117	Total Claims paid, with Bonus Additions ..	£3,137,678
Security—Accumulated Fund	£3,560,148	Total Bonuses declared to 1883 inclusive ..	£4,153,415

BONUS.—The Society being on the *Mutual* principle, the Assured share the *whole of the profits*. Policies effected before 31st December of each year receive a full year's Bonus for the year of entry.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1884.—Assets, £3,619,661; Liabilities, £3,060,831.—Surplus, £558,830.

Prospectuses, Statement of Accounts, and full particulars may be obtained on application to

JOHN RALPH GRIMES, *Secretary.* [292

GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE. FIRE. MORTGAGES. ANNUITIES. *Established 1837.*

CAPITAL AND RESERVES EXCEED £2,000,000.

Chief Office: 103, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Sir ANDREW LUSK, Bart., *Chairman.*
Principal ANGUS, D.D.
JOSEPH BOLTON DOE, Esq., J.P.
Lieut.-Colonel F. D. GREY.
The Most Hon. the MARQUIS OF EXETER.
GEORGE PITT, Esq.

JAS. S. MACK, Esq., J.P.
Lord GILBERT KENNEDY.
JAMES PILKINGTON, Esq., J.P.
HENRY WILLIAM RIPLEY, Esq.
WILLIAM STRANG, Esq.
Rt. Hon. C. PELHAM VILLIERS, M.P.

Life Policies indisputable after being in force five years. Immediate payment of claims on proof of death and title. Fire Insurances accepted at equitable rates.

HENRY WARD, *Secretary and Manager.* [102

ESTABLISHED 1839.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

OFFICES :

12, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.,

FRANCIS E. COLENZO, M.A., F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

120, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH, .

WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D., *Manager.*

TRUSTEES :

The Right Hon. Lord HALSBURY, Lord High
Chancellor of Great Britain.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF GLASGOW, Lord
Clerk Register of Scotland.

The Right Hon. Lord MONCREIFF, Lord Justice
Clerk of Scotland.

The Hon. Sir WILLIAM FIELD, one of the Judges
of the Supreme Court.

The Hon. Lord ADAM, one of the Judges of the
Court of Session.

WM. SMYTHE, Esq., of Methven.
EDW. KENT KARSLAKE, Esq., Q.C.

Capital Subscribed .. £1,000,000.
Invested Funds £1,390,000.

Assurances in Force .. £4,434,000.
Claims Paid £2,400,000.

Large Bonuses. Most Liberal conditions.
Policies, after five years, world-wide and indisputable.
Claims payable immediately after proof of death and title.
Specially low premiums for Assurances without profits.

"DOUBLE-BENEFIT" ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

A new and most advantageous method of Assurance.—*See Special Prospectus.*

LOANS are granted in connection with Life Assurance on LIFE INTERESTS, REVERSIONS, PER-
SONAL and other Securities. Interest Five per cent.

12, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S.W.

FRANCIS E. COLENZO, *Actuary and Secretary.*

Applications for Agencies Invited. Liberal Terms.

[320

*One Premium returned every Fifth Year to those who have
made no Claim.*

Equitable Fire & Accident Offices

ACCIDENT POLICIES, Free from vexatious conditions, and INSURING
CAPITAL SUMS in the event of Permanent Disablement, as well as Death by
Accident and Allowances during Temporary Disablement, are issued by the
Equitable Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited.

FIRE POLICIES, covering DWELLING-HOUSES and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ;
FARM BUILDINGS and FARMING STOCK ; SHOPS and STOCKS-IN-TRADE ;
CHURCHES, CHAPELS and SCHOOLS, and all other risks of ordinary hazard are
issued at Moderate Rates by the Equitable Fire Insurance Company, Limited.

For Information as to Agencies, apply to the

SECRETARY, Equitable Offices, 11 & 13, St. Ann Street, Manchester.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON.

THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE ON THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE IN THE WORLD.

FOUNDED A.D. 1762.

DIRECTORS.

President—Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Bart.

Vice-Presidents—JAMES SPICER, Esq.; JOHN ALLDIN MOORE, Esq.

MATTHEW BELL, Esq.
EDWARD BULLOCK, Esq.
SAMUEL EDWARDS, Esq.
WILLIAM EDWARDS, Esq.
SAMUEL HOARE, Esq., M.P.
PATRICK COMRIE LECKIE, Esq.

JOHN THOMAS MOUNSEY, Esq.
HALL ROKEBY PRICE, Esq.
GEORGE SCOVELL, Esq.
RICHARD TWINING, Esq.
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
GEORGE FREDERICK WHITE, Esq.

Medical Officer—WILLIAM MILLER ORD, M.D., F.R.C.P.

The Invested Capital of the EQUITABLE exceeds **FOUR MILLIONS AND A QUARTER**, being more than **thirty times** its Renewal-Premium Income.

It has never allowed Commission or employed Agents, whereby more than **TWO MILLIONS** have been saved to the Assured.

The whole Expenses of Management are about **2½ per cent. on Annual Income**.

EXAMPLES FROM BONUS TABLE FOR 1888,

Showing the Total Amount payable under a Policy for **£1,000** (including the Additions), in the event of its becoming a claim after payment of the Premium due in the year **1888**.

DATE OF POLICY.	Sum payable, including Additions.		
	£	s.	d.
From 24th July, 1817, to 16th April, 1818	3,755	0	0
" 5th February, 1819, to 3rd January, 1820	3,555	0	0
" 23rd December, 1820, to 30th November, 1821	3,355	0	0
" 7th March, 1823, to 24th May, 1824	3,155	0	0
" 9th March, 1825, to 3rd November, 1826	2,980	0	0
" 21st July, 1828, to 1st March, 1830	2,830	0	0
" 24th November, 1831, to 1st August, 1833	2,680	0	0
" 19th June, 1835, to 21st July, 1837	2,530	0	0
" 24th January, 1839, to 10th December, 1840	2,380	0	0
" 12th November, 1842, to 18th June, 1845	2,250	0	0
" 3rd March, 1847, to 14th November, 1848	2,140	0	0
" 19th November, 1850, to 26th July, 1853	2,030	0	0
" 1st January, 1856, to 31st December, 1856	1,920	0	0
" 1st January, 1858, to 31st December, 1858	1,810	0	0
" 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	1,717	10	0
" 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862	1,642	10	0
" 1st January, 1864, to 31st December, 1864	1,567	10	0
" 1st January, 1866, to 31st December, 1866	1,492	10	0
" 1st January, 1868, to 31st December, 1868	1,417	10	0
" 1st January, 1870, to 31st December, 1870	1,360	0	0
" 1st January, 1872, to 31st December, 1872	1,320	0	0
" 1st January, 1874, to 31st December, 1874	1,280	0	0
" 1st January, 1876, to 31st December, 1876	1,200	0	0
" 1st January, 1878, to 31st December, 1878	1,120	0	0
" 1st January, 1880, to 31st December, 1880	1,060	0	0
" 1st January, 1882, to 31st December, 1882	1,020	0	0

The sum actually paid to its Members in Cash, as Bonuses on their Policies, exceeds **Eighteen Millions**.

J. WARE STEPHENSON, *Actuary*. [310

EQUITY & LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

18, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, LONDON, W.C. Established, 1844.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION, FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

DIRECTORS.

Deputy-Chairman—Sir HENRY FOX BRISTOWE, Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Chairman—JOHN M. CLABON, Esq.
 HENRY F. BOWLING, Esq. JOHN HENRY JAMES, Esq. GEORGE UPTON ROBINS, Esq.
 R. J. P. BROUGHTON, Esq. The Hon. Mr. Justice KAY. ROBERT ROMER, Esq., Q.C.
 THOS. PIX COBB, Esq. WM. MAPLES, Esq. GEORGE ROOPER, Esq.
 The Hon. Mr. Justice DENMAN. EDWARD MOBERLY, Esq. CECIL HENRY RUSSELL, Esq.
 JOHN CROFT DEVERELL, Esq. FREDERICK PEAKE, Esq. HERBERT C. SAUNDERS, Esq., Q.C.
 ALEX. STAVELEY HILL, Esq., Q.C. GEO. THOMPSON POWELL, Esq. HORACE WM. SMITH, Esq., M.A.
 D.C.L., M.P. W. B. S. RACKHAM, Esq. RICHARD SMITH, Esq.
 JAMES INGRAM, Esq. Rt. Hon. HY. CECIL RAIKES, M.P. EDWARD WALMSLEY, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Elected by the Proprietors. JOHN BOODLE, Esq. D. PITCAIRN, Esq. *Elected by the Assured.* E. F. B. CHURCH, Esq.
Solicitors—MAX G. ROOPER, Esq., and GEO. L. WHATELY, Esq., 17, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Medical Officer—E. SYMES THOMPSON, Esq., M.D., 53, Cavendish Square.
Actuary and Secretary—G. W. BERRIDGE, Esq. *Assistant Actuary*—A. F. BURKIDGE, Esq.

Premium Income, £161,693 Assets, £2,070,021 Expenses of Management, £9,203

LIABILITIES estimated on most stringent basis. Lapsed Policies Revived within Twelve Months, without Medical Examination.
 NINE-TENTHS of the Total Profits are divided among the Assured. LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
 POLICIES UNCONDITIONAL. Indisputable except for FRAUD. LIFE ASSURANCE—AN INVESTMENT. An Endowment Assurance in this Office combines a fair investment with the protection of Assurance.
 FIXED EXTRA PREMIUMS for Naval & Military Service.

The Sum of £301,689 was ordered to be Divided in 1885 among holders of Policies for £3,263,142.

TABLE OF THE TOTAL ADDITIONS MADE UP TO DECEMBER 31, 1884, TO POLICIES OF £1,000 EACH.

Age at Entry.	NUMBER OF PREMIUMS PAID.						Age at Entry.					
	Forty.		Thirty.		Twenty.			Fifteen.		Ten.		Five.
	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.
20	*1,022	0	* 736	0	431	0	299	0	191	10	103	0
30	*1,167	0	* 819	0	464	10	525	10	211	0	112	0
40	*1,343	10	* 939	10	525	10	395	10	232	0	124	0
50	—	—	*1,126	0	*626	10	435	0	276	10	147	0
60	—	—	—	—	*836	10	* 582	0	372	0	197	10

In the cases marked * the Bonuses, if surrendered, would be more than sufficient to extinguish all future premiums, and the Policy-holders would still be entitled to share in future profits.
 G. W. BERRIDGE, *Actuary and Secretary.* [2

THE FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Head Office: LONDON—67, Cornhill, E.C.

FUNDS IN HAND, as at 31st Dec., 1886 £183,825.
 CAPITAL, FULLY SUBSCRIBED £900,000.

Board of Directors.

Chairman—Sir R. N. FOWLER, Bart., M.P.

Deputy-Chairman—Alderman Sir THOMAS DARIN.

The Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY. JOHN J. KINGSFORD, Esq.
 R. S. WHYMPER BARTHOPE, Esq. JOHN TEMPLETON MORGAN, Esq (Middleton, Son & Co.).
 ALFRED CRAMPTON, Esq. (Copestake, Hughes, Crampton & Co.). C. MOWBRAY TREHERN, Esq. (John Fenton & Co.).
 GEORGE EVANS, Esq. (David Evans & Co.). JAMES WHITEHEAD, Esq., Alderman.
 HENRY HICKS, Esq.

Assistant-Secretary—JAMES HAMILTON.

General Manager—DAVID LAWRIE.

Home and Foreign Insurances at moderate rates of premium.
 Claims settled with promptitude.

Prospectuses and every information on application.

Applications for Agencies invited, and special terms given to active and influential Representatives.

ASSETS

NEARLY

£4,000,000



GRESHAM

LIFE
ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICE:

St. Mildred's House, Poultry, London

JOSEPH ALLEN, Secretary.

G U A R D I A N

FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office: 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Law Courts Branch: 21, FLEET STREET, E.C.

Established 1821, and Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital . . .	£2,000,000	Total Funds . . .	£3,999,000
Paid-up Capital . . .	£1,000,000	Total Income . . .	£800,000

DIRECTORS.

BEAUMONT W. LUBBOCK, Esq., *Chairman.* J. BIDDULPH MARTIN, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

Right Hon. LORD ADDINGTON.

HENRY BONHAM-CARTER, Esq.

WM. HILL DAWSON, Esq.

CHARLES F. DEVAS, Esq.

ALBAN G. H. GIBBS, Esq.

JAMES GODSDON, Esq.

JOHN J. HAMILTON, Esq.

THOMSON HANKEY, Esq.

RICHARD MUSGRAVE HARVEY, Esq.

JOHN HUNTER, Esq.

GEORGE LAKE, Esq.

Right Hon. G. J. SHAW-LEFEVRE, M.P.

S. HOPE MORLEY, Esq.

HENRY JOHN NORMAN, Esq.

DAVID POWELL, Esq.

AUGUSTUS PREVOST, Esq.

JOHN G. TALBOT, Esq., M.P.

HENRY VIGNE, Esq.

Auditors—HORACE DEVAS, Esq.; WILLIAM FICKUS, Esq.; EDMUND JAMES, Esq.; MORGAN YEATMAN, Esq.

Manager of Fire Department—F. J. MARSDEN. *Actuary and Secretary*—T. G. C. BROWNE.

Physicians—J. RUSSELL REYNOLDS, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.; W. R. GOWERS, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

Solicitors—Messrs. WOODHOUSE, TROWER, FREELING & PARKIN, 5, New Square, Lincoln's Inn.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The last Quinquennial Valuation was made on the basis of the Institute of Actuaries (HM & HMs) Tables of Mortality and 3 per cent. interest, the net premiums only being valued, and the whole of the loading reserved. The sum of £175,228 was divided as a Bonus among 5,052 participating Policies, assuring, exclusive of existing bonus, £4,321,144, the annual premiums payable under which amounted to £132,533 2s. 2d.

The exceptional security offered by the paid-up Capital of £1,000,000 has attracted a large amount of non-participating business to the Company, and the profit derived from it during the five years (1879-84) was more than sufficient to pay the sum of £40,000 which the Proprietors took as their share of the surplus, and which was the sole benefit which they received from the Life business in return for the guarantee afforded by the unusually large paid-up Capital of the Company. The Policy-holders in the "Guardian" have, therefore, the security of a Proprietary Company with the Profits of a Mutual Society.

The full Bonus Report and Prospectus will be forwarded on application.

LIFE FUND (1886), £2,253,000. LIFE INCOME, £288,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances effected upon Property at Home and Abroad at Moderate Rates.

Losses by Lightning are made good by the Company.

FIRE FUND (1886), £591,000. FIRE INCOME, £469,000.

The Directors are prepared to consider Applications for Agencies.

1105

HAND-IN-HAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

26, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.
 INSTITUTED IN 1696.—EXTENDED TO LIFE INSURANCE, 1836.

DIRECTORS.

The Hon. LIONEL ASHLEY.
 F. PALMER CHAPMAN, Esq.
 JOHN LETTSON ELLIOT, Esq.
 Admiral Sir L. G. HEATH, K.C.B.

CHAS. R. GURNEY HOARE, Esq.
 ANDREW JOHNSON, Esq.
 C. AUSTEN LEIGH, Esq.
 F. LOCKER-LAMPSON, Esq.

T. FULLER MAITLAND, Esq.
 ARTHUR SPERLING, Esq.
 Rt. Hon. Lord THURLOW, F.R.S.
 W. ESDAILE WINTER, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. GOSLINGS & SHARPE, 19, Fleet Street.

Solicitors—Messrs. NICHOLL, MANISTY & CO., 1, Howard Street, Strand.

Attitors—Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS & CO.

Secretary—BENJAMIN BLENKINSOP, Esq.

Physician—THOMAS K. CHAMBERS, M.D.

Actuary—JAMES TERRY, F.I.A.

The **Oldest Insurance Office** in the World.

The **Only Mutual Office** in the kingdom for both **Fire and Life**.

There being **No Shareholders**, all **Profits** are divided amongst the **Insured**.

BONUS RETURNS.

LIFE—1st Series	75	} per Cent. per Annum.
2nd Series (according to the age of the Policy) .. .. .	.. .. .	70 to 75
3rd Series .. .. .	.. .. .	50 rising to 60
4th Series (the only one now open), after 1st Five Years expected to commence at .. .. .	.. .. .	45

FIRE (with certain exceptions).—Annual Policies 20 per cent. at the end of each 5th year. Septennial Policies, varying with the nature of the risk, 25 to 30 per cent. at the end of each 7th year.

No Policy Holder is subject to any **Personal Liability**.

The **Directors** are willing to appoint as **Agents** persons of good **position and character**.

VALUATION BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1886.

ASSETS.

General Accumulated Fund (Fire and Life)	£1 638 294
Life Assurance Fund, under Act of 1870	577 167
Present Value of Life Premiums	1 669 088

LIABILITIES.

Present Value of Sums Insured and Annuities, LIFE	£2 409 544
Sum Reserved for future Abatements on Premiums, LIFE	1 011 425
Sum Reserved for Bonus Returns on unexpired Policies, FIRE	24 611
Premiums in hand on account of unexpired terms of Insurance, FIRE	43 671
Balance of Assets unappropriated	395 138
	£3 884 549

£3,884,549

£3,884,549

The **ACCOUNTS and STATEMENTS**, as deposited with the **Board of Trade**, as well as **Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal**, may be had of any of the **Society's Agents**, or on application at the **Head Office**.

BENJAMIN BLENKINSOP, *Secretary*. [34]

HORSE, CARRIAGE & CATTLE INSURANCE.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL

**HORSE and CARRIAGE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, and
 the HORSE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.**

Chief Office: 17, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

THE OLDEST OFFICE in the United Kingdom for this Class of Insurance.

AGENTS WANTED.

N.B.—ABSOLUTE SECURITY. PROMPT and LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

A. WATERS, *Manager*. [267]

INSURE YOUR HORSES AND CATTLE

WITH THE

IMPERIAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE ASSOCIATION,

LIMITED.

Head Offices: 48, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

Business Established 1874.

HORSES, CATTLE, and other LIVE STOCK insured against DEATH from ACCIDENT and DISEASE.

REDUCED RATES!

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID!

Prospectuses and full particulars post free.

Agents Wanted.

B. S. ESSEX, *Secretary*. [35]

KENT FIRE OFFICE—Established in 1802. LIFE OFFICE—Established in 1824.

FIRE.—Insurances on Home Risks at Equitable Rates, against Fire, Gas Explosion and Lightning. The Funds exceed Three and a Half Years' Premiums.

LIFE.—This Company issues Policies, with practically Unrestrictive Conditions, at Moderate Premiums; gives very liberal Bonuses (of which some examples are shown below), and offers Absolute Security in the fact that the Funds, invested upon first-class securities, are equal to nearly 60 per cent. of the sum assured and Bonuses added thereto, and to more than Twenty-One Years' Premiums. The General Expenses of Management are at the rate of about £4 per cent. only on the total income.

THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME EXAMPLES OF "UNITED KENT" BONUSES :

Policy No. 462. Issued in 1831.	Policy No. 503. Issued in 1833.	Policy No. 767. Issued in 1840.
Original Sum Assured £500	Original Sum Assured £800	Original Sum Assured £999
Bonus already added £812	Bonus already added £2,015	Bonus already added £1,411
Total . . . £1,312	Total . . . £2,815	Total . . . £2,410

Policy No. 714. Issued in 1839.
Original Sum Assured . . . £1,000
The original premium of £25 5s. 10d. was entirely extinguished by bonus 15 years ago, and £543 has been since added to the sum assured.

Policy No. 1382. Issued in 1851.
Original Sum Assured . . . £1,000
The original premium of £38 12s. 6d. was extinguished by Bonus 10 years ago, and £290 has since been added to the sum assured.

N.B.—The above are actual results—not "Estimates."

FIGURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING 25TH MARCH, 1887.

FIRE FUNDS	... ..	£275,037
FIRE INCOME	... ..	87,443
LIFE FUNDS	... ..	511,695
LIFE INCOME	... ..	46,901
ASSURANCES IN FORCE, upwards of	... ..	900,000

Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and every information may be obtained from the

HEAD OFFICE : MAIDSTONE,

Or Branches { LONDON: 124, Cannon Street, E. C.,
MANCHESTER: 1, Cooper Street,

Or any of the Company's Agents.

W. L. SEYFANG, Secretary and General Manager. [12

LAW LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

FLEET STREET, LONDON.

Instituted 1823.

The Rt. Hon. Baron CAMPBELL. The Hon. Mr. Justice MANISTY. Hon. ALF. E. GATHORNE-HARDY, M.P.
The Right Hon. Viscount CRANBROOK. His Honour Judge TURNER. WILLIAM FREDERICK HIGGINS, Esq.

EDWARD BAILEY, Esq., Berners Street, W.
SAMUEL BIRCHAM, Esq., Parliament Street.
Hon. HALLYBURTON G. CAMPBELL, Ennismore Gardens.
JOHN CLERK, Esq., Q.C., King's Bench Walk, Temple.
FREDERICK G. DAVIDSON, Esq., Fryleigh, Betchworth.
RICHARD DU CANE, Esq., Gray's Inn Square.
ROBERT ELLETT, Esq., Cirencester.
Sir WILLIAM JAMES FARRER, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
HENRY RAY FRESHFIELD, Esq., Bank Buildings.
The Hon. ALFRED E. GATHORNE-HARDY, M.P., Temple.
HENRY J. L. GRAHAM, Esq., Lennox Gardens, S.W.
The Right Hon. Baron HERSCHELL.
WM. F. HIGGINS, Esq., Chester Square.

Trustees.

Hon. ALF. E. GATHORNE-HARDY, M.P.
WILLIAM FREDERICK HIGGINS, Esq.

Directors.

The Right Hon. Sir HENRY T. HOLLAND, Bart., M.P., G.C.M.G., Rutland Gate.
J. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Q.C., King's Bench Walk, Temple.
WM. ROLLE MALCOLM, Esq., Hereford Gardens, Park Lane.
Sir RICHARD NICHOLSON, Parliament Street.
CHARLES MANLEY SMITH, Esq., Princes Gardens, S.W.
CHARLES STEWART, Esq., Coleman Street, E.C.
JOHN M. TRESDALE, Esq., Frederick's Place, Old Jewry.
EDWARD TOMSON, Esq., Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.
JOHN JAMES EGGCOMBE VENNING, Esq., Devonport.
Sir ARNOLD W. WHITE, Great Marlborough Street.
BASIL T. WOODB, Esq., Conyngnam Hall, Knaresborough.

Actuary—GRIFFITH DAVIES, Esq.

Assistant Actuary—ALFRED B. ADLARD, Esq.

Physician—ROBERT MARTIN, Esq., M.D., 51, Queen Anne Street, W.

Solicitor—W. MELMOTH WALTERS, Esq., 9, New Square, Lincoln's Inn. Bankers—Messrs. HOARE, Fleet Street.

Assets on the 31st December, 1886	£5,231,810
Income for the Year 1886	432,597
Amount Paid in Claims to the 31st December, 1886	14,950,919
Reversionary Bonuses allotted for five years ending 31st Dec., 1884	690,948
Total Reversionary Bonuses hitherto allotted	6,889,937

The Expenses of Management (including Commission) are about $\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. of the Income.

Policies are granted under the terms of the Married Women's Property Act, 1882.

The limits of free travel and residence have been largely extended, and rates of extra premium reduced.

Loans are granted on security of Policies, Life Interests, Reversions, and Borough and County Rates, as well as on other approved Securities.

Life Interests and Reversions are purchased.

Claims are paid immediately on proof of death and title.

Commission is allowed to Solicitors and others on Assurances effected through their introduction.

Prospectus and Form of Proposal will be sent on application to the Actuary. [108

LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 114, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Adjoining the Law Institution.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS.

The Rt. Hon. The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.
The Right Hon. Lord TRURO.
The Right Hon. Lord HOBBHOUSE, K.C.S.I.
The Right Hon. Sir JOHN ROBERT MOWBRAY, Bart., M.P.

Trustees.

The Hon. HALLYBURTON GEORGE CAMPBELL.
Sir HENRY FOX BRISTOWE, Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster.
Sir ARNOLD WILLIAM WHITE.

Directors.

(The * denotes a Director of the Law Life, the † a Director of the Legal and General Life, and the ‡ a Director of the Equity and Law Life Insurance Society.)

* Sir ARNOLD WILLIAM WHITE, Great Marlborough Street, Chairman.

† Sir HENRY FOX BRISTOWE, Q.C., Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster, Deputy-Chairman.

- BROUGHTON, HOWARD WILLIAM, Esq., 12, Great Marlborough Street.
- * CAMPBELL, The Hon. HALLYBURTON GEORGE.
- † CARLISLE, WILLIAM THOMAS, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
- † CLABON, JOHN MOXON, Esq., Great George Street.
- * DAVIDSON, FREDK. GEO., Esq., Fryleigh, Betchworth.
- * FARRER, Sir WILLIAM JAMES, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- † FRERE, BARTLE JOHN LAURIE, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- FRESHFIELD, CHARLES KAYE, Esq., Gatton, Surrey.
- HOBBHOUSE, Right Hon. Lord, K.C.S.I., Bruton Street.
- † INGRAM, JAMES, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- LEE, JOHN BENJAMIN, Esq., Sonning, Reading.
- MILMAN, HENRY SALUSBURY, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
- MORGAN, FREDERICK, Esq., Somerset Street, W.
- * NICHOLSON, Sir RICHARD, 9, Bridge St., Westminster.
- † PEAKE, FREDERICK, Esq., 6, Bedford Row.
- † ROBINS, GEORGE U., Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- † ROOPER, GEORGE, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.
- * TOMPSON, EDWARD, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
- WALTERS, WILLIAM MELMOTH, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
- WILDE, SPENCER CROUGHTON, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.
- † WILLIAMS, C. REYNOLDS, Esq., Dolmelynllyn, Dolgellay, N. Wales.
- † WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, Esq., Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Auditors.

NEVE, WILLIAM TANNER, Esq., Cranbrook.
WHITEHEAD, E. HUGH, Esq., 29, Spring Gardens, S.W.

Architects and Surveyors.

GEO. H. POWNALL, Esq., 29, Parliament Street, S.W. EDWARD STREET, Esq., 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.
Solicitor—CHARLES HARRISON, Esq., 10, Bedford Row. Bankers—Messrs. COULTS & COMPANY.
GEORGE WILLIAM BELL, Secretary. WILLIAM JOHN VINE, Assistant Secretary.

The Capital of the LAW FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, amounting to £5,000,000, was subscribed before the Society commenced business in 1845, by nearly One Thousand Gentlemen connected with the profession of the Law; the shares are now held by a body of Shareholders comprising some of the highest and most influential members of the profession; and the success which has attended the operations of the Society is founded on the eligible character of the risks constituting the bulk of its business, and the promptitude and liberality with which its engagements have always been met.

In order to meet covenants requiring continuance of Rent, notwithstanding destruction of Buildings by Fire, the Society will grant Insurances on Rent, the amount being specified in the Policy.

Attendance given at the Office of the Society daily from Ten till Four (Saturdays Ten till Two), where parties may obtain any further information respecting the terms on which Insurances may be effected.

GEORGE WILLIAM BELL, Secretary. [107

Legal and General LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY.)

Trustees—

The Right Hon. Lord HALSBURY, *Lord Chancellor of England.*

The Right Hon. Lord COLERIDGE, *Lord Chief Justice of England.*

Sir JAS. PARKER DEANE, Q.C., D.C.L.

The Right Hon. Sir RICHARD BAGGALLAY.

FREDERICK JOHN BLAKE, Esq.

The Hon. Mr. Justice KEKEWICH.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Esq.

Solicitors—Messrs. LAWRENCE, GRAHAM and LONG.

Actuary and Manager—E. COLQUHOUN, Esq.

The Society's "Perfected System of Life Assurance" offers the following Advantages:

1. Absolute Financial Security.
2. Freedom from all restrictions and conditions.
3. Freedom after One Year from Forfeiture through Suicide.
4. Protection from risk of accidental forfeiture.
5. Guarantee of Surrender-value.
6. Immediate Payment of Death-claims.
7. Large Bonuses.
8. Large Interim Bonuses.

Offices: 10, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.

[230]

IMPERIAL FIRE AND LIFE COMPANIES,

1, OLD BROAD STREET, and 22, PALL MALL, LONDON.

FIRE, Established 1803.

Subscribed Capital £1,200,000

Paid-up Capital £300,000

Invested Assets (Capital & Reserves) over £1,550,000

The Distinguishing Characteristics of this Company are:—Moderate Rates, Undoubted Security, Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.

LIFE, Established 1820.

Subscribed Capital £750,000

Paid-up Capital and Guarantee Fund £194,000

Total Funds in Hand £1,300,000

Advantages offered comprise:—Low Rates, Liberal Conditions, Non-forfeitable Policies, Interim Bonuses, Guaranteed Surrender Values, Free Travelling all over the World, Immediate Settlement of Claims, Endowment Assurances payable during Lifetime with Profits.

Total Life Claims Paid exceed £4,000,000.

[104]

IMPERIAL UNION ACCIDENT ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Business Established 1868. Registered Capital, £500,000.

Head Office, 32, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C.

Assurance against Accidents of all kinds, and against Employers' Liability. Policies free from illiberal conditions and exceptions.

Full Prospectus on application. Vacancies for active and influential Agents.

ALFRED B. SHELLEY, Secretary.

[105]

THE
LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS £7,324,034
TOTAL CLAIMS PAID EXCEED £22,500,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The magnitude of the Company's Business enables it to accept Insurances on the most favourable terms.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

All descriptions of Life Insurance and Annuities at Moderate rates. Participating Policies under new Table, payable at fixed age or previous death.

The **LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS** of 35s. per cent. per annum on sums assured in the new Participating class has been declared at each valuation.

THE NEW CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE

Give increased facilities for Residence, Travel and Occupation.—Maintaining Policies in force.—Reviving Lapsed Policies.—Prompt Payment of Claims.

Head Offices—LIVERPOOL: 1, Dale Street; LONDON: Cornhill and Charing Cross.
AND BRANCH OFFICES AT

MANCHESTER, LEEDS, BRISTOL, DUBLIN, GLASGOW, EDINBURGH, BIRMINGHAM AND NEWCASTLE.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for Fire and Life Insurance and Annuities may be obtained at the Company's Offices, or from any of its Agents.

Applications for Agencies invited.

[73]

LION FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

83 & 84, QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

Capital £825,000.

Board of Directors.

ELLIS ELIAS, Esq., *Chairman.*

GRANT HEATLY TOD HEATLY, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*

Right Hon. EARL OF ABINGDON.

Sir JAMES J. ALLPORT.

JAMES STAATS FORBES, Esq.

Colonel R. RAYNSFORD JACKSON.

JAMES MURDOCH, Esq.

JOHN GLAS SANDEMAN, Esq.

Hon. EDWARD GERALD STRUTT.

General Manager—THOS. B. BELL.

Applications for Agencies invited in unrepresented Districts.

Forms of Proposal and every information can be obtained on application to the Head Office, or to any of the Agents of the Company.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.
For Fire, Life and Marine Assurances.

Head Office—No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

Branch Offices { No. 43a, PALL MALL, LONDON.
No. 99, ST. VINCENT STREET, GLASGOW.
No. 14, EAST PARADE, LEEDS.
No. 5, FENWICK STREET, LIVERPOOL.
No. 16, CROSS STREET, MANCHESTER.

Governor.—LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq.

Sub-Governor.

GEORGE WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq.

Deputy-Governor.

DAVID PLENDERLEATH SELLAR, Esq.

Directors.

CHARLES G. ARBUTHNOT, Esq.
OTTO AUGUST BENECKE, Esq.
ROBERT HENRY BENSON, Esq.
ROBERT BURN BLYTH, Esq.
WILLIAM THOMAS BRAND, Esq.
ALFRED CLAYTON COLE, Esq.
GEORGE B. DEWHURST, Esq.
HENRY LLOYD GIBBS, Esq.
ROBERT GILLESPIE, Esq.
HOWARD GILLIAT, Esq.
HENRY GOSCHEN, Esq.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.

A. C. GUTHRIE, Esq.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Esq.
LOUIS HUTH, Esq.
HENRY J. B. KENDALL, Esq.
GREVILLE H. PALMER, Esq.
Capt. R. W. PELLY, R.N.
HOWARD POTTER, Esq.
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq.
ROBERT RYRIE.
ALBERT G. SANDEMAN, Esq.
Col. LEOPOLD R. SEYMOUR.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq.

West End Committes.

S. P. LOW, Esq. (Messrs. Grindlay & Co.).

CHARLES S. PARIS, Esq., 22, King Street, St. James's.

The Hon. FRANCIS PARKER, M.P., 3, Temple Gardens.

The Hon. JOHN MANNERS-SUTTON, *Manager of West End Branch.*

Secretary.—JOHN P. LAURENCE, Esq. | *Actuary.*—ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq.

Underwriter.—JOHN STEWART MACKINTOSH, Esq.

Manager of the Fire Department.—JAMES CLUNES, Esq.

Medical Officers { EDWARD CLAPTON, M.D., 10A, St. Thomas's Street, Southwark.
JOHN HARLEY, M.D., 9, Stratford Place, Oxford Street.

The Corporation has granted Fire, Life and Marine Assurances for more than a Century and a-half; during that long period it has endeavoured to introduce into its practice all the real improvements that have from time to time been suggested, and to afford every facility for the transaction of business.

Of the Share Capital the sum of £448,275 has been paid up. The Funds in hand exceed £3,300,000.

Claims under Life Policies are payable at once upon proof of death and title being furnished to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors.

Copies of the Accounts, pursuant to "The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870," can be had on application, personally, or by letter.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY. ESTABLISHED 1862.

Head Office: LONDON—66, Cornhill, E.C.

Board of Direction.

Chairman—Col. KINGSCOTE, C.B. Deputy-Chairman—Alderman Sir THOMAS DAKIN.

Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY.

Sir R. N. FOWLER, Bart., M.P.

VESEY G. M. HOLT, Esq.

Sir HENRY A. ISAACS, Alderman.

JOHN J. KINGSFORD, Esq.

JOHN TEMPLETON MORGAN, Esq.

R. BARCLAY REYNOLDS, Esq.

SAMUEL GURNEY SHEPPARD, Esq.

Assistant-Secretary—G. W. MANNERING.

Manager and Actuary—WILLIAM PALIN CLIREHUGH.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

During the Past Ten Years to 31st December, 1886.

YEAR.	NEW BUSINESS.		NET PREMIUM INCOME.	INVESTED FUNDS.
	Sums Assured.	New Premiums		
1876	£329,705	£11,168	£49,093	£139,983
1881	505,265	18,318	83,250	256,506
1886	608,870	22,013	127,442	476,772

It will thus be seen that in ten years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled, whilst the Funds during that period show an increase in a still larger proportion.

Moderate Rates. Liberal Conditions. Undoubted Security.

W. P. CLIREHUGH, Manager.

[154

LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT COMPANY

LIMITED. Incorporated 1869.

Chief Office—10, MOORGATE STREET, E.C.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £115,000.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1888.

Trustees { D'A. CHAYTOR, Esq. (Messrs. Milnes & Chaytor).
THOMAS FITZGERALD, Esq. (Messrs. Fitzgerald), 20, St. Andrew Street, Dublin.
JOHN YOUNG, Esq. (Messrs. Turquand, Youngs & Co.), 41, Coleman Street.

Directors.

J. B. BICKERSTETH, Esq., 86, St. James' Street, S.W.

D'A. CHAYTOR, Esq. (Messrs. Milnes & Chaytor), 15, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

H. C. CHILTON, Esq., Merrow Croft, Guildford.

Sir THOMAS DAKIN, Alderman.

H. D. GOOCH, Esq., Balcombe House, Balcombe, Sussex.

Major W. FLETCHER GORDON, 12, Montagu Street, W.

A. R. KIRBY, Esq., 81, Cromwell Road, South Kensington.

Bankers—ALLIANCE BANK, Limited, Bartholomew Lane.

Secretary—E. G. LAUGHTON ANDERSON.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

The Bonds of the Company are accepted by Her Majesty's Government, the High Court of Justice, the Board of Trade, the Local Government Board, the City of London, and other Municipal Corporations; and by various Banks and Railways, and other large Companies throughout the United Kingdom.

Special terms will be quoted for guaranteeing all the members of a staff.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

£1,000, if killed or permanently totally disabled. £333 if permanently partially disabled.

£6 per week during temporary total disablement for (Ordinary Risk) £3 per annum.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY DEPARTMENT.

In addition to covering the risk under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, the Company relieves Employers of the cost of defending unjust claims.

THE LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION,

81, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C. *Established 1806.*

President—JOHN COSTEKER, Esq.

Vice-President—FRANCIS H. BEAUMONT, Esq.

GEORGE FRED. POLLOCK, Esq.
JAMES EWING MATHIESON, Esq.

Trustees.

GEORGE HANBURY, Esq.
CHARLES CHURCHILL, Esq.

Directors.

EDMUND BOULNOIS, Esq.
HENRY BUTLER, Esq.
GORDON WYATT CLARK, Esq.
FREDERICK CLARKE, Esq.

CHARLES M. CLODE, Esq., C.B.
THOMAS DEVAS, Esq.
WILLIAM EVILL, Esq.
CHARLES T. MURDOCH, Esq. M.P.

SIR GABRIEL GOLDNEY, Bt.
ROBERT POTT, Esq.
S. W. SILVER, Esq.
ROBERT OWEN WHITE, Esq.

Auditors—{ GEORGE BAKER, Esq.
HENRY BOYER, Esq.

WILLIAM CAVE FOWLER, Esq.
SIR W. HY. WHITE, C.B.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND. Solicitors—Messrs. A. D. DRUCE and HENRY ATTLEE.

Physician—ARTHUR JULIUS POLLOCK, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P. Surgeon—J. BIRKET, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Actuary and Secretary—EDWARD DOCKER, M.A., F.I.A.

POLICIES NOW IN FORCE £9,680,000
FUND ACCUMULATED and invested in FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES 1,900,000
POLICY CLAIMS PAID 6,900,000

The ASSOCIATION employs NO AGENTS, and pays NO COMMISSION in any shape, for the introduction of Policies. Its expenses are small, being less than 3 per cent. of its annual income from premiums and interest.

An investigation of its affairs is made every year, and the surplus is applied, first in reducing the premiums until they are extinguished, and then in increasing the sum assured. The first seven premiums are payable in full, and the reduction begins with the eighth. During the last 30 years this reduction has increased, on the average, at the rate of about One per Cent. per annum, and as the mortality among its members continues to be much within the estimate, and the funds of the Society are invested at a higher rate of interest than is assumed in the Valuations, it is expected that the premiums may be still further reduced.

PREMIUMS commenced before July, 1830 (4th Series), are this year reduced 70 per cent.

"	"	"	"	1876 (3rd Series),	"	"	80	"
"	"	"	"	1865 (2nd Series),	"	"	95	"
"	"	"	"	January, 1856 (1st Series),	"	"	100	"

And, as the reduction of premiums in the First Series can be carried no further, an addition of five per cent. of the annual premium has been this year made to the sum assured.

EDWARD DOCKER, M.A., F.I.A., *Actuary and Secretary.*

[74.]

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.

FIRE AND LIFE.

EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

LONDON OFFICE: 14, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.C.

INCOME, 1886.

FIRE PREMIUMS	... ..	£580,778
LIFE PREMIUMS	... ..	81,191
INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS	... ..	50,213

FIRE RESERVE FUND, 1886	... ..	£355,365
LIFE FUND	... ..	724,586
CAPITAL paid-up	... ..	272,986

[106]

LIFE INSURANCE.

"WHERE SHALL I GET THE MOST FOR MY MONEY?"

By JOSEPH ALLEN, F.S.S.

TWELFTH EDITION. PRICE SIXPENCE.

With an Additional Table, showing the RESULTS TO POLICYHOLDERS in the various Life Offices, after taking into account the Premiums charged and the Bonuses declared.

Publishers' Circular.—"A plain and very sensibly-written guide."

Ayr Observer.—"To all thoughtful Insurers, who do not wish to take their opinions from, or risk their savings upon mere advertisements, the publication is a very useful and practical one indeed."

Dover Express.—"A very clever pamphlet; anyone may understand it."

London: J. & A. MACK, 28, Paternoster Row.

[45]

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

3, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1835, FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE.

Directors:

RICHARD B. BARRON, Esq.
GEORGE R. BURNETT, Esq.
EDWARD CAFFIN, Esq.
THOMAS CHARRINGTON, Esq.
HENRY W. DAUGLISH, Esq.
WILLIAM S. DEACON, Esq.
WALTER DUCKWORTH, Esq., Liverpool.
Jos. H. FOX, Esq., Wellington, Somerset.
WILLIAM GRANT, Esq., Portsmouth.

THOMAS HARBOTTLE, Esq.
ROBERT T. HEAPE, Esq., Rochdale.
ALEX. P. HOGARTH, Esq., Aberdeen.
WILLIAM C. H. HUNT, Esq.
F. HARWOOD LESCHER, Esq.
THOMAS LLOYD, Esq., Birmingham.
DANIEL P. LOE, Esq.
WALTER R. TIDD, Esq.
RICHARD S. WILKINSON, Esq.

SUM ASSURED, £5,225,000. FUNDS IN HAND, £1,850,000.

**No Commission Paid, and No Agents Employed.
Expenses of Management only 4 per cent. of Income.
No Shareholders to Participate in Profits.
Immediate Payment of Claims.**

ARTHUR PEARSON, *Actuary.* [52]

MIDLAND COUNTIES INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

Head Office—LINCOLN. | London Office—BASINGHALL STREET.

Trustees.

Right Hon. The EARL OF YARBOROUGH. | Right Hon. EDWARD HENEAGE, M.P.
Right Hon. The VISCOUNT OXENBRIDGE. | ALEX. S. LESLIE MELVILLE, Esq., J.P.

Directors.

ALEX. S. LESLIE MELVILLE, Esq., J.P., *Chairman.*
G. M. HUTTON, Esq., J.P., *Deputy Chairman.*
JOHN R. BATTLE, Esq., J.P. | J. M. COLLINGHAM, Esq., J.P.
CHARLES BROOK, Esq. | RICHARD HALL, Esq., J.P.
CHRISTOPHER YEATMAN, Esq.

Fire Insurances accepted at Ordinary Rates.
Life Assurances granted on terms and conditions embodying all the advantages of modern practice.
Hail Insurances—Ordinary Crops 5*d.* per acre.
Lightning Losses and Gas Explosions paid for.
Losses settled promptly.
The Financial Strength and Soundness of the Company are undoubted—the funds, safely invested, being more than ample.
Prospectuses, &c., can be obtained on application.

PRINCIPAL BRANCHES:

BIRMINGHAM: 77, Colmore Row.
BRISTOL: 10, Clare Street.

LIVERPOOL: 8, India Buildings, Fenwick St.
MANCHESTER: St. Ann's Square.
EDINBURGH: 4, North St. Andrew Street.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CORPORATION

(LIMITED) ISSUES

BONUS POLICIES

Entitling the holders to have them Renewed every Sixth Year Free of Charge, provided no Losses have been paid under them during the previous five years.

These Policies will be charged the usual Premiums, and, being in the Non-Members' Class, will be *absolutely free from any liability.*

All the Profits made belong to the Members.

The Liability of a Member is strictly limited to double the amount of the Premium paid or payable by him during the current year.

Head Office—32, BROWN STREET, MANCHESTER.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Chairman—THOS. BROOKE, Esq., Huddersfield.

S. ARMITAGE, Esq. (Sir E. Armitage & Sons, Limited), Manchester.

EDWARD ARMITAGE, Esq., Huddersfield.

T. W. BROOKE, Esq. (Starkey Bros.), Huddersfield.

G. BURNLEY, Esq. (J. Burnley & Sons), Heckmondwike.

EDWARD CHARRINGTON, Esq. (Charrington, Head & Co.), London.

JOSEPH H. FOX, Esq. (Fox Bros. & Co.), Wellington.

H. T. GADDUM, Esq. (H. T. Gaddum & Co.), Manchester.

C. J. GALLOWAY, Esq. (W. & J. Galloway & Sons),

Deputy-Chairman—S. OGDEN, Esq., Manchester.

JOHN HARWOOD, Esq. (J. Harwood & Son), Bolton.

T. ORMEROD, Esq. (T. Ormerod & Co.), Brighouse.

JAMES PRIESTLEY, Esq. (B. Vickerman & Sons), Huddersfield.

Sir G. K. RICKARDS, K.C.B., Oxford.

C. H. W. A' COURT REPINGTON, Esq., Eden-Bridge.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., Oldham.

HON. F. S. A. HANBURY-TRACY, M.P., London.

CHAR. WALKER, Esq. (J. Walker & Sons), Bury.

Manager and Secretary—J. N. LANE.

LONDON OFFICE: 10, KING WILLIAM STREET, E.O.

HUBERT WHITE, *Secretary.*

[86]

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT, 1880.

THE MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Guarantee Fund, £100,000, fully subscribed, of which £10,000 is paid up.

HEAD OFFICE: 32a, Brown St., Manchester. LONDON OFFICE: 10, King William St., E.O.

And the Branch Offices and Agencies of the Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation, Limited.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—SAMUEL OGDEN, Esq., Manchester.

EDWARD ARMITAGE, Esq., Huddersfield.

THOMAS BROOKE, Esq., Huddersfield.

GEORGE BURNLEY, Esq., Heckmondwike.

JOHN PLATT, Esq. (Mather & Platt), Salford.

Deputy-Chairman—CHARLES WALKER, Esq., Bury.

THOMAS HEGINBOTTOM, Esq. (S. Heginbottom

and Sons), Ashton-under-Lyne.

THOS. ORMEROD, Esq., Brighouse.

RD. SUGDEN, Esq. (T. Sugden & Son), Brighouse.

J. N. LANE, Esq., Manchester, *Managing Director.*

Medical Referee—THOS. FIGG, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., Manchester.

Bankers—The LANCASHIRE and YORKSHIRE BANK, Manchester.

Solicitors—Messrs. PARTINGTON & ALLEN, Manchester.

Auditor—EDWIN GUTHRIE, Esq., Manchester. *Manager and Secretary*—O. B. JEENS.

SPECIAL ACCIDENT POLICIES (Class One).

FREE from all liability and restrictions, except intentional self-injury, suicide, war, usurped power, invasion.

An Annual Premium of £4 covers

£1000 in case of death or permanent total disablement.

£500 in case of permanent partial disablement.

£8 per week in case of total and partial temporary disablement. (*See schedule*

on prospectus.)

[87]

THE

MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

39, KING STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Directors,

GEORGE BATTCKOCK, Esq.
JAMES CHARLES, Esq.
Sir JULAND DANVERS, K.C.S.I.
HENRY DARVILL, Esq.
HERMAN GWINNER, Esq.
BENJN. HANNEN, Esq.
Sir KINGSMILL GROVE KEY, Bart.

JOHN WINGFIELD MALCOLM, Esq., M.P.
WM. T. PRITCHARD, Esq.
RICHARD ROTHWELL, Esq.
EDGAR P. STRINGER, Esq.
CHARLES JOHN TODD, Esq.
Lieut.-Col. ERNEST VILLIERS.

Medical Officers—WM. WADHAM, M.D.; T. GLOVER LYON, M.D.

Solicitor—WM. BURCHELL, Esq.

Actuary—H. W. MANLY, Esq., F.I.A.

Secretary—HUBERT G. ROWSELL, Esq.

THE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY exists solely for the benefit of its Members; and as it has no other interests to serve—no Shareholders or Guarantors to share in the profits and provide with dividends—all the regulations are framed with the object of securing to the Members the greatest benefits to be derived from an equitable system of Life Assurance.

The Funds amount to more than 14 times the Annual Premium Income, and are equal to 42 per cent. of the total sums assured; a degree of strength possessed by very few Offices.

A Policy in this Society is ABSOLUTELY FREE AND INDISPUTABLE after it has been in force five years, and the life assured has attained the age of 30; the due payment of the ordinary Annual Premium stated in the Policy being then alone necessary to secure to the Member or his representatives the full benefits of the assurance. [155]

Life Insurance at Half the Usual Cost.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

Under the Supervision of the Insurance Department of the State of New York.

The Association has deposited £20,000 for the security of Policy holders in Great Britain, with the Board of Trade, and will be governed by English Law affecting Life Insurance.

Special Features. Absolute Security.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Colonel J. T. GRIFFIN, Hampstead, N. W.

Alderman SAVORY, 11 and 12, Cornhill, E.C.

JOHN MARNHAM, Esq., J.P., Boxmoor, Herts.

H. H. BRIDGMAN, Esq., C.C., F.R.B.I.A., 42, Poultry, E.C.

THEODORE FRY, Esq., M.P., Darlington.

Chief Medical Director for Great Britain—

Surg.-Gen. Sir W. GUYER HUNTER, M.D., F.R.C.P., K.C.M.G., M.P., 21, Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park, W.

Chief Office for Great Britain—90, QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

W. H. HAYWARD, *General Manager.*

Liverpool Office: Central Buildings, North John St. D. M. CALDWELL, *Manager.* [293]

THE

MUTUAL PROVIDENT ALLIANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

Chief Office: 2, ALBION PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON, S.E.

With upwards of 200 Agencies established in the United Kingdom.

Trustees.

WILLIAM MCKEWAN, Esq., London.
S. HOPE MORLEY, Esq., London.

EDWARD S. PRYCE, Esq., Redhill.
Rev. JOHN B. HEARD, Caterham Valley.

Directors.

EDWARD SMITH PRYCE, Esq., *Chairman.*

Mr. T. HOWARD EVANS.

Rev. JOHN B. HEARD.

Mr. JOHN KEMPSTER.

This Friendly Society, to provide relief in Sickness, sums at death, endowments and annuities, was established in 1847, and has an invested fund of more than five years' annual premium income. Trustworthy Agents required. For terms and all information, apply to

G. W. HARDWIDGE, *Secretary.* [156]

THE LARGEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1842.

Invested Funds (1886) exceed £23,787,000.
Annual Income £4,400,000:

Head Office for the United Kingdom: 17 & 18 Cornhill, London, E.C.

Bankers—THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | D. C. HALDEMAN. General Manager.

THE MUTUAL OF NEW YORK is a purely Mutual Company, and there are no Shareholders to absorb any of its profits, while the Invested Funds and Surplus all belong to the Insured. At the same time there is no Liability to the Policy-holder whatever beyond the payment of Premium named in his Policy.

The following figures will show that it is a **Policy-holders' Company** :—

The amount received in Premiums since the establishment of the Company is over £57,000,000
And the amount paid to Policy-holders is over £50,000,000

As follows :—

Claims £21,045,860.
Bonuses £15,410,015.
Surrenders £14,299,409.

Total paid to Policy-holders £50,755,284

And THE MUTUAL OF NEW YORK has now in hand for the Benefit of its Policy-holders over £24,000,000

THE MUTUAL OF NEW YORK's Distribution policy is the most liberal ever offered by any Insurance Company.

It places no restriction upon Residence, Travel, or Occupation after the policy has been two years in force.

Bonuses can be taken Annually in Cash, if so chosen, at the expiration of a Distribution period.

Every policy has a guaranteed surrender value after the third year.

Single, Joint Life and Surrendership Annuities granted.

THE MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, besides being under the Official Supervision of the Insurance Department of the Government for the State of New York, makes Annual returns to the British Board of Trade, in accordance with the Life Insurance Companies Act of 1870.

All Claims payable at the London Office in sterling, immediately upon acceptance of Proof of Death.

THE
NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CORPORATION,
LIMITED.

Head Office—72, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.
West End—12, PALL MALL, S.W.

LIVERPOOL—13, Tithebarn Street.

GLASGOW—149, St. Vincent Street.

MANCHESTER—52, Brown Street.

BRISTOL—Baldwin Street.

BIRMINGHAM—84, Colmore Row.

TRUSTEES.

Sir HENRY ARTHUR HUNT, C.B., 45, Parliament Street, and 54, Eccleston Square.
CHARLES HOARE, Esq. (Messrs. Hoare).

DIRECTORS.

Sir GABRIEL GOLDNEY, Bart., Beechfield, Chippenham, Wilts (*Chairman*).

FOSTER MORTIMORE, Esq. (Butcher, Mortimore and Co.) (*Deputy-Chairman*).

H. W. HOARE, Esq., Oakfield, Crawley.

HENRY LOFTS, Esq. (Messrs. Lofts and Warner), 130, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square.

ROBERT OWEN WHITE, Esq. (late of J. Bazley White and Bros.).

The Hon. R. W. GROSVENOR, 37, Park Lane, W., and The Lodge, Brackley.

THOMAS A. H. HAMOND, Esq., 56, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and Swaffham, Norfolk.

HENRY A. HUNT, Esq., 45, Parliament Street, S.W.

Bankers—Messrs. HOARE, Fleet Street.

Manager—WILLIAM COLLIS.

Moderate Terms. Claims Promptly and Liberally Settled.

Influential Agents Wanted in unrepresented places—Liberal Commissions.

[311]

NATIONAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
2, King William Street, London, E.C.
FOR MUTUAL ASSURANCE, WITHOUT PERSONAL LIABILITY.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

The principal features of this Society embrace—

Undoubted Security. Moderate Premiums. Large Profits.
Prompt Payment of Claims. Liberal Surrender Values.
Non-Forfeiture. Assurance of Military and Naval Officers
at low fixed rates, covering all risk of Climate and Service.
The Issue of Trust Policies under the "Married Women's
Property Act, 1882." And the granting of Children's En-
dowments upon unusually favourable terms.

Full Prospectuses, &c., on application to

HENRY JOHN PUCKLE, Manager and Secretary.

[315]

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Subscribed Capital, £500,000. Invested Funds, £80,000.

Head Office, 67, GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH.

Directors:

WILLIAM SMITH, LL.D., F.I.A., *Chairman.*

GEORGE BARCLAY, Esq.

JULIUS HENRY BRILBY, Esq.

JOHN COOK, Esq., W.S.

JAMES CURRIE, Esq.

JAMES MYLNE, Esq., W.S.

ROBERT STEWART, Esq., of Kinlochmoidart.

Securities for Officers of Government, Banks, Insurance Companies, and other Public Offices; Collectors, Travellers, Clerks, and others.

Cash Bonus to Policy-holders of from 15 to 50 per cent. on Premiums of Policies of three years' standing and upwards.

Report and Balance-Sheet annually published.

Claims payable immediately on admission.

Fidelity-Guarantee Business alone transacted.

GEORGE TODD CHIENE, C.A., *Manager.* [59

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, FOR MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

48, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED DECEMBER, 1835.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM JOHN BARRON, Esq.

HENRY WHITE CASTLE, Esq.,

Trustee.

Sir THOS. CHAMBERS, Q. C.,

Trustee (Recorder of London).

JOSEPH FELL CHRISTY, Esq.,

Trustee.

ROBERT MAYNE CURTIS, Esq.

WILLIAM JAMES HASLAM, Esq.

CHARLES W. C. HUTTON, Esq.

ROBT. LEAKE, Esq., M.P.

SAMPSON S. LLOYD, Esq.

CLARE SEWELL READ, Esq.

JOHN SCOTT, Esq., *Trustee.*

Sir PETER SPOKES.

WILLIAM H. WILLANS, Esq.

Medical Officers—T. HENRY GREEN, Esq., M.D., and JOHN CROFT, Esq., F.R.C.S.

Solicitor—THOS. MYDDLETON MORRIS, Esq.

Accumulated Fund . . . £4,280,000

Profits Realised . . . 3,400,000

Claims Paid £7,000,000

Gross Annual Income . . . 800,000

The whole Profits are Divided every Five Years among the Members, without any deduction for dividends to Shareholders. For the Five Years ending 20th November, 1882, the Surplus was £814,677.

There were then 415 Policies in respect of which not only were the premiums entirely extinguished, but also Annuities were granted, or Cash Bonuses paid, whilst in the case of many Policies the original Sums assured are now more than doubled by the Bonus Additions.

Endowment Assurances granted on exceptionally favourable terms.

ARTHUR SMITHER, *Actuary and Secretary.* [297

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1845. Conducted under the Official Supervision of the Insurance Department of the Government of the State of New York. Reports deposited annually with the Board of Trade in Great Britain, in accordance with "The Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870."

TRUSTEES FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

With whom is deposited 250,000 Dollars in United States Bonds (for the protection of all Policy Holders and Annuity Holders) and 100,000 Dollars in the same Bonds (as additional protection for the representatives of deceased Policy Holders), or equal to over £70,000 in all.

The Right Hon. HUGH C. E. CHILDERS, M.P., F.R.S.

FREDERICK FRANCIS, Esq., Director London and County Bank.

A. H. PHILLPOTTS, Esq., Director Bank of British North America.

Bankers—LONDON AND COUNTY BANK, 21, Lombard Street, E.C.; BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, 3, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

Solicitors—Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP & Co., 6, Old Jewry, E.C.

LIFE ASSURANCE ONLY. PURELY MUTUAL.

All Profits belong to Policy Holders, and Apportionments are made annually.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1886:—

ACCUMULATED FUNDS SURPLUS over all Liabilities and Reserve Fund, according to Valuation made by the Government **£3,199,448**
INCOME FOR YEAR **£3,874,847**

ACTUAL RESULTS.—The following Policies were taken out on the following plan at the London Office of the NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY (76 & 77, Cheapside) in 1872, and having matured, are now being paid:—

Plan—15-YEAR ENDOWMENT—15 Year Tontine Investment.

Policy No.	Policy Amount.	Annual Premium.	Total Amount Paid by Company.
91 800	£ 1,000	£ s. d. 66 0 5	£ s. d. 1,483 15 2
92 442	2,500	165 2 1	3,731 8 5
93,333	500	36 16 7	826 5 2
93,475	500	33 9 7	751 15 7
93,769	1,000	66 19 2	1,503 11 5
93,882	500	33 0 3	741 17 7

NOTE.—The Policy Holder in each case has been insured against death during the fifteen years, and being alive at the maturity of the Policy, is receiving an amount equivalent to the refund of all the premiums paid, with nearly five per cent. compound interest; thus his insurance during the fifteen years cost him nothing.

Chief Office for Great Britain and Ireland: 76 & 77, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

J. FISHER SMITH, General Manager, from whom Prospectus, containing full information, can be obtained. [316]

NORTHERN
ASSURANCE Co.

INCOME &
FUNDS (1886).

Fire Premiums,
£582,000.

Life Premiums,
£198,000.

Interest,
£138,000.

Accumulated
Funds,
£3,297,000.

NORTHERN



FIRE LIFE

ESTAB^d 1836

ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICES
LONDON & ABERDEEN

ACCUMULATED
FUNDS (1887) £ 3,297,000.

NORTHERN
ASSURANCE Co.

Head Offices:

LONDON,
1, Moogate Street.
ABERDEEN,
1, Union Terrace.

Branches:

Birmingham.
Bristol.
Dublin.
Dundee.
Edinburgh.
Glasgow.
Liverpool.
Manchester.
Newcastle.
Boston, U.S.
Chicago.
Cincinnati.
New York.
San Francisco.
Montreal.
Melbourne. [124]

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY as at 31st December, 1886.

I. CAPITAL—	Authorised Capital	.. .. .	£3,000,000	0	0
	Subscribed Capital	.. .. .	2,600,000	0	0
	Paid-up Capital	.. .. .	625,000	0	0
II. FIRE FUND—	Reserve	.. .. .	£1,250,000	0	0
	Premium Reserve	.. .. .	380,910	0	6
	Balance of Profit and Loss Account	.. .. .	107,997	6	0
			£1,738,907	6	6
III. LIFE FUND—	Accumulated Fund, Life Assurance Branch	.. .. .	£3,645,719	0	0
	" " Annuity Branch	.. .. .	607,635	13	9
			£4,253,354	13	9
IV. REVENUE for the Year 1885—					
	<i>From the Life Department :</i>				
	Net Life Premiums and Interest	.. .. .	£488,815	14	2
	Annuity Premiums and Interest	.. .. .	112,503	12	6
			£601,319	6	8
	<i>From the Fire Department :</i>				
	Net Fire Premiums, Interest, &c.	.. .. .	£1,231,963	1	7
			£1,833,279	8	3

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are, by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever to the Fire Department.

President—His Grace the DUKE OF ROXBURGHE.
Vice-President—His Grace the DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
Chairman of the General Court—DAVID DAVIDSON, Esq.

LONDON DIRECTORS.

Chairman—JOHN WHITE CATER, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—Baron SCHRODER.

CHARLES MORRISON, Esq.	RICHARD BRANDT, Esq.	The Hon. C. N. LAWRENCE.
PASCOE DU PRE GRENFELL, Esq.	JOHN SANDERSON, Esq.	CHARLES A. CATER, Esq.
GEORGE GARDEN NICOL, Esq.	QUINTIN HOGG, Esq.	A. D. KLEINWORT, Esq.
ALEXANDER H. CAMPBELL, Esq.	Hon. CHAS. W. MILLS, M.P.	

Manager of Fire Department—GEORGE HENRY BURNETT.

Foreign Sub-Managers—PHILIP WINSOR and E. A. DE PAIVA.

Manager of Life Department and Actuary—HENRY COCKBURN. *Secretary*—F. W. LANCE.

Medical Officers—HERMANN WEBER, M.D.; H. PORT, M.D.

Solicitor—Sir W. R. DRAKE. *Auditor*—JAMES HALDANE, Chartered Accountant.

EDINBURGH DIRECTORS.

J. F. WALKER-DRUMMOND, Esq.	EVAN ALLAN HUNTER, Esq.	Sir JAS. H. GIBSON-CRAIG, Bart.
DAVID BAIRD WAUCHOPE, Esq.	CHARLES GAIRDNER, Esq.	Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN.
Sir JAMES GARDINER BAIRD, Bt.	RALPH DUNDAS, Esq.	Rt. Hon. Sir THOS. CLARK, Bt.
GEORGE AULDJO JAMIESON, Esq.	JOHN WHARTON TOD, Esq.	Lord Provost of Edinburgh.
FREDERICK PITMAN, Esq.	Hon. HENRY J. MONCREIFF.	CHARLES B. LOGAN, Esq.

Manager—A. GILLIES SMITH, F.R.S.E. *Secretary*—PHILIP R. D. MACLAGAN.

Actuary—THOMAS WALLACE. *Medical Officer*—JOHN MOIR, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Solicitors—J. & F. ANDERSON, W.S.

Auditor—JAMES HALDANE, Chartered Accountant.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The principles on which this Company was founded, and on which it continues to act, combine the system of Mutual Assurance with the safety of a large Protecting Capital and Accumulated Funds, and thus afford all the facilities and advantages which can prudently be offered by any Life Assurance Office. Under these principles the business of the Company continues rapidly to increase.

Ninety per Cent. of the *Whole Profits* is divided among the Assurers on the Participating Scale.

The *Profits* are divided every five years. *Policies* are *indisputable* after Five years.

Annuities of all kinds are granted, and the rates fixed on the most favourable terms.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the

CHIEF OFFICES:—

London; 61, Threadneedle St., E.C.; West End Office: 8, Waterloo Place, S.W.
Edinburgh: 64, Princes Street.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1797.

Head Office : Surrey Street, NORWICH.

London Offices: 50, Fleet Street, & 18, Royal Exchange, E.C.

President—H. S. PATTESON, Esq.

Secretary—C. E. BIGNOLD, Esq. Assistant Secretary—C. A. B. BIGNOLD, Esq.

Losses Paid, £6,500,000.

Current Rates of Premium.

Losses from Lightning or Coal Gas covered.

Prompt and Liberal settlement of Losses.

Prospectuses and every information can be obtained at the Chief Offices, Branches and Agencies.

Principal Branches :

EDINBURGH—16, Castle Street.

DUBLIN—67, Upper Sackville Street.

BELFAST—Linen Hall.

LIVERPOOL—27, Castle Street.

MANCHESTER—100, King Street.

GLASGOW—107, St. Vincent Street.

DUNDEE—62, Commercial Street.

BIRMINGHAM—21, Bennett's Hill.

LEEDS—14, Park Lane.

BRISTOL—Corn Street.

[265]

THE LONDON & MANCHESTER INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated under Act of Parliament.

42 to 47, SOUTHWARK EXCHANGE, S.E.

CAPITAL, £100,000.

This Company is eminently adapted to the requirements of the Working Classes. Life, Medical Aid, and Endowment Assurances granted. Applications for Agencies are invited on Liberal Terms.

Prospectus, last year's Balance Sheet, Mr. Woodhouse's Actuarial Statement, and every information can be had on application to the Directors. [68]

PEARL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Chief Offices : LONDON BRIDGE, CITY, E.C.

See Reports and Opinions of the Press as to the remarkable progress made by the Company.

WANTED, ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIVES in all Districts. To good business men liberal terms and certain success.

P. J. FOLEY, *Managing Director.* [88]

THE ROYAL FARMERS' & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1840, to insure against Losses by Fire and Hail Storms.

MODERATE RATES, AMPLE CAPITAL, LARGE RESERVES, PROMPT & LIBERAL SETTLEMENT OF LOSSES

Directors.

THOMAS H. BURROUGHS, Esq., 16, Lower Berkeley Street.

Deputy-Chairman—B. P. SHEARER, Esq., Swanmore, East Molesey.

H. MONTAGU DOUGHTY, Esq., Theberton Hall, Saxmundham.

E. J. HAWKER, Esq., 37, Cadogan Place, Sloane Street.

W. O. HEWLETT, Esq., s. Raymond Bldgs., Gray's Inn.

RICHARD L. LOVELAND, Esq., 4, Hare Court, Temple

JOHN REDDISH, Esq., 9, Highbury New Park.

LT.-COL. ANDERSON STREBBING, 4, Cleveland Gardens, Castle Hill, Basing.

FIRE.—Insurances at Moderate Rates.

HAIL.—CROPS 5d. per acre, and GLASS 20s. per cent., and upwards.

Prospectuses and Reports may be obtained of the Secretary, THOMAS ADAMS, 3, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C., or of the Agents.

[112]

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

(ESTABLISHED 1840.)

Chief Office, 27, MOORGATE STREET, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

ED. COLEMAN, Esq., *Chairman*, Sidcup, Kent.
Colonel C. RAYMOND BIRT, Esq., Kilmford Road, E.
GEO. ACTON DAVIS, Esq., 8, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
FREDK. D. DEARE, Esq., 19, Coleman Street, E.C.
WINDOVER EDMUND FRY, Esq., Crosby Square, E.C.
JAMES GRAY, Esq., 21, Lombard Street.

HENRY OAKLEY, Esq., Gt. Northern Ry., King's Cross.
H. BION REYNOLDS, Esq., Epping New Road, Woodford
Wells.
Lieut.-Col. W. H. SNELL, Messrs. Rothschild & Sons.
H. E. TINDALL, Esq., Chislehurst, Kent.

The Annual Income from Premium, exceeds	£115,000
From Interest on Investments, exceeds	55,000
The Invested Fund exceeds	1,450,000
Bonuses have been added to the Policies exceeding	900,000

The whole of the Profits are divided among the Members every five years.

The Association includes among its 20,000 Members EVERY CLASS OF SOCIETY.

FAMILY POLICIES.—By the "Married Women's Property Act," passed in 1870, a married woman may effect assurances on her own life or the life of her husband, or a man may assure his life specially for the benefit of his wife and children; and such policies are not affected by bankruptcy, and cannot be taken by creditors, &c.

By the new table of limited number of payments, Policies are not forfeited even by the non-payment of Premiums.

HALF-PREMIUM SYSTEM.—Assurances may be effected on the HALF-PREMIUM system for the first five years without debt or interest. Or, ONE-THIRD of the Premiums may be left at interest during the existence of the Policy. By this latter system an Assurance for £900 may be effected for the same present outlay as would assure £600 only.

FREE or PAID-UP POLICIES.—Assurers of five years' standing, under tables A 1, A 2, A 3, and F, or who have paid not less than £20 on their Policies, and whose age shall not exceed 60 years, may, if they desire to discontinue their Premiums, receive a FREE or PAID-UP POLICY payable at death for THE WHOLE OF THE AMOUNT CONTRIBUTED, up to the sum originally assured.

November, 1887.

JNO. EDWD. GWYER, *Secretary*.

Prospectuses and every information on application at the Chief Office, 27 MOORGATE STREET, London, E.C., or to the Agents.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' AND GENERAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION, Limited.

Subscribed Capital, £100,000. Called-up and Paid, £60,000.

This Association issues GUARANTEE POLICIES for situations of trust. It is specially authorised to guarantee the Employés of the Government. By an arrangement with the PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, all persons Assuring their Lives with that Association, in connection with a Guarantee, will be enabled to effect the latter at a considerable reduction of Premium. This arrangement has been so framed as to be advantageous to both institutions.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., may be obtained of the Agents, or at the Chief Office, 61, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.

H. B. BRAIN, *Secretary*.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' And GENERAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Subscribed Capital, £50,000.

The Insurances granted by the Company are chiefly comprised in the following classes—provision for special cases being made on application at the Chief Office, 61, Coleman Street, E.C.

1. Insurance against Accidents of every kind, with or without allowances during entire or partial disablement.
2. Insurance against Railway Accidents only.
3. Insurance against Fatal Accidents during a Voyage.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.—The liability under this Act can be covered by special arrangements for Insurance.

To Assurers with the PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION and the PROVIDENT CLERKS' AND GENERAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION, Accident Policies are issued at reduced rates.

61, COLEMAN STREET, E.C.

H. B. BRAIN, *Secretary*. [53

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE,

Lombard Street, and Charing Cross, London.

Established 1782.

Trustees and Directors.

JOSEPH WILLIAM BAXENDALE, Esq.
WALTER BIRD, Esq.
BRISTOW BOVILL, Esq.
The Hon. JAMES BYNG.
JOHN CLUTTON, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Visct. FOLKESTONE, M.P.
GEORGE ARTHUR FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.

Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.
CHARLES THOMAS LUCAS, Esq.
CHARLES MAGNAY, Esq.
The Hon. EDWIN PONSONBY.
The Hon. EDWIN B. PORTMAN, M.P.
DUDLEY ROBERT SMITH, Esq.
WM. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.

JOHN J. BROOMFIELD, Esq., *Hon. Director.*

Auditors—JOSEPH FRANCIS LESCHER, Esq.; THOMAS DOUGLAS MURRAY, Esq.;
Colonel WALTER GEORGE STIRLING.

Joint Secretaries—WILLIAM C. MACDONALD and FRANCIS B. MACDONALD.

Insurances against Loss by Fire and Lightning are effected by the PHOENIX Company upon every description of Property, in all parts of the World, on the most favourable Terms. *The experience of over a Century* has proved the promptitude and liberality with which its engagements are always met by this Company; and the importance of its relations with the Public may be estimated from the fact that, since its establishment, it has paid in discharge of Claims for Losses more than

SIXTEEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Rates and Particulars of Insurance may be obtained at the Chief Offices, Lombard Street and Charing Cross, and from the respective Agents of the Company throughout the kingdom.

[317]

FOUNDED 1797.

THE PELICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Head Office:—70, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branch Office:—57, CHARING CROSS, S.W.

DIRECTORS.

SEYMOUR P. BOUVERIE, Esq.
HON. HENRY ROBERT BRAND.
HENRY FARQUHAR, Esq.
A. C. LORAIN FULLER, Esq.
CHARLES EMANUEL GOODHART, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, M.P.

HENRY LANCELOT HOLLAND, Esq.
Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.
HERBERT G. H. NORMAN, Esq.
HON. E. C. W. PONSONBY.
DUDLEY ROBERT SMITH, Esq.
MARMADUKE WYVILL, Esq.

This Company has been in successful operation for **Ninety Years**, and during that long period every legitimate Claim has been fully and promptly discharged. The Shareholders' liability to make good the fulfilment of every contract is **practically unlimited**, the limitation clause usually found in life policies being non-existent.

The Rates of Premium have been carefully revised and adjusted upon the most recent data. Large Bonus Additions to Policies were declared at the Quinquennial Investigation in 1886, the calculations being based upon what is termed a **Three per cent.** Valuation, the Table of Mortality being the most stringent in existence.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY IS AS FOLLOWS:—

Annual Premium Income	£94,000
Total Annual Income	£148,000
Invested Funds	£1,360,000
Amount of Policies in force	£3,170,000
Claims paid, including Surrendered Policies, upwards of	£8,000,000

The Company's Investments realize upwards of Four-and-a-Quarter per Cent.

TONTINE LIFE INSURANCE.—Attention is specially directed to a scheme introduced by this Company some fifteen years ago. It presents the best features of Endowment Insurance, combining the advantages of an Investment with those of Ordinary Insurance. To the Insured who from any cause may not be in a position or disposed to keep the Policy in force, an unusually large Surrender Value is given, and in common with the Company's other Policies, the Insured are entitled to liberal advances by way of Loan.

This department of the Company's business is entitled the **Survivors' Bonus Scheme**, and a Prospectus setting forth its peculiar advantages will be forwarded free on application.

ROBERT C. TUCKER, *Actuary and Secretary.*

[300]

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE.

FOUNDED 1806.

50, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.,
and 14, CORNHILL, E.C.

INVESTED FUNDS	... ..	£2,485,955
ANNUAL INCOME	... ..	£319,215
CLAIMS AND SURRENDERS exceed	... ..	£8,000,000
BONUSES DECLARED	... ..	£2,629,814

REVISED CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE.—Foreign Residence and Travel.—All Policies already issued and to be issued, after having been Five Years in force—the Life Assured not being engaged in any Military, Naval, or Seafaring Service, and of the age of Thirty Years and upwards—shall be relieved from all conditions as to Foreign Residence and Travel.

HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM.—Merchants, Traders, and others, requiring the full use of their Capital, and desiring a Life Policy at the cheapest present outlay, are invited to examine the terms of the Half-Credit System of this Office.

Prospectuses and further Information to be obtained at the Head Office or of any of the Agents.

CHARLES STEVENS, *Actuary and Secretary.* [271

PROVINCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Ample Security.

Whole-World Policies.

Automatic Non-Forfeiture.

Equitable Surrender Values.

Low Premium Profit Policies.

Investment Policies.

Reduced Early Premiums.

Partnership Assurances.

LIBERAL TERMS FOR MARINERS,

MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS.

Claims Paid Immediately on

Proofs.

ESTABLISHED 1852.

[13

OPENINGS
FOR
SPECIAL
AND
ORDINARY AGENTS.
The Accumulated Funds equal Nine Years' Premium Income—
"High above the average."

Directors:—Chairman, R. V. KYRKE, Esq., Penryn, Cornwall.
Deputy Chairman, SIR R. A. CUNLIFFE, Bart., Flintshire.
E. DAVIES, Esq., M.D., Sir R. E. EGERTON, K.C.S.I., E. W. EDWARDS, Esq., JOHN JAMES, Esq., J. E. POWELL, Esq., HENRY ROBERTSON, Esq.
London Office: 7, Queen Victoria St.
Resident Sec.: H. W. ANDRES, F.I.A.
Head Office: High Street, Wrexham.
JOHN FRANCIS, Secretary.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

Head Office; 34, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Trustees—The Right Hon. Sir R. COUCH, and W. MACANDREW, Esq., J.P.

Directors { The Hon. E. R. BOURKE (Chairman), A. J. C. GWATKIN, Esq., M.A.
W. H. MATURIN, Esq., C.B., T. KEMBLE, Esq., J.P.

The "Positive Note" System is unequalled for Simplicity, Security, Equity and Liberality.

Send for Prospectus containing full Information.

No Forfeiture of Assurance. Fixed Surrender Values.

Liberal Conditions as to Foreign Residence.

Entire Net Premiums invested in Trust for Policy-holders.

Claims paid immediately on proof of Death.

Bonuses declared every Five Years. Last Bonus, £1 10s. per cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured.

As the "Positive Note" System is peculiarly Attractive and different from that of any other Company, applications for Agencies from all parts of the country are invited.

A. G. MACKENZIE, F.I.A., F.F.A., *Manager and Actuary.* [171

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

Directors.

EDGAR HORNE, Esq., Great George Street, Westminster, *Chairman.*

HENRY HARBEN, Esq., Seaford Lodge, Hampstead, *Deputy-Chairman.*

ROBERT BARNES, M.D., Harley Street, London.

ROBERT CROSS, M.D., 19, Berkeley Square, London.

PATRICK FRASER, M.D., Oriental Club, London.

H. A. HARBEN, Esq., 1, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London.

W. T. PUGH, Esq., Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.

PERCY T. REID, Esq., Lloyd's, London.

Managers.

Industrial Branch—
THOMAS C. DEWEY, Esq.

Ordinary Branch—
WILLIAM HUGHES, Esq.

Every Description of Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

Claims Paid.. Nine Millions.

Invested Funds Seven Millions.

ANNUAL INCOME.

Premiums—Industrial Branch... .. Three Millions.

Premiums—Ordinary Branch Half-a-Million.

Interest Quarter-of-a-Million.

The Last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained on application.

W. J. LANCASTER, *Secretary.*

QUEEN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£736,392
FUNDS IN HAND	£1,296,062
CLAIMS PAID	£6,131,959

CHIEF OFFICES:

Queen Insurance { Dale Street, Liverpool.
Buildings. { 60, Gracechurch Street, London.

Active and influential Agents Wanted.

[36]

SCEPTRE LIFE ASSOCIATION

(LIMITED).

40, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

TOTAL FUNDS exceed £310,000,

Which amount represents over 73 per cent. of all premiums received on Policies in force.

ADVANTAGES TO ASSURERS.

All Claims paid immediately after admission by the Board.

A FREE Policy for all the premiums paid given after five years if the Assured is unable to continue paying.

Policies payable in the Assured's lifetime without extra premium.

At the last Valuation (to end of 1883) the Profits added to Whole Life Policies Five Years in force averaged £8 ls. 6d. for each £100 insured.

District and Local Agents Wanted on Liberal Terms.

JOHN G. PHILLIPS, Secretary. [113]

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Chief Office: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CHAIRMAN—SIR WILLIAM MCARTHUR, K.C.M.G.

This Society has been established *Forty-four years*, and has issued *Fifty-four Thousand Policies*.

Assurance Fund	£2,421,104	Bonus Apportioned	£1,079,695
Annual Income	379,825	Claims Paid	2,751,330

All Claims are settled immediately on proof of death, and admission of title.

Prospectuses, Forms and all information may be obtained at the Chief Office, or of the Agents.

W. W. BAYNES, F.I.A., Secretary.

Active Agents required in various districts.

[14]

R O C K

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED 1806.

15, NEW BRIDGE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

Total Funds . . . £2,949,713 Total Bonus Additions made to Policies . . . £3,646,588	Total Profits declared at last Division (1882) £502,076 Annual Income . . . £235,799
--	--

INVESTMENT POLICIES.

A Good Investment. Large Profits. Absolute Security.	Non-Forfeiture. Fixed Surrender Values. Provision for Old Age.	Moderate Premiums. Fixed Number of Pay- ments.
--	--	--

LIFE ANNUITIES.

EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES AND ENDOWMENTS.

INVESTMENT SECURITY POLICIES.

Liberal Commission to Solicitors.

GEORGE S. CRISFORD, *Actuary.* [127]

RELIANCE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

71, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1840.

Trustees.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE.
 W. M. TUFNELL, Esq.

Directors.

His Honour Judge ABDY, High Beech, Essex. EDWARD BUTLER, Esq., F.I.A., Kew Gardens, S.W. W. W. DUFFIELD, Esq., Chelmsford. THOMAS EYKYN, Esq., 47, Hyde Park Gate, S.W. ALEX. HOWDEN, Esq., 138, Leadenhall Street.	The Hon. HENRY W. PETRE, Springfield Place. JAMES ROUND, Esq., M.P., 31, De Vere Gardens, Kensington. JAMES C. TRAILL, Esq., Castle Hill, Caithness. W. M. TUFNELL, Esq., Bank, Chelmsford.
---	---

Medical Officers—J. W. OGLE, Esq., M.D.; H. FLY SMITH, Esq., M.B.

Solicitors—{ Messrs. STREET & POYNDR, 27, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
 { Messrs. GRFF & SONS, Chelmsford.

Secretary—HENRY UNWIN.

The Society is purely Mutual. All Profits belong to the Assured.

No Liability whatever attaches to Members, beyond the payment of their Premiums.

Policies granted at Half-Premium Rates for the first seven years.

Second-class Lives may be assured at the ordinary rate of Premium, with an extra charge to be considered as a debt upon the Policy, which will decrease annually, and be distinguished upon the assured reaching the age expectant on his life at entry.

Advances are made on approved Security in connection with Life Assurance.

HENRY UNWIN, Secretary.

[126]

Railway Passengers Assurance Company.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament. Established 1849.

The Oldest and Largest Company in the World insuring against

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS

GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT ASSURANCE.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE.

Trustees.

The Rt. Hon. LORD KINNAIRD,

ROLAND Y. BEVAN, Esq.

The Hon. CHARLES W. MILLS, M.P.

Directors.

Chairman—HARVIE M. FARQUHAR, Esq. *Deputy-Chairman*—JAS. MITCHELL, Esq.

The Hon. EVELYN ASHLEY.

ROLAND Y. BEVAN, Esq.

(*Messrs. Ransom & Co.*)

Sir EDWARD BIRKBECK, Bart., M.P.

Lord GEORGE G. CAMPBELL.

Major-General EDWARD CLIVE.

W. IRVING HARE, Esq.

The Right Hon. LORD KINNAIRD.

MEREDITH MEREDITH-BROWN, Esq.

The Hon. CHARLES W. MILLS, M.P.

(*Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.*)

The Hon. Sir S. PONSONBY-FANE, K. C. B.

Capital ONE MILLION, fully Subscribed.

Paid-up, Invested Capital, and Reserve Fund £275,000.

ANNUAL INCOME £248,000.

The Company has already paid

125,000 CLAIMS

for Death and Injuries caused by Accidents of Every Description, to the amount of upwards of

£2,500,000

AS COMPENSATION.

Head Office: 64, CORNHILL.

W. J. VIAN, *Secretary.*

[193

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

(Established by Royal Charter, A.D. 1720.)

FOR SEA, FIRE, LIFE AND ANNUITIES.

Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON;

Branch: 29, PALL MALL.

The ACCUMULATED Funds exceed £4,000,000.

The Total CLAIMS paid by this Corporation have exceeded THIRTY-FOUR MILLIONS Sterling.

FIRE.

Policies issued free of expense.

LOSSES occasioned by LIGHTNING will be paid, whether the property be set on fire or not.

An abatement equal to one year's charge is allowed on Policies issued for seven years.

LIFE.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE.

SURRENDER VALUES allowed after payment of two annual Premiums.

PAID-UP POLICIES allowed in lieu of Surrender Values.

EXTENSIVE FOREIGN RESIDENCE free of charge from the first.

Policies "INDISPUTABLE" and "WORLD-WIDE" after 5 years.

Claims paid at once, on proof of death and title, without discount.

A Prospectus, Table of Bonus and Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

E. R. HANDCOCK, Secretary. [54

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL,
AND LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1886:—

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Net Premiums, after deducting Re-Assurances	£955,039 17 2
Net Losses	£533,322 11 3

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Net Premiums, after deducting Re-Assurances	£248,490 17 4
---	---------------

FUNDS.

After providing for payment of the Dividend, the Funds of the Company stand as follows:

Capital Paid-up	£289,545 0 0
Fire Fund	£550,000 0 0
Conflagration Fund	200,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	750,000 0 0
Life Funds	1,200,000 0 0
Superannuation Fund	3,257,609 8 4
Balance of Profit and Loss	25,000 0 0
	149,838 9 4
	<u>£5,672,040 17 8</u>

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8
1876	£3,492,950 1 4
1881	£4,673,399 5 1
1886	£5,672,040 17 8

EXTRACT FROM AUDITORS' REPORT: "We have examined and counted every Security, and have found all correct and in perfect order, and that the present aggregate Market value thereof is in excess of the amounts in the said Balance Sheets."

JOHN H. McLAREN, Manager. DIGBY JOHNSON, Sub-Manager.

JOHN H. CROFT, Secretary in London.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

Governor—His Grace the DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY, K.T.

London Board of Directors.

EDMOND K. BAYLEY, Esq., 2, Lancaster St.
Hyde Park, and Rookwood, Roscommon.

CHARLEYHEMERY, Esq., 28, Threadneedle St.

R. BOYSON, Esq., 26, Inverness Ter-
race, Hyde Park.

J. C. DIMSDALE, Esq., Banker, 50, Cornhill.

STEUART MACNAGHTEN, Esq., Chairman of
the Southampton Dock Company.

R. ORR CAMPBELL, Esq., Chairman of the
National Bank of India.

Manager and Actuary—SPENCER C. THOMSON, B.A. Cantab.

General Secretary for England—HENRY JONES WILLIAMS.

Resident Secretary at West End Office—JOHN O'HAGAN.

THE STANDARD is one of the largest and most influential of British Offices, being established on a wide and popular basis, with connections throughout the British Dominions.

The business has steadily increased from the commencement, the present position of the Company being as follows:—

Sums Assured	£20,000,000.
Annual Revenue	£900,000.
Accumulated Fund	£6,600,000.

Among the Advantages offered by the STANDARD COMPANY are :

MODERATE PREMIUMS; FREE WHOLE-WORLD RESIDENCE;

UNCHALLENGEABLE AFTER FIVE YEARS;

REVIVAL ON VERY FAVORABLE TERMS;

SURRENDER VALUE OF FIXED AMOUNT OR PAID-UP POLICY IN EXCHANGE;

UNDOUBTED SECURITY; AND EARLY PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

The Surplus Fund is divided every Five years, and already Four and a half Millions Sterling have, as the consequence of careful management, been added to Policies over and above the original sums assured for.

LONDON—83, King William St., E.C., and 8, Pall Mall East, S.W.

EDINBURGH—3 and 5, George Street (Head Office).

DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville Street.

The Medical Officer attends at the LONDON OFFICE, 83, King William Street, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at Half-past One, and on Thursday at One o'clock.

177th Year.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

LONDON:

THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.O.; CHARING CROSS, S.W.; and at OXFORD STREET, W.
(Corner of Vere St.)

ESTABLISHED 1710.

The oldest purely Fire Office in the World.

MANAGERS.

FREDERICK HENRY NORMAN, Esq., <i>Chairman and Treasurer.</i>	
Rt. Hon. Lord BASING.	RICHARD BIDDULPH MARTIN, Esq.
PHILIP PLYDELL BOUVERIE, Esq.	ALFRED MONTGOMERY, Esq.
CECIL CHAPLIN, Esq.	Major HUGH C. G. MONTGOMERY.
EDWARD DENT, Esq.	EDWARD HOWLEY PALMER, Esq.
HARVIE M. FARQUHAR, Esq.	LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
WALTER R. FARQUHAR, Esq.	MARLBOROUGH R. PRYOR, Esq.
HENRY RIVERSDALE GRENFELL, Esq.	Colonel FREDERICK HENRY RICH.
HON. NORMAN GROSVENOR.	HON. ARTHUR SAUMAREZ.
JOHN G. B. T. HILDYARD, Esq.	CHAS. A. SCOTT-MURRAY, Esq.
CHARLES R. LITTLEDALE, Esq.	OSWALD A. SMITH, Esq.
Rt. Hon. Lord MAGHERAMORNE.	HENRY R. TOMKINSON, Esq.
	WM. WICKHAM, Esq.

SUM INSURED IN 1886, £326,564,420.

Insurances effected in all parts of the United Kingdom, and in Foreign Countries.
Loss or damage by Lightning paid for, whether the property insured be set on fire
thereby or not.

Insurances can be effected for securing Indemnity from the Loss of Rent in case of
Fire.

E. H. MANNERING, *Secretary.* [128]

SOUTH BRITISH AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANIES.

(FIRE DEPARTMENT.)

Chief Offices:—12 & 13, NICHOLAS LANE, LONDON, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN ROSS, Esq., <i>Chairman.</i>	HERBERT FULLAGAR SCALES, Esq.	JOHN CURRIE, Esq.
<i>Auditors</i> —Messrs. TURQUAND, YOUNGS, WEISE, BISHOP and CLARKE.		
<i>Bankers</i> —Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.	<i>Manager</i> —L. BEECHER COWIN.	

Capital £4,000,000. Funds in hand nearly £500,000.

PAID in LOSSES SINCE COMPANIES COMMENCED over £2,500,000.

Undoubted Security. Moderate Premiums. Prompt Settlement of Losses.

BRANCHES:

HOME.

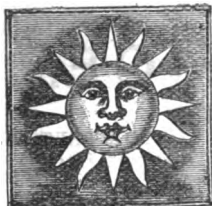
Birmingham —1, Bennett's Hill. <i>Local Manager</i> —T. M. A. NOLAN.	Glasgow —38, St. Vincent Street. <i>Local Manager</i> —R. S. MILNE.
Bristol —Albion Chambers, South. <i>Local Manager</i> —G. W. SAGE.	Leeds —18, Guildford Street. <i>Local Manager</i> —WALTER MILLER.
Dublin —37, College Green. <i>Local Manager</i> —JNO. WM. SCOTT.	Liverpool —15, Tithebarn Street. <i>Local Manager</i> —THOS. B. CLARKE.
Manchester —5, Chapel Walks. <i>Local Manager</i> —WALTER MILLER.	

CONTINENTAL.

Berlin (for Germany) —144, Wilhelm Strasse, S.W. <i>Local Manager</i> —CARL BRAUMANN.
Christiania (for Norway, Sweden) —6, Prindsens Gade. <i>Local Manager</i> —S. HOULDER.
Copenhagen (for Denmark) —55, Kjobmagergade. <i>Local Manager</i> —DITZ SCHWEITZER.
Paris (for France, Spain, Portugal and Italy) 8, Rue St. Augustin. <i>Local Manager</i> —A. MOREAU.

AND AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Applications for Agencies invited.



SUN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

FUNDS IN HAND
OVER
£2,000,000.

Chief Office: 63, THREADNEEDLE' STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1810.

Branch Offices:

LONDON—80, CHARING CROSS, S.W. & OXFORD STREET (*Corner of Vere Street, W.*).
 BIRMINGHAM—Colmore Row. EDINBURGH—Princes Street. LEEDS—East Parade.
 BRISTOL—Corn Street. EXETER—High Street. LIVERPOOL—Exchange Bldgs.
 DUBLIN—Trinity Street. GLASGOW—Hope Street. NEWCASTLE—Mosley Street.

Managers:

HARVIE MORTON FARQUHAR, Esq.,
Chairman.
 The Right Hon. Lord BASING.
 PHILIP PLEYDELL BOUVERIE, Esq.
 CECIL CHAPLIN, Esq.
 EDWARD DENT, Esq.
 WALT. RANDOLPH FARQUHAR, Esq.
 HENRY R. GRENFELL, Esq.
 The Hon. NORMAN GROSVENOR.
 JOHN G. B. T. HILDYARD, Esq.
 CHARLES R. LITLEDALE, Esq.
 The Right Hon. Lord MAGHERA-MORNE.
 R. BIDDULPH MARTIN, Esq.
 ALFRED MONTGOMERY, Esq.
 Major H. C. G. MONTGOMERY.
 FREDERICK H. NORMAN, Esq.
 EDWARD HOWLEY PALMER, Esq.
 LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
 MARLBOROUGH R. PRYOR, Esq.
 Col. FREDERICK HENRY RICH.
 The Hon. ARTHUR SAUMAREZ.
 CHARLES A. SCOTT-MURRAY, Esq.
 OSWALD AUGUSTUS SMITH, Esq.
 HENRY R. TOMKINSON, Esq.
 WILLIAM WICKHAM, Esq.

LOW PREMIUMS.

LARGE BONUSES.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

TO NTINE BONUS ASSURANCES.

INVESTMENT POLICIES.

INDISPUTABLE POLICIES.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES.

HALF PREMIUM POLICIES.

PAID-UP POLICIES.

LOANS ON POLICIES.

Joint Actuaries—JOHN G. PRIESTLEY, Esq. and HARRIS C. L. SAUNDERS, Esq.

GUARANTEED SECURITY. IMMEDIATE SETTLEMENTS. NO PARTNERSHIP LIABILITY.
BONUSES—The Cash Bonus in 1887 averaged a return of £36 in every £100 paid in Premiums during the five years, as against £34 in every £100 in 1882.

RATES—The Managers call attention to the recent Reduction of Premiums for Policies without participation in the Profits, and for Endowment Assurances, both with and without participation.

INVESTMENT POLICIES combine complete provision with absolute Investment, *free from all Restrictive Conditions*, always available as Security and readily negotiable; for a Cash Investment of

£100

Assurances Payable at Death (with Bonus as fully described in Prospectus) are granted, as shown below.

Age	Assurance.	Age	Assurance.	Age	Assurance.	Age	Assurance.	Age	Assurance.
20	£278 8	24	£258 18	28	£239 12	32	£224 2	36	£208 8
21	273 12	25	254 0	29	235 8	33	220 6	37	204 10
22	268 14	26	249 2	30	231 12	34	216 6	38	200 14
23	263 16	27	244 6	31	227 16	35	212 8	39	196 18

NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS' Lives Assured on most favourable terms.

INDISPUTABLE POLICIES.—After three years most of the Society's Policies become free of every restriction, and practically all are *indisputable* on any ground except fraud, when the age has been admitted, as mentioned in the Prospectus.

The attention of persons effecting Life Assurances is directed to the terms offered by the

Scottish Metropolitan Life Assurance Company

The following are some of the special features of the Company:—

LOW PREMIUMS. The premiums are fully 20 per cent. lower than those of most Companies. These Companies charge Premiums admittedly much in excess of the amounts which, experience shows, are required to meet even an abnormal death-rate, but the Directors of the Scottish Metropolitan prefer to adhere to the original intention of Life Assurance, and to provide from the very outset as large a sum assured as *absolute safety* will permit.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY. The security afforded to policy-holders is unusually complete, the net premiums being, with compound interest at 4 per cent. per annum. reserved and invested at sight of Trustees to meet claims as they mature. *This item alone is sufficient to meet these liabilities.* Policy-holders have the additional security of a capital amounting to £80,000 subscribed by a substantial Proprietary.

CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE. Most liberal.

- Claims payable on proof of Death.
- Whole-world Policies for Master-mariners.
- Monthly Premium Scheme (specially adapted for use in large Warehouses).

Chairman—The Right Hon. J. H. A. MACDONALD, C.B., M.P., &c.,
Lord Advocate for Scotland.

Head Office: 25, ST. ANDREW SQUARE, EDINBURGH.
London Office: 79, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

. Applications for Agencies invited. [194]

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825. Incorporated 1852.

CAPITAL... ..	£1,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£1,690,465

- LIFE DEPARTMENT—New and Liberal conditions of Assurance.
- FIRE DEPARTMENT—Insurances effected at ordinary rates.

OFFICES—ABERDEEN (Head Office). LONDON—64, Cannon Street, E.C.

. Applications for Agencies Invited. [115]

THE SCOTTISH EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY AND ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.—Capital, £100,000.

Head Offices—ABERDEEN, GLASGOW, LONDON.
LONDON Office—35, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Branches at Bristol, Dundee, Edinburgh, Manchester and Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Chairman—JAMES MATTHEWS, Esq., of Spring Hill.

- I. POLICIES issued to cover Employers' Risks at Common Law and under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880.
- II. POLICIES issued covering Employers against Claims by the Public for Accidents by Workmen or Plant belonging to Employers.
- III. JOINT POLICIES issued to cover all Accidents of Occupation for which Employers are not liable, giving Compensation from Halt to Full Wages in the event of any Accident.
- IV. PERSONAL ACCIDENT POLICIES issued at rates cheaper than those of any other Accident Company. These Policies secure Large Benefits to the Assured in the event of any injury.
- V. FIDELITY GUARANTEE POLICIES issued. These are accepted by the principal Government Departments.

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts.
Apply to JAMES DAVIDSON, General Manager, 5, Market Street, Aberdeen, or to
R. T. THOMSON, Secretary, London Office. [114]

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

Chief Office, 81, COORNHILL, E.O.; Western Branch, 70, BAKER STREET, W., London.

Directors, Trustees, &c.

Chairman—STEPHEN SOAMES, Esq. *Deputy Chairman*—CHARLES MORTIMER, Esq.
 Ald. Sir JOHN WHITTAKER ELLIS, Bart., M.P. JOHN MORLEY, Esq.
 WILLIAM JAMES FORD, Esq. J. THORNTON ROGERS, Esq.
 JOHN HIBBERT, Esq. LEONARD SHUTER, Esq.
 WILLIAM BURROWES LEWIS, Esq. JAMES THOMPSON, Esq.
 JOHN MEWS, Esq. FREDERICK WIGAN, Esq.
 J. TRUEMAN MILLS, Esq. EDMUND H. WOOD, Esq.

Managing Director—WILLIAM BURROWES LEWIS, Esq.

Actuary—WILLIAM WALLIS, Esq.

Secretary—CHARLES DARRELL, Esq.

INVESTED FUNDS £2,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME £2,75,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Directors are ready to receive Proposals for insuring Property generally, in Great Britain and Ireland, at equitable rates, and according to the risk to be protected.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Four-fifths of the Office Profits are appropriated to the benefit of the Assured every Five Years, thus giving them nearly all the advantages of a Mutual Company, but without any risk or liability whatever.

During the last Forty Years the BONUS has averaged upwards of

One Pound Ten Shillings per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured.

The published Accounts give the fullest details as to the position of the Society.

WILLIAM BURROWES LEWIS, *Managing Director.*

CHARLES DARRELL, *Secretary.*

[208]

WESLEYAN & GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established 1841.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CHIEF OFFICES—BIRMINGHAM.

Branch Offices in all the Provincial Towns, and Agencies throughout the Kingdom.

LONDON BRANCH OFFICE **2, Finsbury Square.**
MANCHESTER " **59, Cross Street.**
LIVERPOOL " **Pool Buildings, South Castle Street.**

Accumulated Funds exceed £190,000.

Reports, Prospectuses, &c., may be had upon application.

R. ALDINGTON HUNT, F.S.S., A.I.A., *General Manager and Actuary.* [173]

171st YEAR.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE

(FOUNDED A.D. 1717),

27, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

Losses promptly and liberally settled. Applications for Agencies invited.

CHAS. ROUSE BROWNE, *Secretary*.

[219]

WESTMINSTER AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE,

28, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Complete Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Moderate Premiums.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

Endowment Assurances, with and without Profits.

Non-Forfeitable Policies.

EDWARD CUTBUSH, *Actuary*.

[116]

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE OFFICE,

Instituted A.D. 1807.

Chief Office—~~EXETER~~. London Office—20, NEW BRIDGE STREET, E.C.

CAPITAL £600,000.

Trustees.

The Right Hon. EARL OF DEVON.
The Right Hon. EARL FORTESCUE.

The Rt. Hon. EARL OF MORLEY.
The Rt. Hon. Sir THOS. D.
ACLAND, Bart.

Sir J. T. B. DUCKWORTH, Bt.
The Rt. Hon. Sir MASSEY LOPES,
Bart.

LIFE INSURANCE.—See Prospectus for full details of "New Combined System." Terminable Premiums, with participation in profits. Fixed surrender values and paid-up Policies.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Every description of property insured within the United Kingdom.

ROBT. JOHN GRAY, *Secretary*.

GEORGE W. COOKE, *London Manager*. [130]

THE WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

CAPITAL, £100,000.

Directors:

A. PEROSI (Treeby & Co.), The Exchange, and of Stella House, Citadel Road, Plymouth, *Chairman*.
W. H. YEO, Mount Pleasant, Plymouth.
H. ST. G. SLIGHT, George St. and Mannamead, Plymouth, *Bank*.

A. HENDERSON, Nottingham Place, Plymouth.
E. FREEMAN, Mutley Avenue, Plymouth, *Managing Director*.
W. WALFORD, Major, Thorn Park, Plymouth, *Secretary*.

BATTEN, CARNE & CARNE, The Plymouth and Penzance Bank.

London Agents: The London and Westminster Bank, Limited, Lothbury, E.C.

Belgium: C. J. M. DE WOLF, Antwerp.

Continental Bankers:

Italy: BANCA DI GENOVA, Genova.

Solicitors:—GREENWAY & SON, Frankfort Street, Plymouth.

Auditor:—D. DERRY HUBBARD, Accountant, Courtenay Street, Plymouth.

Inspector of Agents:—F. S. H. WERRY, Surveyor.

Marine Department: { *Managers:* TREEBY & CO., The Exchange, Plymouth.
Assessor: W. JENKINS, Surveyor to the American Record and "Registro Italiano."

Head Office: VICTORIA CHAMBERS, WHIMPLE STREET, PLYMOUTH.

London Office: 11, POULTRY, E.C.

[55]

THE WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

58, MOORGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.



Chairman—

J. EBENEZER SAUNDERS, Esq., J.P., F.S.A., F.L.S.
F.G.S.

Funds in hand and Subscribed Capital

as on 31st December, 1886 £245,998

Total Annual Income £57,434

Total Claims paid from commencement of Company to 31st December, 1886, exceed Four Hundred Thousand Pounds.

Total Abstainers are Insured in a Separate Section, the Profits of which are kept distinct from those of the General Department, Nine Bonuses already declared.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and every Information on application to

Agents Wanted.

ALFRED T. BOWSER, *Secretary and Manager*,
or to WM. HY. MILLAR, *Agency Manager*.

[117]

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY: FIRE, LIFE AND ANNUITIES.

Established 64 Years.

CAPITAL £500,000. ACCUMULATED FUND £864,861. ANNUAL INCOME £167,088.

Trustees:

W. H. HARRISON BROADLEY, Esq. The Right Hon. Lord DERWENT. The Right Hon. Lord WENLOCK.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—IMPORTANT AND LIBERAL CONCESSIONS.

Immediate Payment of Claims. Claims become payable *immediately on proof of death and title.*

World-wide Freedom of Travel, &c. Parties insuring with the Company are, after the first year, freed from the restrictions which have hitherto obtained in regard to Suicide, death by duelling, or by the hands of Justice; also freedom to reside and travel anywhere is granted, provided the parties are over 25 years of age, do not belong to the Military or Naval Profession, and are able to declare at the time of proposing that they have no intention of going abroad.

Policies Indisputable. Subject to these reservations, and the age being admitted, the Company's Policies are practically indisputable on any ground whatever, except fraud, after the first three years.

Free right of Revival of Lapsed Policies. In the case of Policies which have lapsed through the non-payment of the Premium within the usual 30 days of grace, there shall be the power on the part of the Assured to revive the same at any time within six months on payment of the overdue premium and interest at Five per cent. per annum, and *without any fine or fresh proof of health.*

Fixed and Liberal Surrender Values. For the benefit of Insurers who may be under the necessity of discontinuing their Policies, a scale of increased liberality has been adopted, which, whilst full and equitable at all ages, will be found especially advantageous in the case of the older Policies.

Full Surrender Value automatically placed to Assured's credit. The omission to pay the premium when due does not deprive the Assured of the right to the full Surrender Value of his Policy, which, whether applied for or not, is placed to the credit and at the disposal of the parties interested.

Right to Intermediate Bonus. Bonus Policies becoming Claims between two quinquennial divisions of Profits are entitled to an intermediate Bonus calculated at the rate of two-thirds of the Bonus declared at the division immediately anterior to the death.

FIRE INSURANCES effected by the Company on the most moderate terms, according to the nature of the risk.

YORK: St. Helen's Square.

J. A. CUNNINGHAME, *General Manager*.

LONDON: 82, Old Broad Street, E.C.

J. M. C. JOHNSTON, *Resident Secretary*.

Also Offices at MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, HULL, BIRMINGHAM AND GLASGOW.

[118]

ROYAL ALFRED AGED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTION.

ESTABLISHED IN 1867.

To give a HOME or a PENSION to the MERCHANT SAILOR
when Old, Destitute, and Friendless.



105 Inmates at the Home,
Belvedere, Kent.

195 Pensioners at their own Homes
in the United Kingdom.

800 Sailors, whose only apparent relief was the Workhouse, have been either
Inmates or Pensioners.

200 are now applicants, most of whom suffer from Hernia, Rheumatism or
Bronchitis.

Patron—Admiral H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G.

President—R. S. DONKIN, Esq., M.P.

Chairman—Admiral Sir F. LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK, F.R.S.

Deputy Chairman—Capt. DAVID MAINLAND, F.R.G.S.

"If there is one class more than another whom we should look after and take
care of IN HIS OLD AGE, it is 'Jack Tar.'"—The Right Hon. THE LORD MAYOR.

"The Sailor's life is one of great isolation and considerable privation; in
following his perilous calling he is doing a service to the community at large, and
has a special claim upon our benevolence."—Lord BRASSEY, K.C.B.

Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co.

W. E. DENNY, *Secretary.*

Office—58, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

[164

THE SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN & MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

The One National Institution providing for every want of the Shipwrecked Fisherman and Mariner; relieving the distress of the Bereft Widow and Orphan; and specially helping all the Fishing and Seafaring Classes providently to help themselves.

Patron—Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.

Vice-Patrons—H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES, K.G. H.R.H. the PRINCESS of WALES.

President—H.R.H. Admiral the DUKE of EDINBURGH, K.G.

The Society boards, lodges, clothes, and forwards home all Wrecked Seamen, &c., cast destitute on the coasts; assists to replace Boats and Clothes lost or damaged by storm or other accidents of the sea; and relieves the Widows and Orphans, or Aged Parents, of Fishermen and Mariners, &c.

Number of persons relieved last year by Society's 1,000 Hon. Agents, &c... 11,512

Total number relieved since formation of Society in 1839 .. 384,751

Number of Fishermen, Mariners, &c., providently contributing yearly .. 53,000

DONATIONS and ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS in aid of these National Objects are earnestly requested, and will be thankfully received by the Society's Bankers, Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co., Birchin Lane, City; by all the London and Country Bankers; and at the Central Office by Central Office, Sailors' Home Chambers, Dock St., London, E. W. R. BUCK, *Secretary*. [165

THE INDIGENT BLIND VISITING SOCIETY.

27, RED LION SQUARE, W.C. FOUNDED 1834.

For Ameliorating the Condition of the Blind Poor of London.

The means employed are—1. House to House Visitation. 2. Regular Relief in Bread and Money; also Coals during the winter. 3. Special Relief in cases of Distress or Sickness. 4. Regular Weekly Pensions to the Aged and Infirm. 5. Grants in special cases to enable persons to earn their own livelihood. 6. Guides to places of Public Worship. 7. Elementary Education in Day Classes.

Over 900 were benefited last year. Contributions are most urgently needed, and will be gratefully received by the Secretary at the Office; or by Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & CO., 20, Birchin Lane, E.C. *Secretary*, W. C. LESTER. [185

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

Instituted 1774. Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron—Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patron—H.R.H. the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G., G.C.M.G.

President—His Grace the DUKE of ARGYLL, K.G., K.T., F.R.S.

Treasurer—Lt.-General Sir LOTHIAN NICHOLSON, K.C.B.

Honorary Rewards are granted for Saving Life from Drowning in all British Possessions.

Pecuniary Rewards are granted within an area of Thirty Miles around the Metropolis. During the Skating Season, experienced Icemen are provided to prevent loss of life in the various waters about London; and Boats are in daily attendance, morning and evening, to prevent fatal results attending Accidents to the enormous number of Bathers in the Serpentine.

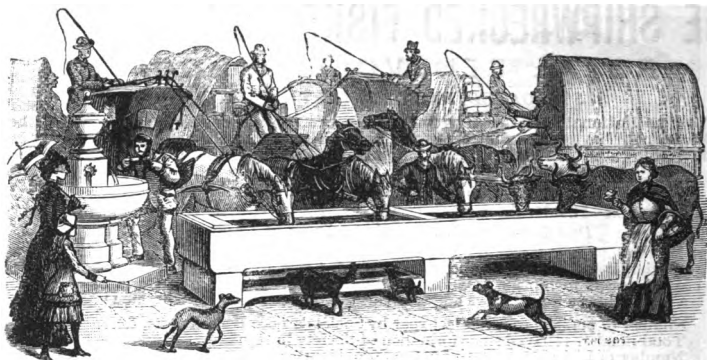
Upwards of Three Hundred Places in and around London are furnished with Life-Saving Apparatus to rescue persons from Drowning.

The Society has for the past six years encouraged Swimming competitions with "reference to Saving Life from Drowning," and Prizes are annually given for proficiency in them at various leading Schools and Training Ships selected by the Committee.

The Society is known throughout all the civilised world, but the pecuniary support it receives is quite inadequate to its usefulness, and it is necessary to remind the inhabitants of London that during a severe winter the Society has to incur a large outlay in finding ice-boats, ladders and ropes, for the protection of those who venture on dangerous ice; also for the wages and equipment of Icemen.

Life Governor TEN GUINEAS. Annual Governor ONE GUINEA.

Donations or Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Capt. I. W. HOME, Secretary, at the Offices, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.; or by Messrs. DIMSDALE & Co., Bankers, 50, Cornhill.



METROPOLITAN
DRINKING FOUNTAIN & CATTLE TROUGH
 ASSOCIATION.

Supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

Offices: VICTORIA HOUSE, 111, VICTORIA ST., WESTMINSTER, S.W.

President—His Grace the DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G., &c. &c.

Chairman of Committee and Treasurer—JOSEPH FRY, Esq.

Secretary—M. W. MILTON.

THIS IS THE ONLY SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING
FREE SUPPLIES OF WATER FOR MAN AND BEAST
 IN THE STREETS OF LONDON.

The relief it affords, both to human beings and dumb animals, is incalculable.

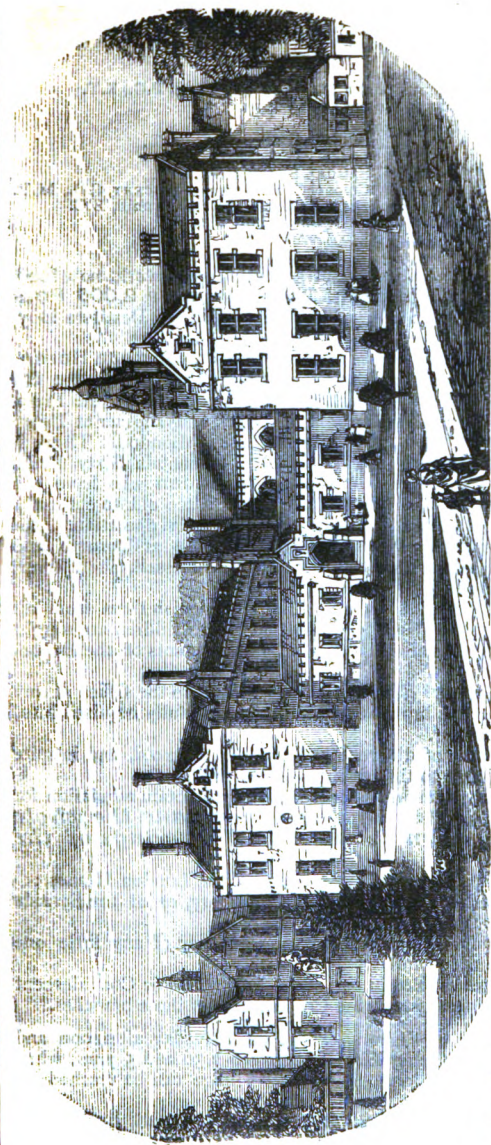
If it had not been for the operations of this society, thousands of people, young and old, who now quench their thirst at the Fountains, would probably be driven to the public house; and if it were not for the Troughs, the amount of suffering amongst the multitude of dumb animals continually crowding round them would be inconceivable.

Half-an-hour spent at one of them during the heat of the summer would do more to secure sympathy and support for the Association than any words which the Committee can use; they therefore very earnestly solicit liberal contributions, and trust the good work will not be permitted to languish for lack of funds.

Contributions may be paid to the Bankers, Messrs. RANSOM, BOUVERIE & Co., Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., or at the Office, to M. W. MILTON, *Secretary*,

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath the sum of _____ to be paid (free of Legacy Duty), out of such parts of my personal estate as can be lawfully applied for that purpose unto the Treasurer for the time being of a Society called or known by the name of THE METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTLE TROUGH ASSOCIATION, to be at the disposal of the Committee for the time being of the said Society,"



FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, BEDDINGTON, SURREY.

INCORPORATED 1800.

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

Children eligible for admission must be Fatherless, and between the age of seven and ten. Elections, June and December. More than 3,330 have been admitted.

Subscribers of not less than £5 5s. in one sum, or 10s. 6d. annually, become Guardians of the Asylum, and are entitled to vote proportionately to the amount subscribed.

Treasurer—CHARLES HOARE, Esq., Fleet Street.

Bankers—Messrs. HOARE & Co., Fleet Street.

Secretary and Solicitor—GEORGE BOOTH, Esq., 32, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

All Communications should be addressed to the Secretary at the Office, 32, ESSEX STREET, STRAND, W.C. [s66

“Dr. Barnardo's Homes”

FOR DESTITUTE BOYS AND GIRLS.

Former Presidents.— { The Right Honourable the late Earl CAIRNS.
The Most Honourable the MARQUIS OF LORNE, P.C., K.T.
The Right Honourable the Lord POLWARTH.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Sir ARTHUR BLACKWOOD, K.C.B.
Sir R. N. FOWLER, Bart., M.P.
The Rev. Canon GIRDESTONE, M.A.
The Lord KINNAIRD.

Sir JAMES TYLER, J.P., D.L.
JAMES RANKIN, Esq., M.P.
SAMUEL SMITH, Esq., M.P.
Colonel C. E. HOWARD VINCENT, C.B., M.P.

Treasurer.— WILLIAM FOWLER, Esq. (*National Discount Company*), 35, Cornhill, E.C.

Bankers.— { LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK (Bow Branch).
DIMSDALE, FOWLER & Co., 50, Cornhill, E.C.

THESE “Homes,” besides doing a vast amount of general Mission work, now feed, clothe, and provide a Christian and Industrial Training for over 2,000 Poor Children, and have since their formation rescued more than 11,000 Destitute Boys and Girls

In connection with these Institutions there are now **Forty-nine Cottage Homes for Girls**, forming a Village upon the *Family system*, at Ilford, Essex; a **Home for Little Boys** at Jersey; a **House for Babies** at Hawkhurst, Kent (under the Presidency of H.R.H. Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess of Teck), and another at Bow; and **Three large Homes for Boys and Girls** in the East of London. There is also now being rebuilt a **Hospital for Sick Children**, to contain Sixty Beds, under skilful professional care; and a **Hotel for Young Workmen** who have left the Homes; whilst a **Labour House for Destitute Youths** too old to enter the Boys' Home, and a **Servants' Home for Older Girls** are in operation. An **Emigration Department**, consisting of **Distributing Homes** at Toronto and at Peterborough, Ontario, Canada, and an **Industrial Farm** near Russell, Shell River, Manitoba, is also actively employed.

These “Homes” present some *special features* which distinguish them from all others in the Metropolis, not the least remarkable being that Poor Children are sought for *by night and day* in the Lodging Houses and other miserable haunts of the Homeless Poor.

Really Destitute Children *are always eligible*, and may be sent to the Office at any time. Other cases not so urgent are, if brought under notice, carefully inquired into, and decided upon as speedily as possible.

Children are admitted irrespective of differences of age, sex, or creed, and in spite of physical defects that frequently lead to their being rejected elsewhere.

No voting or promise of money payments is ever required to obtain admission for a suitable, *i.e.*, a destitute case. **There is No Endowment, and the whole work is dependent solely upon the Free-will Offerings of the benevolent.**

£16 will support a healthy child for a whole year in any of the London Homes; £15 will keep a sick Boy or Girl in the Children's Infirmary, or at the Seaside Convalescent Home, for Six Months;

£8 10s. will pay for the complete outfit and passage money of any little one emigrated to the Branch Homes in the Colonies;

£30 will maintain for a whole year a Bed in one of the Infirmarys or Convalescent Homes; or £750 will endow in perpetuity a Name Cot in either of these branches.

The “Homes” are always open to Visitors, except on Saturday afternoon and Sunday; but the best time to see the Stepney Home is between 2.30 and 5 p.m., when the Workshops and Schools are in operation. The Girls' Village can be reached by train from Liverpool Street Station to Ilford, starting at 1.5 p.m. daily.

The Committee earnestly appeal for help from all those who pity destitute children, wherever found.

All Communications should be addressed to

DR. T. J. BARNARDO, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E.

[277

EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN

AND DISPENSARY FOR WOMEN,

SHADWELL, E.

FOUNDED 1868.



Patrons—

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Her Royal Highness PRINCESS LOUISE, Marchioness of Lorne.

Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS MARY ADELAIDE, Duchess of Teck.

His Majesty LEOPOLD II., King of the Belgians.

President—The Earl of STRAFFORD.

Chairman—CHARLES CHESTON, Esq. Vice-Chairman—CHAS. A. PRESCOTT, Esq.

Treasurer—EDWARD S. NORRIS, Esq., M.P.

This Hospital being *almost entirely dependent upon Voluntary Contributions* for its support, the Managing Committee earnestly appeal to the benevolent for that generous help which is so much needed.

Last Year's Receipts, £7,053 1s. 6d. Last Year's Expenditure, £6,803 2s.

During the past year (1st May, 1886, to 30th April, 1887,) **1,018** Children were received as In-Patients, and **14,994** Women and Children were treated as Out-Patients, making a total of **16,012** of the Sick Poor to whom the benefits of this Charity were dispensed. The Hospital maintains **92** Cots and is open for inspection every day from 10 till 6.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Bankers, The ALLIANCE, Bartholomew Lane, E.C.; Messrs. DIMSDALE, Cornhill; Messrs. COUTTS, Strand; Messrs. PRESCOTT & Co., Threadneedle Street, and by

ASHTON WARNER, Secretary. [59

DR. STEPHENSON'S HOMES.

THE CHILDREN'S HOME & ORPHANAGE

FOR THE RESCUE AND NURTURE OF ORPHAN AND NEGLECTED
CHILDREN OF BOTH SEXES.

Chief Offices: BONNER ROAD, VICTORIA PARK, LONDON, E.

Principal—Rev. T. B. STEPHENSON, B.A., LL.D.

General Treasurers—J. BARLOW, Esq., J.P. and J. E. VANNER, Esq.

Secretary—Mr. J. PENDLEBURY, M.A.

Branches at Edgworth, near Bolton; Hamilton, Ontario; Milton, Kent; Ramsey, Isle of Man; Princess Alice Orphanage, New Oscott, near Birmingham.

In connection with London Branch: Gordon Hall Mission, Children's Mission, Girls' Protection Agency, Girls' Parlour, Servants' Free Registry, Working Girls' Lodge, our own Hospital.

The Home receives Children of any age, of any sect, without election. It is conducted on the Family system; is a Religious and Industrial Institution; is a Training School for Christian workers; is dependent on *Voluntary Contributions*.

Within the last nineteen years, upwards of 2,200 Children have received the benefits of this Institution. About 750 are now in residence.

About £16 will pay the expenses of a child in the Home for a year.

The applications on behalf of Children in the greatest distress, and the utmost moral peril, are very numerous and very distressing.

Cheques and Post Office Orders should be made payable at Chief Office, to

T. B. STEPHENSON, *Principal*. [268]

ASYLUM FOR FATHERLESS CHILDREN.

Reedham, near Caterham Junction, Surrey.

Patron.—Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.

Treasurer.—HENRY SPICER, Esq.

Bankers.—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

Office.—35, FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C.

This Unsectarian Institution is entirely dependent upon public benevolence, having *no endowment whatever*.

It was founded in 1844 for the Maintenance, Clothing and Education of Fatherless Children of both sexes.

They are received from all parts of the Kingdom, at any age between *three months* and eleven years, and are retained until they are fifteen.

1,500 orphans have already been admitted to its benefits, 310 of whom are still in the Asylum.

Their requirements entail a yearly expenditure of at least £8,000, of which only £2,500 is provided by annual subscriptions.

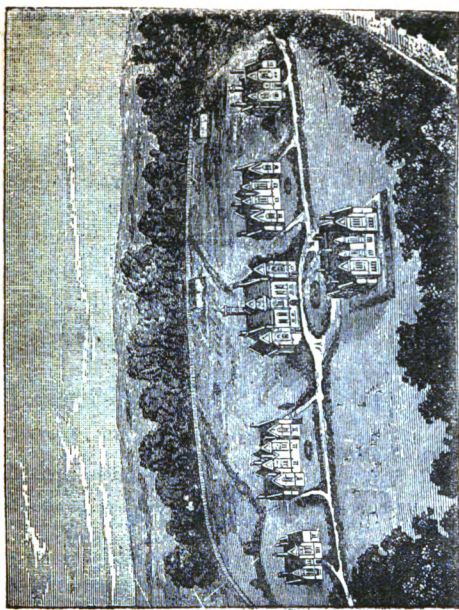
The large balance is dependent upon donations and legacies. Help from the benevolent public is therefore urgently needed and earnestly requested.

The Secretary will be pleased to give any further information.

JOHN R. EDWARDS, *Secretary*. [39]



Cottage Homes for 300 Homeless Little Boys, Farningham.



Homes for 200 Orphan Boys, Swanley.

Homes for Little Boys, Farningham and Swanley.

Patrons—The PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES.

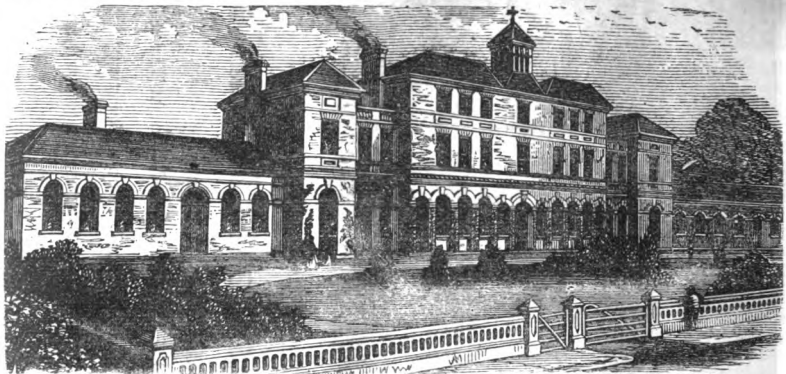
President—The EARL OF ABERDEEN.

500 Homeless and Orphan Little Boys, from all parts of the Kingdom, are Fed, Clothed, Educated, Taught Trades, have Technical Instruction, a good Outfit, and a Start in Life. More than 1,000 sent out.
 Donations, Subscriptions, Collections, Legacies are earnestly solicited. Life and Annual Subscribers have Votes in proportion to their Contributions.

Treasurer—W. H. WILLANS, Esq., 3, Cophall Bldgs., E.C. *Bankers*—Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS, 1, Lombard St., E.C.

All Communications about Boys, Contributions, or other Kind Gifts, to be addressed to the London Offices, Bank Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

NATIONAL ORPHAN HOME.



In urgent need of £1,000 to pay off loan due to Bankers, and for repairs, &c., required at the Home.

This Orphanage receives Fatherless Girls from all parts of the United Kingdom; maintains, clothes, and gives them a plain education; and trains them to obtain, as soon as of sufficient age, their own living as domestic servants, or in such other respectable avocation as they may be fitted for.

The Committee of this truly excellent Charity earnestly plead for increase of funds to maintain the Fatherless Girls, of whom there are now about one hundred under its care; and they regret to state that, though the Building is capable of receiving another fifty of these poor Orphans, they are obliged to refuse painfully pressing demands for admission.

DONATIONS, especially ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, will be thankfully received by Messrs. HERRIES AND Co., Bankers, 16, St. James's Street; by the Treasurer; and by the Secretary (to whom all communications should be addressed), at the Office, 12, Pall Mall, S.W. [281

HOME FOR FEMALE ORPHANS

Who have lost both Parents.

GROVE ROAD, ST. JOHN'S WOOD, LONDON, N.W.

Patrons:—The EARL OF DARNLEY and The LORD EBURY.

President:—The EARL OF ABERDEEN.

Bankers:—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co., 20, Birchin Lane, London, E.C.

The Orphanage has been in existence over 100 years for the maintenance and education of Female Orphans who (having lost both parents) are descended from respectable parentage. They are elected by the votes of Subscribers, Donors and Governors every January and July; if not successful on the first occasion, votes are carried over, when they are usually successful at a subsequent election. They are admitted between six and eleven years of age, and are kept free of all expense till 16 years of age, when suitable situations and outfits are provided for them, or they are delivered to their friends.

An Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or more, constitutes a Governor, and gives One Vote at each Election for every Half-Guinea subscribed.

A Donation of Five Guineas, or more, constitutes a Life Governor, and gives One Vote at each Election for each Donation of Five Guineas.

A Donation or Collection of 10s. 6d., or more, gives One Vote for every Half-Guinea given or collected during the year.

The Orphanage is managed by the gratuitous services of a Committee of Gentlemen, chosen annually from the Subscribers; Lady Visitors, nominated by the Committee, attend to the domestic arrangements. The only paid officials are the Matron, Schoolmistress, Assistant, Teacher, Cook and Laundress; so that the Funds go directly for the benefit of the Children. They are educated on the principles of the Church of England, and there is Accommodation for 80 in the Home, the average maintained being about 75.

Forms of nomination and all information required will be gladly furnished on application to

The Hon. Secretary, E. B. RANDALL, Esq.,

4, Northwick Terrace, Maida Hill, London, N.W. [23

INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD.

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co.

THIS INSTITUTION maintains and educates the Orphans of persons once in prosperity, from their EARLIEST INFANCY until Fourteen or Fifteen years of age.

It has received **3,600** Fatherless Children already. Sixty-three were admitted last year.

Elections will be held in May and November this year. Sixty Children will be elected.

Forms of Nomination can be obtained at the Office.

Nearly the whole of the Yearly Income arises from Voluntary Contributions. Assistance is therefore urgently needed, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Life Subscription for One Vote...	... ..	£5	5s.	od.
" Two Votes	... ..	£10	10s.	od.
Annual Subscription for One Vote	... ..	£0	10s.	6d.
" Two Votes	... ..	£1	1s.	od.

OFFICES—100, FLEET STREET, E.C. HENRY W. GREEN, *Secretary*. [248]

EVELINA HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN.

SOUTHWARK BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, S. E.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

This Hospital was established in 1869 to receive and treat Sick Children of the Poor, without distinction of creed.

There are 60 cots in the Hospital, and last year 511 children were received as In-Patients, while 10,427 were treated as Out-Patients, the total number of attendances being 35,975.

The Hospital is open every day from 2 till 4 o'clock for the inspection of Visitors.

The Committee of Management urgently appeal for Subscriptions or Donations to meet the necessary expenses of this Charity.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary at the Hospital, or they may be sent to the Bankers, Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS, 1, Lombard Street, E.C.

Copies of the Annual Report, with full information, will be gladly forwarded on application.

T. S. CHAPMAN, *Secretary*. [242]

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM, OLD KENT ROAD, and MARGATE, KENT.

4,841 Children have been admitted. 350 now in the Asylum.

During the last 75 years over 1,882 Children have been apprenticed to various trades, at a cost to the Charity of upwards of £17,528.

Deaf and Dumb Children are eligible for Election in January and July, from Seven to Ten years of age.

Annual Subscription, One Vote, 10s. 6d.; Life Subscription, One Vote, £5 5s. Votes increased with Subscriptions.

Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

T. LYNN BRISTOWE, M.P., *Treasurer*.

Office—93, Cannon Street, City, E.C. W. H. WARWICK, *Secretary*. [158]

BRITISH ORPHAN ASYLUM, MACKENZIE PARK, SLOUGH.

For the Maintenance and Education of Destitute Orphans from all parts of the British Empire, of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Orphans are admitted between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

The aid of a beneficent British public is earnestly solicited for an Institution which has been carrying on its work of usefulness 60 years, and which is as dependent as ever it was on *Voluntary* support.

Subscriptions and Donations most thankfully received. Annual Subscriptions:—For One Vote, 10s. 6d.; Life Subscription ditto, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £1 1s.; Life Subscription ditto, £10 10s.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co., 20, Birchin Lane.

Offices: 30, FINSBURY CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C. ALFRED MACKENZIE, Sec. [188

THE GORDON BOYS' HOME (The National Memorial to General Gordon).

Patron.—THE QUEEN.

President.—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Chairman of Committee.—Field-Marshal LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.

New Buildings now open at WEST END, CHOBHAM, near BROOKWOOD.

OFFICES—20, COCKSPUR STREET, LONDON, S.W.

The Home (now established at West End, Chobham), when fully developed, will accommodate about 500 boys, chosen from the homeless and destitute, between the ages of 14 and 16, and give them a training, up to the age of 18, which will fit them alike for civil life in this country or its Colonies, and for service in the Army, Navy, or Mercantile Marine.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—1. The Candidate must be from 14 to 16 years. 2. He must not have developed, nor be likely to develop, such physical infirmity as would disqualify him for service in the Army or Navy, or for a Civil career in the Colonies or elsewhere, which would require active bodily exertion. 3. He must, in the opinion of the Committee, be really poor and unprovided for. 4. He must not have been convicted of crime. Whole or part payment of the sum (£22 per annum) necessary for the boy's maintenance will, in the majority of cases, be required; but *free admission* will be granted to such a number of deserving boys as can be provided for out of the general income of the Home.

There are now 120 Boys in the Home, and this number will be gradually increased as funds will permit.

Subscriptions are received by THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.; Messrs. DIMSDALE & FOWLER, Cornhill, E.C.; THE LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, 27, Regent Street, S.W.; and by the Secretary, at the Office, 20, Cockspur Street, S.W., from whom any further information can be obtained.

G. A. BEATY-POWNALL, Lt.-Colonel, Secretary. [160

ROYAL ALBERT ORPHAN ASYLUM FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

Established on the Non-Canvassing System.

COLLINGWOOD COURT, NEAR BAGSHOT, SURREY.

Patron—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

220 Destitute Orphans and Fatherless Children are fed, clothed, and educated on Christian principles in this valuable Institution. The girls are trained as servants; the boys are technically taught trades and other industrial pursuits, and turn out first-class workmen.

Funds are urgently needed to carry on and extend the work. The Institution is *entirely dependent upon Voluntary Contributions*, and derives no income from the purchase of votes on Election days. Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by

Lt. Colonel the Hon. CHARLES ELIOT, *Chairman*.

SAMUEL HOARE, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer*.

Offices: 62, King William Street, E.C.

RICHARD WITHERBY, *Secretary*.

[163

LONDON ORPHAN ASYLUM, WATFORD

(FORMERLY AT CLAPTON). INSTITUTED 1813.

Office—21, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, E.C.

Under the Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

For the Maintenance, Clothing and Education of Fatherless Children, who are respectably descended, but without means adequate to their support.

Orphans are eligible between the ages of seven and eleven, being retained until they are fifteen.

Over 5,000 Orphans have been benefited by this Society.

There is accommodation for 600 Orphans, but, owing to want of funds, there are many vacancies at the present time.

This Charity is dependent on *Voluntary Contributions* for meeting Nine-Tenths of its expenditure.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION—For One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, £1 1s. LIFE SUBSCRIPTION—For One Vote, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £10 10s.

ARTHUR R. CAPEL, *Treasurer*.

JAMES ROGERS, *Secretary*.

[250

VICTORIA HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

Queen's Road, Chelsea, S.W., & Churchfields, Margate.

Patroness—H.R.H. THE PRINCESS LOUISE (Marchioness of Lorne).

President—The Right Hon. THE EARL CADOGAN.

Chairman of Committee—HARVIE M. FARQUHAR, Esq.

Treasurer—MARTIN R. SMITH, Esq.

The Hospital has relieved, since it was established in 1866, to 31st December, 1885,
7,411 In-Patients, and 326,608 Out-Patients.

Has now 74 Beds, viz., 60 at the Hospital and 14 at the Convalescent Branch at Margate.
Is quite *Unendowed, and entirely dependent on Voluntary Support.*

Is *National* in its character, Patients from all parts, and of every religious denomination
being admitted.

Is in *urgent need of Funds.*

Is *Open Daily* for the inspection of Visitors from 2 till 4 o'clock (Winter), and from 2 till
5 o'clock (Summer).

THE WORK OF THE HOSPITAL FOR THE YEAR 1885:—

In-Patients treated	561	In and Out-Patients treated at the Hospital	
Of whom were cured and relieved ..	304—157	and afterwards sent to the Convalescent	
Died.. .. .	61	Home at Margate	168
Incurable	39	Out-Patients treated	9,433
		Representing Attendances	37,556

Subscriptions and Donations will be most thankfully received and acknowledged by
Captain BLOUNT, R.N., Secretary, at the Hospital; and by the Bankers, Messrs. HERRIES
& Co., 16, St. James's Street, S.W., and Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE & SMITHS, 1, Lombard
Street, E.C. [141]

THE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN,

GREAT ORMOND STREET, BLOOMSBURY,

And CROMWELL HOUSE, HIGHGATE.

Established 1852.

Chairman—Lord ABERDARE.

Lady Superintendent—Miss C. J. WOOD.

The Committee very earnestly solicit Contributions towards the
current expenses of the Hospital. 178 Beds are maintained, viz.:—
126 Beds at the Hospital, and 52 at the Convalescent Branch, High-
gate. Upwards of 1,000 Out-patients are seen weekly at Great Ormond
Street.

The Charity is *not endowed*, but depends *entirely upon*
Voluntary support.

ADRIAN HOPE, *Secretary.* [220]

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANNE'S SOCIETY.

SCHOOLS—RED HILL, SURREY.

(Removed from Streatham Hill.)

OFFICE—58, GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C.

OBJECTS.—Orphans and other necessitous Children, born in Prosperity, whose parents (Clergymen, Naval or Military Officers, Members of the Legal, Medical and other Professions, Merchants or Traders) are now in Adversity.

ADVANTAGES.—Home, Clothing, Maintenance and Education. Forms of Nomination can be obtained at the Office. Funds are much needed, as the Institution is Unendowed. Children eligible under the rules can be admitted by purchase.

Treasurer—Sir R. N. FOWLER, Bart., M.P., Alderman.

Bankers—{ Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.
{ Messrs. DIMSDALE, FOWLER & Co., 50, Cornhill, E.C.

Half-Yearly Elections in June and December.

Life Subscriptions, £10 10s. with Two Votes; £5 5s. with One Vote. Annual ditto, £1 1s. with Two Votes; 10s. 6d. with One Vote. R. H. EVANS, Secretary. [179]

HOME FOR INCURABLE CHILDREN,

2, MAIDA VALE, W.

Patrons—H.R.H. The PRINCESS CHRISTIAN; H.R.H. The DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT;

H.R.H. The PRINCESS MARY, Duchess of Teck.

President—H.R.H. The DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, K.G.

Treasurer—F. AYLMEY LLOYD, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. HOARE, 37, Fleet Street, E.C.; ALLIANCE BANK, 239, Regent Street, W.

This Institution, founded in 1875, was the first of its kind in the Metropolis, and, it is believed, in the United Kingdom. It is still nearly the only one devoted exclusively to the maintenance, care and medical treatment of Children (up to the age of sixteen) suffering from Chronic or Incurable Complaints of an aggravated character. It combines the advantages of a Home and a Hospital.

One hundred and fourteen Children have been received, and thirty are still under treatment. A small Weekly Payment is required for each child; but the expenses of such a Charity are necessarily very large, and the Committee appeal earnestly for help in carrying on and extending the work. Visiting hours, 3 to 5 p.m. daily. MISS COLEMAN, Acting Sec. [174]

NORTH EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN,

HACKNEY ROAD, E.

CONVALESCENT HOME, Freemasons' Road, Croydon.

President—J. G. BARCLAY, Esq. | Chairman—Lord F. J. FITZROY. | Treasurer—W. L. BARCLAY, Esq.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

This Hospital was established in 1867 for the Relief of the Sick Children of the Poor. It is situated in the densely-populated districts of Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, Hackney, Haggerston, and Hoxton. 711 In-Patients and 14,083 Out-Patients (all Children under 12 years of age) were relieved during 1886. The attendances of Out-Patients amount, on the average, to nearly 1,000 each week.

The New WARDS, opened by H.R.H. the DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, are in full operation, and the 55 Beds always occupied; and there is still an increasing demand for much larger accommodation. The Committee therefore make an Earnest Appeal for Aid to enable them to maintain and increase the work of Relief carried on at this Hospital. Annual Subscribers of £2 2s. may recommend One In-Patient and Five Out-Patients yearly. Donors of Twenty Guineas become Life Governors, and are entitled to a similar number of Tickets annually for Life. Collecting Boxes for Children may be had on application to the Secretary.

City Office : 27, CLEMENT'S LANE, LOMBARD ST., E.C. ALFRED NIXON, Secretary. [139]

FIELD LANE REFUGES AND RAGGED SCHOOLS, &c.

Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road. FOUNDED 1842.

President—Right Hon. the EARL OF ABERDEEN. Treasurer—WILFRID A. BEVAN, Esq., 54, Lombard St., E.C.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & CO., 54, Lombard St., E.C.; Messrs. RANSOM & CO., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

The Committee make an earnest Appeal for a continuance of support.

Maintains and Benefits upwards of 3,000 Weekly.

His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT has characterised this work as "A perfect network of charitable operations—an immense boon to the poor."

The late EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, who was for upwards of forty years its president, said, in his last speech concerning it:—"The institution has conferred, and is conferring, an enormous benefit on the public at large."

Supported by Voluntary Contributions. Funds are urgently needed to sustain the operations of the Institution.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, Bankers, or by

PEREGRINE PLATT, Secretary, Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road. [42]

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL

And Midwifery Training School,

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

FOUNDED 1752. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1885.

Dependent upon Charity for Support.

Patron.—Her Majesty THE QUEEN. *Vice-Patron.*—H.R.H. The PRINCESS OF WALES.

President.—The Right Hon. Viscount PORTMAN.

Treasurer.—ALFRED C. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq.

OBJECTS OF THE CHARITY.

1. To provide an Asylum for the Delivery of Poor Married Women; and also of Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child.*
2. To provide skilled Midwives to attend poor Married Women in their Confinements at their own homes.
3. The Training of Medical Pupils, Midwives and Monthly Nurses.

This is not merely a Hospital for poor women resident in the Metropolis. Its work is limited to no district; the help it affords is open to all, and Patients are constantly being received from remote parts of the country.

It is the only Lying-In Hospital in the N. and N.W. Divisions of the Metropolis, and the demands upon it by the poor of these Districts is very great.

The long-continued distress among the labouring population has caused a very great increase in the number of poor women applying for admission, so much so that the Hospital Building has been found too small to accommodate them, and it has therefore been enlarged by the Construction of a New Wing. This Extension was opened by their Royal Highnesses the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES on June 25, 1886, and increases the number of beds from 54 to 81.

The work cost £5,000, and in order to meet this expenditure nearly half the funded property of the Charity had to be sold. *Contributions* towards the *Commemoration Fund* for making good this loss of Capital, and *Annual Subscriptions* to enable the Governors to meet the augmented yearly expenditure necessarily entailed by the enlargement of the Hospital, are most earnestly entreated.

A Midwifery Training School is incorporated with the Charity, which, being *the largest Lying-In Hospital in Great Britain*—receiving nearly 1,000 In-Patients annually, besides having a large Out-Patient maternity—possesses exceptional advantages for training purposes. During 1886, sixty-six Medical Pupils were admitted to the practice, and twenty-four Midwives and one hundred and thirty-nine Monthly Nurses were trained.

For full particulars respecting the Training School, Fees, &c., application should be made by letter to the undersigned.

G. OWEN RYAN, *Secretary.*

FORM OF BEQUEST OF MONEY, &c.

I give and bequeath to the Treasurer or Treasurers for the time being of a Corporation called the President and Governors of Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, Marylebone Road, N.W., the sum of *
to be applied in and towards carrying on the charitable objects of that Institution; and I direct that the said sum be paid, free of Legacy Duty, and that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being of the said Corporation shall be a sufficient discharge to my Executors for the payment of the same.

* *The sum to be expressed in words at length.*

[309

CITY OF LONDON LYING-IN HOSPITAL, CITY ROAD, E.C.

Patroness—Her Grace ELIZABETH, DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON.

Treasurer—A. J. ROBERTS, Esq. *Bankers*—Messrs. ROBERTS, LUBBOCK & Co.

This Hospital, which was Instituted in 1750, affords Medical and Surgical treatment to poor Married Women, both as In and Out Patients, also for the Training of Midwives and Monthly Nurses.

Patients delivered last year, 1,587; delivered in the Hospital since 1750, 55,400.

The average expenditure exceeds the reliable Income by over £500.

New Annual Subscriptions especially solicited.

R. A. OTHWAITE, *Secretary.* [190

THE NEW HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 222, MARYLEBONE ROAD, N.W. *THE PHYSICIANS ARE WOMEN.*

Treasurer—Mrs. WESTLAKE, River House, Chelsea Embankment.

Hon. Sec.—Miss VINCENT, 6c, Hyde Park Mansions, W.

Physicians—Mrs. ANDERSON, M.D., Mrs. ATKINS, M.D., Mrs. MARSHALL, M.D., and Mrs. DE LA CHEROIS, L.K.Q.C.P.I. *Assisted by a Consulting Staff of Physicians and Surgeons.*

Assistant Physician—Mrs. DOWSON, L.K.Q.C.P.I. and L.R.C.S.I.

This Hospital is established to enable poor women to be attended by *fully qualified Doctors of their own sex.* Twenty-six Beds are made up. During the past year 236 Patients were treated in the wards, and 4,635 attended as Out-Patients. In-Patients pay a weekly amount, according to their means. Out-Patients 6d. on entrance, and 2d. each visit afterwards.

The Hospital being Unendowed, Donations and Subscriptions are earnestly solicited.

Bankers—BANK OF ENGLAND, Burlington Gardens, W.

MARGT. M. BAGSTER, *Secretary.* [221

ESTABLISHMENT FOR GENTLEWOMEN DURING TEMPORARY ILLNESS. 90, HARLEY STREET, W.

Under the Patronage of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, H.I.H. and H.R.H. the DUKE and DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH and the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

This House is open for the reception of Patients requiring Medical and Surgical treatment, which is here given gratuitously by Eminent Practitioners. The weekly charges for Board and Lodging, with Nursing and Attendance, vary from £1 1s. to £2 5s. 6d.

Applications for admission to be addressed to Lady Superintendent, 90, Harley Street, W.

Additional Subscriptions and Donations will be most gratefully received. [232

HOMES OF HOPE, 4, 5 & 6, Regent Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

The Homes were established for the less degraded class of Penitent Young Women.

Special efforts are made on behalf of Mothers with their first infants, who are really the most hopeful class of the fallen, and are generally greatly to be pitied.

A Home has been opened for the reception of such young women, before they become mothers, as are unfitted, from their previous good character and position, to mix with others. The applications for admission are painfully urgent.

Funds are greatly needed.

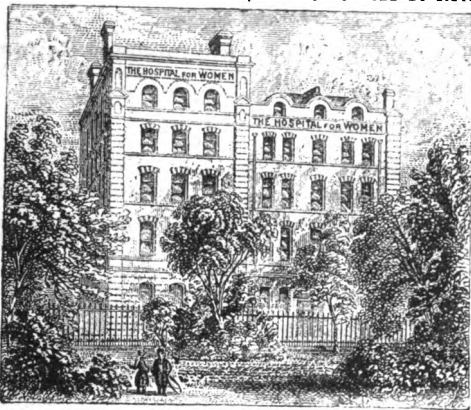
WM. HORNIBROOK, *Secretary.*

Bankers—LONDON & WESTMINSTER, Bloomsbury Branch, High Holborn. [175

The HOSPITAL for WOMEN

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON, W.

FOUNDED 1842. INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1887.



The Hospital for Women was the first established, in this or any other country, exclusively for the treatment of Diseases peculiar to Women.

This National Institution is entirely dependent upon *Voluntary Contributions*, which are most urgently needed.

In addition to the Free Wards, the New Wing, opened in 1869, is available for those able to contribute a weekly sum towards their maintenance.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

President—THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.

Bankers { Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.
Messrs. RANSOM, BOUVERIE & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.

DAVID CANNON, *Secretary*. [180]

THE LONDON FEMALE PENITENTIARY, HIGH STREET, STOKE NEWINGTON, N.

(Founded at Pentonville, 1807.)

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

This is the oldest Charity but one in the Metropolis for the Rescue and Reformation of fallen young women. It is perfectly unsectarian in constitution and management.

The Home has accommodation for nearly 70 inmates and is always full. It trains, feeds and clothes the objects of its care; procures for each deserving inmate, when she quits the Home, a respectable situation; provides an Outfit, and continues to recognise faithfulness in duty by suitable encouragement and rewards.

It has neither endowment, invested funds nor State aid to fall back upon, but is dependent on Annual Subscriptions, Donations and Legacies. The Industrial earning of the inmates, although providing 50 per cent. of the expenditure, falls short of the requisite amount by nearly £1,000 per annum.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Bankers, BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.; RANSOM, BOUVERIE & Co., 1, Pall Mall East, S.W.; or by

W. EDWIN PAGE, *Secretary*.

Office: 191, High Street, Stoke Newington, London, N.

[244]

BRITISH ASYLUM for DEAF and DUMB FEMALES

Office:—27, RED LION SQUARE, W.C.

LOWER CLAPTON.

ESTABLISHED 1851. (Certified under 25th and 26th Vict., c. 43.)

Under the Patronage of H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., H.R.H. the PRINCESS OF WALES, & *President*—His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Treasurer—The Hon. PASCOE CHARLES GLYN. *Bankers*—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., Lombard St.

Secretary—W. T. HILLYER, Esq.

OBJECTS.—a. To receive, educate, or continue the education of Adult Female Deaf Mutes from 10 years of age.

b. To give industrial training and religious instruction, with a view to enable Female Deaf Mutes to gain a livelihood and occupy some useful position in life.

c. To provide a Home for those who, from incapacity, infirmity, or age, are unable to do anything toward s their own maintenance.

An Annual Election of Inmates, free for three years, takes place in June. Inmates are also admitted by payment of a small annual amount for maintenance and instruction.

[287]

SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION.

Founded A.D. 1655. Incorporated 1678.

Corporation House, 2, Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square,
LONDON, W. C.

Sums Paid in 1886:—

To Clergymen—Temporary Grants in time of need...	...	£4,443
To Clergy Widows—Pensions and Donations	...	£8,315
To Single Daughters of Clergymen—Pensions and Donations	£6,577	
To Clergy Children for Education, Outfits, and Apprentice Fees (102 being Orphaans)	...	£4,691 10s.
		<u>£24,026 10s.</u>

The total number of Grants and Pensions in 1886 was 1,609.

Annual Subscriptions and Donations are urgently needed.

Legacies also form a most important feature in the annual receipts of this old-established Charity.

W. PAGET BOWMAN, Registrar.

2, Bloomsbury Place, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

[186

HOME MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED 1836.

Vice Patrons—THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY; THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.
President—J. D. ALLCROFT, Esq.

This, the oldest of the Home Missionary Societies of the Church of England, was founded shortly before the beginning of Her Majesty's reign. It has spent over £3,000,000 (exclusive of sums locally raised and paid to complete stipends) in Grants for the support of Clergy and Lay Agents in poor and populous parishes. The number of additional services held by these has been:—

SUNDAYS	1,534,409	COTTAGE LECTURES	1,375,734
WEEK-DAYS	937,795	BIBLE CLASSES	1,323,656

380 entirely new parishes have been worked up and formed by the labours of the curates and lay agents supported by this Society. In most of these cases new churches, with parsonages and schools, have also been built.

The Society now makes 767 Grants—619 for Clergy and 148 for Lay Agents—in 636 Parishes, with a population of over 5,000,000, at a cost, if all were occupied, of £58,000. But there are still a HUNDRED urgent cases on the list, which cannot be helped for want of means. The Committee EARNESTLY APPEAL for FURTHER SUPPORT.

Secretary—Rev. JAMES I. COHEN, M.A. Lay Secretary—E. DAVIDSON, Major General, R.E.

Offices—Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, London, E.C. Bankers—WILLIAMS, DEACON & CO., Birchin Lane, London. [22

OUR SAILORS.

S. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE CHURCH MISSION FOR SAILORS, FISHERMEN AND EMIGRANTS.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Patrons—His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and 24 BISHOPS.

Trustees.

Right Hon. W. H. SMITH, M.P. | Admrl. Sir E. A. INGFIELD, K.C.B. | Rev. CANON SCARTH.

Grants are made to the Incumbents of all the large dock parishes, viz.: London, Victoria, Royal Albert, Millwall Docks, Surrey Commercial Docks; also to Tilbury and Gravesend. Home ports helped: Liverpool, Grimsby, Brixham, Devonport, Sharpness and Hastings. Foreign stations to which money grants have been made: Port Said, Bombay, Hong Kong, Japan, Trieste, Constantinople, Palermo, Genoa, Dieppe, Odessa, Newfoundland, Rangoon, Pernambuco, Smyrna, Syra, &c.

FUNDS are much needed to keep up this extensive work. Books, Magazines and Illustrated Papers are most acceptable for Ship Libraries, and for distribution on board ship; also warm Clothing for Emigrants.

BANKERS.—London and County.

No. 65, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

WILLIAM EVAN FRANKS, Secretary. [69

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCRIPTURE READERS' ASSOCIATION.

INSTITUTED IN 1844.

Patrons—The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY and the BISHOPS OF LONDON, WINCHESTER, ROCHESTER, and ST. ALBANS.

Treasurer—Sir WALTER R. FARQUHAR, Bart.

This Association was formed for the employment of godly and qualified Laymen in the work of the Church in the Metropolis, and is now supplying over 120 experienced and faithful workers to visit from house to house, and room to room, bringing the Word of God to the poor, the sick, the ignorant and the neglected. 112 populous London parishes are thus assisted, many of them among the poorest in the Metropolis.

Under the direction of the Clergy, the Readers also conduct Bible Classes and Cottage Lectures, report cases of sickness and distress, assist in Temperance work, Open-air Services, Prayer Meetings and Tract Distribution, and help generally in the Spiritual work of the parishes to which they are appointed.

Additional Help is Greatly Needed, and annual Subscriptions and Donations, however small, are earnestly solicited, especially from residents in more favoured parishes in London and the Suburbs.

Office: 56, HAYMARKET, S.W. T. MARTIN TILBY, *Lay Secretary*.
[278]

LONDON COTTAGE MISSION

Instituted in the year 1870.

Offices: 44, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, LONDON, E.C.

This Society is supported by Voluntary Contributions, and is established for the Religious, Intellectual, and Social Elevation of the Working Classes, by means of Gospel Services held in Mission Halls, Tents, Chapels or Churches, either rented, purchased, or built specially for the said purpose; Cottage Meetings held in the homes of the poor or otherwise, Addresses to Tramps and others in Lodging-house Kitchens, Open-Air Preaching, Special Services for Children, Sunday Schools, Mothers' Meetings, Maternity Societies, Clothing and other Clubs, Bible Classes, House to House Visitation, Tract Distribution, Working Men's Institutes, with Reading and Coffee Rooms, Lectures on Self-help, Thrift, &c., and other Social and Religious Subjects, Entertainments and Concerts, Temperance Societies, Bands of Hope, and Excursions into the country; also

For the benevolent and charitable purpose of Relieving the Sick and Destitute Poor by means of Temporary or Permanent Pecuniary Aid in deserving cases, weekly Irish-stew Dinners to poor Children, and gratuitous Distribution of Food, Fuel, and Clothing.

Also supports a large Convalescent and Country Home for poor Children, with nearly One Hundred Beds, at Halls Green Farm, Sevenoaks Weald, Kent.

Also supports the OUTCASTS' HAVENS, being Night and Day Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Boys and Girls, situate at 311 and 313, Burdett Road, and 1a, Dod Street, Limehouse, accommodating over 400 poor Children.

Also supports a Working Lads' Home, situate in Aston Street, Limehouse.

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY NEEDED to develop the good work the Mission has in view. Subscriptions and Donations will be gratefully received and acknowledged by Miss F. NAPTON, the Lady Superintendent, 304, Burdett Road, Limehouse, E.; the Bankers, THE LONDON and SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, 7, Fenchurch Street, E.C.; and by WALTER AUSTIN, *Managing Director*, 44, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. [293]

LONDON CITY MISSION

Funds Urgently Needed.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., 54, Lombard St., E.C.

The Object of this Society, established 1835, is to evangelise the masses in the Metropolis, by carrying the Gospel to every house, garret, and lodging-house, and beseeching men to be reconciled to God through our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. The number of Missionaries is now 474. Every Missionary visits once a Month about 650 families, or 2,900 persons. They also meet constantly about Half a Million Working Men in Factories and elsewhere.

Special Missionaries have been appointed to various classes, amongst others to the Bakers, night and day Cabmen, Omnibus men, Canal boatmen, Soldiers, Sailors, and the Criminal classes, besides Foreigners from all parts of the world.

SUMMARY OF WORK DURING 1886-1887.

Visits and calls paid	...	...	...	...	...	3,343,248
New Communicants	...	...	...	...	...	1,828
Drunkards reclaimed	...	...	...	...	...	2,084
Induced to attend Public Worship	...	...	...	...	...	5,485
Adults visited who died	...	...	...	...	...	7,394
Of whom visited by the Missionary only	...	...	...	...	...	1,870

A large addition to the number of Missionaries is needed at once. It is estimated that over a Million of the Working Classes in London never attend any place of Public Worship.

All Communications to be addressed and Subscriptions sent to the Secretaries, 3, Bridewell Place, London, E.C.

F. A. BEVAN, *Chairman.* [161]

THE ARMY SCRIPTURE READERS' & SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, W.C.

Patrons—His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY. Rev. Dr. EDGHILL, Chaplain-General.

President—General Sir A. J. LAWRENCE, K.C.B.

Treasurer—V. G. M. HOLT, Esq., 17, Whitehall Place.

Extract of Rule I.—The Sole object of this Society is to spread the saving knowledge of Christ among our Soldiers.

It has now 84 Scripture Readers on the list of the Society, of whom 11 are abroad and 73 at Home.

Contributions towards the work in which the Society is engaged will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, V. G. M. HOLT, Esq., 17, Whitehall Place; at the NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, 212, Piccadilly, W.; and by the Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM A. BLAKE, at the Offices, No. 4, Trafalgar Square, W.C.; or by the *Hon. Secretary*, Colonel J. W. F. SANDWICH. [157]

THE METROPOLITAN DISCHARGED PRISONERS' AID SOCIETY.

Established 1864. Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

15, BUCKINGHAM STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON, W.C.

President.—THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF ENGLAND.

Vice-Presidents.—ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY; CARDINAL MANNING.

Duke of GRAFTON, K.G.

Duke of PORTLAND.

Marquis of LONDONDERRY.

Viscount CROSS, G.C.B.

Lord BRAMWELL.

Lord HERSCHELL.

Lord GEO. HAMILTON, M.P.

Lord CHAS. BERESFORD, M.P.

Very Rev. CHAS. J. VAUGHAN, D.D.

Sir JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN.

Sir JAMES CHARLES MATHEW.

Sir WILLIAM GRANTHAM.

Sir ARTHUR KEKEWICH.

Sir JAMES STIRLING.

Sir J. H. PULESTON, M.P.

Col. C. E. HOWARD VINCENT, M.P.

Col. Sir E. F. DU CANE (Chairman of Prison Commission).

MONTAGUE COOKSON, Esq., Q.C.

W. C. GULLY, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

GRAHAM HASTINGS, Esq., Q.C.

G. PITT LEWIS, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

W. B. ROWLANDS, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

E. SWETENHAM, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

Funds are urgently needed to carry on the operations of the Society.

The object of the Society is to afford to short-termed prisoners an opportunity of retrieving their character, and obtaining honest employment on their discharge from prison.

Cheques should be crossed Messrs. Drummond, Charing Cross, S.W., and made payable to T. RALPH PRICE, Sec. The "Discharged Prisoners' Home," under the superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM LANGMAID, the Society's Agent, who resides on the premises, is situated at 22, Stock Orchard Crescent, Caledonian Road, N. [41]

THE BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

Formed in 1792.

Its present sphere of labour embraces Continental India and the Island of Ceylon, China, Hayti, Trinidad, the Bahamas, Central Africa, Norway, France, Italy, and Japan. It also supports an Institution for Training Native Agency in the Island of Jamaica.

Besides preaching the Gospel, the Society has been honoured as the instrument of translating and printing the Holy Scriptures, either wholly or in part, in about FORTY-SEVEN of the Indian Languages, the Chinese, the Singhalese and the Dualla on the coast of Africa.

Treasurer—W. R. RICKETT, Esq.

General Secretary—ALFRED HENRY BAYNES, Esq., F.R.A.S.,
to whom all Money Orders should be made payable.

Bankers—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

BAPTIST MISSION HOUSE, 19, FURNIVAL STREET, HOLBORN, E.C.

[40]

CITY OF LONDON TRUSS SOCIETY.

35, FINSBURY SQUARE.

For the Relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

Patron—H.R.H. The PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

The patients, numbering about 9,000 in the year, are of both sexes and all ages—from Children a month old to Adults over 90. Upwards of 431,000 Patients have been relieved since the formation of the Charity.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Society's Bankers, LLOYD'S, BARNETT'S & BOSANQUET'S Bank (Limited), 72, Lombard Street; and by the Secretary, at the Institution.

JOHN NORBURY, *Treasurer*.

JOHN WHITTINGTON, *Secretary*. [131]

THE SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.

Office: SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C.

President—The Right Hon. the EARL OF ABERDEEN.

This Society was established in 1862, to supply Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Artificial Limbs, &c. and every other description of mechanical support to the poor, without limit as to locality or disease.

WATER BEDS and INVALID CARRIAGES are Lent to the Afflicted.

It provides against imposition by supplying the appliance on the certificate of a Surgeon only. By special grants it ensures that every deserving applicant shall receive prompt assistance.

90,132 APPLIANCES HAVE ALREADY BEEN GIVEN.

Annual Subscription of £0 10 6 } Entitles to two recommendations
Life Subscription of 5 5 0 } per annum.

Contributions are earnestly solicited. *Bankers*—Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., Lombard Street.
WILLIAM TRESIDDER, *Secretary*. [166]

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL for LUNATICS, OLD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Established A.D. 1751.

President—H.R.H. the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G. *Treasurer*—ARTHUR POWELL, Esq.

THIS HOSPITAL was established for the care and cure of the Insane of those Classes of Society for whom no legal provision has been made. Patients are admitted either gratuitously or upon payment of a small weekly contribution, according to their circumstances.

Since the opening of the Hospital up to the 31st Dec., 1886, 23,373 Patients have been admitted, of whom upwards of 10,000 have been discharged cured.

The Committee most earnestly appeal for Donations in support of this Institution, which has for so long a period afforded valuable assistance and alleviation in this the heaviest affliction which it has pleased Divine Providence to inflict upon His creatures. A Governor's Qualification is 30 Guineas. A Subscriber of 10 Guineas, undertaking to contribute like amounts in each of the two years next following—so completing the requisite qualification—may be provisionally chosen a Governor, and be eligible at once to serve on the Committee.

PERCY DE BATHE, M.A., *Secretary*. [76]

HOSPITAL for DISEASES of the SKIN

(Removed from New Bridge Street, Blackfriars),
52, STAMFORD STREET, BLACKFRIARS, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

Patroness—H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

Chairman—Col. the Hon. PAUL METHUEN, C.B., C.M.G. Treasurer—J. GURNEY BARCLAY, Esq.

Honorary Medical Staff.

JONATHAN HUTCHINSON, Esq., F.R.S., 15, Cavendish Sq. WAREN TAY, Esq., F.R.C.S., 4, Finsbury Sq.
Dr. WYNDHAM COTTLE, F.R.C.S., 3, Savile Row. Dr. J. F. PAYNE, F.R.C.P., 78, Wimpole St., W.

OUT-PATIENTS are received on Mondays and Wednesdays at Two o'clock; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at One o'clock.

Students are admitted to the Lectures and to witness the Practice.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are most earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or by Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN & Co., Bankers, 54, Lombard Street, E.C.

SAMUEL HAYMAN, Secretary. [177]

Association for the Oral Instruction of the DEAF & DUMB.

School for Children and Training College for Teachers—11, FITZROY SQUARE, LONDON, W.
Under the Patronage of their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess of Wales. President—EARL GRANVILLE, K.G.

The objects of the Association are—

- (1) To naturalise in this kingdom the Pure Oral Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb by Lip-reading and Articulate Speech, to the rigid exclusion of the Finger Alphabet and all Artificial Signs.
- (2) To train qualified Teachers on this System.
- (3) To maintain a Normal School for instructing Deaf and Dumb Children.

For all particulars apply to the Director, WILLIAM VAN PRAAGH, Esq., at the above address. Personal interviews any morning between Eleven and Twelve. Public Lesson every Wednesday afternoon at Three o'clock. [247]

FUNERAL REFORM.

THE LONDON NECROPOLIS COMPANY

CONDUCTS FUNERALS with Simplicity, and with Great Economy, to their own Cemetery at Woking, and to all parts of the United Kingdom. Patent Earth to Earth Coffins. A Pamphlet containing full particulars may be obtained, or will be forwarded, on application to the Chief Office: 2, LANCASTER PLACE, STRAND, W.C. [214]

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL,

BLOMFIELD STREET, MOORFIELDS.

FOUNDED IN 1804.

Patrons { Her Most Gracious Majesty THE QUEEN.
 { H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

President—Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., &c. JOHN DEACON, Esq., Treasurer.
Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co., 20, Birchinn Lane, E.C.

This Hospital, the oldest and considerably the largest of its speciality in England, is the parent of all the Eye Infirmarys throughout the British Dominions. The admission is entirely free to the afflicted poor, all whose wants are gratuitously and liberally supplied.

A LIFE SUBSCRIPTION, which is £10 10s., or an Annual Subscription of not less than £1 1s., entitles the Donor to all the privileges of a Governor.

Annual Subscriptions and other Contributions will be thankfully received by the Bankers, or the Secretary at the Hospital, by whom all further needful information will be promptly supplied on application. ROBERT J. NEWSTEAD, Secretary. [178]

ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

KING WILLIAM STREET, WEST STRAND, W.C.

Founded in 1816 by the late G. J. GUTHRIE, Esq., F.R.S.

Patrons { Her Majesty THE QUEEN.
 { H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Chairman—Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, K.C.B. Treasurer—Admiral LEVESON E. H. SOMERSET.

This Hospital receives the indigent poor on their own application without Letters of recommendation.

It has Thirteen Wards capable of accommodating fifty patients, but owing to the urgent want of Funds the Committee are compelled to exclude many distressing cases constantly pleading for admission.

Annual Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by Messrs. COURTIS and Co., Strand; Messrs. DRUMMOND, Charing Cross, or at the Hospital by T. BEATTIE-CAMPBELL, Secretary. [24]

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

(Saint Saviour's Church, Lecture and Reading Room),
419, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.



Patron.—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President—The LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

Treasurer—EDMUND C. JOHNSON, Esq.

Hon. Secretary—ARTHUR H. BATHER, Esq.

Chaplain—The REV. CHARLES RHIND.

Secretary—MR. THOMAS COLE.

Bank—THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, Stratford Place, W.

THE OBJECTS OF THIS CHARITY are to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the Deaf and Dumb—about 2,000 of whom reside in London—by the following means:—

1. To provide extended Religious and Secular Instruction among the Deaf and Dumb. The Deaf and Dumb are beyond the reach of ordinary ministerial agency for public religious instruction. The only means adapted to their condition is a *special provision* in the finger-and-sign language. This Association provides at present fourteen services per week in *eight parts of London*, besides Lectures, Classes, &c.
2. To visit the Deaf and Dumb at their own Homes.
3. To assist Deaf and Dumb persons in obtaining employment.
4. To relieve, either by gifts or loans of money, necessitous and deserving Deaf and Dumb Persons.
5. To encourage the early training of Deaf and Dumb children preparatory to their admission into Educational Institutions.

The Committee ask whether the reader will not, in *grateful acknowledgment for the great blessings of hearing and of speech*, give an Annual Subscription to this Society?

SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS may be paid to the London and Westminster Bank, Stratford Place, W.; or to the Secretary, Mr. THOMAS COLE, at 419, Oxford Street, London, W.

NATIONAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL

Founded] (FOR THE DEFORMED), [1836.

234, GREAT PORTLAND STREET, REGENT'S PARK, W.

Patron — H.R.H. The DUKE of CAMBRIDGE, K.G.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.



FOR
CURE
OF SPINE
DISTORTION;
CLUB FOOT; &
CONTRACTIONS.

Crippled Children are here Relieved and Cured, and many Patients who were well-nigh hopeless cripples, cured by the surgical skill and timely aid of this Charity, are now earning a livelihood.

The Committee of Management very earnestly appeal for **HELP**, that the benefits of the Charity may be continued and extended.

£1 is. Annually gives "Annual Governorship;" £10 10s. Donation, "Life Governorship." Letters of recommendation are not compulsory to the necessitous poor. Bankers, Sir S. SCOTT, Bart., & Co., 1, Cavendish Square, W. Secretary, H. CANNING, Esq., who will gladly afford every information to those desirous of interesting themselves in the Hospital. [195

HELPLESS

BRITISH HOME FOR
INCURABLES,
CLAPHAM.

HOPELESS

A NATIONAL CHARITY, & UNSECTARIAN.

In addition to those in the Home, there are
287 Incurable Sufferers each
receiving £20 a Year.

HOMELESS

SUPPORT URGENTLY NEEDED.

For particulars apply to R. G. SALMOND, *Secretary*, 73, Cheapside. [257

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES,

WEST HILL PUTNEY HEATH.

Sea-side House, 55 Marina, St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

Office: 106, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.

The work of the Royal Hospital for Incurables is twofold: it affords a HOME for the most necessitous, and grants a Pension of £20 a year in cases where a home already exists. The Charity is national in its character; persons are received as Inmates and Pensioners from all parts of the United Kingdom. Present number of Beneficiaries:—INMATES, 210; PENSIONERS, 521. Total, 731.

An ANNUAL SUBSCRIBER has One Vote for each Half-a-Guinea; A LIFE SUBSCRIBER has One Vote for Life for each Five Guineas. The ELECTIONS are held Half-Yearly, in the months of May and November.

The Hospital may be visited any day (except Sunday) between the hours of 12 and 6, by the Governors and Friends of the Institution.

Bankers.—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE and Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.
Post Office Orders payable at Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

FREDERIC ANDREW, *Secretary*. [258

THE OLDEST HOSPITAL IN EUROPE FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Founded by H.R.H. the late Duke of Kent, 1814. Rebuilt, 1863. Enlarged and New Wing, 1876-77. New Wing for In-Patients, 1885-6.

Under the immediate Patronage of HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Vice-Patrons.

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &c.
H.R.H. DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., &c.

H.R.H. DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G., &c.
H.R.H. DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., &c.

President—The Right Hon. the Lord CHARLES BRUCE.

Trustees—The Right Hon. the Lord CHARLES BRUCE, Colonel MAKINS, M.P., Lord ROTHSCHILD.

Treasurer—The Hon. PASCOE C. GLYN, 67, Lombard Street, E.C.

Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.

Two of the Wards are closed for want of Funds.

Additional Annual Subscribers are urgently needed.

Donors of £31 10s. or Annual Subscribers of £3 3s. may recommend Eighteen Out-Patients or One In-Patient and Four Out-Patients. JOHN J. AUSTIN, Secretary.

FORM OF BEQUEST.—“I give and bequeath to the Treasurer for the time being of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City Road, London, the sum of * to be applied in and towards carrying on the charitable objects of the Institution; the said sum of * to be paid free of Legacy Duty, out of such part of my personal estate as I may lawfully bequeath to the purposes of the said Institution, and I direct that the receipt of the Treasurer for the time being shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.”

* The sum to be expressed in words at length.

[301]

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL

FOR

DISEASES OF THE CHEST,

Victoria Park, E.

Patron: Her MAJESTY the QUEEN.

President: H.R.H. the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

The Hospital contains 164 beds, and affords relief to the Poor and Working Classes afflicted with Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (including Heart Disease). The annual expenditure is more than £10,000, and the reliable income is less than £3,000. The Institution has *No Endowment whatever*, and the support of the public is therefore earnestly solicited to sustain its operations.

In-Patients under treatment, 1886 . . . 917
Out-Patients " . . . 16,704

T. STORRAR-SMITH, Secretary.

Office, 24, FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C.

[144]

EXTENSION

OF THE

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION, BROMPTON.

The pressure for admission has rendered an Extension a long-felt necessity. A **NEW BUILDING** has been erected (opposite the existing Hospital), containing

137 ADDITIONAL BEDS,

making a total of 321 Beds, all of which are fully occupied.

The ordinary expenditure of the Parent Hospital is nearly £17,000 a year, and the Maintenance of the New Building increases the expenses to over £24,000 a year. The Charity being *unendowed*, is dependent on Donations, Annual Subscriptions and Legacies.

Contributions are therefore much needed, and are earnestly solicited in aid of the funds.

Treasurer—The EARL of LEVEN and MELVILLE.

HENRY DOBBIN, *Secretary*.

Bankers—Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON & Co.

1176

North London Hospital for Consumption

AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

Mount Vernon, Hampstead, and Tottenham Court Road, W.

FOUNDED 1860.

Established for the reception of Patients from all parts of the Kingdom.

Treasurer—ALFRED HOARE, Esq., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.

Chairman—BENJAMIN A. LYON, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman—The Right Hon. Lord ROBERTS.

There is no disease the ravages of which extend to a greater degree amongst the people of the United Kingdom than Consumption, and the whole community must be interested in alleviating the sufferings of those who have been so unfortunate as to contract this disease.

6,000 Out-Patients } treated annually.
350 In-Patients }

The Charity has *No Endowment whatever*, and is entirely supported by *Voluntary Contributions*.

£8,000 urgently needed at once to pay off Mortgage of £5,000 on Building, and to meet current liabilities.

LIONEL F. HILL, M.A., *Secretary*.

Offices:—216, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, W.

312

THE CANCER HOSPITAL

(FREE, FOUNDED 1851).

BROMPTON, LONDON, S.W.

The late ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, in a Sermon preached by his Grace on behalf of this hospital, said: "There is no disease more pitiable than that to which this Institution is specially devoted. Could the greatness of the suffering be laid before you, no one endued with the feelings of humanity could resist the spectacle; they would think all they possessed a trifling sacrifice if, at such a price, they could mitigate such misery."

The only special refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, *who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.*

Diet required to be most generous and medicines of the most expensive kind.

Out-Patients are seen on their own application daily, at 2 o'clock, except Sunday.

New Annual Subscriptions & Donations are urgently solicited.

Hon. Treasurer : GEORGE T. HERTSLET, Esq., St. James's Palace, S.W.

Bankers : Messrs. COUTTS & Co., Strand, W.C.

W. H. HUGHES, *Secretary.*

FORM OF BEQUEST.

"I give and bequeath unto the Treasurer for the time being of THE CANCER HOSPITAL, situate in the Fulham Road, Brompton, London, Middlesex, the sum of
(free of Legacy Duty), to be paid out of my personal estate not charged on land, to be applied towards carrying on the charitable design of the said Institution."

N.B.—Devises of Land or Bequests of Money charged on Land are void by the Statute of Mortmain. [147]

LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL,

For the treatment of Scarlet Fever, Typhus, Typhoid, Diphtheria, Measles, and all other Infectious Fevers.

Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

President—The EARL OF DEVON. *Treasurer*—Sir R. N. FOWLER, Bart., M.P.

Hon. Secretary—C. J. STEWART, Esq.

Secretary—Major W. CHRISTIE, at the Hospital.

The LONDON FEVER HOSPITAL is the only Hospital in London for the special treatment and prevention of Infectious Fevers, in the case of persons who are not paupers. It has no endowment.

Special Privileges to Governors.—An Annual Subscriber of **One Guinea**, after the second payment, or a Donor of **£10 10s.** in one sum, becomes a Governor. The domestic servants of governors and employes of subscribing firms, clubs and hotels are treated free.

The Hospital affords absolute safety from the spread of disease by infected patients by admitting them into its wards and there isolating them. The admission fee is **Three Guineas**, which pays for as long a period of treatment and nursing as may be necessary, generally six weeks. This fee covers only about a fourth of the cost—the remainder is borne by the funds of the Charity.

73,000 patients have been treated in the Hospital since its foundation in 1802.

Funds are most urgently needed, not only to carry on this useful work, but to enable the Committee to build extra accommodation, suitable to the requirements—medical and otherwise—of the present day.

Well-appointed private rooms may be had at a charge of three guineas a week.

For admission apply to the Resident Medical Officer; for particulars apply to the Secretary,

Major W. CHRISTIE, London Fever Hospital, Liverpool Road, N. [14]

POPLAR HOSPITAL FOR ACCIDENTS,

BLACKWALL, LONDON, E.

OPEN FREE AT ALL HOURS FOR THE TREATMENT OF
ACCIDENTAL INJURY OR EMERGENCY.

President—EARL OF MEATH.

Vice-Presidents—The EARL of DERBY, Sir DONALD CURRIE, K.C.M.G., M.P.,
and others.

Treasurer—Sir R. N. FOWLER, BART., M.P. *Secretary*—Lieut-Colonel FENERAN.

Number treated last year, 9,363.

Remote from observation by the wealthier classes, in the centre of a very dense, poor population, engaged in the most *dangerous and laborious industries*, this Hospital is exactly situated where most required.

Accidents in the Port of London, in the Docks and Shipping, amongst the Factories and great Engineering Works, are of continual occurrence, and of the most appalling character.

It is over two miles distant from the nearest general hospital. Delay and Transport, always painful, are often vital considerations.

It earnestly appeals for support.

Bankers—DIMSDALE, FOWLER & Co., 50, Cornhill, E.C.

[187]

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL FOR STONE, STRICTURE AND URINARY DISEASES, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, W.C.

President—Lieut.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Lord ABINGER, C.B.

Treasurer—F. A. BEVAN, Esq.

Surgeons.

WALTER J. COULSON, Esq., F.R.C.S., 17, Harley Street, W.

F. R. HEYCOCK, Esq., F.R.C.S., 26, Upper Wimpole Street, W.

Surgeons to the Out-Patient Department.

F. SWINFORD EDWARDS, Esq., F.R.C.S., 93, Wimpole Street, W.

E. HURRY FENWICK, Esq., F.R.C.S., 5, Old Burlington Street, W.

Resident Medical Officer.

F. H. NORVILL, Esq., M.B. Lond.

ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL is intended for Persons of both Sexes suffering from Stone in the Bladder and other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

The Practice of the Hospital is free to Medical Men and Students.

The Hospital contains 24 Beds, and 3 Private Wards for Paying Patients.

The number of In-Patients treated during the last year was 307; 4,327 Out-Patients, New Cases; 31,982 Attendances. All Patients seen without letter of recommendation.

Attendance Daily at 2, except Wednesday and Saturday; Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings at 5; Fridays at 2, Women and Children only.

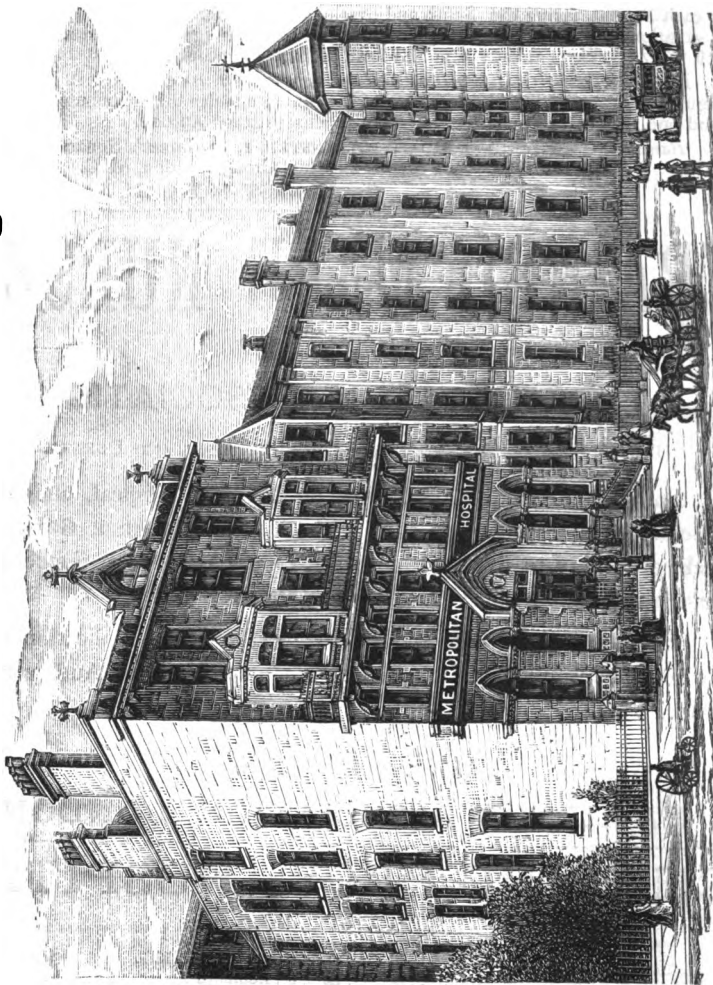
A Donation of Ten Guineas constitutes a Life Governor; a Subscription of One Guinea an Annual Governor. Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by Messrs. BARCLAY & Co., 54, Lombard Street, E.C.; Messrs. HOARE & Co., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.

WALTER S. SCOTT, *Secretary.* [133]

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, Kingsland Road.

This General Hospital is worked on strictly **Provident Principles**.
Accidents alone admitted free. The Charity has neither endowment nor
reserve.

Funds urgently Needed.



PATRON H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Chairman—JOSEPH FRY, Esq.

Hon. Secretary—SIR EDMUND HAY CURRIE.

Bankers

{ Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE and Co.
{ LLOYDS, BARNETTS and BOSANQUETS, Limited.

Secretary—CHARLES H. BYERS.

(Offices at the Hospital.)

THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION,
on the Separate Principle, **VENTNOR** (*Incorporated by Royal Charter*),
affords hospital treatment with home-like comforts to sufferers from Consumption and
other Chest affections. It consists of ten Blocks of Buildings, with separate Bedrooms
for each Patient, facing the South and overlooking the Sea; also a Chapel, &c.; and
its situation is in the sheltered Undercliff of the Isle of Wight. The results achieved
with the 7,000 cases already admitted have been most encouraging.

Funds for maintenance are urgently needed. A Donation of
30 guineas, or an Annual Subscription of 3 guineas, enables the contributor to recom-
mend one In-Patient yearly. The yearly expenses exceed £9,000.

Bankers: THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER, 1, St. James's Square, S.W.

Offices: 34, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London, W.C.

ERNEST MORGAN, *Secretary.* [132]

TRAINED MALE NURSES.

THE HAMILTON ASSOCIATION

(FOUNDED IN 1885 BY VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS)

Supplies Trained Male Nurses for Medical, Surgical, and Mental
Cases in town or country. Terms, from ONE to THREE Guineas per
week, according to the severity of the case and the experience of the
nurse supplied. Also skilled Masseurs by day or hour.

Last Annual Report, Rules, etc., post free on application to the
Medical Superintendent, 3, Chapel Place North, South Audley Street,
London, W.

Telegraphic Address:

"HAMILTON ASSOCIATION, LONDON." [318]

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL STRAND, W.C.

President—H.R.H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH, K.G.

Treasurers { JOHN B. MARTIN, Esq., 68, Lombard Street.
GEORGE J. DRUMMOND, Esq., 49, Charing Cross.

The Council earnestly appeal for Donations and New Annual Subscriptions in
support of this Hospital. The Annual Income from all sources is only £6,000—the
expenditure £12,000 0—the Balance being made up by Donations and Legacies.
Average number of Patients received yearly 20,000, of which three-fourths are cases of
Accident and Emergency, or without letters.

ARTHUR E. READE, *Secretary.* [148]

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL,

Cambridge Place, Paddington, W.

(Near the Great Western Terminus.)

Patron—**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.**

Dependent upon Voluntary Contributions for support.

The growth of the district in which this Charity is the only General Hospital has been so great, that the Hospital has recently had to be enlarged and the accommodation increased by one third, in order to meet the constantly-growing demands upon it.

Nearly thirty thousand of the sick poor are relieved annually, of whom upwards of two thousand four hundred are received into the wards.

Although the strictest economy, consistent with a high standard of efficiency, is observed, the maintenance of the Institution costs about £17,000 a year, while its reliable income is less than £6,000. To provide for this annual deficiency of £11,000, the Governors are entirely dependent upon the charitable contributions of the public.

Contributions, especially annual subscriptions, are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully received by the Bankers, Sir S. SCOTT, Bart., & CO., 1, Cavendish Square, W., or by the Secretary at the Hospital.

Annual subscribers of Three Guineas, or donors of Thirty Guineas may recommend Three In-patients and Eighteen Out-patients annually.

Annual subscribers of Two Guineas, or donors of Twenty Guineas in one sum, may recommend Two In-patients and Twelve Out-patients annually.

Annual subscribers of One Guinea, or donors of Ten Guineas in one sum, may recommend Six Out-patients annually

THOMAS RYAN, *Secretary.*

143

NORTH-WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, KENTISH TOWN ROAD.

(Founded 1878.)

Patron—H.R.H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Chairman—REV. F. J. PONSONBY, M.A.

Treasurer—GEORGE HERRING, Esq.

A Medical Charity for the Sick Poor, also for any case of accident, urgency, or emergency. The only Institution of the kind in the North-West District. Forty-seven Beds are available, and eighteen of these are for Sick Children. Annual Expenditure about £3,000; annual Subscription List under £600, leaving upwards of £2,400 to be made up by Special Donations. Number of cases treated last year:—In-Patients, 602; Out-Patients, 33,687 (attendances). Help is greatly needed to maintain the In-Patients' Wards, especially those set apart for the suffering little ones.

ALFRED CRASKE, Secretary. [196]

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL, HAMMERSMITH ROAD, W.

Supported by Voluntary Contributions.

Patron—H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

Treasurer—W. F. AINSWORTH, Esq.

This Unendowed Hospital is founded for the gratuitous Medical and Surgical treatment of the Sick or Maimed Poor. Accidents and urgent cases admitted at all hours, with or without letters of recommendation. Including 35 Cots for Children, there are 101 Beds.

About 1,100 In-Patients, including some 300 cases of accident, and 14,000 Out Patients are annually admitted for treatment. The Out-Patient attendances number about 42,000 annually.

The total amount of the Legacies received during the 31 years ended 1886 that the Hospital has been opened, is only £23,781 12s. 11d.

Funds are urgently needed to meet the annual expenditure of about £5,500 and to reduce the accumulation of debt, the bequest of former years of adversity, and which, at the end of the year 1886 amounted to nearly £5,800.

Bankers { LONDON and COUNTY BANK, Hammersmith, W.

Messrs. HERRIES, FARQUHAR & Co., 16, St. James's Street, S.W.

R. J. GILBERT, Secretary and Superintendent. [167]



BAILEY'S ELASTIC STOCKINGS, each, silk, 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 14s. 6d. and 17s. 6d.; common silk, 5s. 6d.; cotton, 5s., 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d.; common cotton, 3s. 6d. For measurement, circle at calf, ankle and instep. Exchanged if misfit. **KNEE CAPS**, India Rubber and **BANDAGES** of every kind ready-made or made to order. MODERN PRICES. Quality guaranteed.

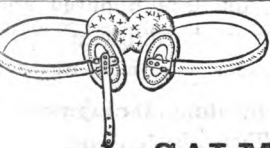
BAILEY'S PATENT ABDOMINAL BELTS, the greatest improvement ever effected. "Cannot shift or ruck up."—*Lancet*. Address: THE SUPERINTENDENT, Ladies' Department.

RAILWAY CONVENIENCES, Male and Female.

BAILEY'S TRUSSES of every kind, including hard and soft rubber. 1st Prize Silver Medal, 1879.

AIR AND WATER BEDS, SPINAL STAYS, CHEST EXPANDERS, ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, CRUTCHES, &c., and Surgical Appliances generally for the use of invalids.

W. H. BAILEY & SON, Manufacturers, 38, Oxford Street, London, W. [16]



ESTABLISHED 1806.



SALMON, ODY & CO.

PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSS MANUFACTURERS,

To His Late Majesty William the Fourth, and to Her Majesty's Army and Navy.

292, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

LADIES' ABDOMINAL BELTS, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, &c.

Price Lists on application.

QUINQUENNIAL APPEAL.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL,

WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E.

THE LARGEST GENERAL HOSPITAL IN ENGLAND.

THE GREAT HOSPITAL OF THE EAST END.

800 Beds Maintained by Voluntary Contributions.

AN EARNEST APPEAL IS MADE FOR FUNDS.

BANKERS:—

ROBARTS, LUBBOCK & Co. | GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co. [138

The EARLSWOOD ASYLUM

FOR IDIOTS AND IMBECILES.

RED HILL, SURREY.

Open to Cases from all Parts of the Kingdom.

THIS NATIONAL ASYLUM, established in 1847, now affords protection to nearly 600 inmates, and everything that kindness and science can suggest is employed to ameliorate their condition.

Eligible Cases are admitted by the Votes of the Subscribers for 5 years, and in many instances are allowed the advantage of a re-election for a second 5 years.

At each Half Yearly Election there are generally nearly One Hundred and Fifty Applicants seeking admission, of whom the Board can only elect 30 to 40, owing to want of sufficient Funds for a larger number.

Provision is made for the reception of Private Cases, on payments regulated by the Board of Management.

The Board *earnestly ask for additional aid.* The expenses are heavy, owing to the general helplessness of the poor inmates.

AN ANNUAL SUBSCRIBER has *one vote* at each Election for each Half a Guinea contributed. A LIFE SUBSCRIBER has *one vote* at each Election for each Five Guineas contributed.

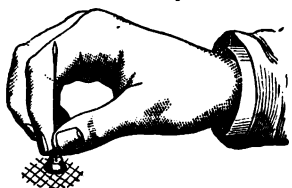
COLLECTING BOXES and CARDS will be gladly supplied, and votes given in proportion to the amount collected.

The last Report and other Pamphlets may be had gratuitously on application.

H. GERARD HOARE, Esq., *Treasurer.*

Offices: 36, King William Street, E.C. JAMES DOWNING, *Secretary.* [137

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPLY OF
PURE VACCINE LYMPH,
 12, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.



TRADE MARK (REGISTERED).

SOLE AGENTS FOR
DR. WARLOMONT'S
CALF VACCINE.

Tubes, 2s. each. Half tubes, 1s. each.
 Pomade, in vials, 5s.

HUMAN VACCINE (from healthy children only, microscopically examined and source quoted).—Tubes, two-thirds full, 1s. 8d. each. Tubes, one-third full, and Lancet Charged Points, 1s. each; Pin-points 1s. 1d. each. Eighteen Charged Small Points, 5s.

Tubes, two-thirds full (same as those mentioned above, but without source), in quantities for export, £5 per 100 tubes.

Pin-points, uncharged, 1s. per dozen.

Vaccination daily between the hours of 12 and 2 by the Consulting Physician, at the uniform fee of a guinea.

Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturday 10 to 2.

P.O.O.s (including postage, and crossed London and Westminster Bank), with orders, payable to—
EDWARD DARKE, Secretary. [60]

JOHN CARTER'S

LITERARY MACHINE & BED TABLE



For holding a book or writing desk, lamp, meals, &c. in any position, over an easy chair, bed or sofa. Invaluable to Invalids and Students. A most useful gift.
 PRICES from £1 1s.



INVALID FURNITURE



Adjustable Couches & Beds £3
 SELF-PROPELLING CHAIRS, £4.10s.
 CARRYING CHAIRS, £2. 2s.
 BED RESTS, 12s. 6d.



Exercising Chairs, £5 5s. Reclining Boards, £1 5s. Trapped Commodes, 25s. Leg Rests, 15s.
 Bed Tables, 15s. Crutches, 10s 6d. Commode Chairs, £2.10s.
 Folding Couch Chairs, £4. 4s. Easy Chairs, £2.10s.

BATH CHAIRS 30^s

Perambulators, £1.5s.



ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS
 (68 PAGES) POST FREE.

JOHN CARTER, 6a, New Cavendish St., Portland Place, London, W.

Only Address

IMPORTANT TO EVERY HOUSEHOLDER.

On forwarding your address to

LEATH AND ROSS, LONDON,

You will at once have forwarded to you a little volume, containing 144 pages, nicely illustrated, giving plain Directions for the Treatment of Common Complaints, a number of Useful Domestic Recipes, and a List of the Homœopathic Medical Practitioners in the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Thirty-six Common Remedies, with the Indications for their Use; the Dose, and How to Administer Them. Also much other useful information on Remedies for Accidents of all kinds, and How to apply them, with brief outline of the Treatment of Common Diseases of the Horse, the Cow, and the Dog.

LEATH & ROSS, 9, Vere St., W., & 5, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C., London.

[225]

Trinity College, London.

The CALENDAR for the Academical Year 1887-8 (price Three Shillings and Sixpence) includes particulars of the following:—List of Officers, Council, Professors and Lecturers, &c.; Regulations for the Public Examinations for Diplomas and Certificates (Higher and Local) in Music; Classes and Lectures; Prizes and Scholarships; Examination Papers; to which are appended the Official Regulations for Degrees in Music and Preliminary Arts Examinations at Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, London, and Royal University of Ireland, &c., a List of Doctors and Bachelors in Music of the United Kingdom, and other information of General Interest to Musical Students.

Printed for the College by SPOTTISWOODE & Co., New Street Square, E.C., and Sold by A. HAMMOND & Co., 5, Vigo Street, W., and WILLIAM REEVES, 185, Fleet Street, E.C.; or through any Bookseller.

[211]

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

MUTUAL LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION

LIMITED (*Incorporated 1850*).

On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, &c., at moderate interest. Repayable by instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary fees. Forms free.

5, LANCASTER PLACE, WATERLOO BRIDGE, STRAND, W.C.

38, SHIP STREET, BRIGHTON; AND 199, QUEEN'S ROAD, HASTINGS.

CHAS. R. WRIGHT, *Secretary*. [10]



BELLS

CHURCH BELL FOUNDRY.

Established Three Centuries.

MEARS & STAINBANK,

267, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.

[204]

KILNER BROTHERS' FEEDING BOTTLES.



At Popular Prices.

Best quality glass and fittings.
No common materials used. In many styles.
Sales rapidly increasing.

Ask your Chemist for them and do not take any other.

Wholesale from **KILNER BROTHERS**, Glass Bottle Manufacturers,
9, Great Northern Goods Station, King's Cross, London.¹⁴⁷

Every one should try

To secure good health, which can be had by using the

PROTECTOR KNIFE POLISH.

Removes all Smells and makes equal to new all

Cutlery.

It will repay you.

MAKERS :

ACTON & BORMAN,

EMERY AND BLACK LEAD MILLS,

72, Shoe Lane, London.

SPOONS & FORKS.



SLACK'S SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE

Is a Coating of PURE SILVER Over SLACK'S Nickel Silver. For Silver-like Appearance, For Excellence in Design, For Quality, Finish, and For Constant DAILY WEAR, IS EQUAL TO STERLING SILVER, And cannot be distinguished, Except by the Hall Mark.	Price of Complete Set.	Fiddle Pattern.	Strong Plated, A. I.	Fancy Pat- terns, A. I.
EGG FRAMES, 21s. to 86s.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
REVOLVING DISHES, 84s.	12 Table Forks	1 10 0	1 18 0	2 10 0
PICKLE FRAMES, 25s. to 75s.	12 Dessert Forks ...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 15 0
A Great Variety of USEFUL ARTICLES	12 Table Spoons.....	1 10 0	1 18 0	2 10 0
Suitable for	12 Dessert Spoons...	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 15 0
	12 Tea Spoons	0 12 0	0 18 0	1 5 0
	2 Salt Spoons	0 2 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
	1 Mustard Spoon...	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 0
	6 Egg Spoons	0 9 0	0 12 0	0 12 0
	1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 10 6
	1 Soup Ladle	0 9 6	0 13 0	0 16 6
	1 Fish Knife.....	0 11 6	0 13 0	0 16 6
	1 Butter Knife.....	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 5 0
	2 Sauce Ladles	0 5 6	0 7 0	0 9 0
	1 Sugar Sifter	0 3 0	0 4 9	0 5 0
	1 Sugar Tongs	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 4 0
		£8 4 6	11 2 3	13 19 6

WEDDING OR OTHER PRESENTS.

FISH KNIVES AND FORKS, in Cases, 12s. 6d. to 40s.	DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in Cases of 12 pairs, with Ivory and Pearl Handles, £2 2s. to £5 15s.
ORUET FRAMES, with Rich Cut Glasses, 18s. 6d. to 120s.	SETS OF CUTLERY, One Dozen each, and Carvers, 75s.
TEA and COFFEE SETS, 70s. to 300s. TEA-POTS, from 20s.	

SLACK'S IVORY TABLE KNIVES.



RICHARD and JOHN SLACK have been celebrated SIXTY YEARS for their superior manufacture of Cutlery, made of the finest double-shear steel, every blade warranted.

Ivory Table Knives, Balance-Handle	18s. 6d., 25s., and 28s. per dozen.
" Cheese, ditto	14s., 18s., and 22s.
" Carver and Fork	6s. 9d., 7s. 6d., and 8s. 6d.

Catalogues, with Drawings and Prices of every article, Gratis, or sent Post Free.

Orders above £2 sent per Rail, Carriage-free, and packed without Charge.

CASH DISCOUNT, One Shilling in the Pound.

Foreign and Country Orders specially attended to.

RICHARD & JOHN SLACK,

396, STRAND (Opposite Somerset House), LONDON. Established 1818. [192

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE



Dr. BROWNE
coined the word
CHLORODYNE
to designate his
discovery, there-
fore to apply
the word to
other prepara-
tions is dis-
honest.

We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's, from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate breach of faith on the part of the chemist to prescriber and patient alike.—We are, Sir, faithfully yours, SYMES & CO., *Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.*

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages a PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD-ACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA. **I**MPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe 'Tra.'e Mark. Of all Chemists, 1s. 11d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. **J. T. DAVENPORT, 35, Gt. Russell St., W.C.**

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY. GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient. Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "2 DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME of DIARRHŒA."

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Simla, *Jan. 5, 1880.*
To J. T. DAVENPORT, London.

DEAR SIR,—We congratulate you upon the widespread reputation this justly-esteemed medicine has earned for itself all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourning there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of **DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE** in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power.

J. T. DAVENPORT, 35, Gt. Russell St., W.C.

ONLY GENUINE.

COUGH, **C**OLDS, **C**ASTHMA, **C**BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. C. BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and, as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances being eliminated), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*. This Caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE. Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that **DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE** was UNDOUBTEDLY the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13th, 1864.



GODFREY'S

EXTRACT OF ELDER FLOWERS

Has long been known for its surprising effect in softening, improving and preserving the Skin, and in rendering the COMPLEXION clear and beautiful.

It Removes { TAN, SUNBURN, REDNESS. } It Cures { PIMPLES, HUMOURS, ERUPTIONS. }

As a Toilet Requisite it is unsurpassed.

In the Nursery it is indispensable, giving Immediate relief to Infants bitten by Insects.

Gentlemen will find it delightfully soothing after Shaving

Sold everywhere, price 2s. 9d.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

→* NORTON'S *←

→* CAMOMILE & PILLS *←

Are confidently recommended as a simple but certain remedy for

→*** INDIGESTION ***←

See Testimonial, selected from hundreds:—

“CROYDON, 1885.

“Having been a sufferer from Indigestion for many years, I am happy to say that I have at last not only been relieved but perfectly cured by using Norton's Pills, and confidently recommend them to all suffering from the same.

J. WILKINSON.”

For other Testimonials, see Monthly Magazines.

TRADE



MARK.

SOLD EVERYWHERE, price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 11s.

[206

THE KING'S OINTMENT.

A WESTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICAN

REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM

Brought home by three brothers, who accompanied several unostentatious expeditions into the interior, by way of three rivers, Niger, Congo and Gambia.

This natural product is exported to Africans resident in the West Indies, and North and South America, by whom it is eagerly sought as a Sovereign Remedy for

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

SOCIETY OF ARTS JOURNAL, No. 1824, VOLUME 35.—“There can exist no doubt of the remarkable medicinal value of many vegetable products of West Africa, known to and appreciated by the natives, but not yet familiarised in Europe.”

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

Apply a small portion of the Ointment night and morning to the part affected, with the forefinger, rub it gently with the palm of the hand until it is absorbed.

Sold in little earthenware jars or Amphoræ, price 1s. each, postage 2d. extra.

TO BE HAD OF ALL CHEMISTS, OR DIRECT OF

J. C. & G. CAPPER, SWANSEA.

[284



FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE

The Original and only True.



It is the *Greatest Medical Discovery of the Present Century*, and is regarded as a boon to mankind. It is the best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma.

It effectually checks and arrests those too often fatal Diseases—*Diphtheria, Diabetes, Fever, Cholera, Ague, &c.*

It acts like a charm in *Diarrhoea*, and is the only known Specific in *Cholera and Dysentery*.

It effectually cuts short all attacks of *Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, Convulsions and Spasms*.

It is the only Palliative in *Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, &c.*

It rapidly relieves pain from whatever cause, allays the irritation of Fever, soothes and strengthens the system under exhaustive diseases, restores the deranged functions, stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, gives quiet and refreshing sleep, and **marvellously prolongs life**. It may be taken by Old and Young at all hours and times according to the Directions.

It is extensively used by Medical Men in their official and private practice, at Home and Abroad, who have given numerous written testimonials of its wonderful efficacy.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIAL.

264, PETIT SACONNEX, GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, *January 6th, 1896.*

DEAR SIR,—I send by same post £1 16s., or 45 francs, for 8 bottles, value 4s. 6d. each. Your Chlorodyne has been used in a case of Cancer, notorious at St. Leonards-on-Sea, where Dr. Penhall and Dr. Harvey attended, and the case has given up as incurable, for the leg ought to have been cut off, and the patient was too weak to stand operation. Now, Dr. Metcalfe said the same thing, and your Chlorodyne cured the person, which indeed is my servant, after six years being still alive and perfectly well. I think it is due to you, as the Inventor of the remedy, to state the fact, that others in similar circumstances may never despair, as long as life is in the body. I authorise you to use my letter as you may think best, and also my name, to prevent people being humbugged by other rubbish, &c.

To Mr. RICHARD FREEMAN.

Your truly, WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

Sold by Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers all over the World in bottles 1s. 1½d.; 2 oz. 3s. 9d.; 4 oz. 4s. 6d.; half-pints. 11s.; and pints. 20s. each, and by the Inventor, RICHARD FREEMAN, 70, Kennington Park Road, London, S.E. Free by post.

Purchasers are CAUTIONED not to have palmed upon them any substitute. See that the Trade Mark, "THE ELEPHANT," is on the wrapper, &c., and the words "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE" are engraved on the Government Stamp—which is the only true Chlorodyne. [135

GT. YARMOUTH BLOATER COMPANY.

Established 1878.

Patronised by Royalty,

NOBILITY, CLERGY, GENTRY, ARMY, NAVY AND PRIVATE FAMILIES

Throughout the United Kingdom.

The Secretary will forward to any address genuine Bloaters, Kippers, Mild or Ham cured Herrings at 5s. and 6s. for 50, 9s. and 11s. for 100; or 7 lbs 3s. 6d., 11 lbs. 5s. 6d., Parcel Post.

We have also introduced Potted Herring (original recipe); a sample can be enclosed, or by Parcel Post, 1s., on remittance to HENRY S. SCOTT.

Bankers—NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND.

[259]



ESTABLISHED 1835:

WHELPTON'S PILLS.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

Recommended for disorders of the HEAD, CHEST, BOWELS, LIVER and KIDNEYS; also in RHEUMATISM, ULCERS, SORES and all SKIN DISEASES—these Pills being a DIRECT PURIFIER OF THE BLOOD.

WHELPTON'S HEALING OINTMENT.

The best remedy for Burns, Scalds, Ulcers and all Skin Diseases.

Pills and Ointment in Boxes at 7½d., 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. Free by Post in the United Kingdom for 8, 14 or 33 stamps.

7364]

Proprietors: G. WHELPTON & SON, 3, Crane Ct., Fleet St., London, E.C. [237]

To the GOUTY, BILIOUS, NERVOUS and COSTIVE.

SMITH'S TASTELESS DANDELION ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

(A TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN TONIC COMPOUND.)

Price 1s. 1½d. per box, by Post 15 Stamps; and (3 boxes in 1) 2s. 9d., by Post 33 Stamps.

These effective Blood Pills, especially adapted for the Gouty, Bilious, Nervous, Scrofulous and Costive, do not contain Mercurials, and hence never give cold. They thoroughly act upon the Liver, Stomach, Head and Kidneys, Clear the Skin, Cure and Prevent Fits, Headaches, Jaundice, Indigestion, and Bilious Attacks. They are invaluable at the Changes of Life in either Sex, and Regulate all Vital Functions.

Prepared only by W. F. SMITH, M.P.S., 280, Walworth Road, London, S.E., Sole Maker of

Fowler's Celebrated Corn, Bunion and Chilblain Plaisters, and

SMITH'S MOST EFFECTUAL PILE POWDERS.

Either post free for 15 Stamps, or of all Patent Medicine Vendors, price 1s. 1½d. per box. [205]

COUGHS.—AMERICAN CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and affording the greatest relief in advanced stages of the Disease. In Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Also, Cherry Pectoral Lozenges for Coughs, &c., 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., free by post.

PLATE CLEANING.—ALBATUM OR WHITE ROUGE

Is the best article known for Cleaning Gold, Silver, or Plated Goods, giving a brilliant and lasting polish, and free from mercury. In Boxes, 1s. and 2s. each, free by Post for 12 or 24 stamps.

Also COMPOSITION for PRESERVING IRON & STEEL ARTICLES FROM RUST. Invaluable for Steel Grates. In Half-pound Tins, 2s.

BRADLEY & BOURDAS, 48, Belgrave Road, and 6, Pont St., Belgrave Square, London, S.W.; and may be had of all Chemists. Telegraphic Address—"BOURDAS, London." [46]

VALUE OF GOLD.

"Here's the note,
How much your chain weighs to the utmost carat,
The fineness of the Gold, and charge for fashion."

SHAKSPERE—Comedy of Errors.

PICKFORD & CO. beg to make the following announcement regarding the VALUE OF GOLD, feeling assured that the interest both of the Public and the Trader, will alike be promoted by a wide circulation of knowledge on the subject.

Gold is divided into 24 parts, or Carats, to the ounce Troy, and the ounce of pure gold being worth 85s., it follows that gold of

9 Carats fine to the ounce Troy, is worth	1 11 10½
10 " " " " "	1 15 5
12 " " " " "	2 2 6
15 " " " " "	2 13 1½
18 " " " " "	2 16 8
22 " " " " "	3 3 9
22 (British Standard for Gold Coins)	3 17 11
24 (Pure unalloyed Gold)	4 5 0

The **GOLD CHAINS** and **JEWELRY** sold by **PICKFORD & Co.** bear a stamp, showing the guaranteed quality, and the gold will at any time be repurchased at the above quotations.

A large and carefully selected Stock of **GOLD** and **SILVER WATCHES** and **CLOCKS** always on view.

Country customers requiring any articles, from 10s. to £20, for Presentation or otherwise, should send an accurate description of the goods wanted, with a P. O. Order for the amount to be expended, and if the article should not suit, the purchase money will be returned.

PICKFORD & Co. hold a License from Government to value Plate and Jewelry for Probate, or otherwise.

Diamonds, Pearls, Coins, Jewelry, Silver, &c., Purchased for cash, or taken in Exchange.

Bankers, LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

Note Address,

PICKFORD & CO., 177 & 178, Upper St., Islington, London. 163

WANTED, A TON OF SILVER.

To be purchased for CASH any of the following, in large or small quantities—

SILVER PLATE, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS (and other Precious Stones), **CLOCKS, WATCHES, COINS, &c.**, New and Second-hand, and **ANTIQUES** of every description.

Customers unable to call personally, or living in the Country, are informed that parcels containing valuables are easily and cheaply transmitted by rail, and their value insured at the rate of 3d. for every £25. Cash or Cheque sent by return.

In the event of a purchase not taking place, carriage paid one way.

Address

JOHN ADAMS,
GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER (Licensed),

363, MARE STREET, HACKNEY, LONDON.

Bankers, "London and County Bank."

N.B.—Customers personally waited upon in London or Suburbs, and Estimates given for purchase, free of any charge whatever.

[222

MONEY ON EASY TERMS.

The use of £10 for One Month for 2s. 6d.;
£5 for One Month for 1s. 8d.; £1 for 4d.

LARGER SUMS AT LOWER RATES.

Business Matters entirely Confidential.

Private Office, No. 241.

THE PAWNBROKERS' ALLIANCE

241 and 243, OLD STREET,

ADVANCE MONEY ON PROPERTY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ESTABLISHED 1839.

Small Parcels, Jewellery, &c., can be sent by post, Registered; cash sent by return post.

Address—

Mr. THOMAS LEWIS, Manager, 243, Old Street, City Road, London.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER and SECOND-HAND JEWELLERY
purchased for Cash.

A few good Second-hand Keyless and other WATCHES at One Half
the usual Retail Prices. [62]

Gold Medals, Edinburgh and Liverpool Exhibitions, 1886.

FRY'S COCOA

*Ask your Grocer
for a Sample, Gratis,*



*and Copy of
Medical Testimonials.*

TRADE MARK.

FRY'S PURE CONCENTRATED COCOA

*Prepared by a new and special scientific process, securing extreme solubility,
and developing the finest flavour of the Cocoa.*

From Sir CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D., *President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.*—"I have never tasted Cocoa that I like so well. IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THOSE WHOSE DIGESTIVE ORGANS ARE WEAK."

35 PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED TO THE FIRM. [245]

WATERPROOF 'K' BOOTS

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED, 27s. PAIR.

CITY 'K' BOOTS with Anhydrous Waterproof Soles, FOR ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND WEAR, are lighter than the above and are highly recommended for Ladies and Gentlemen.

'K' Boots may be obtained of respectable Boot Makers in every Town in the Empire. Trade apply, Manufacturers, KENDAL. [283]



S. SAINSBURY'S

A HIGHLY PERFUMED
Scent of great refinement,
strength, and lasting quality.

Lavender

Very economical in use.

Prepared with the finest ENGLISH LAVENDEB,
without any foreign whatever.

Water.

176 & 177, Strand, London.

At the Railway Bookstalls and generally throughout the Country.

Prices, 1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 3/-, 4/6 and 6/-; post free, 2d. extra.
In neat Cases, suitable for Presents, from 3/- to 15/6; post free, 3d. extra. [71]

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA,

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC COCOA OR CHOCOLATE POWDER.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA of the **FINEST QUALITY**
with the excess of fat extracted.

The FACULTY pronounce it "the most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper, and invaluable for Invalids and Children."

HIGHLY COMMENDED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PRESS.

Being without Sugar, Spice, or other admixture, it suits all palates. Keeps for years in all climates, and is four times the strength of Cocos thickened yet weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures.

Made with *boiling water*, a teaspoonful to a Breakfast Cup, costing less than a Halfpenny.

COCOATINA possesses remarkable sustaining properties, and is specially adapted for early BREAKFAST.
In Tins at 1s. 6d., 3s., 5s. 6d., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. [280]

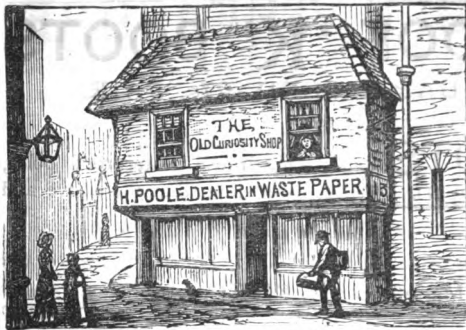
MADE WITH BOILING WATER.

E P P S ' S

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING.

C O C O A

MADE WITH BOILING MILK.



The Old Curiosity Shop

IMMORTALISED BY
CHARLES DICKENS.

WASTE PAPER WANTED FOR THE MILLS.

H. POOLE,
13 and 14, WAREHOUSES, 15 and 16,
PORTSMOUTH STREET,
LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

The Largest Price paid for Old Ledgers and Account Books, Letters, Invoices, Envelopes, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers, or any description of Waste Paper for Re-manufacture.

COUNTRY LETTERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION. [226]

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF GYMNASTIC APPARATUS.

Catalogues Free on application.

Exhibitions
London.
Liverpool.
Rio Janeiro.

THREE MEDALS.

GEORGE SPENCER
COMBINATION GYMNASIUM
52 GOSWELL RD., LONDON, E.C.

Vaulting Horse

Parallel Bars

Giant Stride

Pole Jumping Stand

The 30 Shilling Iron-Cored Horizontal Bar

Lawn Gymnasium

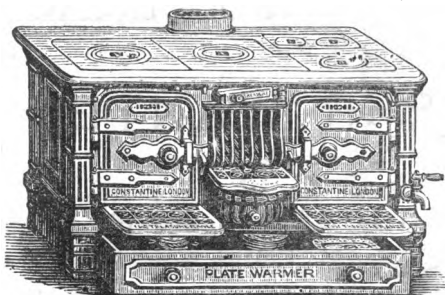
A HOUSEHOLD TREASURE.

75 Per cent. less Fuel
Burnt by using

CONSTANTINE'S

PATENT "TREASURE" COOKING RANGE.

*With the Patent Rising Fire Grating, for Enlarging
or Reducing the Fire.*



"The First Prize was awarded to the Patentee, after nearly One Thousand Tests of a variety of Ranges, by the Smoke Abatement Exhibition, Ladies' Committee, South Kensington; as well as the Grand Prize by the Exhibition—First Silver Medal."—*Vide Times*, July 18 and 19, 1882. Also received the Highest Awards at the Medical and Sanitary, The Fisheries, The Health, and the Inventions Exhibitions.

ESTABLISHED A QUARTER OF A CENTURY.

*Cheapest Coal most suitable.
Illustrated Price Books Post Free.*

H. CONSTANTINE, 61, Fleet Street, E.C. [224]

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

Price from 2ls. (GESTETNER'S Patent.)



This is the best apparatus ever invented for taking a large number of copies from *one* original writing or drawing. It offers many advantages over any other system. In the first place, the writing with it is as easy and as quick as with an ordinary pencil. The process of writing can be suspended and resumed, if circumstances require it, without any difference whatever, at any subsequent time. Anybody can do the *printing* part of the arrangement—a lad or boy. The resulting copies, which can be obtained in any desired number, it only being a question of time, are in a

permanent ink, no matter what the colour, and can, therefore, be put away and filed for reference years afterwards. There is no washing, *no soaking*, *no melting* and no copying press necessary, nor is any recourse had to electricity or chemicals. Ladies can use it as well as gentlemen, and the simplicity of the arrangement for reproducing copies of writings, drawings, plans or music is unequalled.

Send for Specimens of work done and Price Lists to the

CHIEF LONDON DEPOT :

FACSIMILE APPARATUS CO., 79a, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
PROPRIETORS OF THE CYCLOSTYLE.

[202]

Established
200 Years.

(J-B & S.)
SUPPLY

Two Prize Medals for
Locks and High-
Class Goods.

**TOOLS, LOCKS, BRASS GOODS and
GENERAL IRONMONGERY.**

*Amateurs, whether Carpenters, Gardeners
or Engineers, will find most of their
Requirements at this Establishment.*

All kinds of Metal Work, large
or small, carefully made to own
Design or otherwise, in Gun
Metal, Brass or Iron.

Locks, Handles, &c.,
made for old work.

Lacquering,
Bronzing,
Keys made.

Edge Tools,
Vices, Planes,
Oil Stones.

Lawn Mowers sup-
plied at 20 % off lists
of most leading Makers.

Spades, Forks, Hoes, Galva-
nised Water Pots, Roofing-Felt,
Wire Netting, Speaking-Tubes,
Electric Pushes, Picture Wire, 18th
Century Finger Plates, &c.

Orders by post carefully executed.

13, STANHOPE ST., LONDON, W.C.

*Fifteen Minutes from Charing Cross, Waterloo, Farringdon St. and
Ludgate Stations. Five minutes from Temple Station.*

[183]

EVERYONE HIS OWN LITHOGRAPHER.

INVALUABLE
TO ARCHITECTS.

INVALUABLE TO
DRAUGHTSMEN.

(Patent)



Invaluable to En-
gineers, Builders and
Business Men, To
Clergymen, Schools
&c.

(Registered Trade Mark)

THE AMATEUR LITHOGRAPHER

Is the latest, most perfect, and cheapest apparatus for reproducing, without press, accurate fac-
simile copies of any pen-and-ink work.

The advantages of THE AMATEUR LITHOGRAPHER over all other methods of copying are:—
1. The writing is done with an ordinary pen (a fine, hard-pointed steel pen) and a flowing black ink.

2. The writing is at once visible.
3. No dotted or broken words or lines, but a perfect fac-simile equal to lithographic work; therefore most suitable for delicate work, as required by ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, &c.

4. The Amateur Lithographer can be worked with equal efficiency in all climates.

5. Certainty in obtaining clean copies.
6. Great simplicity in working.
7. An unlimited number of copies are obtain-
able, which can be taken at intervals.
8. Errors in writing the original can be easily
erased.
9. Last, not least; the printing surfaces being
permanent no renewals are needed, except the
ink and the solution—both inexpensive—thus
making the Amateur Lithographer cheaper in
working than any copying apparatus extant.

Price Complete.	No. 1, printing surface 10 in. by 7 in.	.. ..	£2 10s.
" "	" " " " 15 in. by 10 in.	.. ..	£3 10s.
" "	" " " " 20 in. by 15 in.	.. ..	£4 10s.

Can be seen at work and tested daily at the AMATEUR LITHOGRAPHIC CO., 16, Queen Victoria
Street, London, E.C. Specimen, &c., sent free to all parts.

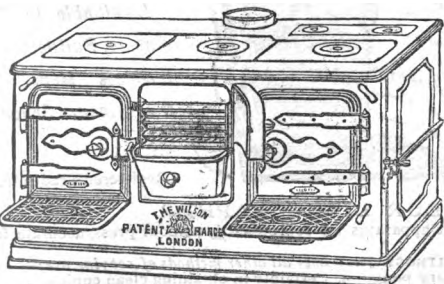
FURNISH ON NORMAN & STACEY'S SYSTEM.

This Simple and Economical system, introduced by us, commends itself to all, and is admitted to be the most satisfactory method. One, Two or Three Years' credit, without registration or publicity of any kind. Selections from genuine Wholesale Manufacturers, who deliver goods free. Deposit not necessary. Personal applications solicited. Full particulars post free.

Head Offices : 79, QUEEN VICTORIA ST. } LONDON.
Branch at 121, PALL MALL, S.W., } [136

75 per Cent. Fuel Saved
BY USING THE

WILSON PATENT COOKING RANGES & STOVES.



Gold Medal, Calcutta, 1883-4; Great International Fisheries Exhibition, Silver Medal; Silver Medal, Health Exhibition; Highest Award, Great International Inventions Exhibition. Received the Highest Award at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, Dublin, 1884, for the Fourth Time, making the fifteenth time the "Wilson" Ranges have won Highest Award.

Are portable, cannot get out of order, will cure Smoky Chimneys, are stronger, and have Larger Ovens and Boilers than any other Makers'. Compare with other Price Lists. Boilers made of Copper.

FROM 37s. 6d. UPWARDS.

THE WILSON ENGINEERING CO. Limited,

Owing to enormous increase in business, have REMOVED to more Extensive Premises.

THE LARGEST RANGE SHOW ROOMS IN LONDON,

226^w, HIGH HOLBORN.

Illustrated Price List free by post. Inspection invited.

[217

THE ORIGINAL CORAZZA SHIRTS

FOR MORNING AND EVENING WEAR,

Fitting with Precision and Ease, at Moderate Prices.

GLOVES, SOCKS, VESTS, & DRAWERS of Every Description.

The Shirt Measures required are—round the neck, chest, waist, wrist, and height of wearer.

Prices recommended, 9s. and 10s.

FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CAPPER & WATERS,

29, Regent Street, Piccadilly Circus, London, S.W.

(Established at 26, Regent Street in 1847.)

[207]

BRINSMEADS PIANOS

18, 20 & 22, Wigmore Street,

LONDON, W.

PRICED LISTS FREE.

[17]

PRIZE MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, 1884.



TIDMAN'S SEA SALT

For Producing a Real Sea Bath in your Own Room.

The contents of a 7 lb. box suffice for 22 gallons of water. All who desire health and strength should daily use this unrivalled invigorator.

World-wide renown having induced many imitations, purchasers should see that every package bears the Proprietors' Trade Mark.

TIDMAN & SON, 21, Wilson Street, London, E.C. [170]

BRECKNELL'S SKIN SOAP

has been recommended by the late Sir ERASMUS WILSON and other Eminent Medical Men, and is *the best for producing a Clear and Healthy Skin.* PRIZE MEDAL.

BRECKNELL'S SADDLE SOAP

used in the Royal Stables, by the Army and in Hunting Establishments. *The best thing made for cleaning Saddles.* PRIZE MEDAL.

BRECKNELL, TURNER & SONS, to the Queen, Haymarket, London. [200]

G. F. JANES & CO., 68, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

ECONOMY.

*Importers, Inventors, Agents,
and Manufacturers of every
description of*

**THE
NEW SANITARY
VENETIAN BLIND,**



**INSIDE AND OUTSIDE
WINDOW BLINDS.**

ESTABLISHED 1700.

Cheap, Light, and Durable.

**INVENTORS AND SOLE
MANUFACTURERS.**

DURABILITY.

**Experienced Workmen sent to
any part of the kingdom. [322**

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER,

**THE BEST
THAT
MONEY
CAN
BUY.**

How to make a Rich Plum Cake: Take $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of butter and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of white sifted sugar, beat these with the hand well together to a cream, add 4 eggs, one at a time, and well beat each one with the butter and sugar; lightly mix in 1 lb. of flour, previously mixed with one teaspoonful of BORWICK'S GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER, then lightly mix with the whole $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sultanas; bake at once thoroughly in a quick oven.

AN EXCELLENT CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING.—Take three-quarters of a pound of flour, two ounces of BORWICK'S GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER, two ounces of bread crumbs, one-and-a-half pounds of suet, two pounds of raisins, one pound of currants, ten ounces of sugar, two ounces of almonds, one pound of mixed candied peel, salt and spice to taste. Mix ingredients well together, and add six eggs well beaten and three-quarters of a pint of milk; divide in two, and boil eight hours.

TO MAKE A GOOD PLAIN CAKE.—Mix well together one pound of flour, two full teaspoonfuls of BORWICK'S GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER, a little salt and spice, and a quarter of a pound of sugar; rub in a quarter of a pound of butter, add six ounces of sultanas, two ounces of currants, and one ounce of candied peel; moisten the whole with two eggs and half a teacupful of milk, previously beaten together. Bake in a quick oven very thoroughly. [61

Established
1865.

Steiner's Vermin Paste

Now the
Largest Works
of the kind.

**For DESTROYING RATS, COCKROACHES, MICE, &c.
NEVER FAILS.**

Sold by Chemists in 3d., 6d. and 1s. Glass Jars; 2s. 6d. and 5s. Tins.
Warranted for Home and Export Trade.

Works: HENRY STREET, LIMEHOUSE, LONDON.

[49

GEORGE WHIGHT & CO.

(Late Whight & Mann. Established 1859.)

143, Holborn Bars, and at 126 and 127, London Wall.

A
real
musical
treasure.



By
Royal
Letters
Patent.

CELESTINAS, MANDOLINAS, AUREPHONES, ARISTONS, CLARIONAS, &c. **HAND ORGANS** for the **DRAWING ROOM, DANCING CLASSES, SUNDAY SCHOOL, MISSION HALL, DRILL ROOM, &c.**
From £3 3s. on Easy Terms of Payment or Liberal Cash Discount.

300,000 feet of music always in stock, an Inspection of which is cordially invited.

HARMONIUMS, Walnut throughout, from £7 7s.
AMERICAN ORGANS, Best English Make, 5 octaves, Knee Swell £10 10s.
Ditto 7 Stop, Coupler, Knee Swell £15 15s.
ÆOLIAN ORGAN, (Two organs in one) £45 0s.
PIANO PLAYER, will fit any piano and will make any piano play
10,000 tunes £10 10s.

The last two lines are the latest novelties out. Organ or Piano unequalled in the hand of the skilled player, whilst by means of the invention any child can perform the most intricate music, *Sacred, Operatic, Popular or Dance.*

Every Article in all our Departments supplied on easy terms of payment, or a Liberal Discount allowed for Cash.

DOMESTIC APPLIANCES:

SEWING MACHINES from £2 2s.	PERAMBULATOR for ... £1 0s.
WASHING " " £4 4s.	BASSINETTE " ... £3 15s.
MANGLES & WRINGERS " £1 1s.	CLOCKS AND WATCHES all prices.

Write for Illustrated Price Lists.

Besides our warranty and a reputation for quality of nearly 30 years, the best guaranty for our goods lies in our system of supplying them on easy terms of payments, at prices equal to cash prices elsewhere.

SHIPPERS, THE TRADE, AND AGENTS

Treated with on "special terms" to defy competition, and for such of our goods of which, as patentees, we possess a monopoly, an arrangement for sole sale can, if desired, be entered into.

HERMANN LOOG, *General Manager.* [323]

N.B. Anyone having sold to them a Lamp as a "Fairy" Lamp without having upon it the words "FAIRY, CLARKE'S PATENT," are solicited to communicate with the Patentee.

SAMUEL CLARKE,

PATENTEE,

'Pyramid' & 'Fairy' Lamp & Light Works

CHILD'S HILL, LONDON, N.W.

N.B. If a Cheaper Light is required than "Fairies," the PATENT PYRAMID is the best substitute, and HALF THE COST.

Trade Mark "FAIRY" stamped on every Lamp.

A FAIRY LAMP FRAME



FOR GAS BRACKET.



SHOWING how to transform Gaseliers, Wall Brackets, Gas Standards, &c., temporarily or permanently, into CLARKE'S "FAIRY" Lamps without disturbing the gas arrangement.

Five minutes time is sufficient to alter each branch; for example, see the engraving of an ordinary Gas Bracket.

Take off the Shade and the Shade Gallery,

then slip on the Four-light Frame, screwing it down with the nut sent therewith. When the Lamps are in, the effect will be as engraved, a Four-light "Fairy" Wall Bracket.

[See opposite page.

[325

SAMUEL CLARKE,

PATENTEE,

'Pyramid' & 'Fairy' Lamp & Light Works

CHILD'S HILL, LONDON, N.W.



This figure shows a Three-light Gasolier, in the process of being changed in this way into a beautiful 12-light "Fairy" Chandelier.

N.B.—The cost of the Four-light holder is very small, and any "Fairy" Lamp can be used. See Price List, furnished on application. [326

Pears' Soap

*I have found it
matchless for the
hands and complexion*

Emma Patti



*Since using Pears'
Soap I have discarded
all others.*

Willie Langtry

*For preserving the Complexion, keeping the skin soft, free from
redness and roughness, and the hands in nice condition, it is
the finest Soap in the world*

J. N. Fortescue

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR



Produces luxuriant and glossy Hair, eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, and is specially recommended for **OIL**
CHILDREN'S HAIR.

It is now also sold in a **GOLDEN COLOUR** for fair-haired children and ladies.

SIZES—3/6, 7/-, 10/6 Family Bottles (equal to four small) & 21/-

ASK ANY CHEMIST FOR **ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL,** Of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

ROWLANDS'

ODONTO.

THE BEST
TOOTH POWDER.

Whitens the Teeth.
Prevents Decay.
Gives pleasing Fragrance to the Breath.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS; ASK FOR **ROWLANDS' ODONTO**
OF

20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON,

And avoid Cheap and Worthless Imitations.

[246



COX & YEMAN, BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS

To the Champion Players for the last 29 years.

Sole Makers to JOHN ROBERTS, Jun.,
Champion of the World.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SIAM.
HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SAXONY.

HIGHEST AWARD, INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, 1885.

184, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W. [310]

CHOCOLATE, CONFECTIONERY, COCOA, DRAGEES, CRYSTALLIZED
FRUITS, SYRUPS, DESSERT BON-BONS, & FANCY BOXES, superior quality.

PARIS.

LONDON.

STRASBURG.

Twenty-seven Prize Medals.

**COMPAGNIE FRANÇAISE,
PELLETIER & CO.**

The Leading Factory for the Manufacture of French Chocolate and Confectionery
in the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

Price Lists on application. Liberal Terms to Exporters.

London Branch: 69, BERMONDSEY NEW ROAD, S.E. [223]

**LIQUEUR OF THE
GRANDE CHARTREUSE.**

This excellent Liqueur, the great preventive of choleraic attacks, and also the remedy for indigestion, can now be obtained of all Wine Merchants, and at much lower prices than formerly.

N.B.—To minimise breakages it has been found necessary to use plain glass bottles, with the inscription engraved instead of in relief.

Sole Consignee, W. DOYLE, 35, Crutched Friars, E.C. [240]

OLD WHITE PORT.

60/-

Per doz. Bottles,

Delivered free.



30/-

Per doz. Half-Bots.,

Delivered free.

This WINE, made from the **Finest Selected Grapes**, is much admired, being of great age and particularly delicate and soft.

Sample Bottles 5s. each, Carriage Paid.

JOSIAH STALLARD & SONS, Ltd.,
 4, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W. [169]

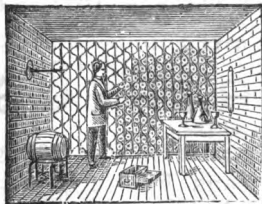
FARROW & JACKSON.

ESTABLISHED 1798.

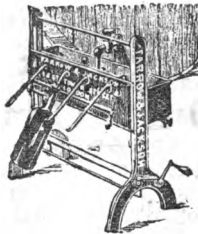
Makers of Wine Bins, Corking and Bottling Machines, Bottle Wax, Seals, Brushes, Capsules, Taps, Beer Engines, Pumps, &c.

Illustrated Catalogues post free.

HON. MENTION EXHIBITIONS 1851 AND 1862; PARIS, 1855 AND 1867;
 VIENNA, 1873. MEDAL AND FIVE AWARDS, SYDNEY, 1880.



CELLARS fitted complete in any part of the Kingdom. Bins can be folded and packed for shipment abroad.



BOTTLING MACHINES.
 Four, Six and Eight Syphons.



CORKING MACHINES
 of the Best Design.

16, GREAT TOWER STREET, AND 8, HAYMARKET, LONDON. [201]

To be
obtained from
all leading Drapers.

TRADE MARK :
THE VARNISHED BOARD.

PRIESTLEY'S

DRESS FABRICS

For GENTLEWOMEN.

"The perfection of dress fabrics,"
says *The Court*
Journal.

[275]

JOHN & JAMES SIMPSON & CO.

184, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manufacturers & Warehousemen of

ART FURNISHING MATERIALS.

English and French Chintzes.
Cretonnes, Satteens, Tournays
Tapestry Cretonnes.
Silk and Wool Reps and Arras.
Silk Damasks, Poplins.
Brocatelles, Plain Satins.
Brocades, Cotelines, &c.
Moquette & other Tapestries.

Cashmeres, Moorish Stripes.
Utrecht Velvets (Art Colours)
Rich Embroidered Velvets
(Special Designs).
Curtain and Billiard Cloths.
Velveteens, Fustians.
Diagonals, Portières.
Table Covers, &c.

SAMPLES SENT ON APPLICATION.

[216]

Founded 1837.

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE,

Silk Mercers, Lacemen, Hosiery,
GENERAL & FANCY DRAPERS,
LADIES' OUTFITTERS, &c. &c.



CARPETS, RUGS, &c., of Every Description.

Oriental Carpets, Rugs, and Tapestries imported direct.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN, MANCHESTER GOODS.

BLANKETS, &c., for Charitable purposes, at Special Prices.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING.

~~~~~  
*ORDERS BY POST RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.*

*Patterns Post Free.*  
~~~~~

**VERE STREET, OXFORD STREET, HENRIETTA STREET,
AND MARYLEBONE LANE, W.**

AND AT
SCARBOROUGH & LEEDS, YORKSHIRE.

[20



CARRIAGES.

HOOPER & CO., 113, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, 1885.

GOLD MEDAL for " Good Workmanship, Taste and Finish in Carriages."

Light Landaus, Broughams of all kinds, Victorias, Sociables, Barouches, Drags, Brakes for Two or Four Horses, Mail and Road Phaetons, Wagonettes, Private Omnibuses, &c. &c.

Also excellent, sound, fashionable London-made CARRIAGES that have been carefully used, at from One-Third to Two-Thirds the price of New. Most of these can be hired for Six or Twelve Months, with option to Purchase, deducting the Hire Paid.

[321]

The most Rapid Filtration combined with Efficiency.

THE LONDON AND GENERAL

WATER PURIFYING COMPANY

(LIMITED).

Patent Cistern and other Filters Charged Solely with Animal Charcoal.

Requiring, when once fixed, no attention whatever. And Superior to all others.

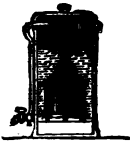
Vide Professor FRANKLAND's Reports to the Registrar General, July, 1866, November, 1867, and May, 1870. The Lancet, January 12, 1867, and Testimonials from Dr. HASSALL, September, 23, 1863; Dr. LETHEBY, February, 15, 1865, and December, 1872.

Price £1 10s. and upwards. PORTABLE FILTERS on this System, £1 5s. to £3.

House Cistern fitted with a Cistern Filter.

Patronised and used by Her Majesty the Queen at Osborne; by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh; by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught; by H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the elite of the Medical Profession, and at the London, St. George's, Middlesex, Fever, and German Hospitals, and various Lunatic Asylums, Institutions, Breweries, &c.

Portable Cistern Filter.



*Pocket Filters, 4s. 6d. and 6s. each.
Household and Fancy Filters, from 10s.*

WATER TESTING APPARATUS for Detecting the Impurities in Water
10s. 6d. and 21s. each.

DANCHELL's "Testing Apparatus for Discovering the Presence of Impurities in Water" is a most convenient and portable one—Vide DYKE on the Preliminary Duties of Health Officers.

157, STRAND, W.C. (4 doors from Somerset House), LONDON.

Read—"Water: Its Impurities and Purification," price, per post, 4d.

[274]

Established 1830.

GEORGE BRIGGS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF

FIRST CLASS

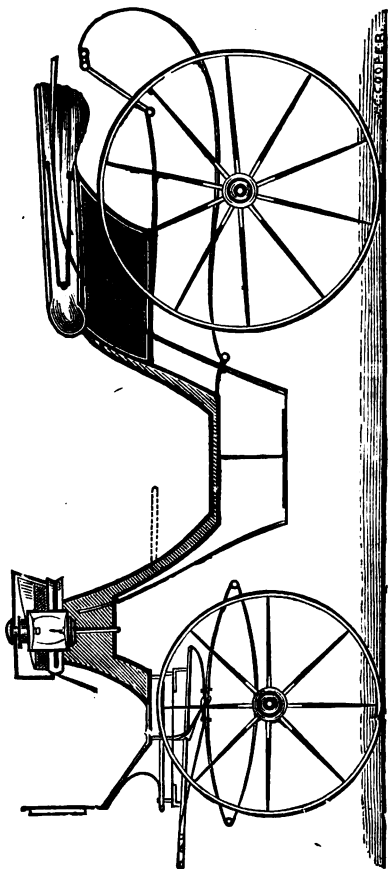


CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS.

Arrangements can be made to purchase a carriage taken on hire during the first year of the hiring; also by equal annual payments.

Carrriages hired by the year include all ordinary repairs.



CARRIAGES REPAIRED.

Particular attention paid to orders of

MERCHANTS AND EXPORTERS

In England, the Colonies and Foreign Countries.

17, QUEEN'S ROAD, Lancaster Gate, London. [234]

Telegraphic Address, "Fireworks, London."

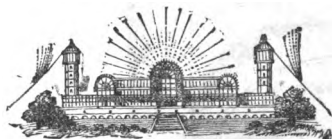
TELEPHONE No. 211.

C. T. BROCK & CO.

South Norwood, London, S.E.

Sole Pyrotechnists to the Crystal
Palace Company

Since 1865.



REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

*The Oldest Estab-
lished and by far the
largest Wholesale,
Retail and Export
Pyrotechnists in
the World.*



FIREWORKS.



*Contractors for
Firework Displays
and Illuminations*

TO

H.M. War Office,
The Indian Government,
The Cingalese Government,
The Victorian Government,
The American Government,
The Portuguese Government,
The Turkish Government,
The Siamese Government,
AND
The New South Wales Government.

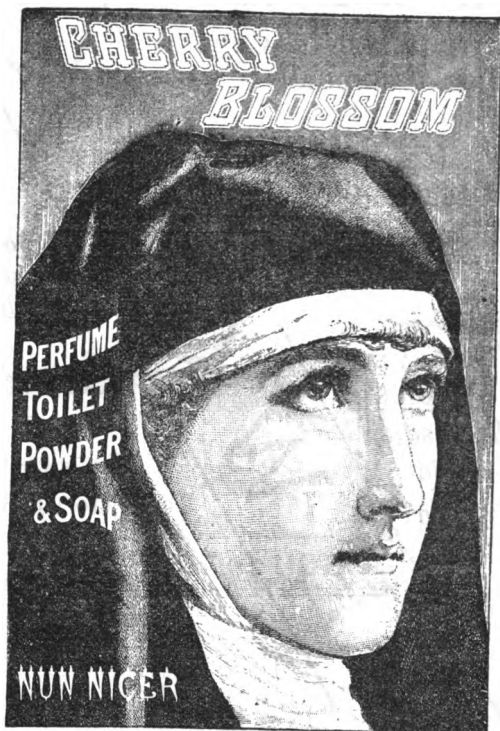
Diploma of Honour and Gold Medal,
London, 1884;

The Grand Diploma of Honour,
Antwerp, 1887;

The Highest Award, Adelaide, 1887.

*Price Lists, Estimates and full particulars sent
free upon application.*

[134



In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.—Gosnell v. Durrant—On Jan. 29, 1887, Mr. Justice Chitty granted a perpetual injunction with costs, restraining Mr. George Reynolds Durrant from infringing Messrs. John Gosnell & Co.'s Registered Trade Mark, **CHERRY BLOSSOM**.

MANN, CROSSMAN & PAULIN

Brewers,

MILE END, LONDON,

AND

BURTON-ON-TRENT.



Messrs. MANN, CROSSMAN & PAULIN beg to call the attention of the Trade to the quality of their

PALE, MILD, BURTON AND STOCK ALES.

LONDON: ALBION BREWERY, 172, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E.
BOTTLING STORES, 77, WHITECHAPEL ROAD, E.
BURTON-ON-TRENT: ALBION BREWERY, SHOBNALL ROAD.

[235]

CYDER



AMSTERDAM, 1869.



LYONS, 1872.

AND

PERRY.



PARIS, 1867.



LONDON, 1873.

HENLEY & SON,

Cyder Growers  *and Shippers*

DEVON, HEREFORD AND SOMERSET.

Offices: 9, JOINER ST., LONDON BRIDGE, S.E.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

OUR CELEBRATED CYDER supplied in CASKS and BOTTLES.

CORDIALS.

Aniseed.
Bitters, Pale Orange.
Morella Cherry Brandy.
Ginger "
Orange "
Cloves.
Gingerette.

Ginger Wine.
Ginger Gin.
Lemon Cordial.
Lime-Juice Cordial.
Lovage.
Mint.
Noyeau.

Raspberry.
Punch (Rum, Whisky).
Orange Gin.
Shrub.
Spice.
Dantzic Spruce.

Prices upon application to

HENLEY & SON,

Wine and Spirit Importers and Cordial Makers,

9, JOINER STREET, LONDON, S.E.

18-CARAT GOLD CHAINS AND JEWELLERY.

£10.

In return for a £10 Note,
Free and safe by post, one of

**BENNETT'S
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES**

Perfect for time, beauty
and workmanship. With
Keyless Action. Air-tight,
damp-tight and dust-tight.



£15.

In return for Post Office Order
Free and safe by post, one of

**BENNETT'S
GENTLEMEN'S
GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES**

Perfect for time, beauty
and workmanship. With
Keyless Action. Air-tight
damp-tight and dust-tight.

NO MORE WATCH KEYS.—Sir JOHN BENNETT offers his Choice
and Valuable Stock of **GOLD** and **SILVER KEY WATCHES** at **20 per
cent. Reduction**, as he intends to keep none but Keyless Watches. **65, CHEAP-
SIDE, E.C.**

NO MORE WATCH KEYS.—Sir JOHN BENNETT'S LAST PRODU-
TION IN WATCH WORK.—For **FIVE POUNDS** a **FINE 3/4-PLATE KEYLESS
LEVER WATCH**, with Chronometer balance, and jewelled in thirteen actions, in
strong silver case. *The Cheapest Watch ever produced*: air, damp and dust tight. Free
and safe per Post for Five Pounds, at Sir JOHN BENNETT'S, 65, Cheapside, London.

£25.—THE "SIR JOHN:" A STANDARD GOLD KEYLESS 3/4-PLATE
HALF-CHRONOMETER WATCH, accurately timed for all climates,
jewelled in thirteen actions. In massive 18-carat case, with Monogram richly em-
blazoned. Free and safe per post. Sir JOHN BENNETT, 65, Cheapside, London.

CLOCKS. THE FINEST STOCK IN LONDON. Drawing-Room, Dining-
Room, Hall, Library, Office and other Clocks at prices lower than ever. Esti-
mates given for Church Turret and other Public Clocks. Sir JOHN BENNETT, Watch,
Clock and Jewellery Manufacturer, 65 and 64, Cheapside, E.C.

Sir JOHN BENNETT'S WATCHES & CLOCKS

£10 Lady's Gold Keyless. Elegant and Accurate.	Elegant [less.	£20, £30, £40 Presentation Watches Arms and Inscription emblazoned, for Noblemen, Gentlemen and others.
£15 Gentleman's Strong Gold Key- 20-Guinea Gold Half-Chronometer, for all Climates.		£25 Hall Clock, to Chime on 8 Bells. In Oak or Mahogany. With Bracket and Shield, Three Guineas extra.
£25 Medical and Scientific Centre Seconds.		

Silver Watches from £2 2s. Gold Watches from £5 5s.

SIR JOHN BENNETT'S WATCH MANUFACTORY,

65 & 64, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

[279

WALKDEN'S

Established 1735.

INKS.

Walkden's Extra Black Ink, as manufactured for **150 years**, is unsurpassed for durability. It is *the Best Black Ink that can be made* for the use of Bankers, Lawyers and Public Companies, and for all documents of importance.

Walkden's Blue-Black Writing Fluid,

Warranted made from the Purest materials, is especially adapted for general Commercial use. It writes at first a splendid Blue Colour, and turns to an intense and very durable Black. It does not get thick or deposit sediment, and is the *Best Ink for Hot Climates*.

Walkden's Blue-Black Copying Fluid

flows freely and pleasantly from the Pen. Will give three good copies at one impression, or one a long time after writing. It may be used for all purposes.

Walkden's Brilliant Scarlet Ink. A very

beautiful preparation, which does not penetrate the Paper like some Red Inks. It is free from Acid, and may be used with Steel Pens.

“MELANYL:”

A CHEMICAL MARKING INK.

Requires No Heat. In One Bottle, ready for use.

*The Simplest and Best Marking Ink in the World. Absolutely Indelible.
Warranted Harmless to any Fabric.*

MANUFACTURERS—

COOPER & CO.

5, 6 and 7, SHOE LANE, LONDON.

MAGAZINES for 1888.

FOR SUNDAY AND GENERAL READING.

The Quiver. Permanently Enlarged. *Monthly, 6d.*

* * Each Part now consists of 80 pages per month instead of 64 pages as hitherto.

"Sixteen pages have been added to its bulk, the quality of the paper and type is improved, and the illustrations are more artistic than ever. In its enlarged form we are sure that 'The Quiver' will be more than ever welcome to the reading public."—*Record.*

"'The Quiver' is best of all the magazines devoted to Sunday Reading."—*Saturday Review.*

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

Cassell's Magazine. *Monthly, 7d.*

* * The DECEMBER PART forms the FIRST PART of the NEW VOLUME.

"The stories in 'Cassell's Family Magazine' are good, the pictures are clever, the selection of subjects is strikingly varied; it contains a variety of useful information, and altogether the contents are unusually attractive."—*Times.*

FOR ALL GIRLS AND BOYS.

ENLARGEMENT OF

"Little Folks" with the January Part, price 6d.

* * Each Part containing more Pictures, more Stories, and more Pages than hitherto.

"Little Folks' is the best magazine for children."—*Graphic.*

"The extraordinary popularity of 'Little Folks' has placed it beyond both rivalry and criticism."—*Queen.*

The Woman's World. Edited by OSCAR

WILDE. Illustrated. *Monthly, 1s.*

"The Editor has secured the active co-operation of many ladies eminent for their rank or talent, or both. It is very handsome, very interesting and full of promise. Paper, type, printing and illustrations are admirable."—*The Queen.*

In Each Monthly Part (price 1s.) of

The Magazine of Art an Etching, Photo-gravure, or Steel Engraving is now given.

"The best written and best illustrated of the Art periodicals."—*Graphic.*

Cassell's Saturday Journal. Enlarged and Illustrated. *Weekly, 1d. Monthly, 6d.*

* * Each Weekly Number now contains 24 pages.

"Assuredly the people get value for their money in 'Cassell's Saturday Journal.'"—*Times.*

The following Catalogues will be sent post free on application.

Cassell's Gift Books Catalogue, Illustrated.

Cassell's Complete Catalogue, containing particulars of their VOLUMES and Illustrated Serial Publications.

Cassell's Classified Catalogue, in which their works are arranged according to price, from THREEPENCE to TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS.

CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited, Ludgate Hill, London.

